4.3.17   Energy

Impact ENG-1: Wasteful or Inefficient Energy Use for Temporary Construction Activities

NEPA Effects: Total construction energy use (2,132 GWh and 104 million gallons of diesel and gasoline) and the potential for Alternative 4A to result in a wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of construction energy would be identical to Alternative 4. Construction BMPs would ensure that only high-efficiency equipment is utilized during construction (see Appendix 3B, *Environmental Commitments*, Section 3B.5.3, in Appendix A of this RDEIR/SDEIS) and that construction activity would not result in an adverse effect on energy resources.

CEQA Conclusion: Energy requirements for construction of the water conveyance facilities associated with Alternative 4A would equate to 2,132 GWh during the construction period. Alternative 4A would also consume approximately 104 million gallons of diesel and gasoline. Construction BMPs would ensure that only high-efficiency equipment is utilized during construction and that construction activity would result in a less-than-significant impact on energy resources. No mitigation is required.

Impact ENG-2: Wasteful or Inefficient Energy Use for Pumping and Conveyance

NEPA Effects: Alternative 4A water conveyance operations would be similar to the range of possible operations for the spring and fall Delta outflow requirements that would occur under Alternative 4 Operational Scenario H3 and Alternative 4 Operational Scenario H4. As shown in Table 21-12 in Appendix A of this RDEIR/SDEIS, energy use for north Delta intake pumping and tunnel conveyance would range between 150 GWh per year and 170 GWh per year under ELT conditions. Accordingly, increased energy use at the north Delta would be slightly higher under Alternative 4A (ELT) than estimated for Alternative 4 (energy use under Alternative 4A LLT would be identical to energy use under Alternative 4). While Alternative 4A would still increase energy demand at the north Delta, relative to the No Action Alternative, operation of the water conveyance facility would be managed to maximize efficient energy use, including off-peak pumping and use of gravity. Accordingly, implementation of Alternative 4A would not result in a wasteful or inefficient energy use and there would be no adverse effect.

CEQA Conclusion: Operation of Alternative 4A would require an additional 150 and 170 GWh per year under ELT conditions for north Delta pumping, relative to Existing Conditions. Operation of the water conveyance facility under both scenarios would be managed to maximize efficient energy use, including off-peak pumping and use of gravity. Accordingly, implementation of Alternative 4A would not result in a wasteful or inefficient energy use and this impact would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Impact ENG-3: Compatibility of the Proposed Water Conveyance Facilities and Environmental Commitments 3, 4, 6–12, 15, and 16 with Plans and Policies

NEPA Effects: Constructing the water conveyance facilities and implementing the environmental commitments under Alternative 4A would generally have the same potential for incompatibilities with one or more plans and policies related to energy resources as described for Alternative 4. As described for Alternative 4, the project would be constructed and operated in compliance with regulations related to energy resources enforced by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)

1   and other federal agencies. The project would not conflict with the Warren-Alquist Act or State
2   CEQA Guidelines, Appendix F, *Energy Conservation.* Accordingly, there would be no adverse effect.

3   ***CEQA Conclusion:*** The potential incompatibilities with plans and policies listed above indicate the
4   potential for a physical consequence to the environment. The physical effects they suggest are
5   discussed in impacts ENG-1 and ENG-2, above and no additional CEQA conclusion is required related
6   to the compatibility of Alternative 4A with relevant plans and policies.