



Division of Flood Management

North Delta Flood Control and Ecosystem Restoration Project Update

June 6, 2007

North Delta Flood History

1997 McCormack-Williamson Tract, Dead Horse Island, Glanville Tract, I-5

1986 McCormack-Williamson Tract, Dead Horse Island, New Hope Tract, Glanville Tract, Tyler Island, I-5

1980 Dead Horse Island

1964 McCormack-Williamson Tract, Glanville Tract

1958 McCormack-Williamson Tract, Dead Horse Island, Glanville Tract, Canal Ranch

1955 McCormack-Williamson Tract, Dead Horse Island, New Hope Tract, Glanville Tract, Tyler Island

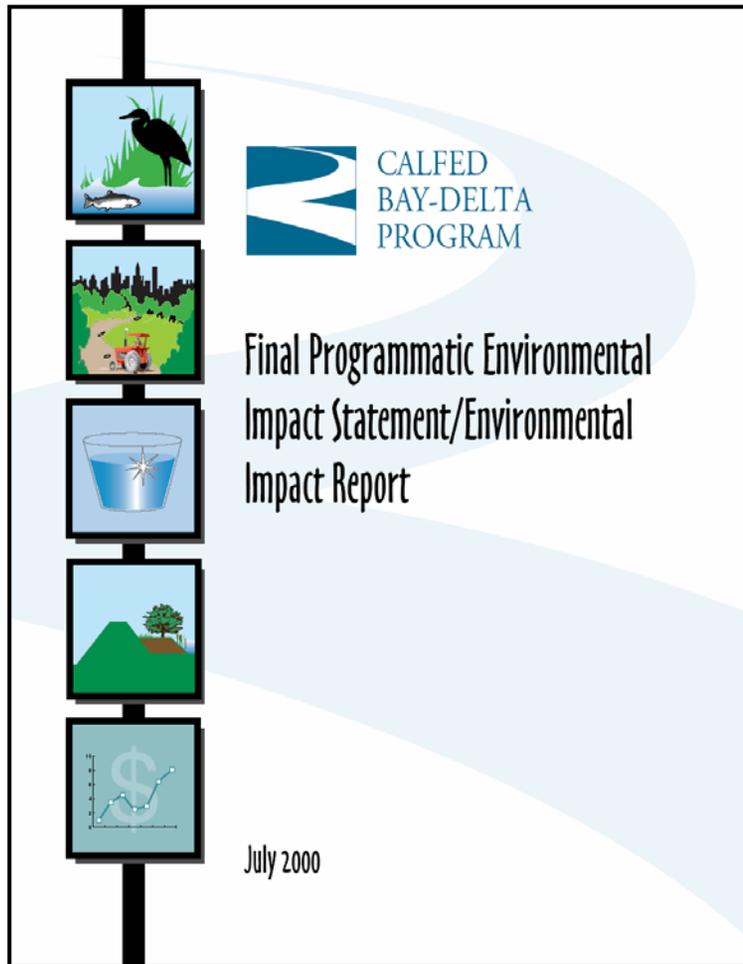
1950 McCormack-Williamson Tract, Dead Horse Island, New Hope Tract



“Surge” Dynamic



North Delta Program History



- **1990 *DWR draft EIR***: Alleviate north Delta flooding, esp. Thornton + Walnut Grove, improve water quality, reduce fish impacts, improve SWP reliability/flexibility
- **2000 *CALFED Stage 1 North Delta Improvements***: Coordinate regional solution to ecosystem, watershed, water quality, water supply reliability, and flood control
- ***CALFED Implementation***: separate Delta Cross Channel and North Delta flood control and ecosystem restoration planning

Project Flood Control Goals

- Control flood waters through McCormack-Williamson Tract in a way that minimizes the surge.
- Provide flood control benefits to surrounding areas by achieving stage reductions (targeted at water surface elevations).
- Reduce risk of catastrophic levees failures based on the 1986 and 1997 hydrology's.
- Convey flood flows to the San Joaquin River without immitigable stage impacts.

