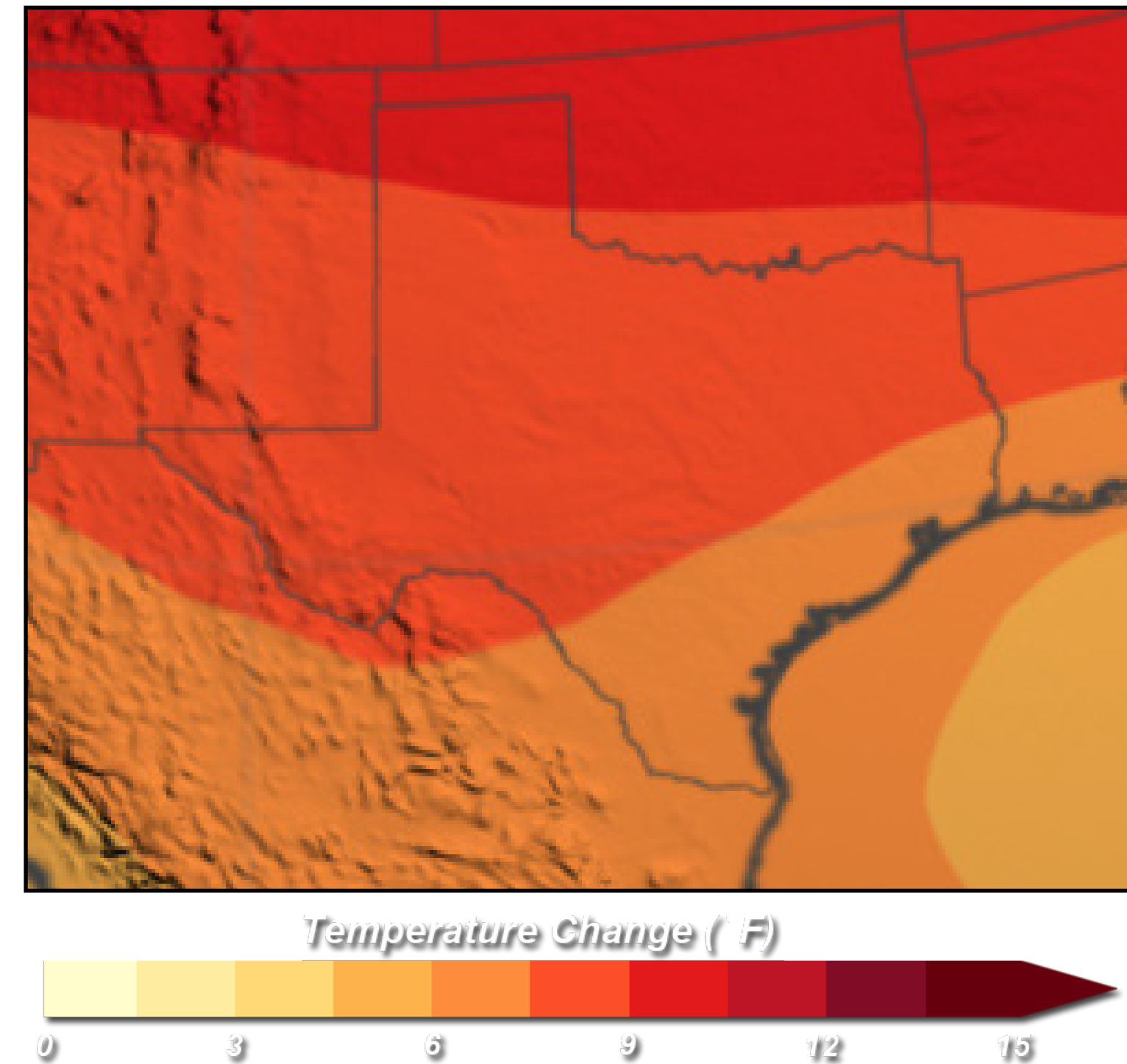


## INTEGRATED ANALYSIS

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) considers the contribution of the proposed action to conditions that integrate multiple resource areas. These conditions include climate change, floodplain management, and environmental justice.

### Climate Change

- ◆ The estimated greenhouse gas emissions from the 2020 construction activities (the highest construction year) represent less than one thousandth of 1% of the emissions generated by the U.S. in 2011.
- ◆ Predicted hotter, drier conditions may reduce wetland quality and adversely impact proposed aquatic recreation features.
- ◆ Predicted increase in storm intensity may result in the Standard Project Flood being greater than currently modelled.



### Environmental Justice

- ◆ Focused on potential impacts to low income, minority, and child populations.
- ◆ Project would significantly increase recreational opportunities for underserved areas.
- ◆ Increased visitors to the Floodway would have economic benefits to businesses within underserved neighborhoods.
- ◆ Current trends of gentrification may be accelerated.
- ◆ Substantial reduction of flood risk to residences and businesses.

### Floodplain Management

- ◆ The Proposed Action would not induce development within the base floodplain.
- ◆ Risks are reduced with flood risk management and interior drainage components of the Proposed Action.
- ◆ Flood risk remains once construction is complete. The risk is considered tolerable because there is no practicable way to reduce risk further.
- ◆ Most of the expected resource impacts to existing floodplain resources are expected to be compensated by the benefits provided by the Proposed Action.

## IMPACT AVOIDANCE

The EIS proposed measures to reduce adverse impacts to natural, cultural, and other environmental resources to the greatest extent practicable. Preliminary avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures have been developed over the course of impact analysis.

- ◆ Measures were developed to be consistent with local, state, and federal guidance and requirements.
- ◆ The EIS identifies over 90 different measures. These are meant to be the most basic level of avoidance, and additional measures to reduce impact may be part of the final project design.
- ◆ As part of project development, implementation of either Alternative 2 or 3 would include development of a Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan for natural resources.
- ◆ The Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan would require the following specific components:
  - monitoring until successful;
  - criteria for determining ecological success;
  - a description of available lands for mitigation, if required, and the basis for the determination of availability;
  - the development of contingency plans (i.e., adaptive management);
  - identification of the entity responsible for monitoring; and
  - establishment of a consultation process with appropriate federal and state agencies in determining the success of ecosystem restoration measures.



Slope stabilization, revegetation, and erosion control used in the San Antonio Mission Reach project.

