

**NOTICE OF PREPARATION
SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
2017 CENTRAL VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION PLAN UPDATE
State Clearinghouse Number: 2010102044**

To: Governor's Office of Planning and Research/State Clearinghouse Unit,
Responsible and Trustee Agencies, and Stakeholders and Interested Parties

From: California Department of Water Resources

Date: March 18, 2016

Subject: Announcing the following:

1. Notice of Preparation of a Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report for the 2017 Central Valley Flood Protection Plan Update
2. Public Scoping Meeting to be held:
April 8, 2016, from 10 a.m. – 12 p.m., 1st Floor Council Chamber of the Sacramento City Hall at 915 I Street, Sacramento, CA, 95814
3. Public Scoping Comments due by April 18, 2016

INTRODUCTION

The 2012 Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP) was prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to reflect a systemwide approach to improve integrated flood management in lands currently protected by existing facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control (SPFC). Primary authorization for the CVFPP originates in Senate Bill 5, also known as the Central Valley Flood Protection Act of 2008 (Act), resulting in specific requirements described in California Water Code (CWC) Sections 9600 through 9625. The Act also requires that the CVFPP be updated every 5 years. The 2012 CVFPP specified that the first update is due in 2017. To this end, DWR is currently preparing the 2017 CVFPP Update to describe refinements to flood protection activities included in the 2012 CVFPP.

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and its implementing regulations, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15000 et seq. ("CEQA Guidelines"), DWR, acting as the lead agency, certified the 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) on June 29, 2012. DWR filed a Notice of Determination with the State Clearinghouse on July 2, 2012 (State Clearinghouse No. 2010102044). The PEIR evaluated potential impacts on the physical environment associated with a broad range of flood protection activities throughout the Central Valley that were included in the 2012 CVFPP, which was adopted by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board).

Consequently, in accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, DWR will prepare a Supplemental PEIR for the 2017 CVFPP Update. The Supplemental PEIR will focus its analysis (per CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163) on how the 2017 CVFPP Update could result in new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of a significant impact, if there is substantially important new information relating to the CVFPP or its environmental effects, or if there are substantial changes with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken. Pursuant to a Lead Agency Agreement [per CEQA Guidelines Section 15051(d)], DWR is the lead agency, as defined in CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, and the Board is a responsible agency.

The CVFPP is required to meet multiple objectives, including those described in CWC Sections 9614 and 9616. According to the proposed schedule, DWR will submit the Draft 2017 CVFPP Update to the Board by January 1, 2017. The Board will review the documents and, after consideration and if appropriate, adopt the 2017 CVFPP Update by July 2017. Before adoption of the 2017 CVFPP Update, the Board and DWR will hold joint hearings on the 2017 CVFPP Update and the Supplemental PEIR. The CVFPP will continue to be updated every 5 years.

PURPOSE OF THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15082, DWR has prepared this Notice of Preparation (NOP) to notify the Governor's Office of Planning and Research/State Clearinghouse Unit, responsible and trustee agencies, and stakeholders and interested parties that a Supplemental PEIR will be prepared for the 2017 CVFPP Update. This NOP is soliciting guidance from these entities as to the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the Supplemental PEIR.

To assist the agencies in preparing their responses, this NOP provides the following information:

- Location of the proposed project.
- Brief description of the proposed project.
- Statement of the potential environmental effects of the proposed project.

The location, description, and potential environmental effects of the proposed project are presented in the following sections of this NOP. An Environmental Checklist is included as an attachment. This Environmental Checklist summarizes the analysis of each environmental impact in the 2012 CVFPP PEIR, identifies project changes, new information and/or changed circumstances that may require additional analysis, and briefly describes the proposed scope of that analysis. For most topics, the analysis expected to be unchanged and no new analysis is proposed. For all topics proposed for additional analysis, only minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the 2012 CVFPP PEIR adequately apply to 2017 CVFPP Update, and a supplemental EIR is therefore appropriate under CEQA Guidelines Section 15163.

This NOP also announces the date and location of a public scoping meeting to facilitate public input.

PROJECT LOCATION

Consistent with legislative directive (Senate Bill 5, 2007), the CVFPP focuses on improving public safety and reducing flood damages on lands protected by facilities of the SPFC, while also considering lands subject to flooding under current facilities and operation of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Flood Management System; this area is known as the Systemwide Planning Area. The project location also includes the watersheds that are tributaries to the Central Valley and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (including Suisun Marsh). The project area is shown on Exhibit 1.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 2017 CVFPP Update builds on and refines the systemwide approach described in the 2012 CVFPP for implementing possible future flood management improvements in the Central Valley with a focus on lands currently protected by the SPFC. As part of the 2017 CVFPP Update, DWR is incorporating the Central Valley Flood System Conservation Strategy (Conservation Strategy) and including refinement of Basin-Wide Feasibility studies and integration of Regional Flood Management Planning activities. These updates, and the reasonable range of potential implementation approaches included in the 2012 CVFPP, have been identified by DWR to accomplish the primary goal, supporting goals, and statutory objectives of the CVFPP, as follows.

Primary Goal

Improve Flood Risk Management – Reduce the chance of flooding, and damages once flooding occurs, and improve public safety, preparedness, and emergency response through the following:

- Identifying, recommending, and implementing structural and nonstructural projects and actions that benefit lands currently receiving protection from facilities of the SPFC.
- Formulating standards, criteria, and guidelines to facilitate implementation of structural and nonstructural actions for protecting urban areas and other lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River basins and the Delta.

Supporting Goals

Improve Operations and Maintenance – Reduce systemwide maintenance and repair requirements by modifying the flood management systems in ways that are compatible with natural processes, and adjust, coordinate, and streamline regulatory and institutional standards, funding, and practices for operation and maintenance, including significant repairs.

Promote Ecosystem Functions – Incorporate flood management system improvements that integrate the recovery and restoration of key physical processes, self-sustaining ecological functions, native habitats, and species.

Improve Institutional Support – Develop stable institutional structures, coordination protocols, and financial frameworks that enable effective and adaptive integrated flood management (designs, operations and maintenance, permitting, preparedness, response, recovery, land use, and development planning).

Promote Multi-Benefit Projects – Describe flood management projects and actions that also contribute to broader integrated water management objectives identified through other programs.

Program Objectives

Maximize Flood Risk Reduction Benefits within the Practical Constraints of Available Funds – Ensure that technically feasible and cost-effective solutions are implemented to maximize the flood risk reduction benefits given the practical limitations of available funding, and provide a feasible, comprehensive, and long-term financing plan for implementing the plan.

Update the CVFPP – Complete steps necessary to develop and update the CVFPP in 2017, or such other date as may be provided by the Legislature.

Statutory Objectives

California Water Code Section 9616 states that the CVFPP shall include a description of both structural and nonstructural means for improving the performance and elimination of deficiencies of levees, weirs, bypasses, and facilities and, whenever feasible, meet multiple objectives including each of the following.

- Reduce the risk to human life, health, and safety from flooding, including protection of public safety infrastructure.
- Expand the capacity of the flood management system in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Valley to either reduce flood flows or convey floodwaters away from urban areas.
- Link the flood protection system with the water supply system.
- Reduce flood risks in currently non-urbanized areas.
- Increase the engagement of local agencies willing to participate in improving flood protection, ensuring a better connection between State flood protection decisions and local land use decisions.
- Improve flood protection for urban areas to the urban level of flood protection.
- Promote natural dynamic hydrologic and geomorphic processes.
- Reduce damage from flooding.
- Increase and improve the quantity, diversity, and connectivity of riparian, wetland, floodplain, and shaded riverine aquatic habitats, including the agricultural and ecological values of these lands.
- Minimize flood management system operations and maintenance requirements.
- Promote the recovery and stability of native species' populations and overall biotic community diversity.
- Identify opportunities and incentives for expanding or increasing use of floodway corridors.
- Provide a feasible, comprehensive, and long-term financing plan for implementing the CVFPP.
- Identify opportunities for reservoir reoperation in conjunction with groundwater flood storage.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163, the Supplemental PEIR will focus its analysis on how the 2017 CVFPP Update could result in new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of a significant impact, if there is substantially important new information relating to the CVFPP or its environmental effects, or if there are substantial changes with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken. In this regard, the Supplemental PEIR will provide a program-level analysis that considers the broad environmental effects of the project refinements provided in the 2017 CVFPP Update.