Project Ecological Goals

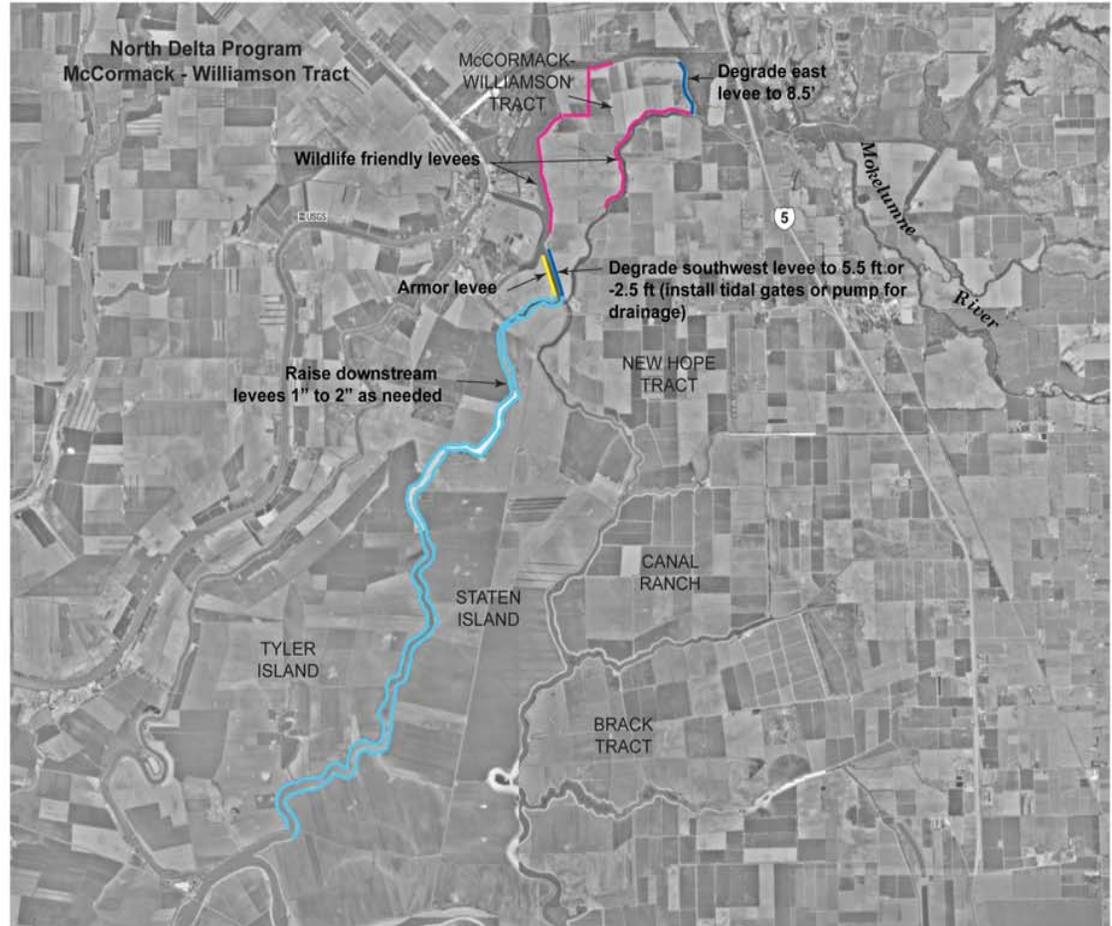
- Implement science based pilot programs to restore ecologic, hydrologic, geomorphic and biologic processes
- Support special status species
- Limit exotic species establishment
- Promote foodweb activity

Ecological Goals (cont.)

