Table 1-2. Impact and Mitigation Measure Summary—Proposed Voluntary Agreements [1,2]

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
AESTHETICS		
Impact AES-a: Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista **Impact AES-b:** Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway **Impact AES-c:** Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings	**Potentially Significant** Reservoir level changes may result in exposure of more unvegetated ground or "bathtub rings" Agriculture land conversion could affect aesthetic resources if properties are developed or neglected	**MM-AES-a–c: Mitigate impacts of the project that could have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista or could substantially damage a scenic resource or degrade the existing visual character or quality of a site and its surroundings** 1. Reservoir Management (MM-AQUA-a,d: 1.ii) 2. Measures to Mitigate Conversion of Agricultural Land (MM-AG-a,e)
	Less than Significant Altered streamflows could affect water levels and appearance Reduced Sacramento/Delta supply to municipalities could affect the visual quality of the urban environment	—
Impact AES-d: Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area	**No Impact**	—
AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES		
Impact AG-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 nonagricultural use **Impact AG-e:** Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Important Farmland to	**Potentially Significant** Reduced Sacramento/Delta supply to agriculture could lead to changes in distribution of crop types and acreage and conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use Lower groundwater levels could reduce groundwater available for agricultural use	**MM-AG-a,e: Mitigate impacts related to the conversion of Prime and Unique Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance (important farmland) to nonagricultural use** 2. Diversify Water Portfolios 3. Increase Efficiency of Agricultural Water Use 4. Impose Conditions on Land Use Changes or Other Discretionary Approvals 5. Reduce Impacts on Groundwater (MM-GW-b, 1-6)

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
nonagricultural use		6. Oversight and Approval of Water Transfers
	Less than Significant Reduced streamflow and water levels at some locations could affect the ability of existing diversion intakes to divert water for agricultural use Increased inundation in the Sutter and Yolo Bypasses during the planting season could affect crop acreage	—
Impact AG-b: Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract	**No Impact**	—
Impact AG-c: Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))	**No Impact**	—
Impact AG-d: Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use	**No Impact**	—
AIR QUALITY		
Impact AQ-a: Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan **Impact AQ-b:** Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation **Impact AQ-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	**Potentially Significant** Increased groundwater pumping using diesel pumps and generators could result in emissions	**MM-AQ-a–c: Mitigate impacts from criteria air pollutant emissions from groundwater pumping**
	Less than Significant Lower streamflows and reservoir levels could result in exposure to increased windblown dust emissions Agricultural land fallowing could result in exposure to increased fugitive dust Post-harvest rice burning could result in exposure to air pollutant emissions	—

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)		
Impact AQ-d: Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations	**Less than Significant** Lower reservoir levels could result in exposure to increased windblown dust emissions Agricultural land fallowing could result in exposure to increased fugitive dust on lands where soil is exposed Post-harvest rice burning and groundwater pumping could result in exposure to pollutant emissions	—
Impact AQ-e: Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people	**Less than Significant** Formation of harmful algal blooms from reduced flows and reservoir levels could produce odor compounds Increases in odors from increased groundwater pumping	—
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES—TERRESTRIAL		
Impact TER-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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	**Potentially Significant** Reduced Sacramento/Delta supply to agricultural lands could affect habitat for special-status species, including giant gartersnake, Swainson's hawk, greater sandhill crane, tricolored blackbird, and California black rail	**MM-TER-a: Mitigate impacts on special-status species** 2. Habitat Protection and Restoration Actions 4. Special-Status Species Management Measures 5. Diversify Water Portfolios
	Less than Significant Increased winter flows on the Sacramento and Feather Rivers could affect bank swallow habitat Changes in reservoir water levels could affect habitat for bald eagle, American white pelican, western pond turtle, and amphibians Lower groundwater levels could affect natural communities that are dependent on groundwater, and sensitive species that are reliant on groundwater dependent ecosystems	—

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
	Beneficial Restoration and maintenance of natural flow would improve conditions for special-status plants and wildlife Increased frequency and duration of floodplain inundation would improve habitat for wintering waterfowl and other wildlife species Changes in Delta inflows and Delta outflows would improve habitat conditions for freshwater and tidal marsh species in the Delta and Suisun Marsh	—
Impact TER-b: 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service **Impact TER-c:** Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means	**Potentially Significant** Lower groundwater levels could affect riparian and wetland habitat, and sensitive groundwater-dependent natural communities and wetlands	**MM-TER-b,c: Mitigate impacts on riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities, including wetlands** 1. Reduce Impacts on Groundwater (MM-GW-b, 1-6)
	Less than Significant Changes in reservoir levels and streamflow below reservoirs could affect associated wetland and riparian habitat Reduced Sacramento/Delta supply could affect water quality in some managed wetlands	—
	Beneficial Providing higher flows could restore and maintain natural processes, such as sediment deposition, marsh accretion, nutrient transport, seed dispersal, and flow-related disturbance, which would benefit riverine and associated wetland and riparian habitat Increased frequency and duration of floodplain inundation would benefit riparian and wetland habitat and associated natural communities Changes in Delta inflows and Delta outflows would benefit freshwater marshes and tidal marshes	—

