Mendota Pool Bypass and Reach 2B Improvements Project

Final Environmental Impact Statement/Report



State Clearinghouse No. 2009072044

The San Joaquin River Restoration Program is a comprehensive long-term effort to restore flows to the San Joaquin River from Friant Dam to the confluence of Merced River and restore a self-sustaining Chinook salmon fishery in the river while reducing or avoiding adverse water supply impacts from Interim and Restoration flows.

Mission Statements



The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American Public.



The California State Lands Commission provides the people of California with effective stewardship of the lands, waterways, and resources entrusted to its care through preservation, restoration, enhancement, responsible economic development, and the promotion of public access.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

 $\begin{array}{ll} ^{\circ}C & degree\ Centigrade \\ ^{\circ}F & degree\ Fahrenheit \\ \mu g/L & microgram\ per\ liter \\ \end{array}$

μg/m³ micrograms per cubic meter
 μS/cm microsiemens per centimeter
 4,4°-DDD dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene
 4,4°-DDE dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene

AAQS Ambient Air Quality Standards

AB Assembly Bill

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Act San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act
ADRP Archaeological Data Recovery Program

ADT average daily traffic
AIA Air Impact Assessment

alpha-HCH alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane APE Area of Potential Effect

ARB California Air Resources Board

B.P. Before Present

BACT Best Available Control Technology

Basin Plan Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San

Joaquin River Basins

BMP Best Management Practice

CAA Federal Clean Air Act

CAAA Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 CAAQS California Ambient Air Quality Standards

CAL FIRE California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Cal/EPA California Environmental Protection Agency

Cal/OSHA California Occupational and Health Administration

CAL-IPC California Invasive Plant Council

CalRecycle California Department of Resources, Recycling, and

Recovery

Caltrans California Department of Transportation

CCAA California Clean Air Act

CCID Central California Irrigation District
CDF California Department of Finance

CDFA California Department of Food and Agriculture

CEC California Energy Commission
CEQ Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA California Environmental Quality Act

CESA California Endangered Species Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

cfs cubic feet per second CHP California Highway Patrol

CNDDB California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPPA California Native Plant Protection Act

CNPS California Native Plant Society

CNRA California Natural Resources Agency

CO Carbon monoxide

CO2e Carbon dioxide equivalent Corps U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Court U.S. Eastern District Court of California

CPT cone penetrometer test

CPUC California Public Utilities Commission
CRHR California Register of Historical Resources

CSLC California State Lands Commission

CT Census Tract

CTR California Toxics Rule

CVFED Central Valley Floodplain Evaluation and Delineation

CVFPB Central Valley Flood Protection Board
CVFPP Central Valley Flood Protection Plan
CVHM Central Valley Hydrologic Model

CVP Central Valley Project

CVPIA Central Valley Project Improvement Act

CVRWQCB Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

CWA Clean Water Act

dB decibels

dBA A-weighted decibels

DDT dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane Delta Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

DFW California Department of Fish and Wildlife DHS California Department of Health Services

DMC Delta-Mendota Canal

DOC California Department of Conservation

DOE California Department of Water Resources, Division of

Engineering

DOGGR California Department of Conservation Division of Oil,

Gas, and Geothermal Resources

DOT U.S. Department of Transportation

DPR California Department of Pesticide Regulation

DSOD California Department of Water Resources, Division of

Safety of Dams

DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR California Department of Water Resources

San Joaquin River Restoration Program

EA Environmental Assessment EC electrical conductivity

EDD California Employment Development Department

EFH essential fish habitat

EIR Environmental Impact Report
EIS Environmental Impact Statement

EIS/R Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact

Report

EMFAC Emission Factors Modeling Software

EO Executive Order

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ESA Federal Endangered Species Act ESU Evolutionarily Significant Unit

Exchange Contractors San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHWA Federal Highway Administration

FIFRA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Flood Control Project Lower San Joaquin River Flood Control Project Flood Operation Manual Flood Control Project's Operation and Maintenance

Manual for Levee, Irrigation and Drainage Structures,

Channels and Miscellaneous Facilities

FMMP California Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact

fps feet per second FR Federal Register

Fresno COG Fresno County of Government FTA Federal Transit Administration

FWA Friant Water Authority

FWCA Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

FY Fiscal Year

g acceleration due to Earth's gravity

GAMAQI Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality

Impacts

GCM Global Climate Model

GHG greenhouse gas

GIS Geographic Information System
GPS global positioning system
GWP Global Warming Potential

HAP Hazardous Air Pollutant

HEC-RAS Hydrologic Engineering Center River Analysis System

HSG Hydrologic Soils Group IMPLAN Impact Analysis for Planning

I-O input-output

IEPR Integrated Energy Policy Report

in/year inches per year

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IS Initial Study

ISMP Invasive Species Management Plan

ISR Indirect Source Review

Ldn Day-Night Noise Level Leg Equivalent Noise Level

LESA Land Evaluation and Site Assessment
Levee District Lower San Joaquin Levee District
LiDAR Light Detection and Ranging

Lmax Maximum Noise Level

LN The sound level exceeded N percent of the time

LOS Levels of Service

LSJLD Lower San Joaquin Levee District

MBTA Migratory Bird Treaty Act

mg/L milligram per liter mm/year millimeters per year

MMRP Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

MND Mitigated Negative Declaration MOA Memorandum of Agreement MOU Memorandum of Understanding

mph miles per hour

MSFCMA Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and

Management Act

N2O Nitrous oxide

NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NAL Numeric Action Limit

NEPA National Environmental Policy Act
NGO Non-governmental organization
NHPA National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service

NO Nitric oxide NO2 Nitrogen dioxide

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOD Notice of Determination
NOE Notice of Exemption
NOI Notice of Intent
NOP Notice of Preparation
NOX Nitrogen oxides

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRDC Natural Resources Defense Council
NRHP National Register of Historic Places

San Joaquin River Restoration Program

NTU nephelometric turbidity unit NULE Non-Urban Levee Evaluation

NWP Nationwide Permit

OEHHA California Office of Environmental Health Hazard

Assessment

OES Office of Emergency Services

OHV off-highway vehicle OHWM ordinary high water mark

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PA Programmatic Agreement PCB polychlorinated biphenyl

PEIS/R Program Environmental Impact Statement/

Environmental Impact Report

PG&E Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PIT passive integrated transponder

PM10 particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance

diameter of 10 micrometers or less

PM2.5 Fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance

diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less

Pool Mendota Pool ppb parts per billion ppm parts per million

PRD Permit Registration Documents

Project Mendota Pool Bypass and Reach 2B Improvements

Project

RA Restoration Administrator

Reclamation

Restoration Area

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
the San Joaquin River Restoration area from Friant

Dam to the Merced River confluence

RHA Rivers and Harbors Act

RHJV Riparian Habitat Joint Venture

RM river mile

RoadMod Roadway Construction Emissions Model

ROD Record of Decision
ROG Reactive Organic Gases
RTP Regional Transportation Plan
RWA Recovered Water Account

RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board

SB Senate Bill

SCADA supervisory control and data acquisition

Secretary Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior

Settlement Stipulation of Settlement SFEI San Francisco Estuary Institute

Final Mendota Pool Bypass and Reach 2B Improvements Project xxxii – July 2016 Environmental Impact Statement/Report

SHPO State Historic Preservation Officer

SIP State Implementation Plan

SJRRP San Joaquin River Restoration Program

SJRRPGW San Joaquin River Restoration Program Groundwater

Model

SJVAB San Joaquin Valley Air Basin

SJVAPCD San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

SJVDP San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program

SMARA California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act

SO2 Sulfur dioxide SR State Route

SRH-1DV Sedimentation and River Hydraulics One Dimensional

Vegetation Model

State State of California

SVP Society of Vertebrate Paleontology

SWP State Water Project

SWPPP Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board

T-BACT Best Available Control Technology for toxic air

contaminants

TAC Technical Advisory Committee

TAF thousand acre-feet TDS Total Dissolved Solids

Tg teragram

TM Technical Memorandum
TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load

UCMP University of California Museum of Paleontology

USC United States Code USFS U.S. Forest Service

USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS U.S. Geological Survey

VdB vibration decibels

VERA Voluntary Emission Reduction Agreement

VMC Visual Modification Class

VP Viewing Position

WHR California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System

WNV West Nile Virus

San Joaquin River Restoration Program This page left blank intentionally. Final



Final

Mendota Pool Bypass and Reach 2B Improvements Project Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report



The San Joaquin River Restoration Program is a comprehensive long-term effort to restore flows to the San Joaquin River from Friant Dam to the confluence of Merced River and restore a self-sustaining Chinook salmon fishery in the river while reducing or avoiding adverse water supply impacts from Interim and Restoration flows.

Mission Statements



The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American Public.



The California State Lands Commission provides the people of California with effective stewardship of the lands, waterways, and resources entrusted to its care through preservation, restoration, enhancement, responsible economic development, and the promotion of public access.

Executive Summary



Introduction and Background



Mendota Pool

The Mendota Pool Bypass and Reach 2B Improvements Project (Project) includes the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Mendota Pool Bypass and improvements in the San Joaquin River channel in Reach 2B (Figure S-1). The Project consists of a floodplain width that conveys at least 4,500 cubic feet per second (cfs), a method to bypass Restoration Flows around Mendota Pool, and a method to deliver water to Mendota Pool.

The Project footprint and vicinity (Figure S-2) extend from approximately 0.3 mile above the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure to approximately 1.0 mile below the Mendota Dam. The Project footprint comprises the area that could be directly affected by the Project. The Project study area or "Project area" includes areas directly and indirectly affected by the Project. The Project area is in Fresno and Madera counties, near the town of Mendota, California.

The Mendota Pool Bypass and Reach 2B improvements, defined in the Stipulation of Settlement in *Natural Resources Defense Council, et al., v. Kirk Rodgers, et al.* (Settlement), are (Settlement Paragraph 11[a]):

- (1) Creation of a bypass channel around Mendota Pool to ensure conveyance of at least 4,500 cfs from Reach 2B downstream to Reach 3. This improvement requires construction of a structure capable of directing flow down the bypass and allowing the Secretary [of the Interior] to make deliveries of San Joaquin River water into Mendota Pool when necessary;
- (2) Modifications in channel capacity (incorporating new floodplain and related riparian habitat) to ensure conveyance of at least 4,500 cfs in Reach 2B between the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure and the new Mendota Pool bypass channel.