The 2012 CVFPP PEIR identified significant unavoidable impacts for near-term management activities (NTMA) and long-term management activities (LTMA) associated with land use and planning; potentially significant and unavoidable impacts for NTMA and LTMA associated with agriculture and farmland resources, air quality, biological resources, and cultural and historic resources; and potentially significant and unavoidable impacts for LTMA associated with mineral resources and transportation and traffic. These significant unavoidable and potentially significant and unavoidable impacts were disclosed in the Finding of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by DWR when certifying the 2012 CVFPP PEIR. Potential NTMA and LTMA impacts were also considered for aesthetics; climate change and greenhouse gas emissions; energy; groundwater resources; hazards and hazardous materials; hydrology; noise; population, employment, and housing; public services; recreation; utilities and service systems; and water quality. Impacts for these resource areas were determined to be less than significant or less than significant with mitigation.

The 2012 CVFPP PEIR can be viewed at the DWR Central Valley Flood Management Planning Program website, which can be accessed using the following link:

<http://www.water.ca.gov/cvfmp/2012cvfpp.cfm>

As part of this NOP, an Environmental Checklist was prepared and is included as an attachment. The Environmental Checklist specifies that the analysis of the Supplemental PEIR will be based on the 2012 CVFPP PEIR and that potential impacts of the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be substantially consistent with those previously identified. Hence, limited additional analysis sections will be included consistent with the requirements of CEQA for preparing a Supplemental PEIR.

The 2017 CVFPP Update may have new circumstances involving new or more severe effects on agricultural and forestry resources, aquatic biological resources, and terrestrial biological resources, or may include substantially important new information under which the project is undertaken, and expanded environmental evaluation will be prepared for these resource areas. The Supplemental PEIR will also identify feasible approaches and mitigation measures, in alignment with the Conservation Strategy, to reduce significant or potentially significant environmental impacts that were not identified in the 2012 CVFPP PEIR. DWR intends to carry the mitigation measures identified in the 2012 CVFPP PEIR forward as part of the Supplemental PEIR. In addition, the PEIR will provide a consistency determination with the environmental justice policy of the California Natural Resources Agency, and will address any growth-inducing impacts and any potential significant irreversible changes to the environment.

The Supplemental PEIR will be used by the Board for the proposed adoption of the 2017 CVFPP Update. DWR will rely on the Supplemental PEIR for planning and flood protection implementation activities. In addition, cities and counties within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley [as defined in California Government Code Section 65007 (g)] are required by California Government Code Sections 65302.9 and 65860.1 to amend their general plans and zoning ordinances to contain specific information related to the CVFPP. These cities and counties may rely, at least in part, on the Supplemental PEIR. Other responsible and trustee agencies may use the Supplemental PEIR in their decision-making processes.

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

DWR will conduct a public scoping meeting during the 30-day NOP public review period to inform interested parties about the proposed project and to present responsible and trustee agencies and the public with an opportunity to provide comments on the scope and content of the Supplemental PEIR.

Meeting attendees will have the opportunity to provide oral and/or written comments. The meeting locations will be accessible to persons with disabilities, and a court reporter and Spanish interpreter will be available. Individuals needing special assistive devices will be accommodated to the extent possible; for more information, please contact Michele Ng, 916 574-2371 at least 48 hours before the meeting.

PROVIDING COMMENTS ON THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION

This NOP will be circulated for a 30-day public review period, as mandated under CEQA, beginning March 18, 2016, and ending on April 18, 2016. Interested parties may provide oral and/or written comments on the proposed scope and content of the Supplemental PEIR at the public scoping meetings or may provide written comments directly to DWR. **Written comments on the NOP must be provided to DWR no later than 5 p.m. on April 18, 2016.**

Agencies that will use the Supplemental PEIR when considering permits, authorizations, or other approvals for the proposed project should provide the name of a contact person. Comments provided by e-mail should include the name and address of the sender and state "2017 CVFPP Update Supplemental PEIR NOP Scoping Comments" in the subject line. Please send all written and/or e-mail comments on the NOP to:

Michele Ng, P.E.
California Department of Water Resources
3464 El Camino Avenue, Room 200
Sacramento, CA 95821
E-mail: SPEIR_2017_Comments@water.ca.gov



Mary Jimenez, P.E.
California Department of Water Resources

Attachments

Environmental Checklist Form

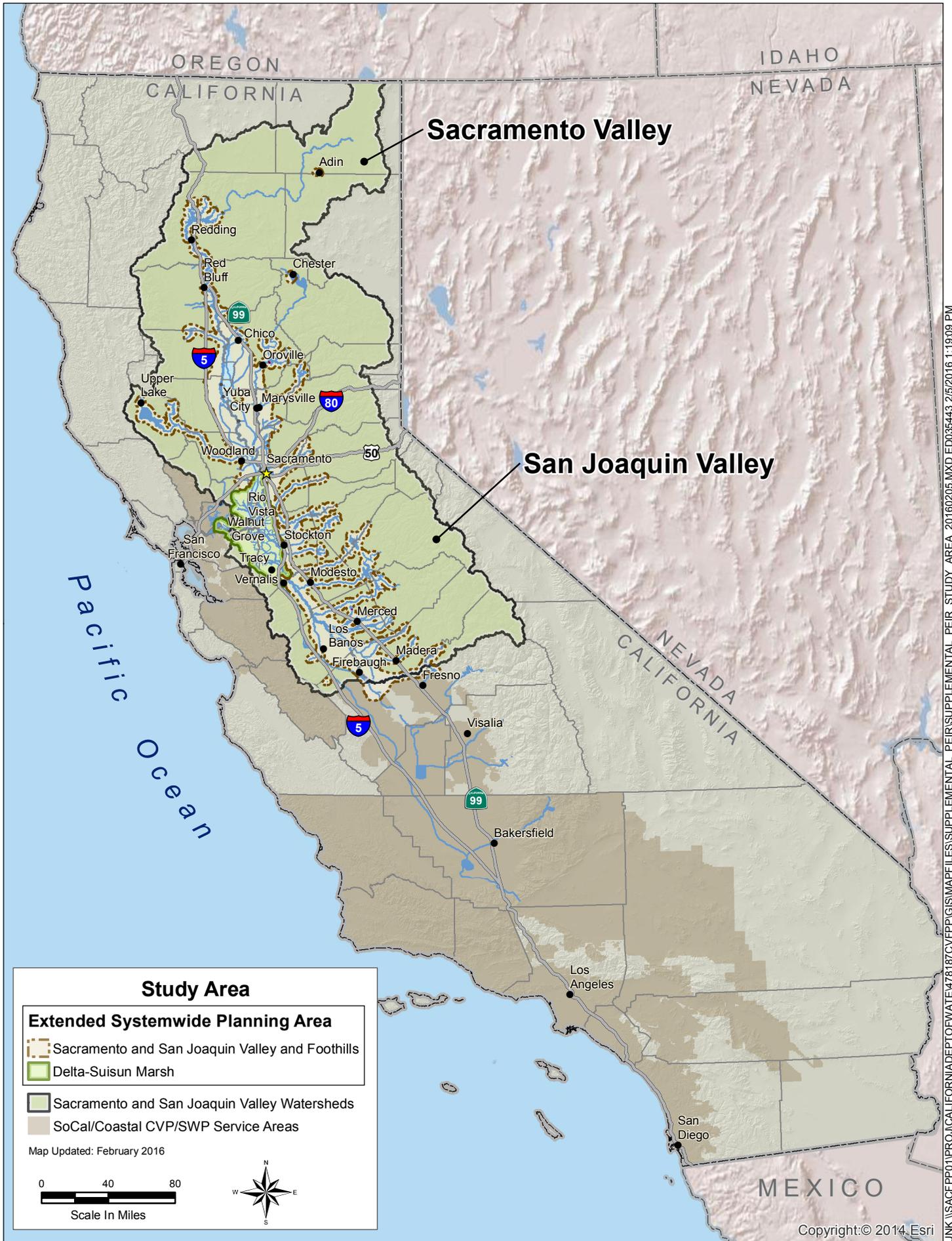


Exhibit 1

Environmental Checklist

Aesthetics

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Impacts VIS-1 thru VIS-3 and Impact VIS-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	Impacts VIS-1 thru VIS-3 and Impact VIS-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	Impacts VIS-1 thru VIS-3 and Impact VIS-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Impact VIS-4 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. **Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?**
- b. **Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?**
- c. **Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?**

