

South Delta Habitat Working Group: Review of Previous and Ongoing Related Efforts

Agency/ Organization	Document Title (Ordered by Date Initiated)	Floodplain Management Concepts	Habitat Management Concepts
2011			
Delta Stewardship Council	Delta Plan (Delta Stewardship Council), including: Fifth Staff Draft (Delta Stewardship Council, 2011 Aug)	The Delta Reform Act of 2009 created the Delta Stewardship Council, tasked with developing a legally enforceable Delta Plan. The Delta Plan Fifth Staff Draft includes 12 proposed regulatory policies and 61 proposed recommendations. The Fifth Staff Draft will be the basis for the EIS/EIR, scheduled to be issued Fall 2011. See Chapter 7: Reduce Risk to People, Property and State Interests in the Delta	The plan is predicated on environmental restoration and is a co-equal goal with water supply and conveyance. See Chapter 5: Restore the Delta Ecosystem
DWR	Delta Risk Management Strategy (DRMS) Phase 2 Report (DWR, 2011)	DRMS is a risk-management study focusing on the Delta levees and effects of flooding organized by scenario.	DRMS included environmental risk mitigation as part of the scenario analyses.
DWR	Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP) Progress Report (DWR, 2011)	DWR is required to prepare the CVFPP by January 1, 2012, for adoption by the Board by July 1, 2012. The Plan will be updated every 5 years thereafter (in years ending in 7 and 2). The 2012 CVFPP will describe a broadly supported vision for improving integrated flood management in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley. It is being produced in coordination with federal, tribal, regional, and local entities, and other interested parties, and will guide many subsequent implementation activities. The 2012 CVFPP will have three primary elements: a vision for flood management in the Central Valley, a framework for implementing future projects to achieve this vision, and initial recommendations for improvements.	A supporting goal of the CVFPP is to promote ecosystem functions – integrating the recovery and restoration of key physical processes, self-sustaining ecological functions, native habitats, and species into flood management system improvements. A Central Valley Flood System Conservation Strategy is being developed by DWR to meet the environmental objectives of the Central Valley Flood Protection Act of 2008 and provide systemwide environmental support for implementing the CVFPP. The 2012 CVFPP will describe a framework for this broader conservation strategy, and its relationship to future improvements to the flood management system.
2010			
DWR	BDCP (DWR, 2010) – Ch. 3 & 6	BDCP is a Natural Community Conservation Planning effort to address water operations and facilities in the legal Delta. Levee risk information for BDCP provided by DRMS.	Focus is on aquatic ecosystems and natural communities; may also cover adjacent riparian and floodplain natural communities.
2009			
CDFG, NMFS, USFWS	Delta Regional Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Plan (DRERIP) (CDFG, 2009)	DRERIP is one of four regional plans intended to guide the implementation of the CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP) element. The DRERIP will refine the planning foundation specific to the Delta, refine existing and develop new Delta specific restoration actions and provide Delta specific implementation guidance, program tracking, performance evaluation and adaptive management feedback. Floodplain management may have been reviewed in the context of ecosystem element models and species life cycles. The DRERIP Evaluation Summary Report was included as Appendix F in the BDCP.	DRERIP will implement adaptive management by incorporating scientific evaluation of restoration actions in light of the current state of knowledge and restoration projects implemented to date. The DRERIP science input process is divided into four phases; (1) process design; (2) the development of species life history models and ecosystem element conceptual models; (3) the development and evaluation of proposed ERP actions; and (4) an analysis of the feasibility and prioritization of the actions.
SDWA	Delta Corridors Plan and Its Potential Benefits (SDWA, 2009)	Delta Corridors plan proposes improvements in export salinity and fish protection with “moderate” changes in Delta channel configuration. Plan separates San Joaquin River flows from the Sacramento River diversions.	Plan proposes protection of all San Joaquin River migrating fish and many estuarine fish from risk of entrainment in south Delta exports.