Because the functions of these channels may be inter-related, the design, environmental compliance, and construction of the two are being addressed as one project. The Project would be implemented consistent with the Settlement and the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act (Act), with implementation dates clarified by the Draft Framework for Implementation (San Joaquin River Restoration Program [SJRRP] 2015).



Mendota Dam

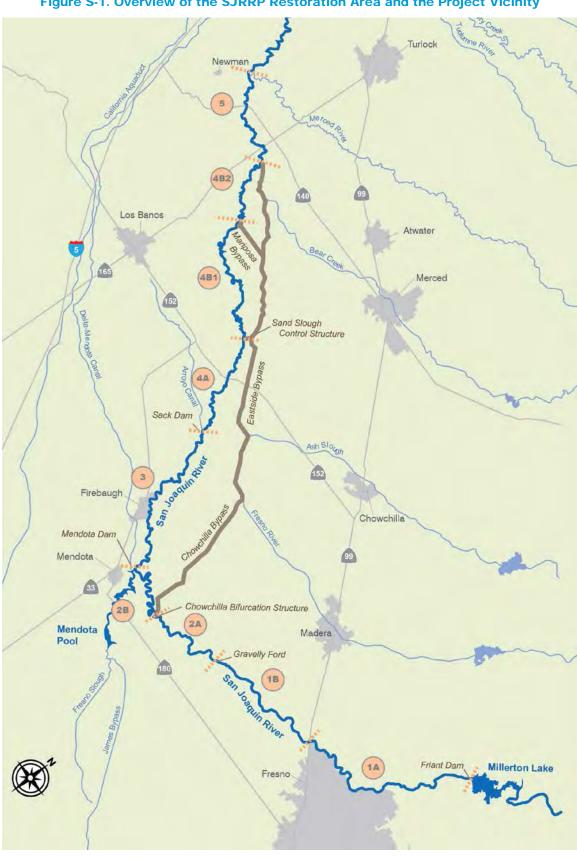


Figure S-1. Overview of the SJRRP Restoration Area and the Project Vicinity

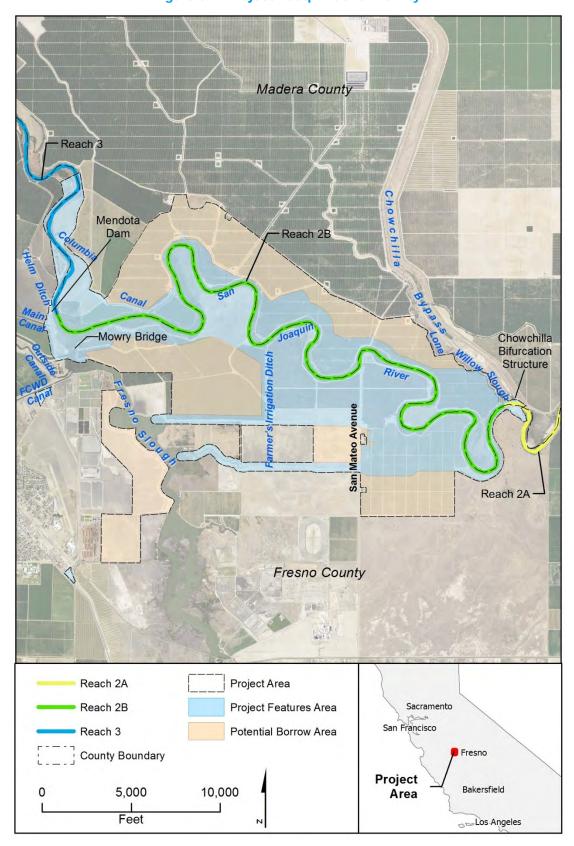


Figure S-2. Project Footprint and Vicinity

The Mendota Pool Bypass would include conveyance of at least 4,500 cfs around Mendota Pool (or the Pool) from Reach 2B to Reach 3 and a fish barrier, if appropriate,

to direct upmigrating adult salmon into the bypass. The bypass could be accomplished by constructing a new channel around Mendota Pool or by limiting Mendota Pool to areas outside of the San Joaquin River. This action would include the ability to divert 2,500 cfs to the Pool if water deliveries are required for the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors (Exchange Contractors) and may consist of a bifurcation structure in Reach 2B. The bifurcation structure would include a fish passage facility to enable up-migrating salmon to pass the structure and a fish screen, if appropriate, to direct out-migrating fish into the bypass channel and minimize or avoid fish entrainment to the Pool.

Improvements to Reach 2B would include modifications to the San
Joaquin River channel from the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure to the
new Mendota Pool Bypass to provide a capacity of at least 4,500 cfs with
integrated floodplain habitat. The options under consideration include
potential levee setbacks along Reach 2B to increase the channel and floodplain
capacity and provide for floodplain habitat. Floodplain habitat is included along the
Reach 2B portion of the Project as required by the Settlement; floodplain habitat is
being considered along the Mendota Pool Bypass channel because Central Valley
floodplains have been shown to be of value to rearing juvenile salmon as they migrate
downstream. In addition, the SJRRP Fisheries Management Plan (SJRRP 2010a) and
Minimum Floodplain Habitat Area for Spring and Fall-Run Chinook Salmon report
(SJRRP 2012) describe that sufficient floodplain habitat is an important feature for
meeting salmon population targets.

This Executive Summary provides an overview of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/R) prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This EIS/R evaluates alternative ways to implement Paragraphs 11(a)(1) and 11(a)(2) of the Settlement, consistent with the Act in Public Law 111-11. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) is the lead NEPA agency and California State Lands Commission (CSLC) is the lead CEQA agency in preparing this EIS/R.



Headworks of the Main Canal



Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure

Stipulation of Settlement

In 1988, a coalition of environmental groups, led by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), filed a lawsuit, known as NRDC, et al., v. Kirk Rodgers, et al., challenging the renewal of long-term water service contracts between the United States and Central Valley Project (CVP) Friant Division contractors. On September 13, 2006, after more than 18 years of litigation, the Settling Parties, including NRDC, Friant Water Authority (FWA), and the U.S. Departments of the Interior and Commerce, agreed on the terms and conditions of a Settlement subsequently approved by the U.S. Eastern District Court of California on October 23, 2006. The Act, included in Public Law 111-11 and signed into law on March 30, 2009, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to implement the Settlement. The Settlement establishes two primary goals:

- Restoration Goal To restore and maintain fish populations in "good condition" in the main stem San Joaquin River below Friant Dam to the confluence of the Merced River, including naturally reproducing and self-sustaining populations of salmon and other fish.
- Water Management Goal To reduce or avoid adverse water supply impacts on all of the Friant Division long-term contractors that may result from the Interim and Restoration flows provided for in the Settlement.



Chinook salmon

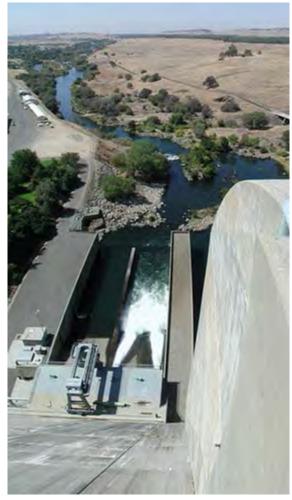
To achieve the Restoration Goal, the Settlement calls for releases of water from Friant Dam to the confluence of the Merced River (referred to as Interim and Restoration flows), a combination of channel and structural modifications along the San Joaquin River below Friant Dam, and reintroduction of Chinook salmon. Restoration Flows are specific volumes of water to be released from Friant Dam during different water year types, according to Exhibit B of the Settlement. Interim Flows are experimental flows that began in 2009 and ended December 2013 with the purpose of collecting relevant data concerning flows, temperatures, fish needs, seepage losses, recirculation, recapture, and reuse. Restoration Flows began January 1, 2014.



Orange groves within the Friant Division of the Central Valley Project

San Joaquin River Restoration Program

The SJRRP comprises several Federal and State of California (State) agencies responsible for implementing the Settlement. Implementing Agencies include Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), California Department of Water Resources (DWR), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW). In addition, the Settlement stipulates that a Technical Advisory Committee be established, comprising six members appointed by NRDC and FWA. The Settlement also calls for a Restoration Administrator (RA) to provide specific recommendations to the Secretary in coordination with the Technical Advisory Committee. The RA is responsible for consulting with the Secretary on implementing actions under Paragraph 11 of the Settlement, and for identifying and recommending additional actions under Paragraph 12 of the Settlement. In addition, the RA is responsible for consulting with the Secretary on the reintroduction of Chinook salmon under Paragraph 14 of the Settlement and flow releases under Paragraphs 13 and 15.



Releases from Friant Dam

Purpose and Uses of this Project EIS/R

The purpose of this EIS/R is to analyze the project-specific direct, indirect, and short term/long term impacts of implementing the Project as directed by the Act, consistent with NEPA/CEQA requirements. This EIS/R serves as an informational document for decision makers, public agencies, non-government organizations, and the general public regarding the potential direct and indirect environmental consequences of implementing any of the alternatives. This EIS/R supports the needed permits, petitions, and similar compliance, coordination, and consultation efforts for the Project actions.

As previously described, Reclamation is the lead NEPA agency and CSLC is the lead CEQA agency in preparing this EIS/R. The actions identified in this EIS/R include actions to be undertaken by Reclamation, as approved by CSLC. No sooner than 30 days after the final EIS/R is published, Reclamation will prepare a Record of Decision. Similarly, CSLC will take actions on whether to certify the EIR, approve the Project, and file a Notice of Determination.

The Settlement identifies the Secretary as the lead Federal entity responsible for implementation of the terms and conditions of the Settlement and USFWS as the lead Federal agency responsible for reintroduction of spring-run and fall-run Chinook salmon. The Secretary has designated Reclamation to act as the lead Federal entity responsible for implementation of the Settlement. The Settlement also identifies the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce, through NMFS, as a necessary

participant to allow for permitting the reintroduction of spring-run Chinook salmon. The Settlement also anticipated involvement of the California Natural Resources Agency through DWR and DFW. Therefore, the Settlement Implementing Agencies are Reclamation, USFWS, NMFS, DWR, and DFW.

Reclamation and CSLC have coordinated with the Settling Parties and Implementing Agencies in preparation of this EIS/R. In addition, several agencies accepted the invitation to participate as cooperating agencies under NEPA, including U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), NMFS, and Central California Irrigation District. The cooperating agencies have provided input that has been considered in preparation of this EIS/R.