The 2012 Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP) Consolidated Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) determined that changes in scenic vistas, scenic resources, and existing visual character could result from construction activities, conveyance-related management activities, storage-related management activities, and other activities. Impacts were determined to be less than significant due to the nature and extent of the activities and standard practices, such as restoration of construction sites. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for impacts on scenic vistas, scenic resources, and existing visual character is expected to be unchanged.

d. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

The PEIR determined that new sources of light from near-term and long-term management activities could affect daytime or nighttime views in areas where artificial lighting is limited or nonexistent. Mitigation Measure VIS-4 (NTMA and LTMA) was adopted to establish and require conformance to lighting standards and to prepare and implement a lighting plan. With implementation of this measure, the impacts would be less than significant. The potential for light and glare impacts and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

Agriculture and Forest Resources

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	Impacts AG-1 thru AG-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	Yes	Yes
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	Impacts AG-1 thru AG-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	Yes	Yes
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 12220(g) or timberland (as defined in PRC Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	Impacts AG-4 and AG-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Impacts AG-4 and AG-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Impacts AG-1 thru AG-6 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?**

- b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?**

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term conveyance-related and other management actions could convert substantial amounts of farmland to non-agricultural use and convert Williamson Act lands to an inconsistent use. Mitigation Measures AG-1 (NTMA and LTMA) and AG-3 (NTMA and LTMA) were adopted to preserve agricultural productivity, coordinate with farmers, and, in some cases, establish conservation easements. These mitigation measures would reduce the extent of potential impacts on farmland and Williamson Act lands, but the PEIR determined that impacts could not be reduced to a less-than-significant level, and the impacts were determined to be significant and unavoidable.

The PEIR determined that impacts from storage-related actions would be less than significant.

The potential for farmland and Williamson Act land impacts from near-term and long-term conveyance-related, storage-related, and other actions is expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR. New information has been developed, however, that is expected to clarify the potential extent of farmland impacts associated with the 2017 CVFPP Update including the Conservation Strategy. The Conservation Strategy provides additional information to the 2012 Conservation Framework (adopted in 2013), which was considered in the PEIR. Therefore, the updates contained in the Conservation Strategy may be considered substantially important new information and could require new analysis and verification. For example, if new details developed in the Conservation Strategy could result in additional or different uses of agricultural lands for conservation, those changes would be evaluated further. Because the Conservation Strategy is expected to be consistent with the predecessor Conservation Framework that was analyzed fully in the PEIR, the revisions are expected to be minor.

- c. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in PRC section 1220(g)) or timberland (as defined in PRC section 4526)?**

- d. Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**

Designated timberland would not be affected by the CVFPP, but riparian forest would be affected by near-term and long-term construction-related and other management activities. The PEIR determined that these management actions would result in significant impacts on riparian forest, but the impacts would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-T-1a (NTMA and LTMA) and BIO-A-2b (NTMA and LTMA). The PEIR determined that impacts from storage-related actions would be less than significant. The potential for riparian forest impacts and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

- e. Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**

See responses (a) through (d) above – no additional project changes are expected.

Air Quality

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Impacts AQ-1 thru AQ-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	Impacts AQ-1 thru AQ-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone (O3) precursors)?	Impacts AQ-4 and AQ-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Impact AQ-6 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	Impact AQ-7 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?**
- b. Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?**

The PEIR determined that construction of near-term and long-term management activities for conveyance and other components (excluding storage) would result in emissions of criteria pollutant and ozone precursors. These emissions would be generated by construction equipment, onsite generators, material haul trucks, construction worker vehicles, and ground-disturbing activities. Although emissions would occur intermittently and at varying intensities, because the duration, intensity, and location of construction are unknown, emissions could exceed the thresholds of significance established by the applicable air district and are therefore potentially significant. Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (NTMA and LTMA), which includes measures to reduce fugitive dust and exhaust emissions, was adopted to reduce near-term and long-term management activity air quality impacts for conveyance and other components. However, because of the uncertainty of duration, intensity, and location for these construction activities, it is unknown whether construction impacts

would be reduced below established significance thresholds, and impacts are therefore potentially significant and unavoidable.

Proposed near-term and long-term storage management activities focus on operational changes to existing dams rather than improvements to infrastructure. Therefore, air quality impacts associated with storage management activities identified in the PEIR were determined to be less than significant.

The PEIR determined that operation of near-term and long-term management activities for conveyance and other components (excluding storage) would result in emissions of criteria pollutant and ozone precursors. These emissions would be generated by the periodic use of off-road equipment to maintain near-term and long-term management activity infrastructure. Impacts associated with operation of near-term activities were determined to be minimal in the context of existing operational and maintenance activities and less than significant. However, impacts associated with operation of long-term activities, which could include substantial new facilities, such as flood bypasses, could exceed the thresholds of significance established by the applicable air district, and impacts are therefore potentially significant. Mitigation Measure AQ-3 (LTMA), which includes measures to reduce exhaust emissions from vehicles and equipment, was adopted to reduce long-term management activity air quality impacts associated with operations. Nonetheless, the extent to which Mitigation Measure AQ-3 would reduce emissions below established significance thresholds cannot be ensured, and operation impacts associated with long-term management activities are therefore potentially significant and unavoidable.

The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential air quality impacts associated with implementation of an applicable air quality plan or violation of an air quality standard and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged.

c. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

As discussed in responses (a) and (b) above, construction of near-term and long-term management activities for conveyance and other components (excluding storage), as determined in the PEIR, would generate emissions of criteria pollutants and ozone precursors that are potentially significant and unavoidable. Mitigation Measure AQ-4 (NTMA and LTMA) was identified to reduce air quality impacts associated with construction of conveyance and other components. However, it was determined that until further information on specific project-level activities is available, the project would result in a potentially significant and unavoidable impact associated with a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants.

Air quality impacts associated with near-term and long-term storage management activities identified in the PEIR were determined to be less than significant. Consequently, it was determined that impacts associated with near-term and long-term storage management activities associated with a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants would be less than significant.

The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential air quality impacts associated with a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged.

d. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

The PEIR determined that construction and operation of near-term and long-term management activities could expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of diesel particulate matter (PM), a California Air Resources Board toxic air contaminant. Because of the nature of the proposed activities, including limited exposure periods for sensitive receptors, and the rural setting of larger long-term management activity projects, located away from concentrations of potentially sensitive receptors, impacts related to exposure of sensitive receptors to diesel PM during project construction, operation, and maintenance were determined to be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential impacts associated with the exposure of sensitive receptors to diesel PM are expected to be unchanged.

The PEIR also determined that construction of near-term and long-term management activities could expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of naturally occurring asbestos (NOA). Specifically, because earth in known NOA areas could be excavated under the program and sensitive receptors could be exposed to unsafe NOA levels, impacts were determined to be potentially significant. Mitigation Measure AQ-6 (NTMA and LTMA) was adopted to safely manage activities in NOA areas; this measure includes preparing and implementing an asbestos dust mitigation plan and an asbestos health and safety program. With implementation of this mitigation measure, potential impacts associated with exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of NOA would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. The potential for NOA impacts and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

e. Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

The PEIR determined that construction and operation of near-term and long-term management activities could generate odors, including diesel exhaust odors, associated with use of off-road equipment. Impacts were determined to be less than significant due to the dispersive nature of diesel exhaust, the nature and extent of activities, and the rural setting of larger long-term management activity projects, which would be located away from concentrations of potential sensitive odor receptors. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential impacts associated with the creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people are expected to be unchanged.