USACE/SJAFCA	Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study (USACE, 2009)	Primary objective of LSJRFs is to determine the extent of Federal interest in flood risk management and ecosystem restoration along the Lower San Joaquin River. Project area generally consists of southern part of San Joaquin County along the San Joaquin River up to and through Stockton, including the Lodi waste water treatment plant; includes watersheds east of Stockton and 140 miles of levees. Project is in early phases of EIS/EIR preparation, expected 2014. Alternatives addressed by EIS/EIR may include: adding, modifying, and/or re-regulating storage on major tributaries, new transitory storage within flood plains, increasing conveyance by raising levees, widening channels and floodway areas, dredging; and constructing or modifying weirs and bypasses; and various floodplain management measures.	Part of the primary objective of the study is Federal involvement in ecosystem restoration as a result of floodplain management improvements for the Lower San Joaquin River. Ecosystem restoration measures may include restoring riparian, wetland and floodplain habitats, and/or constructing setback levees for habitat restoration.
2008			

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Delta Vision Task Force	Delta Vision Initiative, including: Committee Implementation Report (Delta Vision Task Force, 2008 Dec) Delta Vision Strategic Plan (Delta Vision Task Force, 2008 Oct) Delta Vision: Our Vision for the California Delta (Delta Vision Task Force, 2008 Jan)	Strategy for managing the Delta as a sustainable system for all environmental and economic services provided by the Delta. Delta Vision seeks to reduce redundancies in Delta efforts; e.g., DRMS provides technical information on the Delta & Suisun levees. See Committee Implementation Report sections on Improve Flood protection and Emergency Response; Strengthen the Delta Levee System.	The initiative is predicated on environmental restoration. See Committee Implementation Report, Goal 3.
NRDC	Lower San Joaquin River Bypass Effort Press Release (NRDC, 2008)	Press release announcing settlement by conservation/fishing groups with Central Valley Flood Protection Board and River Islands at Lathrop, LLC, agreeing to work jointly on a south Delta flood bypass and habitat restoration area in the vicinity of the Stewart Tract and Paradise Cut primarily to ease flood pressures. The press release summarizes stakeholder interest, but does not contain further technical information on the bypass proposal.	Habitat restoration is cited as a main component of the bypass proposal, but further technical information is not included.
PPIC	Comparing Futures for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (PPIC, 2008)	Comparing Futures report is continuation and update of a previous report by PPIC with the stated purpose of advancing policy discussions about the Delta. Four main alternatives are reviewed: continue with through-Delta export pumping, build a peripheral canal, a dual conveyance system, or end exports. Note that PPIC published a report in 2011 encompassing state-wide water issues.	Habitat management is a main driver of the purpose of the report. See Chapter 5.
USACE	Delta Project Implementation Strategic Plan (USACE, 2008)	This report addresses the status of the CALFED Levee Stability Program and Delta Islands & Levees Feasibility Study and concludes that a Feasibility Study is inappropriately scoped to adequately address the vast array of Delta problems. The report recommends that the feasibility study (as a USACE method of investigation) be expanded to address the Delta as a watershed. The report recommends further evaluation of the Delta projects under its jurisdiction as a watershed planning effort. The report also recommends that the USACE exercise its Federal role to the extent possible in coordinating and unifying Delta projects within the multiple jurisdictions and efforts currently.	The report recommends that further evaluation of the Delta projects under USACE jurisdiction be conducted as a watershed planning effort.
2007			
UC Berkeley	ReEnvisioning the Delta (UC Berkeley, 2007)	Initiative to research consequences to land-use change in the Delta and work with stakeholders to develop alternative futures for region. The report generally finds the Delta levee-system not adequate.	Reviewed all pertinent general plans and projected complete build-out scenarios. Habitat loss/ecosystem consequences are woven throughout the report.
2006			
DWR	South Delta Improvements Program (DWR), including: FEIR/EIS (DWR, 2006)	The SDIP is a series of proposed actions to improve water quality and protect salmon in the southern part of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta while allowing the State Water Project to operate more effectively to meet California's existing and future water needs.	The NMFS Biological Opinion was issued in June 2009 and specifically directs DWR to halt implementation of the SDIP. NMFS indicates that consultation for the SDIP cannot be reinitiated until after three years of fish predation studies at the South Delta temporary barriers are completed.
USACE	CALFED Levee Stability Program (USACE, 2006)	The CALFED Act (PL 108-361) directed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to deliver a report that identified and prioritized potential levee stability projects in the Delta. The purpose of this program was to quickly identify critical projects with active, non-Federal support and provide investigations, design and emergency repairs to prepare the Delta islands for the next flood event. The long-term strategy is addressed through the Delta Islands and Levees Feasibility Study process. (See entry in this table).	As part of the project evaluation process, USACE evaluated proposals and prioritized potential projects according to how well they met USACE environmental, economic, and other implementation criteria.