San Joaquin River and Chowchilla Bypass

Scoping and Public Involvement Process

The lead agencies conducted public and stakeholder outreach activities to engage and inform all interested parties of Project activities. Engaging those interested parties helped to inform the process for scoping the Project alternatives and development of this EIS/R. Reclamation initiated the NEPA process by issuing a Notice of Intent on July 13, 2009, and DWR initiated the CEQA process by issuing a Notice of Preparation on the same day, to prepare an EIS/R and hold public scoping meetings. (Although initial CEQA actions were conducted by DWR, subsequent actions during the EIS/R process have been conducted by the CSLC as the State lead agency.)

The EIS/R scoping comment period began the date the Notice of Intent was issued and ended on August 14, 2009. The comments received were summarized in a Public Scoping Report released February 2010 (SJRRP 2010b). The NEPA scoping process also serves as the scoping process for compliance with other Federal laws such as the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106.

Public involvement and outreach activities have enabled the Implementing Agencies to involve stakeholders and incorporate public and stakeholder input into the development of major Project documents, including this EIS/R. These activities seek to create an open and transparent process through which the general public, stakeholders, affected Third Parties, and other interested parties can track and participate in SJRRP activities, including the formulation of alternatives for this EIS/R. Ongoing public outreach activities conducted in support of the Project include the following:

- Hosting Project-specific landowner meetings as well as participating in SJRRP Technical Feedback Meetings with subject-matter experts, Settling Parties, affected stakeholders, and the general public to obtain information and viewpoints from individual attendees; provide updates on the status of Project work products; keep the Technical Feedback Group up-to-date with the current status of the Project; gather feedback on Project documents; and discuss potential opportunities and constraints that may arise.
- Making available technical memoranda and other milestone Project documents to the general public, stakeholders, affected Third Parties, and other interested parties on the SJRRP website.



Ornamental Palms in the Project Area

Purpose and Need for Action and Project Objectives

The purpose and objective of the Project are to implement portions of the Settlement consistent with the Act. The Act authorizes and directs the Secretary to implement the Settlement. Specifically, this Project is intended to implement Paragraphs 11(a)(1) and 11(a)(2) of the Settlement, which are authorized in Section 10004(a)(1) of the Act.

Paragraph 11(a)(1)

Creation of a bypass channel around Mendota Pool to ensure conveyance of at least 4,500 cfs from Reach 2B downstream to Reach 3. This improvement requires construction of a structure capable of directing flow down the bypass and allowing the Secretary to make deliveries of San Joaquin River water into Mendota Pool when necessary;

Paragraph 11(a)(2)

Modifications in channel capacity (incorporating new floodplain and related riparian habitat) to ensure conveyance of at least 4,500 cfs in Reach 2B between the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure and the new Mendota Pool bypass Channel;

The Settlement specifies the need, which requires modifications to Reach 2B and construction of a bypass around Mendota Pool in support of achieving the Restoration Goal (Settlement Paragraph 2):

... a goal of this Settlement is to restore and maintain fish populations in "good condition" in the main stem of the San Joaquin River below Friant Dam to the confluence of the Merced River, including naturally-reproducing and self-sustaining populations of salmon and other fish (the "Restoration Goal").

The purpose of providing increased channel capacity and floodplain and riparian habitat in Reach 2B responds to the need to restore and maintain fish populations in "good condition" by providing fish passage and rearing habitat which benefit salmon and other native fish. Without the Project in Reach 2B, restoration activities would be unlikely to achieve the Settlement goals.



Reach 2B Channel prior to Interim Flows

Project Study Area

The Project study area or "Project area" includes areas that may be affected directly or indirectly by the Project alternatives. The Project footprint (township 13S, range 15E), shown in Figure S-1, has two major components: Reach 2B and the Mendota Pool Bypass. Reach 2B generally includes the area from the San Joaquin River Control Structure near the Chowchilla Bypass downstream to Mendota Dam. Potential Project improvements in Reach 2B, which vary by alternative, extend from the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure on the upstream end to the head of the potential Mendota Pool Bypass channel or to Mendota Dam on the downstream end. However, Reach 2B improvements may also include areas just upstream of the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure and may continue downstream of the head of the Mendota Pool Bypass or Mendota Dam, including the Pool area, as necessary to meet Project goals and objectives. The lateral extent of potential Project Reach 2B improvements, which varies by alternative, includes lands to the north and south of the San Joaquin River in Reach 2B.

The Mendota Pool Bypass element of the Project alternatives generally includes the area from the downstream end of the Reach 2B improvements to a tie-in location in Reach 3. Improvements for the Mendota Pool Bypass, which vary by alternative, extend from the area south of Mowry Bridge over Fresno Slough to the area north of Mendota Dam where the bypass ties into Reach 3. The Mendota Pool Bypass element of the Project alternatives also includes areas adjacent to and on the west side of Mendota Pool and Fresno Slough and areas to the south of the potential Project Reach 2B improvements. Areas indirectly affected by this Project include portions of Reach 3 downstream and Reach 2A upstream that are outside the direct Project footprint.



San Joaquin River near San Mateo Road

The Project area reflects current estimates of areas that may be affected by the Project alternatives. In this EIS/R, the area where direct and indirect effects may occur differs according to resource area; therefore, the geographic range and environmental conditions described herein vary by resource.

Alternatives Evaluated in this EIS/R

This EIS/R presents a No-Action/No-Project Alternative (hereafter called the No-Action Alternative) and four Action Alternatives to implement the Project:

- No-Action Alternative
- Alternative A (Compact Bypass with Narrow Floodplain and South Canal)
- Alternative B (Compact Bypass with Consensus-Based Floodplain and Bifurcation Structure), the Preferred Alternative
- Alternative C (Fresno Slough Dam with Narrow Floodplain and Short Canal)
- Alternative D (Fresno Slough Dam with Wide Floodplain and North Canal)

Each Action Alternative includes the actions called for in the Settlement for the Mendota Pool Bypass and Reach 2B. Action Alternatives would be designed to provide:

- Conveyance of at least 4,500 cfs in Reach 2B and around Mendota Pool
- Fish passage around Mendota Pool
- Diversion of up to 2,500 cfs from Reach 2B into Mendota Pool

Of the four Action Alternatives, there are two methods of bypassing Restoration Flows around Mendota Pool, two floodplain widths, and four ways to divert water into Mendota Pool (Table S-1).



Reach 2B during Interim Flows

Table S-1. Additional Activities Common or Related to Action Alternatives

ACTIVITY		ACTION ALTERNATIVE			
		В	С	D	
Constructing a channel and structures capable of conveying up to 4,500 cfs of Restoration Flows around the Mendota Pool	•	*			
Constructing a dam capable of containing Mendota Pool within Fresno Slough so that 4,500 cfs of Restoration Flows can be conveyed around the Mendota Pool			*	♦	
Restoring floodplain habitat an average of approximately 3,000 feet wide to provide benefit to salmonids and other native fishes	•		•		
Restoring floodplain habitat an average of approximately 4,200 feet wide to provide benefit to salmonids and other native fishes		*		♦	
Constructing the South Canal and structures capable of conveying to 2,500 cfs from Reach 2B to Mendota Pool	•				
Constructing the Bifurcation structure capable of conveying up to 2,500 cfs from Reach 2B to Mendota Pool		♦			
Constructing the Short Canal and structures capable of conveying to 2,500 cfs from Reach 2B to Mendota Pool			•		
Constructing the North Canal and structures capable of conveying up to 2,500 cfs from Reach 2B to Mendota Pool				♦	
Building levees capable of conveying flows up to 4,500 cfs with 3 feet of freeboard	♦	♦	♦	♦	
Providing upstream and downstream fish passage for adult salmonids and other native fishes, and downstream fish passage for juvenile salmonids, between Reach 2A and Reach 3	•	*	♦	♦	

Key:

Alternative A (Compact Bypass with Narrow Floodplain and South Canal)

Alternative B (Compact Bypass with Consensus-Based Floodplain and Bifurcation Structure)

Alternative C (Fresno Slough Dam with Narrow Floodplain and Short Canal)

Alternative D (Fresno Slough Dam with Wide Floodplain and North Canal)

cfs = cubic feet per second

the existing Reach 2B capacity. It is assumed for the No-Action condition that agriculture would continue, and cropland would be the dominant cover type, consistent with the existing condition.

Alternative A

Alternative A (Compact Bypass with Narrow Floodplain and South Canal) would construct a channel between Reach 2B and Reach 3, the Compact Bypass channel, in order to bypass the Mendota Pool. Restoration Flows would enter Reach 2B, flow through the reach, then downstream to Reach 3 via the Compact Bypass channel. A canal to convey San Joaquin River water deliveries to Mendota Pool, the South Canal, would be built. The San Joaquin River control structure at the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure would be removed, and a bifurcation structure would be built at the head of the South Canal to control flood diversions into the Chowchilla Bypass and water delivery diversions into Mendota Pool. Fish passage facilities and, if appropriate, a fish screen would be built at the South Canal bifurcation structure to provide passage around the structure and prevent fish being entrained in the diversion. A fish barrier would be built in Reach 3 to direct up-migrating fish into



Leopard Frog in Reach 2B

the Compact Bypass channel. A new crossing would be built at the San Mateo Avenue crossing. See Figure S-3 and Figure S-4 for a plan view of the alternative's features.

Alternative B

Alternative B (Compact Bypass with Consensus-Based Floodplain and Bifurcation Structure), the preferred alternative, would construct a channel between Reach 2B and Reach 3, the Compact Bypass channel, in order to bypass the Mendota Pool. Restoration Flows would enter Reach 2B at the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure, flow through Reach 2B, then downstream to Reach 3 via the Compact Bypass channel. The existing Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure would continue to divert San Joaquin River flows into the Chowchilla Bypass during flood operations, and a fish passage facility and control structure modifications would be included at the San Joaquin River control structure at the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure. A bifurcation structure would be built at the head of the Compact Bypass channel to control diversions into Mendota Pool. Fish passage facilities would be built at the Compact Bypass bifurcation structure to provide passage around the structure, and a fish screen would be built to prevent fish being entrained in the diversion to Mendota Pool. The existing San Mateo Avenue crossing would be removed. See Figure S-5 and Figure S-6 for a plan view of the alternative's features.