Biological Resources

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Impacts BIO-A-1 thru BIO-A-6, BIO-T-3, and BIO-T-6 thru BIO-T-8 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Impacts BIO-A-1 thru BIO-A-6, BIO-T-1, BIO-T-2, and BIO-T-6 thru BIO-T-8 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	Yes	Yes
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Impacts BIO-T-1 and BIO-T-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	Yes	Yes
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	Impacts BIO-A-1 thru BIO-A-7, BIO-T-4, and BIO-T-6 thru BIO-T-8 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	Yes	Yes
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Impacts BIO-T-5, BIO-T-6, and BIO-T-8 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local or regional habitat conservation plan?	Impact BIO-T-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. **Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?**
- b. **Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?**
- c. **Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?**
- d. **Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?**

The PEIR examined potential impacts on terrestrial and aquatic resources from near-term and long-term construction-related activities, reservoir operational criteria changes, vegetation management activities, and other management activities. The PEIR addressed direct impacts, such as potential for mortality and loss of habitat, and indirect impacts associated with water quality degradation from erosion and sedimentation. Some potential impacts were determined to be less than significant (and in some cases beneficial) and would not require mitigation. For other impacts, a suite of mitigation measures was adopted including best practices to avoid and minimize impacts during construction, restoration of riparian habitat functions and values including shaded riverine aquatic habitat, design standards for floodplain habitat, and securing compensatory habitat (e.g., by paying fees or participating in regional conservation programs). Impacts on riparian habitat (including shaded riverine aquatic habitat) associated with levee improvement and maintenance were determined to be significant and unavoidable even with implementation of mitigation measures because full restoration of all habitat functions and values could not be ensured.

The potential for aquatic and terrestrial biological resources impacts from near-term and long-term construction-related activities, reservoir operational criteria changes, vegetation management activities, and other management activities is expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR. New information has been developed, however, that is expected to clarify the potential extent of habitat function and value benefits associated with the 2017 CVFPP Update including the Conservation Strategy. The Conservation Strategy provides additional information to the 2012 Conservation Framework (adopted in 2013), which was considered in the PEIR. Therefore, the

updates contained in the Conservation Strategy may be considered substantially important new information and could require new analysis and verification. For example, new information is available, and included in the Conservation Strategy, regarding the activity patterns for some species such as giant garter snake that was not known at the time the 2012 Conservation Framework was prepared. Therefore, the PEIR mitigation measures for construction avoidance and minimization may require an update. The Conservation Strategy is a means by which potential impacts on biological resources may be resolved through implementation of multi-benefit projects.

- e. **Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?**
- f. **Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?**

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term construction activities could conflict with plans and policies for the protection of biological resources. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-T-1a (NTMA), BIO-T-3a (NTMA), BIO-T-3b (NTMA), BIO-T-3c (NTMA), and BIO-T-5b (NTMA) would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, the PEIR recognizes that participation in and compliance with an existing Habitat Conservation Plan or similar plan may be used in place of these mitigation measures if certain conditions apply. Potential conflicts with plans and policies from reservoir operational criteria changes were determined to be less than significant, and impacts from other management activities were determined to be beneficial. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for conflicts with plans and policies for protecting biological resources is expected to be unchanged.

Cultural Resources

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	Impact CUL-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	Impacts CUL-1, CUL-2, and CUL-4 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Impact GEO-6 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Impact CUL-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
e. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code §21074?	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Analysis

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term construction activities could cause an adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, resulting in a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measures CUL-3a (NTMA and LTMA) and CUL-3b (NTMA and LTMA) were adopted to avoid impacts or mitigate impacts associated with alteration or relocation of historical resources. With implementation of these measures, impacts on historical resources were determined to be less than significant.

The PEIR recognized that there may be rare occurrences where avoiding or altering or relocating historical resources may not be feasible, and the resource would have to be demolished. For these situations, Mitigation Measure CUL-3c (NTMA and LTMA), which includes standards for recording the historical resource, was adopted. However, implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-3c may not reduce impacts to less than significant, and impacts were determined to be potentially significant and unavoidable.

The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential impacts on historical resources and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged.

b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term construction activities could cause an adverse change in the significance of a known archaeological resource, resulting in a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measures CUL-1a (NTMA and LTMA) and CUL-1b (NTMA and LTMA) were adopted to avoid impacts or mitigate impacts on archaeological resources through data recovery. With implementation of these measures, impacts on known archaeological resources were determined to be less than significant.

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term construction activities could cause an adverse change in the significance of an unknown, previously undiscovered buried archaeological resource, resulting in a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measure CUL-2 (NTMA and LTMA), which includes immediately halting activities and implementing an accidental discovery plan, was adopted to avoid impacts or mitigate impacts on unknown, previously undiscovered buried archaeological resource. With implementation of this measure, impacts on unknown, previously undiscovered buried archaeological resources were determined to be less than significant.

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term ground-disturbing construction activities or the demolition or modification of the built environment could cause a significant adverse change to

traditional cultural properties (TCPs). Mitigation Measures CUL-4a (NTMA and LTMA) and CUL-4b (NTMA and LTMA) were adopted to avoid impacts on TCPs, and with implementation of these measures, impacts on TCPs would be reduced to less than significant.

The PEIR recognized that there may be rare occurrences where avoiding TCPs may not be feasible. For these situations, Mitigation Measure CUL-4b (NTMA and LTMA), which includes consultation with Native American communities, was adopted to identify appropriate measures to ameliorate the effects. However, implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-4b may not reduce impacts to less than significant, and impacts were determined to be potentially significant and unavoidable.

The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential impacts on archaeological resources and TCPs and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged.

c. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term construction activities could affect paleontological resources in areas where ground disturbance occurs in materials approximately 11,000 years old or older. Mitigation Measure GEO-6 (NTMA and LTMA) was adopted to prepare a paleontological resources assessment and implement additional specific avoidance and minimization measures, as needed. With implementation of this measure, the impacts would be less than significant. The potential for paleontological resources impacts and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

d. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term construction activities could damage or disturb human remains, including Native American burials and those interred outside formal cemeteries, resulting in a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measures CUL-5a (NTMA and LTMA) and CUL-5b (NTMA and LTMA) were adopted to avoid impacts or mitigate impacts associated with relocation of known cemeteries. With implementation of these measures, impacts on human remains were determined to be less than significant.

The PEIR recognized that construction activities have the potential to result in unanticipated effects on buried human remains where there is no surface indication of their presence. For these situations, Mitigation Measure CUL-5c (NTMA and LTMA), which includes immediately halting activities and contacting the county coroner, was adopted to determine if the remains are Native American, and if so, the most likely descendants will be identified and contacted through coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission. With implementation of this measure, impacts on human remains were determined to be less than significant.

The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential impacts on human remains and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged.

e. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code §21074?

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 became effective in July 2015, and requires that impacts on tribal cultural resources (TCRs) must be addressed during CEQA review. As defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074, a TCR is a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either on, or eligible for inclusion in, the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or is a resource that the lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines should be treated as a TCR. As

discussed in response (b) above, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) considered impacts on TCPs in the PEIR, but this analysis does not explicitly meet the requirements of AB 52.

In response to AB 52, DWR is initiating a consultation process with potentially affected tribes to determine the presence of TCRs within the project area. The information obtained through the tribal consultation process may result in new circumstances or substantially important new information that requires new analysis and verification. For example, new information developed in consultation with potentially affected tribes could result in the identification of TCRs. Potential impacts on TCRs that may be identified would not have been evaluated in the PEIR because that review occurred prior to the passing of AB 52. Because of these new circumstances and the potential for substantially important new information, activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update will be evaluated for potential impacts on TCRs, including the identification of mitigation or avoidance measures where appropriate.