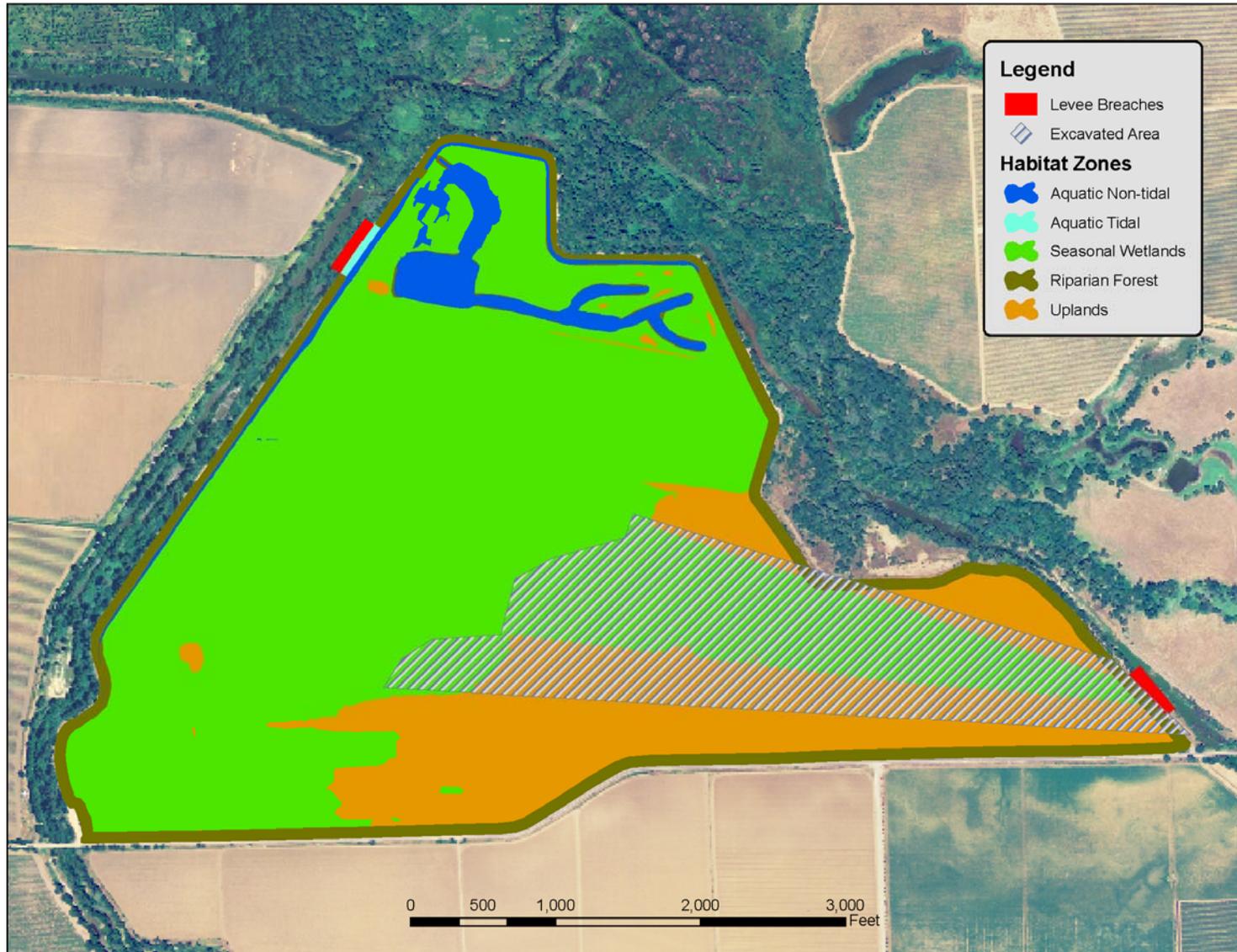
- Natural flooding
- River floodplain connectivity
- Channel migration
- Sediment deposition

McCormack-Williamson Tract

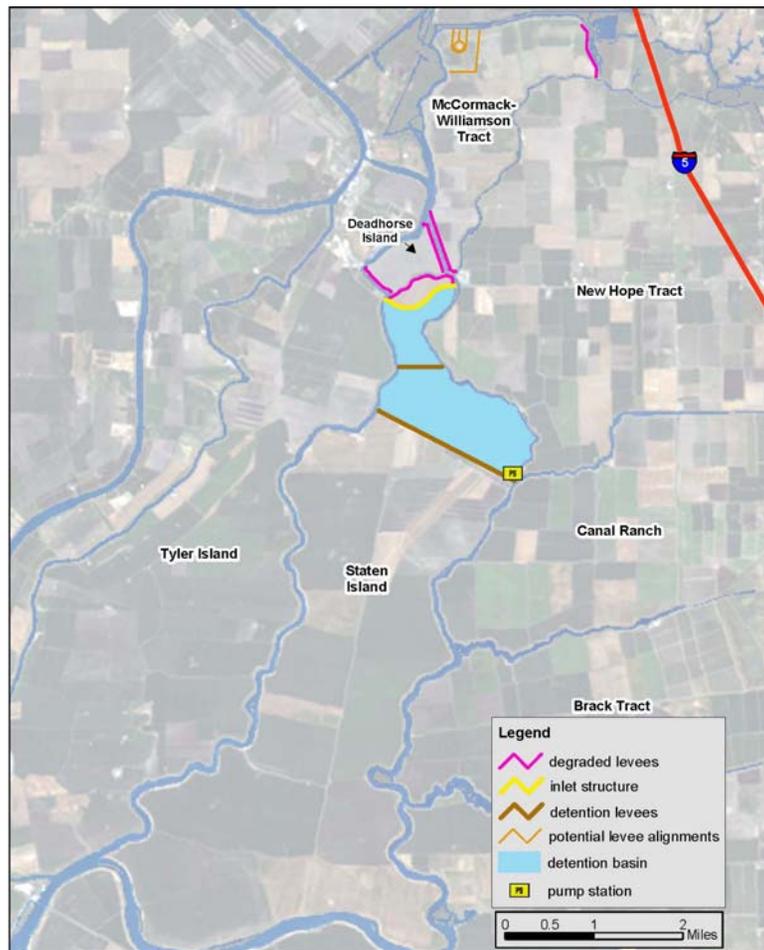
- Degrade east levee (from 18.5' to 8.5')
- Degrade southwest levees (from 16' to 5.5' or -2.5')
- Wildlife friendly levees
- Grizzly Slough borrow
- Raise downstream levees 1"-2"