USACE	Delta Islands & Levees Feasibility Study Project Management Plan (USACE, 2006)	The feasibility study will address flood risk management, ecosystem restoration, water quality, water supply, and a variety of other issues. Results of the Department of Water Resources' (DWR) Delta Risk Management Strategy (DRMS) studies will be used to define problems, opportunities, and specific planning objectives.	
UC Berkeley	The Great Delta "Charrette"	The Great Delta Charrette was a workshop hosted by UC Berkeley to review the Delta's land use,	"Wetlands" were a basic land use identified by the workshop, but more in-depth habitat management

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	Presentation (UC Berkeley, 2006)	infrastructure and levees. Levee improvements (strengthening, vegetation, setback and island rebuilding) were reviewed.	concepts did not appear to be explored.
2005			
San Joaquin County	San Joaquin County Multi-Species Conservation and Open Space Plan - Information Packet (San Joaquin County, 2005)	Generally, floodplain management activities not included within this MSCP. Coverage for unmapped land uses or those occurring over a wide area where exact locations cannot be precisely know are subject to case-by-case review of Habitat Technical Advisory Committee Review. Also, see right.	Activities Included that May Pertain to Project: Non-agricultural activities occurring on agriculturally-zoned properties Project which could indirectly affect fisheries/wetlands in non-jurisdictional waters Non-Fed flood control projects Activities Not Included that May Pertain to Project: Dredging (except of limited size) Activities involving Streambed Alteration Agreement (SJMSCP may be amended to include) Activities involving tidally influenced wetlands, jurisdictional wetlands or other WOUS. Water Diversion and Conveyance
2004			
SDWA	SDWA 2004 Plan	Review in progress. Note that in 2006, SDWA provided comment on DWR's DEIS/R for the South Delta Improvement Program.	Review in progress.
2003			
CDFG, NMFS, USFWS	Delta Regional Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Plan (DRERIP) (CDFG, 2003)	DRERIP is one of four regional plans intended to guide the implementation of the CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP) element. The DRERIP will refine the planning foundation specific to the Delta, refine existing and develop new Delta specific restoration actions and provide Delta specific implementation guidance, program tracking, performance evaluation and adaptive management feedback. Floodplain management may have been reviewed in the context of ecosystem element models and species life cycles.	DRERIP will implement adaptive management by incorporating scientific evaluation of restoration actions in light of the current state of knowledge and restoration projects implemented to date. The DRERIP science input process is divided into four phases; (1) process design; (2) the development of species life history models and ecosystem element conceptual models; (3) the development and evaluation of proposed ERP actions; and (4) an analysis of the feasibility and prioritization of the actions.
Various Dates			
County and City Planning Departments in Project Area	County and City General Plans (Various)	In general, County and City general plans incorporate floodplain management regional flood control programs.	See San Joaquin County HMSCP, above. Most cities within project area are covered.
BOR, USFWS	Habitat Management, Preservation and Restoration Plan for Suisun Marsh (Suisun Marsh Plan, Suisun Marsh Charter Agencies, 2010)	The SMP is a comprehensive 30-year plan designed to address various conflicts regarding use of resources within approximately 51,000 acres of the Suisun Marsh (Marsh), with the focus on achieving an acceptable multi-stakeholder approach to the restoration of tidal wetlands and the enhancement of managed wetlands and their functions. The Draft EIS/EIR is currently being prepared. The preferred alternative identified in the Draft EIS/EIR includes restoring 5,000 to 7,000 acres in the Marsh to fully functioning, self-sustaining tidal wetland and protecting and enhancing existing tidal wetland acreage; and improving the remaining 44,000 to 46,000 acres of managed wetlands, levee stability, and flood and drain capabilities, as previously identified in the 2007 CALFED Programmatic Record of Decision.	The project is predicated on ecosystem restoration of the marsh.
BOR: Bureau of Reclamation DWR: Department of Water Resources NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service NRDC: National Resources Defense Council		PPIC: Public Policy Institute of California SDWA: South Delta Water Agency Council SJAFC: San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency	USACE: US Army Corps of Engineers USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service WOUS: Waters of the United States