Energy

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Cause a substantially inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy during construction activities?	Impact ENRG-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Cause a substantially inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy during operational and maintenance activities?	Impact ENRG-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
c. Cause a substantial reduction in the generation of renewable energy as a result of altered flow releases at hydropower facilities caused by changes in reservoir operations?	Impact ENRG-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. Would the project cause a substantially inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy during construction activities?**
- b. Would the project cause a substantially inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy during operational and maintenance activities?**

The PEIR determined that construction of near-term and long-term management activities would require the direct and indirect use of energy resources. Direct energy use involves use of petroleum products and electricity to operate construction, operation, and maintenance equipment, such as trucks and power tools. Indirect energy use involves consuming energy to extract raw materials, manufacture items, and transport the goods necessary for construction, operation, and maintenance activities. These activities would cause irreversible and irretrievable commitments of nonrenewable energy resources, such as gasoline and diesel fuel. Nonetheless, the associated increase in energy

consumption would be temporary for construction and intermittent for operational and maintenance activities. Moreover, it is not anticipated that such energy use would be inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary. Thus, impacts related to substantially inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy during construction or operational and maintenance activities were determined to be less than significant, and no mitigation is required. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, potential impacts are expected to be unchanged.

c. Would the project cause a substantial reduction in the generation of renewable energy as a result of altered flow releases at hydropower facilities caused by changes in reservoir operations?

The CVFPP includes forecast-based operations at existing reservoirs. Under forecast-based operations, water may be released from reservoirs in anticipation of higher-than-normal precipitation to provide additional room for flood storage. When drier conditions are anticipated, more water is retained to enhance supply. The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term management activities associated with forecast-based reservoir operations could increase the availability of water supply while improving flood protection with either no adverse effect or a beneficial effect on hydropower generation. Thus, impacts related to a substantial reduction in generation of renewable energy associated with CVFPP operations were determined to be less than significant, and no mitigation is required. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, potential impacts are expected to be unchanged.

Environmental Justice

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Cause disproportionate effects on minorities and low-income groups?	Section 6.5: Environmental Justice (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	Yes	Yes

Analysis

a. Would the project cause disproportionate effects on minorities and low-income groups?

The PEIR used demographic information to determine whether minority populations or low-income populations are present in the area potentially affected by the CVFPP. Impacts determined to be significant and unavoidable, or potentially significant and unavoidable after mitigation, were considered to have the potential to result in disproportionate effects on minorities or low-income populations. Impacts determined to be less than significant before or after mitigation were concluded to not cause disproportionate effects on minorities or low-income populations.

Based on this rationale, the PEIR determined implementing near-term and long-term management activities would result in the following potentially significant and unavoidable environmental justice impacts: reduction in jobs affecting minority and low-income agricultural workers due to conversion of farmland, including land under Williamson Act contracts, to nonagricultural use; disproportionate effects on Native Americans (a minority population) resulting from impacts on TCPs; and reduced availability of known mineral resources affecting minority and low-income miners. With respect to TCPs and mineral resources, the activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be

similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, potential environmental justice impacts are expected to be unchanged. However, new information has been developed from what was analyzed in the PEIR that is expected to clarify the potential extent of farmland impacts associated with the 2017 CVFPP Update Conservation Strategy. The Conservation Strategy provides additional information to the 2012 Conservation Framework (adopted in 2013), which was considered in the PEIR. Therefore, the updates contained in the Conservation Strategy may be considered substantially important new information and could require new analysis and verification, including further evaluation of associated environmental justice impacts. For example, if new details developed in the Conservation Strategy could result in a change in the use of agricultural lands for conservation that was not evaluated in the PEIR, the potential for additional environmental justice impacts associated with the reduction in jobs affecting minority and low-income agricultural workers would be evaluated. Because the Conservation Strategy is expected to be consistent with the predecessor Conservation Framework that was analyzed fully in the PEIR, the revisions are expected to be minor.

For the remaining environmental resource areas, impacts evaluated in the PEIR were determined to be less than significant before or after mitigation and were concluded to not result in an environmental justice impact. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, potential environmental justice impacts associated with these remaining environmental resource areas are expected to be unchanged.

Geology and Soils

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	Impact GEO-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	Impact GEO-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Impact GEO-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
iv) Landslides?	Impact GEO-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Impact GEO-2 (NTMA and LTMA)				
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	Impacts GEO- 1 and GEO-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	Impact GEO-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	Impact GEO-4 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. **Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:**
- i) **Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.**
 - ii) **Strong seismic ground shaking?**
 - iii) **Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?**
 - iv) **Landslides?**

The PEIR determined that exposure of people or structures to geologic hazards would not occur and that overall repair and reconstruction of existing facilities using modern engineering standards and techniques would result in an overall beneficial effect. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential exposure of people or structures to geologic hazards is expected to be unchanged.

b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term construction and operations and maintenance activities could result in localized soil erosion and inadvertent loss of topsoil. Compliance with existing regulations, however, would effectively limit the potential for erosion and loss of topsoil such that the overall impact would be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for impacts from soil erosion and loss of topsoil is expected to be unchanged.

c. Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soils that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in an onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

The PEIR addressed impacts from unstable geologic unit in terms of impact from geologic hazards and expansive soils. See responses (a) and (d).

d. Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

The PEIR determined that potential risks of infrastructure damage associated with expansive soils could occur. Compliance with existing regulations, however, would effectively limit the potential for damage such that the overall impact would be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for impacts from expansive soil is expected to be unchanged.

e. Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

The PEIR determined that septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems would not be used for near-term management activities; therefore, no impact would occur. Septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems could be used as part of long-term management activities, but potential impacts would be avoided by complying with existing regulations such that the overall impact would be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for impacts from septic tanks and alternative wastewater disposal systems is expected to be unchanged.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Impact CLM-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?	Impact CLM-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

a. **Would the project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?**

The PEIR determined that construction-related and operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions would be generated through implementation of near-term and long-term management activities. In particular, fossil fuel combustion associated with construction equipment and worker and delivery trucks, and operational use of pumps, building heating, cooling, lighting (indirect use of electricity and direct gas use), and worker maintenance trucks, would generate GHG emissions. The PEIR also recognized that implementation of near-term and certain long-term management activities, such as levee repair improvements, would likely reduce future GHG emissions from future flood damage prevention and through carbon sequestration as a result of conservation. Relative to existing conditions, the impacts of the net change in GHG emissions associated with construction and operation of near-term and certain long-term management activities were determined to be less than significant. Nonetheless, Mitigation Measures CLM-1a (NTMA and LTMA) and CLM-1b (NTMA and LTMA), which include considerations for best management practices and alternative/renewable energy, were adopted to further reduce construction and operation GHG emissions.

The PEIR determined that GHG emissions associated with construction and operation of certain long-term management activities, in particular flood bypasses, cannot be estimated because it is unknown which and how many of these actions would be undertaken. Therefore, relative to existing conditions, the impacts of the net change in GHG emissions associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of certain long-term management activities were determined to be too speculative for an evaluation of significance. Nonetheless, in addition to Mitigation Measures CLM-1a (NTMA and LTMA) and CLM-1b (NTMA and LTMA), potential mitigation strategies were identified, including use of carbon credits, carbon sequestration, and conservation, to further address potential GHG emissions impacts.

The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential impacts associated with the generation of GHG emissions and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged.

b. **Would the project conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?**

The PEIR determined that construction-related and operational GHG emissions associated with near-term and certain long-term management activities, such as levee repair improvements, would not conflict with or be inconsistent with any current plan to reduce or mitigate GHGs. However, it was determined that GHG emissions associated with construction and operation of certain long-term management activities, in particular flood bypasses, cannot be estimated because it is unknown which and how many of these actions would be undertaken. Therefore, because of the uncertainties associated with determining these GHG emissions, evaluating the consistency of long-term management activities that require construction, operation, and maintenance of conveyance facilities with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted to reduce GHG emissions was determined to be too speculative for an evaluation of significance.

The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential impacts associated with the potential to conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing emissions of GHG are expected to be unchanged.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Impact HHM-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	Impact HHM-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	Impact HHM-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
d. Be located on a site, which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	Impact HHM-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan, or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	Impact HHM-4 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	Impact HHM-4 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Impact TRN-4 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	Impact HHM-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. **Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?**
- b. **Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?**

Near-term and long-term construction and maintenance activities would involve routinely transporting, using, and storing hazardous materials, with associated risk of releasing hazardous materials into the environment. The PEIR determined that potential impacts would be limited due to compliance with existing regulations, and the overall impact would be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for hazardous materials impacts is expected to be unchanged.