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
Impact TER-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	**Less than Significant** Changes in reservoir levels could affect the amount of breeding habitat for resident or migratory waterfowl populations Changes in groundwater levels could affect habitat for resident or migratory waterfowl and shore birds	—
	Beneficial Providing higher flows could benefit native resident and migratory wildlife that use riverine and associated wetland and riparian habitat and natural communities as migratory corridors or nursery sites	—
Impact TER-e: Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance	**No Impact**	—
Impact TER-f: Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan	**No Impact**	—
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES—AQUATIC		
Impact AQUA-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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service **Impact AQUA-d:** Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory	**Potentially Significant** Changes in reservoir levels could affect water temperatures below some reservoirs Lower groundwater levels could affect stream-aquifer interactions and streamflows in some locations	**MM-AQUA-a,d: Mitigate impacts on aquatic special-status species and wildlife movement or wildlife nurseries** 1. 1. ii. Temperature Control and Reservoir Management Habitat Protection and Restoration Actions 2. Reduce Impacts on Groundwater (MM-GW-b, 1-6) 3. Diversify Water Portfolios 4. Support and Approval of Groundwater Storage and Recovery

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites	**Less than Significant** Changes in wet season flows (geomorphic flows) on VA tributaries could cause some erosion Reduced Sacramento/Delta supply to agriculture could affect habitat for special status species that depend in part on Sacramento/Delta water supply for habitat (i.e., irrigation runoff in agricultural drain for desert pupfish)	—
	Beneficial Providing higher flows could support a connected and functioning ecosystem and benefit native fish in the Sacramento/Delta	—
Impact AQUA-f: Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan	**No Impact**	—
CULTURAL RESOURCES		
Impact CUL-a: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 **Impact CUL-b:** Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in Section 15064.5	**Potentially Significant** Changes in reservoir levels could expose previously inundated cultural resources and/or significant historic or archaeological resources to increased wave action, erosion, and human activity	**MM-CUL-a,b: Mitigate impacts of project that could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource** 1. Reservoir Management (MM-AQUA-a,d: 1.ii) 2. Implement or Adhere to Cultural Resource Management Measures for Lands Surrounding Reservoirs
	Less than Significant Changes in streamflows could result in inundation and exposure of historic or archaeological resources	—
Impact CUL-c: Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature	**No Impact**	—

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
Impact CUL-d: Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries	**Potentially Significant** Changes in reservoir levels could expose previously inundated land containing human burials, which could result in the disturbance of the burial and impacts from human activity	**MM-CUL-d: Mitigate impacts of project that could disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries**
	Less than Significant Changes in river flows could alter the baseline conditions of human burials interred within or outside of dedicated cemeteries	—
ENERGY		
Impact EN-a: The effects of the project on energy resources **Impact EN-b:** The effect of the project on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy **Impact EN-c:** The effects of the project on local and regional energy supplies and requirements for additional capacity **Impact EN-d:** The degree to which the project complies with existing energy standards **Impact EN-e:** Energy requirements and energy use efficiencies by amount and fuel type for each stage of the project	**Less than Significant** Changes in hydrology would result in a decrease in hydropower generation in the summer	—
Impact EN-f: The project's projected transportation energy use requirements and its overall use of efficient transportation alternatives	**Less than Significant** Reduction in agricultural production could increase energy use for transportation	—
GEOLOGY AND SOILS		
Impact GEO-a: Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking,	**No Impact**	—

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction, or landslides		
Impact GEO-b: Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil	**Less than Significant** Agriculture fallowing could temporarily increase erosion and sedimentation	**—**
Impact GEO-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 an onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse	**Potentially Significant** Lower groundwater levels could exacerbate existing problems associated with ground subsidence	**MM-GEO-c: Mitigate impacts associated with unstable soils and steep slopes (landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse)** Actions to Reduce Subsidence 1. Reduce Impacts on Groundwater (MM-GW-b, 1-6)
I**mpact GEO-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	**No Impact**	**—**
Impact GEO-e: Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater	**No Impact**	**—**
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS		
Impact GHG-a: Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment	**Potentially Significant** Increased groundwater pumping from wells with diesel-powered pumps could generate additional greenhouse gas emissions	**MM-GHG-a: Mitigate impacts from greenhouse gas emissions** 1. Water Use Efficiency 2. Water Conservation 3. Energy Efficiency 4. Irrigation Systems 5. Restoration, Pricing Strategies, and Mitigation Credits 6. Implement Energy Mitigation (Mitigation Measure MM-EN-a–e: 1–6) 7. Implement Mitigation Measure MM-GHG-b, Comply with applicable greenhouse gas