Alternative C

Alternative C (Fresno Slough Dam with Narrow Floodplain and Short Canal) would build a dam across Fresno Slough, the Fresno Slough Dam, to contain the Mendota Pool, and it would utilize the existing river channel in order to bypass the Mendota Pool. Restoration Flows would enter Reach 2B at the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure, flow through Reach 2B, then downstream to Reach 3 over the sill at Mendota Dam. Mendota Pool would be contained south of the Fresno Slough Dam. The existing Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure would continue to divert San Joaquin River flows into the Chowchilla Bypass during flood operations, and a fish passage facility and control structure modifications would be included at the San Joaquin River control structure

at the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure. A canal to convey San Joaquin River water deliveries to Mendota Pool, the Short Canal, would be built adjacent to the Fresno Slough Dam. The Mendota Dam along with a control structure built at the head of the Short Canal would be used to control diversions into Mendota Pool through the Short Canal. Fish passage facilities at Mendota Dam and, if appropriate, a fish screen on the Short Canal would be built to provide passage around Mendota Dam and prevent fish from being entrained in the diversion. A fish barrier would be built downstream of the Fresno Slough Dam to keep up-migrating fish in Reach 2B. A new crossing would be built at the San Mateo Avenue crossing. See Figure S-7 and Figure S-8 for a plan view of the alternative's features.

Alternative D

Alternative D (Fresno Slough Dam with Wide Floodplain and North Canal) would build a dam across Fresno Slough, the Fresno Slough Dam, to contain the Mendota Pool, and it would utilize the existing river channel in order to bypass the Mendota Pool. Restoration Flows would enter Reach 2B, flow through the reach, then downstream to Reach 3 over the sill at Mendota Dam. Mendota Pool would be contained south of the Fresno Slough Dam. A canal to convey San Joaquin River water deliveries to Mendota Pool, the North Canal, would be built. The San Joaquin River control structure at the Chowchilla Bifurcation Structure would be removed, and a bifurcation structure would be built at the head of the North Canal to control flood diversions into the Chowchilla Bypass and water delivery diversions into Mendota Pool. Fish passage facilities and, if appropriate, a fish screen would be built at the North Canal bifurcation structure to provide passage around the structure and prevent fish being entrained in the diversion. A fish barrier would be built downstream of the Fresno Slough Dam to keep up-migrating fish in Reach 2B. The existing San Mateo Avenue crossing would be removed. See Figure S-9 and Figure S-10 for a plan view of the alternative's features.



White-faced Ibis

Elements Common to All Action Alternatives

Some constructed elements are common to all Action Alternatives. Those elements are:

- Fish Passage Criteria One of the primary focuses of the Project is to provide floodplain and riparian habitat to benefit migrating juvenile and adult salmonids and other native fishes. Floodplain and riparian habitats in the Action Alternatives would include a variety of native plant communities suited to the hydrology, soils, and climate of Reach 2B and the San Joaquin Valley. The Action Alternatives also include provision of fish passage at structures for salmonids and other native fish.
 - These structures vary by alternative, but overall include fish screens, fish passage facilities, grade control structures, and bifurcation structures (under certain flows).
- Levees Setback levees would be required along the Project area to contain Restoration Flows. While the height and footprint of the levees vary according to their locations along the channel and the ground elevation, the capacity, freeboard, and cross-section would be consistent. Localized backwater and redirection effects at Project structures would be considered during design of levee heights. Levees would be designed to maintain 3 feet of freeboard on the levees at 4,500 cfs. Levee alignments maintain a 300-foot buffer zone, where appropriate, between the levee and river channel to avoid impact to levees over time due to potential channel migration.
- Seepage Control Measures Seepage of river water through or under levees is a concern for levee integrity and adjacent land uses. Through-seepage, water that seeps laterally through the levee section, would be addressed through proper levee design and construction (e.g., selection of low porosity materials and proper compaction). Under-seepage, water that seeps laterally by traveling under the levee section, is primarily controlled by the native soils beneath the levee, and seepage control measures would be included where native soils do not provide sufficient control.
- Borrow Borrow material (suitable soils) would primarily be required for the construction of the levees, but it may also be used in the construction of other structures for foundation or backfill material. Levees may be constructed entirely of local borrow material, a mix of local and imported borrow material, or just imported borrow material.
- Levee and Structure Protection Action Alternatives generally provide a minimum 300-foot buffer between the existing channel and the proposed levee, where appropriate and feasible. Locations that require erosion protection in the form of revetment include areas where the 300-foot buffer was not included due to the proximity of existing infrastructure, near the proposed structures, and along river bends less than 300 feet from the levee.



Chinook salmon

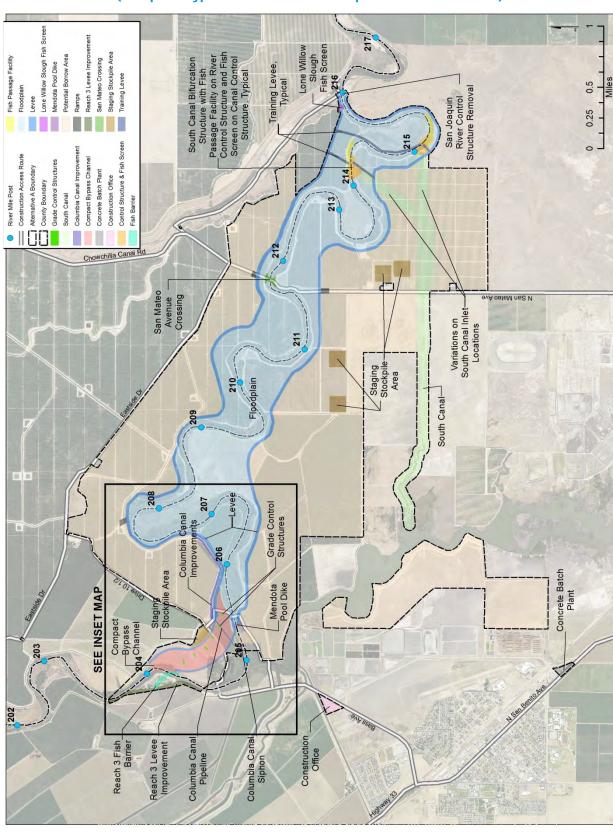


Figure S-3. Plan View of Alternative A (Compact Bypass with Narrow Floodplain and South Canal)

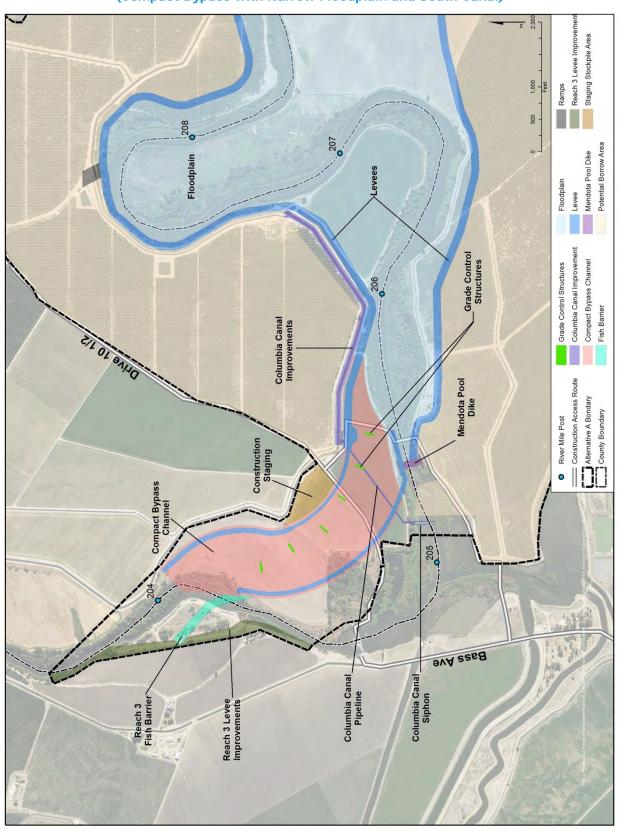


Figure S-4. Inset Map of Alternative A (Compact Bypass with Narrow Floodplain and South Canal)

Lone Willow Slough Fish Screen Mendota Pool Control Structure Levee - 20ft Buffer (Long-term Grade Control Structure Staging Stockpile Area Potential Borrow Area Levee Buffer (Temp) Road 10 1/2 Route Reach 3 Levee Im Utilities- Gas Line 0.5 Canal Relocation - Temp Buffe Preferred Alternative Columbia Canal Sipho Compact Bypass Cha Fish Passage Facility Preferred Alternative Concrete Batch Plant Mowry Bridge Buffer County Boundary River Mile Post Mowry Bridge Category 213 N San Mateo Ave Floodplain 270

Figure S-5. Plan View of Alternative B (Compact Bypass with Consensus-Based Floodplain and Bifurcation Structure)

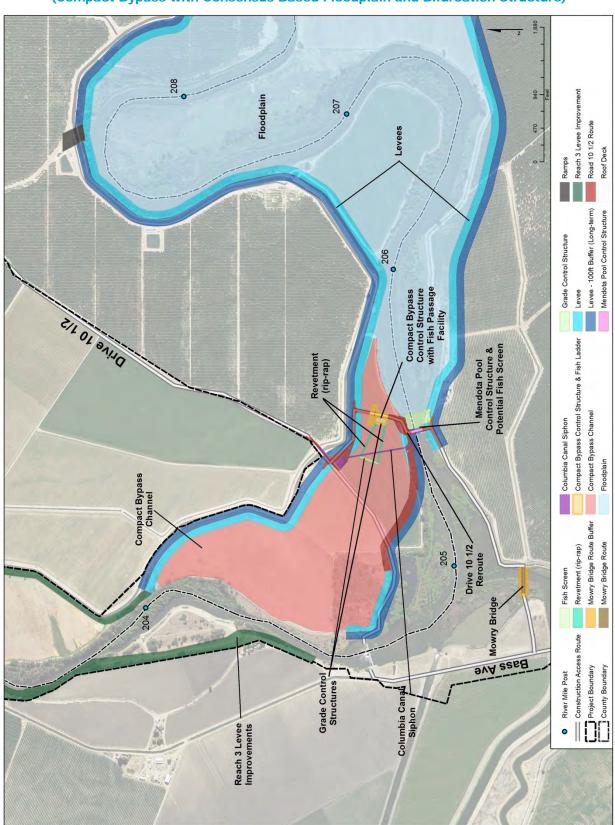


Figure S-6. Inset Map of Alternative B (Compact Bypass with Consensus-Based Floodplain and Bifurcation Structure)