- c. **Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?**

The PEIR examined the potential for near-term and long-term activities to use hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school and determined that the possibility could not be discounted. Therefore, the impact was determined to be potentially significant. Mitigation Measure HHM-2 (NTMA and LTMA) was adopted to conduct site-specific analyses to determine the proximity of school sites, notify and consult with affected schools, and implement best practices for pollution control. With implementation of this measure, the impacts would be less than significant. The potential for hazardous emissions impacts and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

- d. **Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?**

Near-term and long-term construction and maintenance activities could be located on a site containing hazardous materials listed pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (Cortese List). Therefore, the potential to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment was

determined to be a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measure HHM-3 (NTMA and LTMA) was adopted to search for contaminated sites; locate oil wells, gas wells, and transmission lines; and train construction workers on procedures if hazardous materials are encountered. With implementation of these measures, the impacts would be less than significant. The potential for activities to occur on Cortese List sites and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

- e. **For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?**
- f. **For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?**

Although the near-term and long-term activities are not expected to include tall buildings or structures that could interfere with flight patterns or otherwise affect operations at nearby airports, floodplain and habitat expansions could increase or enhance bird habitat that may be considered hazardous to birds for their potential to collide with aircraft. For this reason, the PEIR determined that impacts would be potentially significant. Mitigation Measure HHM-4 (NTMA and LTMA) was adopted to prepare site-specific impact assessments and coordinate with affected airports to prepare and implement a Wildlife Hazard Management Plan, if necessary. With implementation of this measure, the impacts would be less than significant. The potential for activities to result in airport hazards from bird strikes and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

- g. **Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?**

This potential impact is evaluated under Transportation/Traffic [see response (e)].

- h. **Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?**

Near-term and long-term construction activities would occur in areas designated as high or very high Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The PEIR determined that potential impacts would be limited due to compliance with existing regulations, and the overall impact would be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for impacts from wildland fires is expected to be unchanged.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements (WDR)?	Impacts SWQ-1 thru SWQ-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	Impacts GRW-3 and GRW-4 (NTMA and LTMA) and Impact GRW-5 (LTMA)	No	No	No	No
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite?	Impact HYD-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding onsite or offsite?	Impact HYD-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
e. Create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	Impacts UTL-1 and UTL-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	Impacts SWQ-1 thru SWQ-3, and Impacts GRW-1 and GRW-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	Impact HYD-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows?	Impact HYD-4 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	Impact HYD-4 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	Impact HYD-5 and Thresholds Not Evaluated (p. 3.13-81)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

a. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Near-term and long-term construction activities would involve ground disturbance, with associated potential increases in soil erosion and sedimentation and subsequent water quality degradation. In addition, the PEIR considered the potential for reservoir reoperation to result in water quality degradation. The PEIR determined that potential impacts would be limited due to compliance with existing regulations, and the overall impact would be less than significant.

The PEIR also evaluated the potential for water quality impacts due to the alteration of floodplain inundation patterns and determined that potential impacts were potentially significant because changes in the frequency, areal extent, and duration of floodplain inundation could increase availability and mobilization of contaminants especially in agricultural areas. Impacts were determined to be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure SWQ-3 (NTMA and LTMA), which would require preparation of environmental site assessments before exposing new floodplain areas to inundation.

The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for water quality impacts is expected to be unchanged.

b. Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would

drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted?

The PEIR evaluated the potential for near-term and long-term projects to deplete groundwater levels as a result of decreased natural recharge, increased pumping, and modification of groundwater flows. Because of the localized nature of potential impacts, the PEIR determined that potential impacts would be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for groundwater impacts is expected to be unchanged.

In addition, the PEIR evaluated the potential for adverse effects associated with a rise in groundwater elevations resulting from groundwater banking projects. Although groundwater banking is generally beneficial, the PEIR studied the potential for adverse effects such as encroachment of groundwater levels onto the land surface and entrainment of chemicals in the unsaturated zone. Impacts were determined to be potentially significant, and Mitigation Measures GRW-5a (LTMA) and GRW-5b (LTMA) were adopted to develop and implement groundwater management plans and conduct environmental site assessments. With implementation of these measures, the impact was determined to be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for impacts from groundwater banking is expected to be unchanged.

c. Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite?

The PEIR evaluated the potential for increased erosion and sedimentation from modifications to the flood conveyance system. The PEIR determined that potential impacts would be limited due to compliance with existing regulations, and the overall impact would be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for erosion and sedimentation impacts is expected to be unchanged.

d. Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding onsite or offsite?

The primary purpose of the CVFPP is to improve flood management and thereby reduce the frequency of destructive flood flows and the damage caused by flooding. The PEIR evaluated the potential for program actions to change the existing course of a stream or river, but the overall impact was determined to be less than significant because of the CVFPP purpose and compliance with existing regulations. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for flood impacts is expected to be unchanged.

e. Would the project create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

The PEIR evaluated the potential for near-term and long-term program improvements to affect storm drain systems and other utilities and determined that construction-related activities could disrupt utility service or otherwise require the modification or relocation of utility infrastructure. The impact was determined to be potentially significant, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level by verifying utility locations, coordinating with utility providers, preparing and implementing response plans, and conducting worker training (Mitigation Measure UTL-1 [NTMA and LTMA]). In addition, the PEIR determined that overall improvements to the flood management

system would reduce service disruptions – a beneficial impact. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for utility impacts is expected to be unchanged.

f. Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Potential degradation of surface water quality is addressed in response (a) above, with additional discussion of potential impacts from erosion and sedimentation in response (c) above. The PEIR also evaluated potential impacts on groundwater quality. Near-term and long-term construction activities would involve ground disturbance, with associated potential for groundwater quality degradation from hazardous materials, such as diesel fuel and oil. The PEIR determined that potential groundwater quality impacts would be limited due to compliance with existing regulations, and the overall impact would be less than significant. In addition, the PEIR considered the potential for reservoir reoperation to result in groundwater quality degradation but determined that the potential impact would be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for groundwater quality impacts is expected to be unchanged.

g. Would the project place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

The PEIR states that the CVFPP does not include placing housing within a floodplain area and describes other legal requirements regarding floodplain mapping changes in response to the CVFPP. Overall, the potential for impacts was determined to be beneficial. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for floodplain impacts is expected to be unchanged.

h. Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

i. Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

The primary purpose of the CVFPP is to improve flood management and thereby reduce the frequency of destructive flood flows and the damage caused by flooding. The PEIR evaluated the potential for program actions to expose people or structures to increased flood risk, but the overall impact was determined to be less than significant because of the CVFPP purpose and compliance with existing regulations. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for flood impacts is expected to be unchanged.

j. Would the project result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

The PEIR determined that tsunamis and mudflows are not a factor in the study area due to its flat topography – no impacts would occur, and the issue was not evaluated further. The potential for seiche impacts was determined to be less than significant because the surface elevation and area of the Delta would not increase. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for seiche, tsunami, and mudflow impacts is expected to be unchanged.

Land Use and Planning

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Physically divide an established community?	Impacts LU-1 thru LU-4 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	Impacts LU-5 thru LU-8 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	Yes	Yes
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	Impact BIO-T-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

a. Would the project physically divide an established community?

The PEIR evaluated the potential for near-term and long-term conveyance-related, storage-related, and other management activities to physically divide an established community. In addition, the PEIR evaluated the potential for policies associated with the required level of flood protection to physically divide an established community. For these actions, it was determined that there would be no impact or a less-than-significant impact. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential to physically divide an established community is expected to be unchanged.

b. Would the project conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The PEIR reviewed applicable land use plans and policies, including local general plans, specific plans, and zoning ordinances. In this context, the PEIR evaluated the potential for near-term and long-term conveyance-related, storage-related, and other management activities to alter land uses or patterns of land uses that would cause a substantial adverse physical environment effect. In addition, the PEIR evaluated the potential for similar impacts from policies associated with the required level of flood protection. Near-term and long-term impacts from storage-related management activities were determined to be less than significant. The PEIR determined that conveyance-related and other management activities, and associated alterations of land uses or patterns of land uses, could cause a substantial adverse physical environmental effect. Impacts from conveyance-related and other management activities would be mitigated by providing financial

compensation for property loss and relocation assistance and by implementing agricultural mitigation measures (discussed under Agriculture and Forest Resources) and recreation mitigation measures (discussed under Recreation). However, the overall impact would remain significant and unavoidable primarily due to farmland impacts.

