

1 Any utility relocation will be coordinated with all appropriate utility providers and local  
 2 agencies to integrate with other construction projects and minimize disturbance to  
 3 communities, as required by California Water Code §11590. BDCP proponents will notify the  
 4 public in advance of any relocation that is anticipated to disrupt utility service. The BDCP  
 5 proponents will contact utility owners if construction causes any damage and promptly  
 6 reconnect disconnected cables and lines with approval of the owners.

7 **Mitigation Measure UT-6c: Relocate Utility Infrastructure in a Way That Avoids or**  
 8 **Minimizes Any Effect on Worker and Public Health and Safety**

9 While any excavation is open, the BDCP proponents will protect, support, or remove  
 10 underground utilities as necessary to safeguard employees. The BDCP proponents and/or  
 11 construction contractors will notify local fire departments if a gas utility is damaged causing a  
 12 leak or suspected leak, or if damage to a utility results in a threat to public safety.

13 **Impact UT-7: Effects on Public Services and Utilities as a Result of Operation and Maintenance**  
 14 **of the Proposed Water Conveyance Facilities**

15 ***NEPA Effects:***

16 **Public Services**

17 Operation and maintenance activities would require minimal labor. The proposed water conveyance  
 18 facilities under this alternative would be operated to provide diversions up to a total of 9,000 cfs  
 19 from three new north Delta intakes.

20 For the purposes of this analysis, it was estimated that weekly operations and maintenance would  
 21 require approximately 129 workers (Table 20-2), including maintenance crew, management, repair  
 22 crew, pumping plant crew, and dewatering crew. These activities would take place along the entire  
 23 alternative alignment. Given the limited number of workers involved and the large number of work  
 24 sites, it is not anticipated that routine operations and maintenance activities or major inspections  
 25 would result in substantial demand for law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency response  
 26 services. In addition, operation and maintenance would not place service demand on public schools  
 27 or libraries. The operation and maintenance of the proposed water conveyance facilities would not  
 28 result in the need for new or physically altered government facilities as a result of increased need  
 29 for public services.

30 **Utilities**

31 ***Water and Wastewater***

32 Operation and maintenance of Alternative 4 facilities would involve use of water for pressure  
 33 washing intake screen panels and basic cleaning of building facilities and other equipment.  
 34 Additionally, pumping plants would include permanent restroom facilities, which would be  
 35 equipped with a sanitary gravity drainage leading to a wastewater holding tank. A potable water  
 36 system would provide water to pumping plant welfare facilities and, if required, safety showers.  
 37 This supply would be taken from the nearest clean water conveyance system, if available. If not  
 38 available, pumping plants would be designed to include a self-contained water filtration and  
 39 treatment system. Raw water downstream would be evaluated for potential use in a non-potable  
 40 system serving hose faucets and water-cooled condensing units for plant equipment. Small amounts

1 of additional services may result from the operation and maintenance of an operable barrier.  
2 Quantities of water needed for these purposes would be anticipated to be relatively small compared  
3 with municipal supplies. Additionally, water supplies and wastewater treatment services would  
4 potentially be provided by non-municipal facilities. The operation and maintenance of the proposed  
5 water conveyance facilities would not result in the need for new water supply entitlements, or  
6 require construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing  
7 facilities.

### 8 ***Solid Waste***

9 The operation and maintenance of the proposed water conveyance facilities under Alternative 4  
10 would not be expected to generate solid waste such that there would be an increase in demand for  
11 solid waste management providers in the Plan Area and surrounding communities. Operation and  
12 maintenance of the proposed water conveyance facilities would involve a sedimentation basin that  
13 would be constructed between the intake structure and the pumping plant to collect sediment load  
14 from the river. Although the intake fish screens would remove debris and sediment from the intake  
15 inflow, a sedimentation basin would be constructed to remove the suspended solids that pass  
16 through the screen.

17 The volume of solids generated on a daily basis would depend on the volume of water pumped  
18 through the intakes, as well as the sediment load of the river. Based on a worst-case scenario,  
19 considering the throughput of the intakes at a maximum flow of 3,000 cfs, an estimated 82,200 dry  
20 pounds of solids per day would be pumped to the solids lagoons. During periods of high sediment  
21 load in the Sacramento River, the daily mass of solids would be expected to increase up to 253,000  
22 dry pounds per day. The annual volume of solids is anticipated to be approximately 291,600 cubic  
23 feet (dry solids).