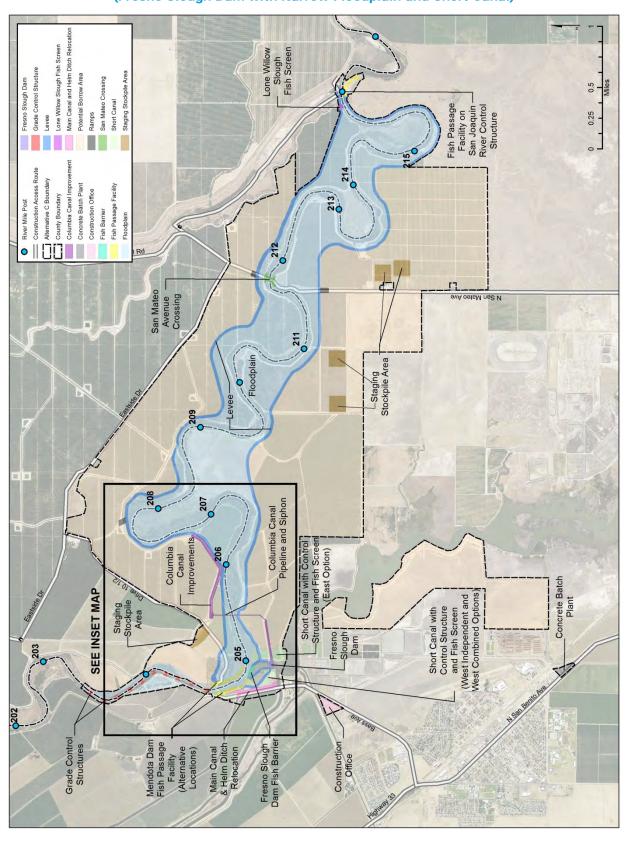


Figure S-7. Plan View of Alternative C (Fresno Slough Dam with Narrow Floodplain and Short Canal)

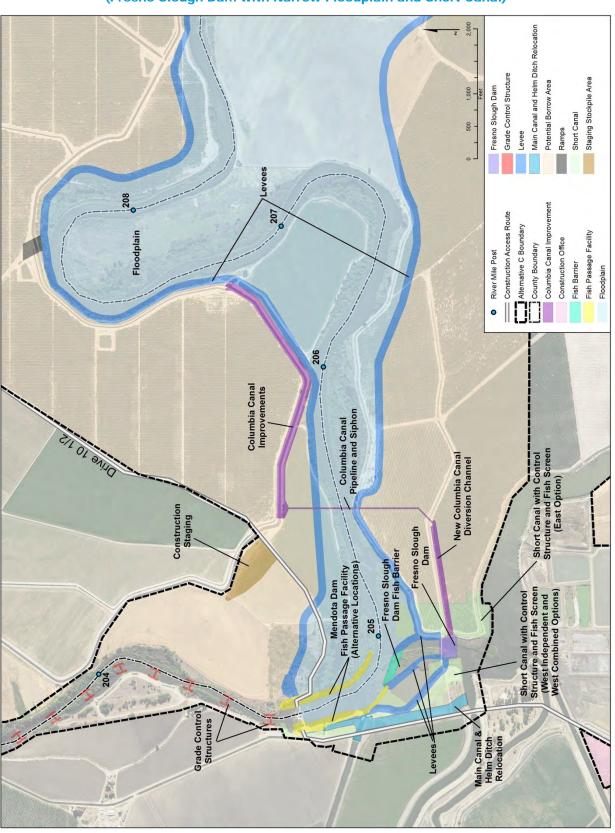


Figure S-8. Inset Map of Alternative C (Fresno Slough Dam with Narrow Floodplain and Short Canal)

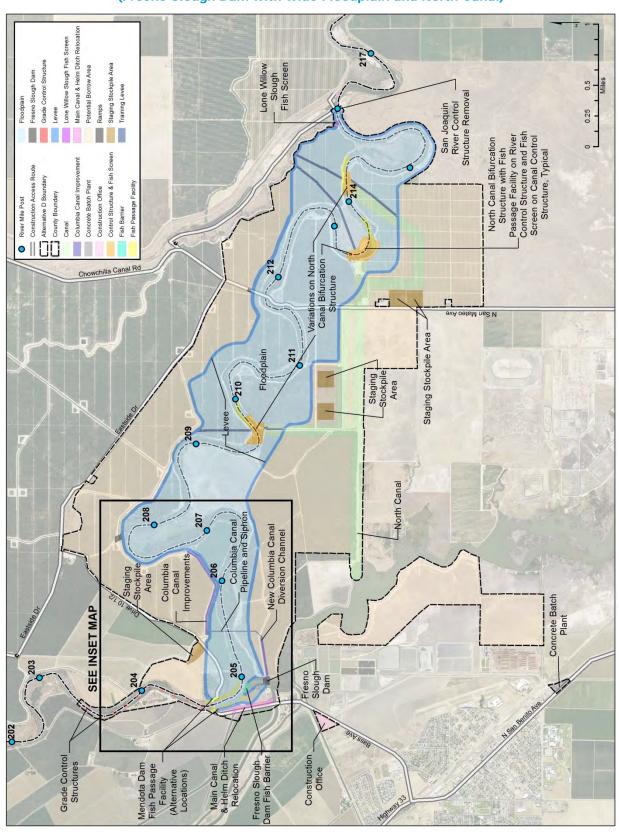


Figure S-9. Plan View of Alternative D (Fresno Slough Dam with Wide Floodplain and North Canal)

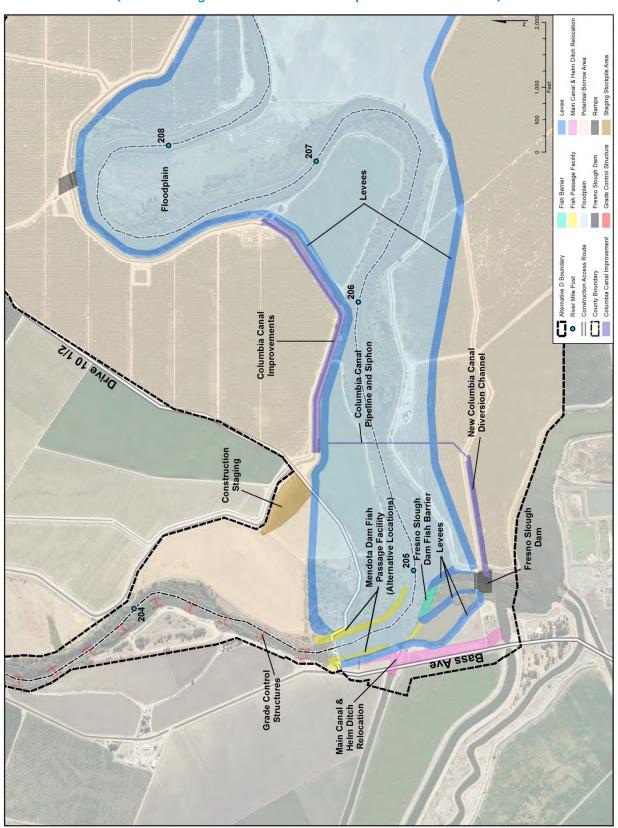


Figure S-10. Inset Map of Alternative D (Fresno Slough Dam with Wide Floodplain and North Canal)

- Removal of Existing Levees Removal of portions of the existing levees is included and designed to expand the inundation area of the floodplain out to the proposed levees and improve connectivity between the river channel and proposed floodplain. The locations of existing levee removal would be based upon the hydraulic performance of the channel and floodplain. In certain locations, however, highly desirable existing vegetation (native and sensitive vegetation communities that can serve as seed banks for future vegetation communities) can be found on the existing levees. Where hydraulic performance and connectivity of the floodplain would not be negatively affected, portions of the existing levees with highly desirable vegetation would remain in place.
- Floodplain Grading Floodplain and channel grading can provide benefits to salmon and other native fish by allowing inundation to occur at lower flows, by distributing suitable rearing habitats further into the floodplain, by connecting rearing habitat to primary production areas (shallow water habitat), by providing escape routes during receding flows, and by confining flows to a deeper, narrower channel to limit temperature increases.
- Infrastructure for Fish Monitoring The designs for control structures, fish passage facilities, and fish screens include security fences and gates, mounting hardware, and electrical supply in order to conduct fish monitoring activities. The fish monitoring activities themselves are not included in this Project, and will be addressed in subsequent environmental analysis, as appropriate.
- Existing Infrastructure Relocations or Floodproofing Some existing
 infrastructure such as groundwater wells, pumps, electrical and gas distribution
 lines, water pipelines, and canals located in the Project area would require
 relocation or floodproofing to protect them from future Restoration Flows and
 increased floodplain area.
- Construction Access Access for vehicles carrying materials, equipment, and personnel to and from the construction area would be provided via several existing roadways in the Project vicinity. Improvements may be required to upgrade roadways, pavements, and crossings for anticipated construction traffic and loads, provide adequate turning radii and site distances, and to control dust on non-paved roads.
- Revegetation of Temporary Disturbance Areas Areas temporarily disturbed during construction would be restored to their previous contours, if feasible, and then seeded with a native vegetation seed mixture to prevent soil erosion. Some areas, such as borrow areas, may not be feasible to restore previous contours, but these areas would be smoothed and seeded.
- Land Acquisition Additional lands would be acquired to accommodate the floodplain, levees, bypass channel, structures, and borrow. The amount of land acquisition varies with alternative.
- Phased Implementation The Project would use a phased approach to implementation of the selected alternative. Phased implementation would involve building selected components of the Project in separate construction phases, allowing Project funding to be secured over time. This



Reach 2B Riparian Corridor

phasing refers only to the sequence in which the actual Project components would be constructed.

In addition to these elements, the following activities are also common to all Action Alternatives:

- Operations and Maintenance The Project includes long-term operations and maintenance of the proposed facilities and features.
- Monitoring Activities Monitoring activities in Reach 2B could include flow monitoring, groundwater level monitoring, aerial and topographic surveys, vegetation surveys, sediment mobilization and monitoring, and passage and screen effectiveness.