The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for changes in land uses and land use patterns is expected to be mostly unchanged. Nonetheless, approximately 5 years have elapsed since the review of applicable land use plans and policies, including local general plans, specific plans, and zoning ordinances, considered in the PEIR. As part of the Supplemental PEIR, a similar review of applicable plans and policies will be completed. This review may identify new plans or revisions to general plans that could be considered substantially important new information, requiring new analysis and verification. For example, as described under Agriculture and Forest Resources, new information associated with the 2017 CVFPP Update including the Conservation Strategy requires new analysis and verification to clarify the potential extent of farmland impacts. Although this impact is discussed under Land Use and Planning, subsequent analysis will be presented under Agriculture and Forest Resources.

c. Would the project conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

This potential impact is evaluated under Biological Resources [see response (f)].

Mineral Resources

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	Impact GEO-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	Impact GEO-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

a. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state or result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

b. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

The PEIR examined the potential for near-term and long-term management activities to affect the availability of mineral resources. Near-term management activities were determined to have a less-than-significant impact on mineral resources due to their temporary nature and existing mineral access restrictions on flood control facilities. Long-term management activities would have similar effects, but some actions (e.g., widening floodways) would encumber new lands within the flood control system and therefore restrict access to mineral resources that may be present. The PEIR determined that this impact was potentially significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for impacts from soil erosion and loss of topsoil is expected to be unchanged.

Noise

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Impact NOI-1 and NOI-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Impact NOI-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	Impact NOI-1 and NOI-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	Impact NOI-1 and NOI-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	Thresholds Not Evaluated (p. 3.15-21)	No	No	No	No

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	Thresholds Not Evaluated (p. 3.15-21)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

The PEIR determined that although temporary and short-term management activities involving construction traffic would result in less-than-significant noise impacts, other short-term activities involving construction equipment would result in potentially significant impacts. Mitigation Measures NOI-1 (NTMA), NOI-1a (LTMA), and NOI-1b (LTMA) were adopted to implement noise-reducing construction practices and minimize construction-related traffic noise. However, not all measures listed under Mitigation Measures NOI-1 (NTMA) or NOI-1a (LTMA) would apply to each management action, and the PEIR states that the measures serve only as an overlying mitigation framework whose applicability varies based on the lead agency, location, timing, and nature of each management action. It was determined that implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce noise impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Additionally, the PEIR determined that introducing long-term stationary-source noises under program activities could expose sensitive receptors to noise levels that would exceed acceptable noise standards (both for NTMAs and LTMA) and would be potentially significant. Mitigation Measure NOI-3 (NTMA and LTMA) was adopted to implement design techniques to reduce operational noise to a less-than-significant level. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR; therefore, potential exposure of persons or generation of noise levels and the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged.

b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The PEIR determined that heavy-duty truck travel for material transport and use of heavy-duty equipment would cause groundborne noise and vibrations from both near-term and long-term management activities, and groundborne vibration levels would depend on the type of construction equipment used and the operations involved. It was also determined that activities such as pile driving could exceed potential vibration levels and expose receptors to groundborne vibration levels that exceed acceptable and recommended vibration standards. As such, impacts would be potentially significant. Mitigation Measure NOI-2 (NTMA and LTMA) was identified to implement vibration-reducing construction practices. However, not all measures listed would apply to each management action, and the PEIR states that the measures serve only as an overlying mitigation framework whose applicability varies based on the lead agency, location, timing, and nature of each management action. It was determined that implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce groundborne noise and vibrations to a less-than-significant level. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR; therefore, potential exposure of persons

or generation of excessive groundborne vibrations or noise levels and the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged.

c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

See response (a) above – no additional project changes are expected.

d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

See response (a) above – no additional project changes are expected.

e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

The PEIR determined that no homes, businesses, or similar development would be constructed within 2 miles of an airport or private airport strip under the program, although some individual management actions under the program may be located near an airport or private airstrip. Although construction workers could be active in areas exposed to aircraft noise, it would be a temporary exposure and workers would implement standard construction practices. For this reason, implementation of the program would not expose residents or workers in the area to excessive noise levels and the issue was not evaluated further. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for exposing residents and workers to excessive noise levels is expected to be unchanged.

Population and Housing

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	Impact PEH-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Impact PEH-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Impact PEH-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. Would the project induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?**

The PEIR determined that socioeconomic activity related to near-term and long-term program implementation would generate jobs and increased demands for goods and services. The largest program activities would be construction related, and therefore, they would not cause long-term changes in socioeconomic activity. Long-term program activities are likely to generate fewer direct jobs due to limited operational requirements. For these reasons, the PEIR determined that impacts from population growth would be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for population growth impacts is expected to be unchanged.

- b. Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

- c. Would the project displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term program implementation may displace some housing and people, but the number of displacements would be small such that construction of new housing elsewhere would not be required. For this reason, impacts were determined to be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for impacts from construction of replacement housing is expected to be unchanged.

Public Services

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Fire protection?	Impact PS-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Police protection?	Impact PS-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
c. Schools?	Thresholds Not Evaluated (Section 3.17.3)	No	No	No	No
d. Parks?	Impact PS-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
e. Other public facilities?	Impact PS-1 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. Fire protection?
- b. Police protection?
- c. Schools?
- d. Parks?
- e. Other public facilities?

For checklist questions (a), (b), (d), and (e), the PEIR determined that the potential for near-term and long-term management activities to require increased fire or police protection services, such as additional officers and equipment, is remote. It was also determined that legally mandated project-specific fire protection programs [29 CFR 1926.150(f)] related to construction activities would negate the need for emergency fire protection services. Therefore, impacts, as related to public facilities, were determined to be less than significant, and no mitigation is required. The potential for impacts on public services is expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

For checklist question (c), the PEIR determined that the proposed program does not include components that would result in a demand for school services (e.g. homes), and therefore, it would not result in the need for new construction or physical alteration of schools. Therefore, it was determined the threshold of significance related to schools would not apply to the CVFPP, and the issue was not evaluated further. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential public service impacts associated with schools are expected to be unchanged.

Recreation

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	Thresholds Not Evaluated (p. 3.18-47)	No	No	No	No
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Impacts REC-1 thru REC-6 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

The PEIR states that the program does not include development of homes or other land uses that would generate demand for neighborhood and regional parks. Because there would be no impact, the issue was not evaluated further. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential to increase demands on parks is expected to be unchanged.

b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

The PEIR determined that near-term and long-term levee projects, conveyance-related management activities, changes in reservoir operational criteria, and some construction activities could affect recreational facilities. Impacts from reservoir reoperation were determined to be less than significant. Impacts from other activities were determined to be potentially significant, and Mitigation Measures REC-1 (NTMA and LTMA), REC-2 (NTMA and LTMA), and REC-4 (NTMA and LTMA) were adopted to mitigate impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, the PEIR determined that required reconstruction of recreation sites or access points would have less-than-significant physical effects on the environment due to their small footprint and expected low numbers. The potential for recreation impacts and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

Transportation/Traffic

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	Impacts TRN-1 and TRN-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	Impact TRN-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	Thresholds Not Evaluated (p. 3.19-16)	No	No	No	No
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Impact TRN-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?	Impact TRN-4 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	Impact TRN-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?**

The PEIR determined that temporary increases in traffic from construction activities would result in potentially significant impacts due to the unknown nature and scale of the program management activities. The PEIR further determined that, with implementation of Mitigation Measure TRN-1 (NTMA and LTMA), transportation impacts from near term management activities would be less than significant. However, impacts from long-term management activities could not be mitigated to a less-than-significant level; therefore, impacts would be potentially significant and unavoidable.