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
		emissions reduction plans, policies, or regulations
	Less than Significant Changes in hydropower generation could result in additional energy generation at fossil-fuel facilities Increased groundwater pumping from wells with electric fuel pumps could generate additional greenhouse gas emissions	—
Impact GHG-b: Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases	**Potentially Significant** Increased groundwater pumping from wells with diesel-powered pumps could result in emissions in excess of existing thresholds and could conflict with the state's long-term emission reduction trajectory	**MM-GHG-b: Comply with applicable greenhouse gas emission reduction plans, policies, or regulations** 1. Implement Air Quality Plans and Programs 2. Renewable Energy 3. Implement Mitigation Measure (MM-GHG-a): 1–6, Mitigate impacts from greenhouse gas emissions
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS		
Impact HAZ-a: Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials	**No Impact**	—
Impact HAZ-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	**No Impact**	—
Impact HAZ-c: Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school	**No Impact**	—

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
Impact HAZ-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	**No Impact**	—
Impact HAZ-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	**No Impact**	—
Impact HAZ-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	**No Impact**	—
Impact HAZ-g: Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan	**No Impact**	—
Impact HAZ-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	**Less than Significant** Changes in reservoir levels in areas likely to continue experiencing forest fires could affect wildland fire suppression practices	—
HYDROLOGY & WATER QUALITY—SURFACE WATER		
Impact SW-a: Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements **Impact SW-f**: Otherwise substantially degrade water quality	**Potentially Significant** Reduced streamflows of streams below some reservoirs could result in less dilution and increased concentration of contaminants Increased flows could result in increased input of mercury and methylmercury production in some locations Changes in reservoir levels and lowered	**MM-SW-a,f: Avoid or reduce violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and/or degradations of water quality** 1. Water Quality Contaminants and Regulation of Waste Discharges 2. Minimize Mercury Impacts

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
	streamflows below reservoirs could result in increased temperature in some locations and times of year Changes in reservoir levels could result in increased production of harmful algal blooms in some locations Reductions in groundwater accretions could cause decreases in water quality associated with lower streamflows or higher temperatures	3. Temperature Control and Reservoir Management (MM-AQUA-a,d: 1.ii) 4. Avoid or Reduce Harmful Algal Blooms and Invasive Aquatic Weeds 5. Protect Municipal Water Quality 6. Reduce Impacts on Groundwater (MM-GW-b, 1-6) 8. Diversify Water Portfolios
	Less than Significant Changes in flows could result in moderately elevated turbidity and total suspended solids (TSS) levels in some locations, and reduced occurrence of the highest turbidity and TSS levels Increased Delta outflow would result in little change in electrical conductivity (EC) in the Delta Increased Delta outflow would result in little change in chloride and bromide at municipal intakes in the Delta Lower flows at times in some Delta channels could result in incremental increased production of harmful algal blooms and invasive aquatic plants Increased floodplain inundation could have effects on nutrients, organic material, invasive aquatic plants, and harmful algal blooms Changes in water supply and indoor water conservation could result in site-specific exceedances of waste discharge requirements due to changes in wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) influent and effluent quality and quantity Reductions in delivery of higher quality	—

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
Impact SW-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 on- or off-site **Impact SW-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 on- or off-site	**Less than Significant** Changes in high peak flows could increase risk of erosion and flooding	
Impact SW-e: Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff	**No Impact**	—
Impact SW-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 SW-h:** Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows	**No Impact**	—
Impact SW-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	**Less than Significant** Increases in flow downstream of reservoirs could increase the risk of downstream flooding	—
Impact SW-j: Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow	**No Impact**	—