Field Surveys in Reach 2B



Vegetation Surveys in Reach 2B

Environmental Commitments

Conservation Strategy

As part of SJRRP implementation, a comprehensive strategy for the conservation of listed and sensitive species and habitats has been prepared, and will be implemented in coordination with USFWS, NMFS, DFW and other regulatory agencies, as appropriate. The goals of the strategy are as follows:

- Conserve riparian vegetation and waters of the United States, including wetlands
- Control and manage invasive species
- Conserve special-status species

The SJRRP's Conservation Strategy includes conservation measures for biological resources that may be affected by Project actions (listed in Table S-2). These measures are based on those presented in the PEIS/R (SJRRP 2011a, pages 2-55 to 2-79) and those detailed in Section 2.2.10 of this EIS/R.



Elderberry in Reach 2B

Table S-2. Conservation Measures for Biological Resources

	e S-2. Conservation Measures for Biological Resources
IDENTIFIER	CONSERVATION MEASURE
VELB	VALLEY ELDERBERRY LONGHORN BEETLE
VELB-1	Avoid and minimize effects to species
BNLL	BLUNT-NOSED LEOPARD LIZARD
BNLL-1	Avoid and minimize effects to species
PLANTS	OTHER SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS
PLANTS-1	Avoid and minimize effects to special-status plants
GGS	GIANT GARTER SNAKE
GGS-1	Avoid and minimize loss of habitat for giant garter snake
GGS-2	Compensate for temporary or permanent loss of habitat
WPT	WESTERN POND TURTLE
WPT-1	Avoid and minimize loss of individuals
SWH	SWAINSON'S HAWK
SWH-1	Avoid and minimize impacts to Swainson's Hawk
SWH-2	Compensate for loss of nest trees and foraging habitat
RAPTOR	OTHER NESTING RAPTORS
RAPTOR-1	Avoid and minimize loss of individual raptors
RAPTOR-2	Compensate for loss of nest trees
RNB	RIPARIAN NESTING BIRDS: LEAST BELL'S VIREO
RNB-1	Avoid and minimize effects to species
MBTA	OTHER BIRDS PROTECTED BY THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT
MBTA-1	Avoid and minimize effects to species
TRI	TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD
TRI-1	Avoid Nesting Colonies
SWA	CLIFF SWALLOWS
SWA-1	Avoid Nesting Colonies
BRO	BURROWING OWL
BRO-1	Avoid loss of individuals
BRO-2	Minimize impacts to species
BAT	SPECIAL-STATUS BATS
BAT-1	Avoid and minimize loss of individuals
BAT-2	Compensate for loss of habitat
FKR	FRESNO KANGAROO RAT
FKR-1	Avoid and minimize effects to species
SJKF	SAN JOAQUIN KIT FOX
SJKF-1	Avoid and minimize effects to species
PL	PACIFIC LAMPREY
PL-1	Avoid and minimize effects to species
RHSNC	RIPARIAN HABITAT AND OTHER SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES
RHSNC-1	Avoid and minimize loss of riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities
RHSNC-2	Compensate for loss of riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities
WUS	WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES/WATERS OF THE STATE
WUS-1	Identify and quantify wetlands and other waters of the United States

Table S-2. Conservation Measures for Biological Resources

	<u> </u>			
IDENTIFIER	CONSERVATION MEASURE			
WUS-2	Obtain permits and compensate for any loss of wetlands and other waters of the United States/waters of the State			
INV	INVASIVE PLANTS			
INV-1	Implement the Invasive Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan			
СР	CONSERVATION PLANS			
CP-1	Remain consistent with approved conservation plans			
CP-2	Compensate effects consistent with approved conservation plans			
cvs	CENTRAL VALLEY STEELHEAD			
CVS-1	Avoid loss of habitat and risk of take of species			
CVS-2	Minimize loss of habitat and risk of take of species			
EFH	ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT (PACIFIC SALMONIDS AND STARRY FLOUNDER)			
EFH-1	Avoid loss of habitat and risk of take of species			
EFH-2	Minimize loss of habitat and risk of take from implementation of construction activities			



Ash-throated Flycatcher in Reach 2B

Minimize Flood Risk from Restoration Flows

The SJRRP's strategy for minimizing flood risk is to limit the maximum downstream extent and rate of Restoration flows for the given reach to then-existing channel capacities. This strategy is incorporated by reference from the PEIS/R (SJRRP 2011a, pages 2-22 through 2-28) and summarized in Section 2.2.10 of this EIS/R. These Program-wide commitments are documented in the PEIS/R Record of Decision (ROD), and no new Project-level actions to minimize flood risk from Restoration flows are being proposed.



Reach 2B during Interim Flows

Areas of Known Controversy and Issues to be Resolved

State CEQA Guidelines section 15123, subdivision (b), requires that an Executive Summary identify "areas of controversy known to the lead agency including issues raised by agencies and the public." The alternatives development process provided opportunities for early stakeholder involvement and input. Primary stakeholders include Federal, State, and local agencies, landowners, the Restoration Administrator and Technical Advisory Committee of the SJRRP, non-governmental organizations, and the public. Comments received during the scoping process include topics related to agriculture, air quality, canal distribution systems, economic development, flood control and levees, groundwater and wells, wells, Interim Flows, surface water, traffic, water quality, wetland and riparian environment, SJRRP actions, and the construction schedule. Areas of known controversy include the potential for groundwater seepage to occur in agricultural areas outside of the floodplain, the potential for future longterm recreational development of the Project area, and the need for a Mendota Pool Fish Screen and Reach 3 Fish Barrier. Groundwater seepage will be addressed during levee design and through the SJRRP's seepage management activities, which are being analyzed in separate environmental analysis, as appropriate (potential groundwater impacts of the Project are analyzed and disclosed in this EIS/R and mitigation measures are discussed as appropriate). Although recreational development is not within the scope of the Project, portage facilities around Project structures would include signage regarding safety and trespass issues. The Mendota Pool Fish Screen and Reach 3 Fish Barrier are analyzed in the Project alternatives; The Record of Decision for this Project will describe the project elements that Reclamation

intends to implement as the selected alternative for the Project. There are no remaining issues to be resolved.



Red-tailed Hawk in Reach 2B

AREAS OF KNOWN CONTROVERSY

Consensus-Based Alternative

A meeting was held on January 29, 2013, to introduce the consensus-based alternative concept and approach to adjacent landowners, canal companies, irrigation districts, levee districts, cities, and the Settling Parties. The consensus-based alternative approach gave these entities the opportunity to provide input on the Project alternatives, and their input was considered during the identification of the preferred alternative. Following several meetings with the individuals and groups listed above, Reclamation and CSLC identified a preferred alternative, Alternative B, based on the input received on the Action Alternatives. The alternative selected for implementation will be articulated in the Record of Decision, which will be completed no less than 30 days following the release of the final EIS/R, and in the findings and other documents completed in accordance with CEQA.



Orchard in bloom in the San Joaquin Valley

Summary and Comparison of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The impact conclusions and associated mitigation measures for the 21 resource topics evaluated in this EIS/R are summarized Tables S-3 and S-4. Impacts with the potential to result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact are shown in Table S-5. Most action alternatives have the same impact level of significance before and after mitigation. For these impacts, Table S-3 below compares the No-Action alternative to the Action Alternatives together.

Table S-3. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table	Table S-3. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures						
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE			
AIR QUALITY							
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact			
AQ-1: Create Excess Amounts of Construction Related Criteria Air Pollutants that Exceed SJVAPCD Thresholds of Significance or Cause or Contribute to Exceedances of the AAQS	Action Alternatives	Significant	AQ-1A: Reduce Criteria Exhaust Emissions from Construction Equipment AQ-1B: Reduce Criteria Exhaust Emissions from Material Hauling Vehicles AQ-1C: Offset Project Construction Emissions Through a SJVAPCD Voluntary Emission Reduction Agreement	LTS			
AQ-2: Conflict with Applicable Plans or Policies Related to Air Quality	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact			
	Action Alternatives	Significant	AQ-2: Reduce or Offset Project Emissions	LTS			
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact			
AQ-3: Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Air Pollutants Associated with Construction	Action Alternatives	Significant	AQ-3A: Reduce Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions from Construction Equipment AQ-3B: Reduce Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions from Material Hauling Vehicles	LTS			
AQ-4: Create Excess Amounts of Operational Related Criteria Air Pollutants that Exceed SJVAPCD Thresholds of Significance or Cause or Contribute to Exceedances of the AAQS	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact			
	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS			

Table	Table S-3. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures				
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE	
AQ-5: Expose Sensitive	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
Receptors to Substantial Air Pollutants Associated with Operation	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS	
AQ-6: Create Objectionable	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
Odors from Construction	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS	
AQ-7: Create Objectionable	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
Odors from Operation	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS	
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -					
AQUA-1: Effects on Fish	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
Habitat and Passage for Local Fish Populations	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
AQUA-2: Effects on Salmonid	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
Rearing Habitat	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
AQUA-3: Effects on Upstream	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
Migration of Adult Salmonids	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
AQUA-4: Effects on	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
Downstream Migration of Juvenile Salmonids	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
AQUA-5: Effects of In-Channel Construction Activities on Fish Species Within Reach 2B	Action Alternatives		Essential Fish Habitat (Pacific Salmonids) EFH-1: Avoid Loss of Habitat and Risk of Take of Species EFH-2: Minimize Loss of Habitat and Risk of Take from Implementation of Construction Activities Central Valley Steelhead CVS-1: Avoid Loss of Habitat and Risk of Take of Species CVS-2: Minimize Loss of Habitat and Risk of Take of Species Pacific Lamprey PL-1: Avoid and Minimize Effects to Species	LTS	
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
AQUA-6: Effects of Floodplain	A	LTS		LTS	
Use By Agriculture on Fish	В	LTS		LTS	
Species Within Reach 2B	С	No Impact		No Impact	
	D No-Action	LTS Beneficial		LTS Beneficial	
	140 / (CilOII	Delicitotal		Donalida	

