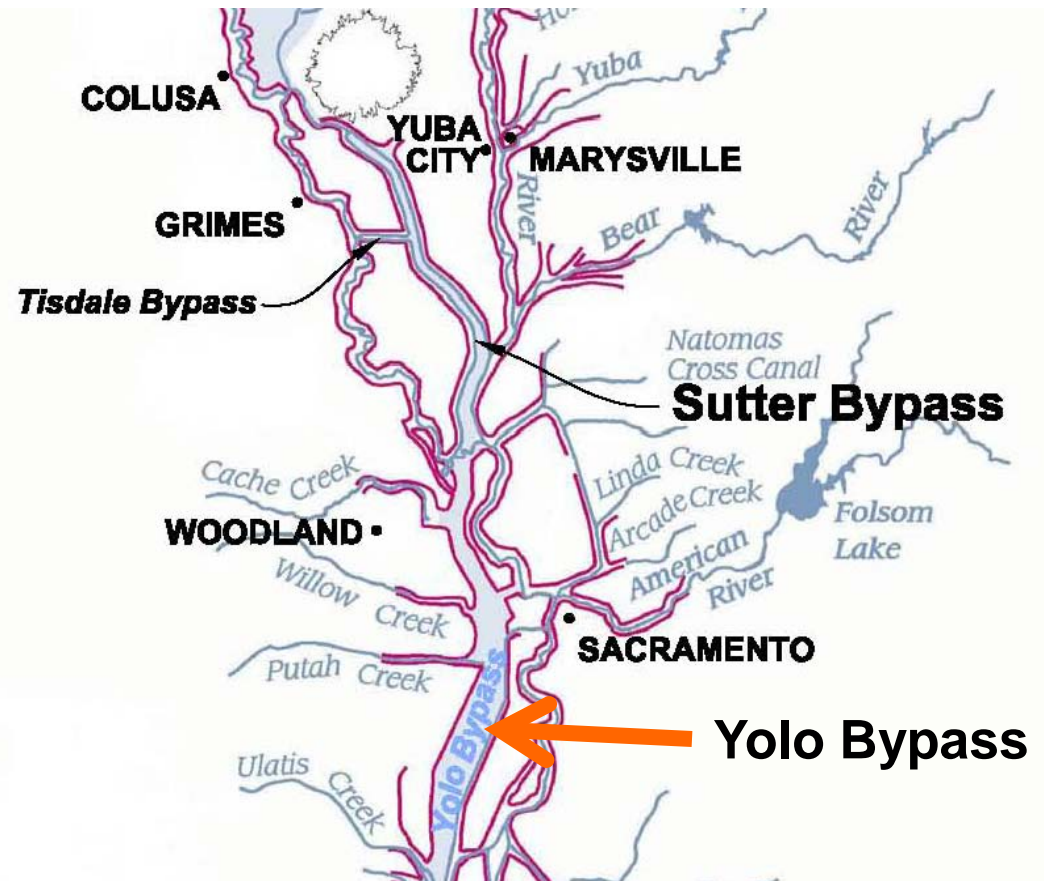


Yolo Bypass

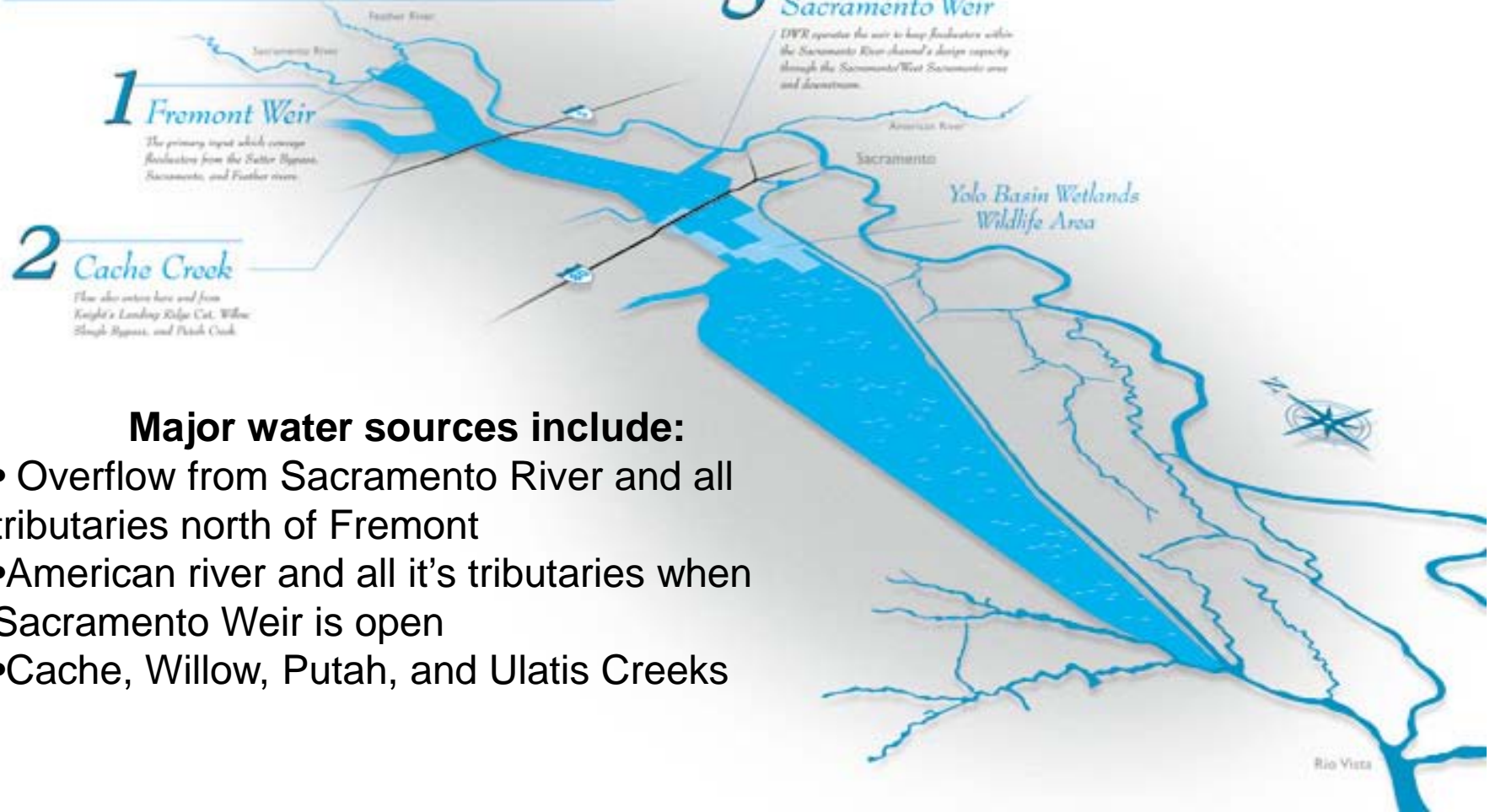
Origin of Sacramento River Flood Control

- Concept of bypass system derived in 1870 by a Colusa area reporter
- Bypass system designed and implemented by Corps in 1920's



Yolo Bypass Water Sources

Yolo Bypass And Its Sources



Design Capacity of 343,000 at Fremont to 500,000 CFS at Rio Vista

Major water sources include:

- Overflow from Sacramento River and all tributaries north of Fremont
- American river and all it's tributaries when Sacramento Weir is open
- Cache, Willow, Putah, and Ulatis Creeks

Yolo Bypass Function

- Transports flood water that would otherwise breach levees and inundate populated areas
- Acts as transitory storage and helps recharge groundwater
- Land use consists of wildlife, grazing, and agricultural areas

Yolo Bypass Flood Maintenance Issues

- Capacity issues at the bottom end complicated by the construction of the deepwater ship channel
- Ongoing erosion issues along the borrow and irrigation canals that skirt the levee toes both land and water side
- Windwave erosion of levees during storm events
- Ongoing sediment build up
- Influx of mercury laden soils from tributaries on the west (Cache, Willow, and Putah Creeks)

Yolo Bypass Multi-Benefit Issues

- Improved habitat function and value, or other project modifications cannot make maintenance more difficult
- Yolo Bypass must safely pass the design flow for flood carrying capacity
- Any proposed modifications to the Yolo Bypass must hold flood protection as paramount
- Increased vegetation or inundation frequency must not interfere with maintenance access or activities