24 As designed, it is anticipated that a portion of the solids would be stored and reused at alternative  
25 facilities and some portion would be transported for offsite disposal. Additionally, maintenance  
26 activities related to the operable barrier could involve the removal of additional sediments. Solids  
27 from sediment load would not exceed the permitted capacity or adversely impact the lifespan of  
28 area landfills.

### 29 ***Electricity and Natural Gas***

30 Operation and maintenance of water conveyance facilities under this alternative would require new  
31 permanent transmission lines for intakes, pumping plants, operable barriers, boat locks, and gate  
32 control structures throughout the various proposed conveyance alignments and construction of  
33 project facilities. Electrical power to operate the new north Delta pumping plant facilities would be  
34 delivered through new transmission lines that would connect to the existing grid in the northern  
35 section of the conveyance alignment. The northern point of interconnection would be located north  
36 of Lambert Road and west of Highway 99. From here, a transmission line would run west, along  
37 Lambert Road where one segment would run south to the intermediate forebay, and one segment  
38 would run north to connect to a substation, where temporary 69 kV lines would connect to  
39 substations at each of the three intakes, as shown in Figure 3-25 in Chapter 3, *Description of*  
40 *Alternatives*. Three utility grids could supply power to the BDCP conveyance facilities: PG&E (under  
41 the control of CAISO), SMUD, and WAPA. The electrical power needed for the conveyance facilities  
42 would be procured in time to support construction and operation of the facilities.

1 Construction of permanent transmission lines would not require improvements to the existing  
 2 physical power transmission system. As such, operation and maintenance activities associated with  
 3 the proposed water conveyance facilities would not be expected to result in the disruption or  
 4 relocation of utilities. Effects associated with energy demands of operation and maintenance of the  
 5 proposed water conveyance facilities are addressed in Chapter 21, *Energy*.

6 Overall, operation and maintenance of the conveyance facilities under Alternative 4 would not result  
 7 in adverse effects on service demands, water capacity, wastewater and solid waste facilities nor  
 8 conflict with local and regional utility lines because demand for law enforcement and fire protection  
 9 services would be temporary over a six-county area, new water and wastewater treatment service  
 10 would be handled onsite, and adequate solid waste disposal capacity exists to handle construction  
 11 waste. There would not be an adverse effect.

12 **CEQA Conclusion:** Operation and maintenance activities associated with the proposed water  
 13 conveyance facilities would not result in the need for the provision of, or the need for, new or  
 14 physically altered government facilities from the increased need for public services; construction of  
 15 new water and wastewater treatment facilities or generate a need for new water supply  
 16 entitlements; generate solid waste in excess of permitted landfill capacity; or result in the disruption  
 17 or relocation of utilities. The impact on public services and utilities would be less than significant. No  
 18 mitigation is required.

19 **Impact UT-8: Effects on Public Services and Utilities as a Result of Implementing the**  
 20 **Proposed CM2-CM11 and CM20**

21 **NEPA Effects:** Alternative 4 would restore up to 83,900 acres under conservation components to  
 22 restore tidal habitat, seasonally inundated floodplain, grassland communities, vernal pool complex  
 23 habitat, and nontidal marsh areas. Additionally, 20 linear miles of channel margin habitat would be  
 24 enhanced. While locations of conservation components have not been selected, implementation of  
 25 conservation components for habitat restoration and channel margin habitat enhancement would  
 26 occur within the ROAs described in Chapter 3, *Description of Alternatives*.

27 **Public Services**

28 Potential effects of implementing conservation components on law enforcement, fire protection, and  
 29 emergency response services within the ROAs would primarily involve demand for services related  
 30 to construction site security and construction-related accidents. Because of the scale and duration  
 31 of construction associated with implementing conservation components, there could be an  
 32 increased demand for these public services. This effect would not be considered adverse with the  
 33 implementation of environmental commitments to provide onsite private security services at  
 34 construction areas and environmental commitments that would minimize the potential for  
 35 construction-related accidents associated with hazardous materials spills, contamination, or fires, as  
 36 described in Appendix 3B, *Environmental Commitments, AMMs, and CMs*. These environmental  
 37 commitments would be incorporated into this alternative and would provide for onsite security at  
 38 construction sites and minimize construction-related accidents associated with hazardous materials  
 39 spills, contamination, and fires that may result from construction of the conservation components.  
 40 Further, the ROAs extend beyond the statutory Delta so the increase in demand for services would  
 41 be distributed across the study area. Implementing the proposed conservation components would  
 42 not result in effects associated with the need to construct new government facilities as a result of  
 43 increased need for public services (i.e., law enforcement, fire protection, emergency responders,