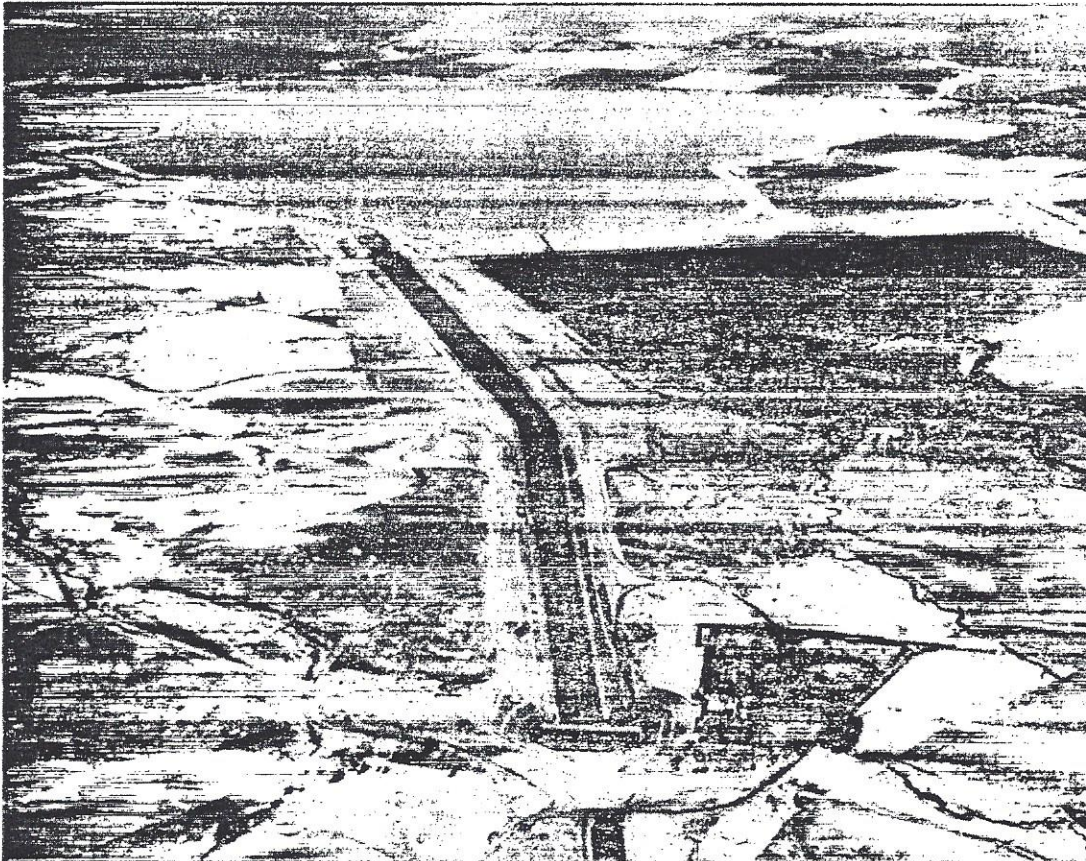


**FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**  
on the proposed  
**ADDITIONAL PUMPING UNITS**  
**Harvey O. Banks Delta Pumping Plant**



STATE OF CALIFORNIA George Deukmejian, Governor  
THE RESOURCES AGENCY Gordon K. Van Vleck, Secretary for Resources  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES David N. Kennedy, Director

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meet standards or regulations for air quality, safety, and noise abatement. Travel to the site would be on paved roads, so no dust problems are expected. Dust control measures would be taken in operating the concrete batch plant and delivering aggregates.

Procuring and installing only two pumping units would take slightly less time; amount of material and equipment would be half that for four units. There would be no significant difference in construction impacts.

Estimated air emissions for transporting materials and equipment to the site and for mixing and placing concrete for four units are:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Sulfur oxides	1.0
Carbon monoxide	2.9
Total organics	1.4
Nitrogen oxides	12.9
Total suspended particulates	0.8

Project construction would be in the path of winds flowing to the interior valley. Local dissipation would be excellent and the overall air quality impact would be negligible.

#### Second Clifton Court Forebay Intake

Alternatives 2-8.5, 4-8.5, and 4-10.3 were assumed to require a second intake at the northeast corner of Clifton Court Forebay, as discussed in Chapters 2 (Southern Delta Modification) and 3 (Alternative Operational Plans 2-8.5 and 4-8.5, and Alternative Operational Plan 4-10.3). The capacity of the new intake would be greater for Alternative 4-10.3. The impacts of constructing a new intake would be similar for all these alternatives.

A new intake would require building a cofferdam, dewatering, excavation, a

reinforced concrete gate bay structure, and installing the gates and other equipment. New fish screens might also be required. Intake construction would cause some local temporary and minor disruption, but should not significantly affect the nearby environment or project operation.

#### Southern Delta Channel Modifications

Southern Delta channel modifications were assumed for Alternatives 2-8.5, 4-8.5 and 4-10.3. Modifications assumed for this report are for evaluating the alternatives. The Department has considered other options as well, such as a Delta water transfer facility in a 1983 publication, Alternatives for Delta Water Transfer. These or others could be considered in the future.

The cross section in Victoria Canal is now about 4,500 square feet; this would be increased to about 7,200 square feet for Alternative 4-10.3 by removing about 84 acres of berm islands from the center of the channel. Middle River constrictions, as small as 3,000 square feet, would also be enlarged to about 7,200 square feet by deepening the channel and removing about 12 acres of berm islands. Old River would probably require only riprapping of levee and channel edges on the outside of bends for a length of about one mile. These channel improvements would provide additional flood control capacity in the southern Delta as well as transfer capacity.

Short-term impacts of dredging these channels are: removal of benthic organisms, increased turbidity, loss of endangered plants and riparian vegetation, and dredged material disposal.

Most benthic organisms would be removed during dredging. Natural migration and the remaining benthic community between the canal and the levee would supply organisms for repopulation. According