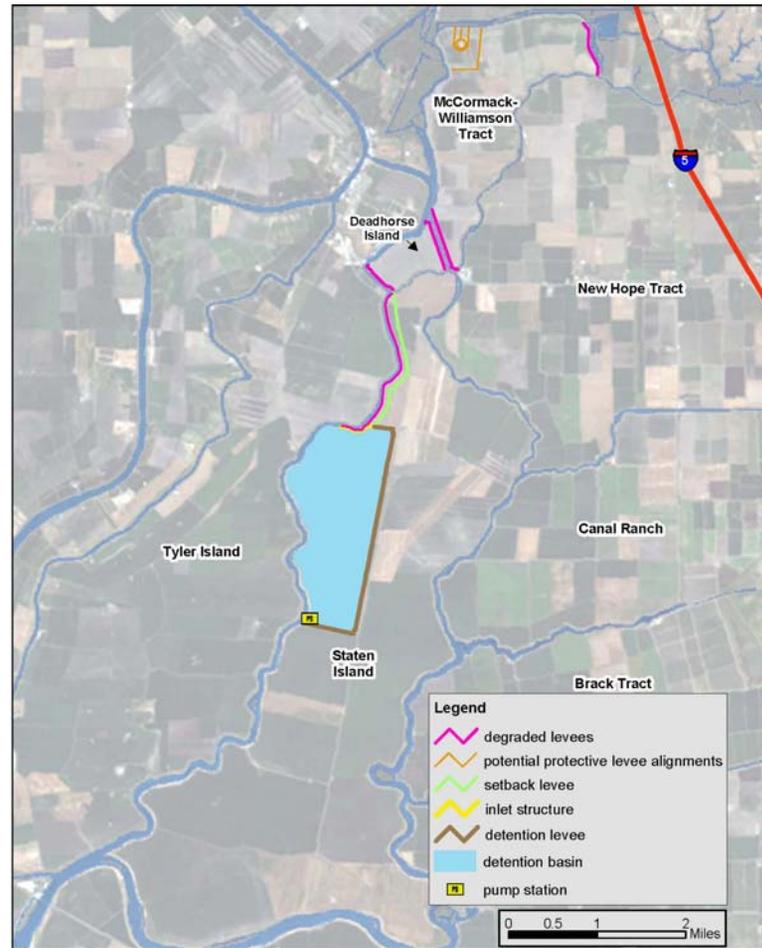
Grizzly Slough Property



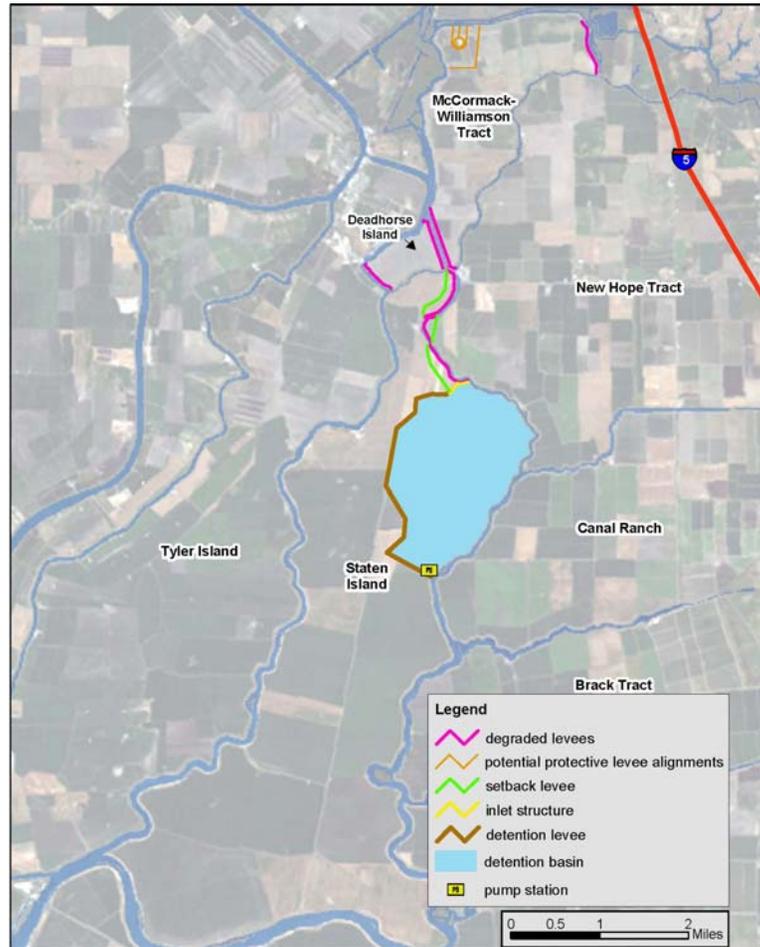
Staten Island North Detention Flood Control Option 1



