

Long-Term Operation – Final Environmental Impact Statement

# **Chapter 22 – Resources Not Analyzed in Detail**

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# **Chapter 22      Resources Not Analyzed in Detail**

The following resources were not analyzed in detail in this environmental impact statement. As described in Code of Federal Regulations title 40, section 15021, an environmental impact statement (EIS) “shall provide full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decision makers and the public of reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. Agencies shall focus on significant environmental issues and alternatives and shall reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data.” To meet this purpose, the following resources were not analyzed in detail because there would not be impacts to these resources, as explained below.

## **22.1 Population and Housing**

Typically, impacts on population and housing are the result of actions that would induce population growth either directly or indirectly or actions that would displace large numbers of people and, therefore, necessitate the construction of additional housing in other locations. Direct impacts would include actions that create additional housing. Indirect impacts include actions that create infrastructure that would induce or support population growth beyond current expectations.

The alternatives evaluated in this EIS would not cause impacts on population and housing because they are composed primarily of operational changes that would not directly or indirectly affect housing or residential populations or create new water supplies that are anticipated to accommodate growth. The alternatives would not create additional housing, provide infrastructure to support additional population, or displace existing populations necessitating the creation of housing in another location. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the alternatives would result in either direct or indirect population growth as the result of operations-related activities.

## **22.2 Traffic and Transportation**

Impacts on traffic and transportation are usually the result of actions that would either directly or indirectly increase road congestion, thereby potentially increasing travel times on roads, increasing emergency response times, or conflicting with local traffic or transportation plans. Such impacts are typically the result of the addition of new roads, new infrastructure that could lead to increased traffic or population growth, or construction activities that would generate additional truck traffic.

The alternatives evaluated in this EIS would not cause impacts on traffic and transportation because they are comprised primarily of operational changes that would not directly or indirectly affect traffic. The operational changes would not induce additional traffic or interfere with existing traffic and transportation patterns. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the alternatives would result in impacts on traffic and transportation as the result of operation-related activities.

## **22.3 Flood Control**

Central Valley Project and State Water Project reservoirs provide flood control in addition to their other purposes. Changing the operations of the facilities could have the potential to affect flood management; however, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) are not proposing to alter flood control requirements. Each facility has a flood control curve that defines storage throughout the year that must be available to help manage high flows. The action alternatives would not change these flood control curves or operational parameters established in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to manage flood risk. Reclamation and DWR would continue to operate with the same flood management procedures under the action alternatives; therefore, the alternatives would not affect flood control.

## **22.4 Noise**

Typically, impacts on noise and vibration are the result of construction activities, including construction equipment used for long-term maintenance or operations. Construction noise levels for various elements of the construction process are calculated based on anticipated construction equipment types and methods of operation. The magnitude of construction noise effects on noise-sensitive land uses depends on the type of construction activity, the noise level generated by various pieces of construction equipment, the distance between the activity and noise-sensitive land uses, and whether the ground between the source and the receiver is “acoustically hard” (e.g., pavement, reflective water) or “acoustically soft” (e.g., unpaved soil). The action alternatives would not include construction activities for new infrastructure and, therefore, would not include maintenance activities for newly constructed infrastructure. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the alternatives would result in impacts on noise and vibration.