Table S-3. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures LEVEL OF					
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE	
AQUA-8: Effects on Predation	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
of Juvenile Salmonids and Native Fish Species	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
AQUA-9: Effects on the	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
Aquatic Food Web within Reach 2B	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -	VEGETATION				
	No-Action	No impact		No impact	
VEG-1: Substantially Alter Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Communities during Construction	Action Alternatives		Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities RHSNC-1: Avoid and Minimize Loss of Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities RHSNC-2: Compensate for Loss of Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities Invasive Plants INV-1: Implement the Invasive Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan	LTS	
VEG-2: Substantially Alter	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Communities during the Operations and Maintenance Phase of the Project	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
VEG-3: Facilitate Increase in Distribution and Abundance of	No-Action	1	Invasive Plants PEIS/R INV-1: Implement the Invasive Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan	LTS	
Invasive Plants in the Project Area	Action Alternatives		Invasive Plants INV-1: Implement the Invasive Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan	LTS	
VEG-4: Conflict with	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
Provisions of Local Plans in the Project Area	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -	WILDLIFE				
WILD-1: Project Effects on Special-Status Invertebrate Species	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	

Table S-3. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures					
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE	
WILD-2: Project Effects on Special-Status Reptile Species	No-Action	LTS		LTS	
	Action Alternatives		Blunt-Nosed Leopard Lizard BNLL-1: Avoid and Minimize Effects to Species Giant Garter Snake GGS-1: Avoid and Minimize Loss of Habitat for Giant Garter Snake GGS-2: Compensate for Temporary or Permanent Loss of Habitat Invasive Plants INV-1: Implement the Invasive Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan	LTS	
	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
WILD-3: Project Effects on Special-Status Bird Species	Action Alternatives		Other Birds Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act MBTA-1: Avoid and Minimize Effects to Species Other Nesting Raptors RAPTOR-1: Avoid and Minimize Loss of Individual Raptors RAPTOR-2: Compensate for Loss of Nest Trees Riparian Nesting Birds (Least Bell's Vireo) RNB-1: Avoid Effects to Species Swainson's Hawk SWH-1: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Swainson's Hawk SWH-2: Compensate for Loss of Nest Trees and Foraging Habitat Tricolor Blackbird TRI-1: Avoid Nesting Colonies Cliff Swallows SWA-1: Avoid Nesting Colonies Burrowing Owl BRO-1: Avoid Loss of Species BRO-2: Minimize Impacts to Species Invasive Plants INV-1: Implement the Invasive Vegetation Monitoring and Management Plan	LTS	

Table S-3. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures LEVEL OF					
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE	
	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
WILD-4: Project Effects on Special-Status Mammal Species	Action Alternatives		Special-Status Bats BAT-1: Avoid and Minimize Loss of Species BAT-2: Compensate for Loss of Habitat Fresno Kangaroo Rat FKR-1: Avoid and Minimize Effects to Species San Joaquin Kit Fox SJKF-1: Avoid and Minimize Effects to Species	LTS	
	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
WILD-5: Project Effects on Wildlife Movement Corridors	Action Alternatives		Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities RHSNC-1: Avoid and Minimize Loss of Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities RHSNC-2: Compensate for Loss of Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities Essential Fish Habitat (Pacific Salmonids) EFH-1: Avoid Loss of Habitat and Risk of Take of Species EFH-2: Minimize Loss of Habitat and Risk of Take from Implementation of Construction Activities	LTS	
WILD-6: Long-term Habitat	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
Improvement in Reach 2B	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
CLIMATE CHANGE AND GRE		MISSIONS			
CC-1: Impacts from GHG	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
Emissions Associated with Project Construction	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS	
CC-2: Impacts from GHG	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
Emissions Associated with Project Operation	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS	
CC-3: Changes in Land Use	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
That Result in a Net Increase in GHG Emissions	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	

Tubic	3-3: Summar	y or impacts ar	nd Mitigation Measures	
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE
CULTURAL RESOURCES				
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
CUL-1: Effects on Archaeological Resources from Ground Disturbing Activities during Construction	Action Alternatives	PS	CUL-1A: Comply with Section 106 of the NHPA or Equivalent CUL-1B: Conduct Subsurface Testing and/or Archaeological Monitoring in Proximity to Identified Sites or Areas of Sensitivity CUL-1C: Halt Work in the Event of An Archaeological Discovery CUL-1D: Plan an Intentional Site Burial Preservation in Place CUL-1E: Avoid Soil Borrowing in the Vicinity Known Archaeological Resources	LTS
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
CUL-2: Effects on Historical	Α	No Impact		No Impact
Properties Listed or Eligible for	В	No Impact		No Impact
Listing in the National or	С	PS	CUL-3: Follow the Secretary of the	LTS
California Register	D	PS	Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties	LTS
CUL-3: Effects on Cultural	No-Action	PS		PS
Resources during the Operations and Maintenance Phase of the Project	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
GEO-1: Effects on Mineral and	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Soils Resources	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
	No-Action	LTS		LTS
GEO-2: Soil Erosion Effects	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
GEO-3: Adverse Soil	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Conditions	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
GEO-4: Adverse Seismicity	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Effects	Action Alternatives	No Impact		No Impact
HYDROLOGY - FLOOD MANA	AGEMENT			
FLD-1: Expose People or Structures to a Significant Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death Involving Flooding	No-Action	PS		PS
	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
FLD-2: Substantially Reduce	No-Action	LTS		LTS
Opportunities For Levee and Flood System Facilities Inspection and Maintenance	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS

Table	Table 5-3. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures					
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE		
FLD-3: Substantially Alter	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact		
Existing Drainage Patterns or Substantially Increase the Rate or Amount of Surface Runoff in a Manner Which Would Result in Flooding On- or Off-Site	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS		
FLD-4: Placement of	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact		
Structures Within a 100-Year Flood Hazard Area that Would Adversely Impede or Redirect Flood Flows	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS		
HYDROLOGY - GROUNDWA	TER					
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact		
GRW-1: Temporary Construction-Related Effects on Groundwater Quality	Action Alternatives	PS	GRW-1A: Prepare and Implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan GRW-1B: Prepare and Implement a Construction Groundwater Management Plan	LTS		
GRW-2: Long-term Changes	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial		
in Groundwater Quality	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial		
GRW-3:	No-Action	LTS		LTS		
Changes in Groundwater Levels	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS		
GRW-4: Changes in	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial		
Groundwater Recharge	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial		
HYDROLOGY - SURFACE WA	ATER RESOURCES	AND WATER QUAL	ITY			
GEM-1: Substantially Altering	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact		
the Existing Drainage Pattern, Including Alteration of the Course of the River, in a Manner Which Would Result in Substantial On- or Off-Site Erosion	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS		
GEM-2: Increased	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact		
Aggradation or Degradation that Causes a Substantial Increase in Channel Instability within Reach 2B.	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS		
GEM-3: Increases in Lateral	No-Action	LTS		LTS		
Erosion that Could Damage Existing and/or Proposed Levees or Other Infrastructure within Reach 2B	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS		

Table S-3. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures					
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE	
GEM-4: Short- and Long-Term	No-Action	LTS		No Impact	
Increases in Sediment Load that Could Cause Substantial Increases in Channel Instability in Downstream Reaches	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS	
SWQ-1: Construction-Related	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
Effects on Water Quality	Action Alternatives	PS	SWQ-1: Develop & Implement SWPPP	LTS	
SWQ-2: Long-Term Effects on	No-Action	LTS		LTS	
Water Quality from Mobilization of Mendota Pool Sediments	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS	
SWQ-3: Long-Term Effects on	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
Water Quality from Floodplain Inundation of Prior Agricultural Soils	Action Alternatives	PS	SWG-3: Minimize Use of Pesticide and Herbicide Contaminated Soil	LTS	
SWQ-4: Long-Term Effects on	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
Water Quality from Agricultural	A	LTS		LTS	
Practices Within the New	В	LTS		LTS	
Floodplain	С	No Impact		No Impact	
HYDROLOGY - WETLANDS /	D D	LTS		LTS	
HIDROLOGI - WEILANDS A				No less out	
	No-Action	No Impact	Waters of the United	No Impact	
WET-1: Fill, Fragment, Isolate, Divert, or Substantially Alter Potentially Jurisdictional Wetlands or Other Waters during Construction	Action Alternatives	+	States/Waters of the State WUS-1: Identify and Quantify Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States WUS-2: Obtain Permits and Compensate for Any Loss of Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States/Waters of the State	LTS	
WET-2: Fill, Fragment, Isolate,	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
Divert, or Substantially Alter Potentially Jurisdictional Wetlands or Other Waters during the Operations and Maintenance Phase	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
WET-3: Conflict with	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial	
Provisions of Local or Regional Plans Regarding Conservation Lands	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial	
LAND USE PLANNING AND	AGRICULTURAL RE	SOURCES			
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact	
LU-1: Removal of Land from Agricultural Production	Action Alternatives	Significant	LU-1: Preserve Agricultural Productivity of Designated Farmland to the Extent Possible	SU	

Table S-3. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures					
ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE		
No-Action	No Impact	-	No Impact		
Action Alternatives	Significant	LU-2: Preserve Agricultural Productivity of Designated Farmland to the Extent Possible	SU		
No-Action	No Impact		No Impact		
Action Alternatives	Significant	LU-3: Preserve Agricultural Productivity of Designated Farmland to the Extent Possible	SU		
No-Action	LTS		LTS		
Alternatives	LTS	-	LTS		
No-Action	No Impact	-	No Impact		
Action Alternatives	PS	LU-5: Notify County Planning Agencies of General Plan and Zoning Ordinance Inconsistencies	LTS		
No-Action	LTS		LTS		
Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS		
No-Action	No Impact		No Impact		
Action Alternatives	PS	NOI-1: Reduce Temporary and Short-Term Noise Levels from Construction-Related Equipment Near Sensitive Receptors	LTS		
No-Action	No Impact		No Impact		
A	LTS		LTS		
			LTS		
			LTS		
		Ellecis	LTS LTS		
Action Alternatives	PS	NOI-3: Reduce Temporary Noise Levels from Construction-Related Traffic Increases Near Sensitive Receptors	LTS		
No-Action	No Impact		No Impact		
Action Alternatives	LTS	-	LTS		
No-Action	No Impact		No Impact		
Action Alternatives	PS	PAL-1: Stop Work If Paleontological Resources Are Encountered During Earthmoving Activities and Implement Recovery Plan	LTS		
	No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action Action	ALTERNATIVE BEFORE MITIGATION No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action Alternatives No-Action Alternatives	ALTERNATIVE BEFORE MITIGATION No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact A LTS B LTS C PS No-Action No-Action No Impact A LTS B LTS C PS No-Action No-Action No Impact A LTS B LTS No-Action No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action PS No-Action PS No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives Action Alternatives Action Alternatives Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alternatives Action Alternatives No-Action No Impact Action Alter		