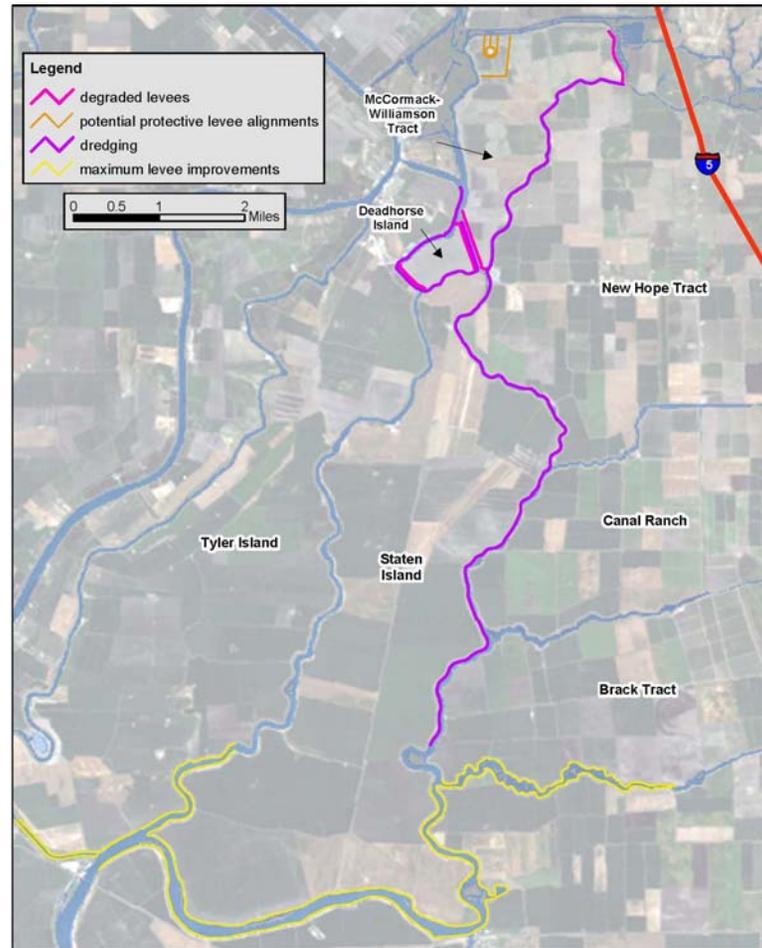
Staten Island West Detention Flood Control Option 2



Staten Island East Detention Flood Control Option 3



Staten Island Dredging & Levee Raising Flood Control Option 4



EIR Project Groups

- Group I - McCormack-Williamson Tract, Grizzly Slough Property, Dredging Lower Mokolumne River
- Group II - Staten Island, Dredging Lower Mokolumne River

North Delta EIR Progress

- **Administrative Draft Completed in June 2006.**
- **Distributed Administrative Draft to State and Federal agencies with approval authority to review.**
- **Consultants and DWR staff respond to comments and revise Administrative Draft.**
- **Screen Check Draft completed in December 2006.**
- **Screen Check Draft undergoing internal review.**

Issues

- Defining impacts for conversion of agricultural land to habitat in CEQA documents
- Long-term owner for McCormack-Williamson Tract
- Funding the Project
- Federal partner for the Project
- The North Delta Flood Control and Ecosystem Project was not included in the CBDA 10 year action plan

Next North Delta Steps

- Receive direction from upper management on defining impacts for permanent conversion of agricultural land to habitat for CEQA projects
- Potentially revise Land Use, Social Issues, and Economics section of EIR to be consistent with Department policy
- Distribute Public Draft for comments
- Receive comments and set aside CEQA document until remaining issues are resolved