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
HYDROLOGY & WATER QUALITY—GROUNDWATER		
Impact GW-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 that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)	**Potentially Significant** Increased groundwater pumping and reductions in incidental groundwater recharge from applied irrigation could lower groundwater levels and contribute to groundwater overdraft	**MM-GW-b: Mitigate the substantial depletion of groundwater supplies or the substantial interference with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level** 1. Implement the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) 2. SGMA Oversight 3. Diversify Water Portfolios 4. Support and Approval of Groundwater Storage and Recovery 5. Support and Approval of Recycled Water Projects 6. Oversight and Approval of Water Transfers
	Less than Significant Reduced flows downstream of reservoirs could affect stream-aquifer interaction	—
Impact GW-a: Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements **Impact GW-f:** Otherwise substantially degrade water quality	**Potentially Significant** Lower groundwater levels can result in changes in groundwater flow direction and gradients in localized areas, which could exacerbate the migration of contaminants In some locations, lower groundwater levels may concentrate salts and nutrients in groundwater over time through evaporative enrichment Lower groundwater levels could have localized effects on groundwater quality by concentrating pollutants where groundwater contamination already exists	**MM-GW-a,f: Mitigate impacts to groundwater quality from depletion of groundwater supplies or the substantial interference with groundwater recharge** 1. Drinking Water Programs 2. Implement the State and Regional Board's Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) 3. Reduce Impacts on Groundwater (MM-GW-b, 1-6)

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
LAND USE AND PLANNING		
Impact LU-a: Physically divide an established community	**No Impact**	—
Impact LU-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	**No Impact**	—
Impact LU-c: Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan	**Less than Significant** See Section 9.7.6.1, *Terrestrial Biological Resources* Impact TER-f	—
MINERAL RESOURCES		
Impact MIN-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	**No Impact**	—
Impact MIN-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	**No Impact**	—
NOISE		
Impact NOI-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-c:** A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project **Impact NOI-d:** A substantial temporary or	**Potentially Significant** Increased groundwater pumping for replacement water supply, groundwater storage and recovery, or groundwater substitution transfers could result in higher noise levels	**MM-NOI-a,c,d: Mitigate exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of established standards and to substantial permanent or temporary increases in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity** 1. Applicable Policies and Regulations 2. Noise-Reduction Consideration in Operations

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project		
Impact NOI-b: Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels	**Less than Significant** Increased groundwater pumping could result in localized and intermittent perceptible vibration	—
Impact NOI-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	**No Impact**	—
Impact NOI-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	**No Impact**	—
POPULATION AND HOUSING		
Impact POP-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)	**No Impact**	—
Impact POP-b: Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere	**No Impact**	—
Impact POP-c: Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere	**No Impact**	—
PUBLIC SERVICES		
Impact PS-a: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the	**No Impact**	**—**

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
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: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities		
RECREATION		
Impact REC-a: 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	**Less than Significant** Changes in streamflows and reservoir levels could affect recreational facilities and opportunities Incremental increase in potential harmful algal blooms could cause closures to recreation in some waterbodies Changes in reservoir water surface area and elevation could affect sportfish populations and reduce fishing opportunities at some locations Reduced agricultural water supply could affect recreational opportunities (e.g., wildlife viewing)	—
	Beneficial Changes in flow could improve recreational opportunities	—
Impact REC-b: Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment	**No Impact**	

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC		
Impact TRA-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 **Impact TRA-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	**Less than Significant** Increased intermittent inundation of floodplains bounded by levees where roads and pedestrian and bicycle paths exist could affect transportation Changes in agricultural land use or fallowing could lead to changes in agricultural product-related transportation	—
Impact TRA-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	**No Impact**	—
Impact TRA-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	**No Impact**	—
Impact TRA-d: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)	**No Impact**	—
Impact TRA-e: Result in inadequate emergency access	**No Impact**	—

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS		
Impact UT-a: Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board	**No Impact**	—
Impact UT-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	**No Impact**	—
Impact UT-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	**No Impact**	**—**
Impact UT-d: Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed	**Potentially Significant** Reduced groundwater levels could affect water supplies for communities that rely on groundwater as their primary municipal water source, including economically disadvantaged communities	**MM-UT-d: Avoid or reduce impacts on municipal supplies** 1. Diversify Water Portfolios 2. Increase Water Use Efficiency 5. Prioritize Water Supplies for Health and Safety 6. Reduce Impacts on Groundwater (MM-GW-b, 1-6)
	Less than Significant Reduced Sacramento/Delta supply to municipal use could affect municipal water supplies	
Impact UT-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	**No Impact**	**—**
Impact UT-f: Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to	**No Impact**	**—**

Impact	Impact Conclusions	Proposed Mitigation
accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs **Impact UT-g:** Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste		

Note:

[1] Table 1-2 is the same Impact and Mitigation Measure Summary Table presented in Chapter 9, *Proposed Voluntary Agreements* (see Table 9.7-13).

[2] Additional impacts and mitigation measures associated with other water management actions are presented in Section 7.1, Table 7.1-2; habitat restoration and other ecosystem projects, as well as new and modified facilities, are presented in Section 7.21, *Habitat Restoration and Other Ecosystem Projects* (Table 7.21-1) and Section 7.22, *New and Modified Facilities* (Table 7.22-1).