IMPACTS PUBLIC HEALTH AND HAZA HAZ-1: Creation of a Substantial Hazard through the Routine Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous	ALTERNATIVE RDOUS MATERIAL No-Action	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE No Impact
Materials or through Reasonably Foreseeable Upset and Accident Conditions Involving the Release of Hazardous Materials	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
HAZ-2: Increased Exposure to Hazardous Materials of People Residing or Working in the Project Area	Action Alternatives	PS	HAZ-2A: Follow General Hazardous Materials Guidelines HAZ -2B: Properly Dispose of Hazardous Building Components HAZ -2C: Properly Dispose of Pesticides HAZ -2D: Properly Manage Discolored or Odiferous Soils HAZ -2E: Properly Remove Underground Storage Tanks	LTS
HAZ-3: Creation of a	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Substantial Hazard from Disturbance of Known Hazardous Material Sites	Action Alternatives	PS	HAZ-3: Minimize Disturbance to Known Hazardous Material Site	LTS
HAZ-4: Creation of a	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Substantial Hazard from Mobilization of Soil Contaminants on the Floodplain	Action Alternatives	PS	HAZ-4: Minimize Use of Pesticide and Herbicide Contaminated Soil	LTS
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
HAZ-5: Exposure of People to Increased Risk of Diseases	Action Alternatives	PS	HAZ-5A: Minimize Exposure to Potential West Nile Virus Vectors HAZ-5B: Minimize Exposure to Potential Hantavirus Vectors HAZ-5C: Minimize Exposure to Valley Fever	LTS
HAZ-6: Creation of a	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Substantial Hazard from Decommissioned Wells	Action Alternatives	PS	HAZ-6: Minimize the Disturbance of Idle or Abandoned Wells	LTS
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
HAZ-7: Increased Hazardous Emissions or Handling of Hazardous Materials, Substances, or Wastes within One-Quarter Mile of a School	Action Alternatives	No Impact		No Impact

Table	3-3. Junimai	y or impacts ar	nd Mitigation Measures	LEVEL OF
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE
HAZ-8: Exposure of People or	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Structures to a Substantial Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death involving Wildland Fires	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
HAZ-9: Creation of a	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Substantial Hazard in Areas Designated by Airport Land Use Plans, within 2 miles of an Airport, or in the Vicinity of a Private Airstrip	Action Alternatives	No Impact		No Impact
HAZ-10: Impairment of the	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Implementation or Physical Interference with an Adopted Emergency Response or Emergency Evacuation Plan	Action Alternatives	No Impact		No Impact
RECREATION				
REC-1: Construction-Related	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Effects on Recreation Opportunities and Facilities	Action Alternatives	PS	REC-1: Minimize Construction Effects on Recreation Uses	LTS
REC-2: Permanent	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Displacement of Existing Recreation Uses and Access Restrictions from Project Facilities	Action Alternatives	PS	REC-2: Establish Boat Portage Facilities Around Project Facilities	LTS
REC-3: Effects on	No-Action	LTS		LTS
Recreational Angling at Project Structures	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
REC-4: Effects of Aquatic	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial
Habitat Improvements on Recreational Angling	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial
REC-5: Effects of Increased	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial
Flows on Recreation Opportunities and Facilities	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial
REC-6: Conflicts with	No-Action	LTS		LTS
Recreation Goals and Policies	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
SOCIOECONOMIC AND ECO				
CCON 4. Change in	No-Action	LS		LS
ECON-1: Change in Agricultural Production Values	Action Alternatives	LS		LS
ECON-2: Effects on the	No-Action	LS		LS
Regional Economy from Changes in Agricultural	Action Alternatives	LS		LS
Production	No-Action	No Import		No Import
ECON-3: Effects on the Regional Economy from Construction and Operations	Action Alternatives	No Impact Beneficial		No Impact Beneficial
and Maintenance Spending	7 110111411703			

Table	3-3. Junimar	y or impacts a	nd Mitigation Measures	LEVEL OF
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE
	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
ECON-4: Effects on Local Tax Revenues	Action Alternatives	LS		LS
ECON-5: Change in	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Population Growth and Housing Demand	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
ECON-6: Losses to the Lower	No-Action	LS		LS
San Joaquin Valley Levee District	Action Alternatives	LS		LS
TRANSPORTATION AND TR	AFFIC			
TRA-1. Potential to Cause an	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Increase in Traffic which is Substantial in Relation to the Existing Traffic Load and Capacity of the Roadway System	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
TRA-2. Potential to Exceed,	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Either Individually or Cumulatively, a LOS Standard Established by the County Congestion Management Agency for Designated Roads or Highways	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
TRA-3. Potential to	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Substantially Increase Hazards to a Design Feature or Increase Incompatible Uses	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
	No-Action	PSU		PSU
	А	PS	TRA-4A: Provide Temporary Roadway and Crossing at San Mateo Avenue	SU
TRA-4. Potential to Result in Inadequate Emergency Access	В	PS	TRA-4B: Use Construction Sequencing to Provide Continuous Emergency Access at Drive 10 ½	SU
	С	PS	TRA-4A: Provide Temporary Roadway and Crossing at San Mateo Avenue	SU
	D	PSU		PSU
UTILITIES AND SERVICE SY	STEMS			
UTL-1: Increased Need for	No-Action	LTS	-	LTS
New or Physically Altered Governmental Facilities due to Reduced Emergency Access and Increased Emergency Response Times	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
UTL-2: Potential For	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Generation of Solid Waste in the Project Area in Excess of Permitted Landfill Capacity	Action Alternatives	No Impact		No Impact

Table	S-3. Summary	or impacts an	d Mitigation Measures	LEVEL OF
IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE
UTL-3: Potential For	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Noncompliance with Federal, State, and Local Statutes and Regulations Related to Solid Waste	Action Alternatives	No Impact		No Impact
UTL-4: Potential For Insufficient	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Water Supply Resources in the Project Area	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
UTL-5: Potential for New or	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Physically Altered Utility Infrastructure to Conflict With Any Applicable Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
UTL-6: Effects on Energy	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Resources	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
UTL -7: Reduced Capacity of	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
Existing Operational Diversion Facilities	Action Alternatives	LTS		LTS
VISUAL RESOURCES				
VIS-1: Construction Related	No-Action	No impact		No impact
Effects on the Visual Quality of the Project Site and Its Surroundings	Action Alternatives	PS	VIS-1: Minimize Visual Disruption from Construction Activities	LTS
VIS-2: Long-term Changes in the	No-Action	Beneficial		Beneficial
Visual Character or Quality of the San Mateo Avenue Crossing	Action Alternatives	Beneficial		Beneficial
	No-Action	No impact		No impact
VIS-3: Long-term Changes in the	Α	No impact		No impact
Visual Character or Quality of the	В	No impact		No impact
Mendota Pool Park	С	LTS		LTS
	D	LTS		LTS
	No-Action	No impact		No impact
VIS-4: Long-term Changes in the	A	No impact		No impact
Visual Character or Quality of the	В	No impact		No impact
Mendota Dam Area	С	LTS		LTS
	D No Action	LTS No import		LTS No import
VIS Et Long torm Changes in the	No-Action	No impact LTS		No impact LTS
VIS-5: Long-term Changes in the Visual Character or Quality of the	A B	LTS		LTS
Bass Avenue Residential Area	С	No impact		No impact
2007 World Hooldonian And	D	No impact		No impact
	U	140 iiripaci	-	140 iiiipadi

Table S-3. Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

	IMPACTS	ALTERNATIVE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES / CONSERVATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION / CONSERVATION MEASURE
	VIS-6: Substantial Changes in Light or Glare	No-Action	No Impact		No Impact
		Action Alternatives	PS	VIS-6: Require Conformance to Lighting Standards	LTS

Key:

AAQS = Ambient Air Quality Standards

DWR = California Department of Water Resources

GHG = greenhouse gases LOS = Level of Service

LS = less than substantial

LTS = less than significant

NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act

PS = potentially significant

PSU = potentially significant and unavoidable

SJVAPCD = San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

SU = significant and unavoidable

SWPPP = stormwater pollution prevention plan

Table S-4. Summary of Impacts for Environmental Justice

EFFECTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES OF CONCERN	ALTERNATIVE	DISPROPORTIONATELY HIGH AND ADVERSE EFFECTS ON MINORITY AND LOW-INCOME POPULATIONS
EJ-1: Removal of Land from Agricultural Production	No-Action Action Alternatives	No Yes
Or Changes in Regional Activity Attributed to Agricultural Production	No-Action	No
EJ-2: Changes in Regional Activity Attributed to Agricultural Production	Action Alternatives	Yes
EJ-3: Changes in Regional Activity Attributed to Project Construction and	No-Action	No
Operations	Action Alternatives	No
EJ-4: Construction-related Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors and Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Substantial	No-Action	No
Concentrations of Toxic Air Contaminants	Action Alternatives	Yes
EJ-5: Conflicts with Adopted Land Use Plans, Goals, Policies, and	No-Action	No
Ordinances	Action Alternatives	No
EJ-6: Conversion of Designated Farmland to Nonagricultural Uses and	No-Action	Yes
Cancellation of Williamson Act Contracts	Action Alternatives	Yes
EJ-7: Physical Impacts on Resources Used for Subsistence	No-Action	No
Consumption (Fish and Wildlife)	Action Alternatives	No
EJ-8: Reduced Inadequate or Emergency Access	No-Action	No
Lu-o. Neudoed inadequate of Emergency Access	Action Alternatives	No

Table S-5. Impacts of Action Alternatives with the Potential to Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Incremental Contribution to a Significant Cumulative Impact

considerable incremental contribution to a significant cumulative impact					
RESOURCE AREA	IMPACT				
Cultural Resources	Disturbance or Destruction of Cultural Resources				
Environmental Justice	Regional economic factors that are adversely affecting minority and/or low-income populations				
Land Use Planning and Agriculture	Planning and Agriculture Conversion of designated Farmland to nonagricultural uses				
Socioeconomics and Economics	Substantial short term economic impacts associated with losses in agricultural production				
Transportation and Traffic	Temporary or permanent road closure(s) that could affect emergency access or emergency				
	response times				

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