The analysis also determined that removal or temporary disruption of current transportation infrastructure may cause unacceptable traffic conditions and may conflict with applicable plans, ordinances, or policies established by the local transportation agency. Although these situations are expected to be rare, this impact would be potentially significant in the short and long term. Implementation of Mitigation Measure TRN-2 (NTMA and LTMA), which would provide detours for closed or disrupted routes, would reduce impacts from near-term management activities to a less-than-significant level. However, impacts from long-term management activities could not be mitigated to a less-than-significant level; therefore, impacts would be potentially significant and unavoidable.

The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for construction impacts and conflicts with applicable plans, ordinances, or policies is expected to be unchanged.

- b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?**

As discussed in the PEIR, level of service (LOS) standards established by county congestion management agencies for designated roads or highways regulate long-term traffic increases or changes in traffic patterns resulting from the development of facilities such as businesses and residences. Because construction activities would have a temporary effect on traffic, LOS standards were not considered in the evaluation of construction traffic effects. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for conflict with applicable congestion management programs is expected to be unchanged.

- c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?**

The PEIR determined that the program would not result in changes to air traffic patterns, including an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. Because air traffic patterns are not expected to be affected by the program, they were not evaluated further. The potential for changes to air traffic patterns, including the increase in traffic levels or changes in location that result in substantial safety risk, is expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The PEIR determined that the program would temporarily increase hazards due to construction features and a temporary design feature. Implementation of standard contractor requirements and enforcement of speed limits in construction zones would result in less-than-significant impacts. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for increased hazards due to construction activities and a temporary design feature is expected to be unchanged.

e. Result in inadequate emergency access?

The PEIR determined that the program may require the closure or reduction of an emergency response or evacuation route because many of the management actions are connected to levees where response and evacuation routes are limited. This would result in potentially significant impacts. Mitigation Measure TRN-4 (NTMA and LTMA) was adopted to minimize effects of reduction or closure of an emergency response or evacuation route, and as a result, the impacts would be less than significant. The potential for road closures (whether temporary, permanent, or partial) and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR.

f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

The PEIR determined that the program may conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, but anticipated consultation processes with appropriate local agencies would address conflicts such that impacts would be less than significant. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for conflicts with adopted policies, plans, or programs is expected to be unchanged.

Utilities and Service Systems

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB?	Thresholds Not Evaluated (p. 3.20-13) and Impacts UTL-1 and UTL-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Thresholds Not Evaluated (p. 3.20-13) and Impacts UTL-1 and UTL-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
c. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Thresholds Not Evaluated (p. 3.20-13) and Impacts UTL-1 and UTL-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	Thresholds Not Evaluated (p. 3.20-13) and Impacts UTL-1 and UTL-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	Thresholds Not Evaluated (p. 3.20-13) and Impacts UTL-1 and UTL-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	Impact UTL-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Impact UTL-3 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	No	No

Analysis

- a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB?**
- b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**
- c. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**
- d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?**

e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand in addition to the provider’s existing commitments?

The PEIR determined that the CVFPP would not include new urban uses that would increase the demand for water, wastewater, and stormwater facilities. Because there would be no impact, these issues were not evaluated further. The PEIR also evaluated the potential for near-term and long-term program improvements to affect utilities and determined that construction-related activities could disrupt utility service or otherwise require the modification or relocation of utility infrastructure. The impact was determined to be potentially significant, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level by verifying utility locations, coordinating with utility providers, preparing and implementing response plans, and conducting worker training (Mitigation Measure UTL-1 [NTMA and LTMA]). In addition, the PEIR determined that overall improvements to the flood management system would reduce service disruptions – a beneficial impact. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for utility impacts is expected to be unchanged.

f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs?

g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The PEIR evaluated the potential for increased generation of solid waste during near-term and long-term program construction activities and determined that the impact would be less than significant because of the geographic diversity of the projects and because solid waste would not be sent to landfills that do not have sufficient capacity. The activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential for landfill impacts is expected to be unchanged.

Mandatory Findings of Significance

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
a. Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	Impacts BIO-A-1 thru BIO-A-7, BIO-T-1 thru BIO-T-8, and CUL-1 thru CUL-5 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Checklist Questions Would the Project:	Where Checklist Question Analyzed in 2012 CVFPP Consolidated Final PEIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Does Substantially Important New Information Require New Analysis or Verification?	Does Checklist Question Require Further Analysis in Supplemental PEIR?
b. Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	Chapter 4.0: Cumulative Impacts (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	Yes	Yes
c. Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	Impacts AG-1 thru AG-3, AQ-1 thru AQ-7, LU-5 and LU-8, GEO-5, and TRN-1 and TRN-2 (NTMA and LTMA)	No	No	Yes	Yes

Analysis

- a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?**

The PEIR identified potentially significant and unavoidable impacts for near-term and long-term management activities associated with biological resources and cultural and historical resources. As identified herein, the potential for aquatic and terrestrial biological resources impacts from near-term and long-term construction-related activities, reservoir operational criteria changes, vegetation management activities, and other management activities associated with the 2017 CVFPP Update is expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR. However, new information has been developed that is expected to clarify the potential extent of habitat function and value benefits associated with the 2017 CVFPP Update including the Conservation Strategy, which is a means by which potential impacts on biological resources will be resolved through implementation of multi-benefit projects. In this regard, the Conservation Strategy provides additional information to that which was included in the 2012 Conservation Framework (adopted in 2013) and considered in the PEIR. These updates may be considered substantially important new information and could require new analysis and verification, including review of construction avoidance and minimization measures.

With respect to cultural resources, the activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential impacts related to important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged. However, new information may be identified as part of AB 52 consultation with potentially affected tribes, including the identification

of TCRs. Potential impacts on TCRs that may be identified would not have been evaluated in the PEIR because that review occurred prior to the passing of AB 52. Because of these new circumstances and the potential for substantially important new information, activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update will be evaluated for potential impacts on TCRs, including the identification of mitigation or avoidance measures where appropriate.

- b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)**

The PEIR reviewed past, present, and probable future projects and used projections from adopted local, regional, or statewide plans or related planning documents that describe or evaluate conditions contributing to cumulative effects. Based on this review, an evaluation of cumulative impacts associated with implementation of near-term and long-term management activities was completed. Although the activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, approximately 5 years have elapsed since the identification of reasonably foreseeable future projects considered in the PEIR. As part of the Supplemental PEIR, a similar review of reasonably foreseeable future project will be completed. This review may identify new projects that could be considered substantially important new information, requiring new analysis and verification. In addition, new information has been developed that is expected to clarify the potential extent of impacts on farmland resources, aquatic biological resources, and terrestrial biological resources associated with the 2017 CVFPP Update including the Conservation Strategy. These updates may be considered substantially important new information that requires new analysis and verification specific to farmland resources, aquatic biological resources, and terrestrial biological resources and their potential for cumulative impacts.

- c. Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?**

The PEIR identified significant unavoidable impacts for near-term and long-term management activities associated with land use and planning; potentially significant and unavoidable impacts for near-term and long-term management activities associated with agriculture and farmland resources and air quality; and potentially significant and unavoidable impacts for long-term management activities associated with mineral resources and transportation and traffic.

As identified herein, the potential for agriculture and farmland impacts from near-term and long-term conveyance-related, storage-related, and other actions is expected to be unchanged from what was analyzed in the PEIR. New information has been developed, however, that is expected to clarify the potential extent of farmland impacts associated with the 2017 CVFPP Update including the Conservation Strategy. The Conservation Strategy provides additional information to the 2012 Conservation Framework (adopted in 2013), which was considered in the PEIR. Therefore, the updates contained in the Conservation Strategy may be considered substantially important new information and could require new analysis and verification.

With respect to land use and planning, air quality, mineral resources, and transportation and traffic, the activities considered in the 2017 CVFPP Update are expected to be similar to the activities considered in the PEIR, and therefore, the potential impacts related to these resource areas and the effectiveness of the prescribed mitigation are expected to be unchanged.