

Draft Environmental Impact Report

North Delta Flood Control and Ecosystem Restoration Project

VOLUME 2—FIGURES

California Department of Water Resources November 2007







Draft Environmental Impact Report

North Delta Flood Control and Ecosystem Restoration Project

Volume 2—Figures

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Jones & Stokes. 2007. *Draft environmental impact report North Delta Flood Control and Ecosystem Restoration Project*. Volume 2—Figures. November. (J&S 01268.01.) Sacramento, CA.

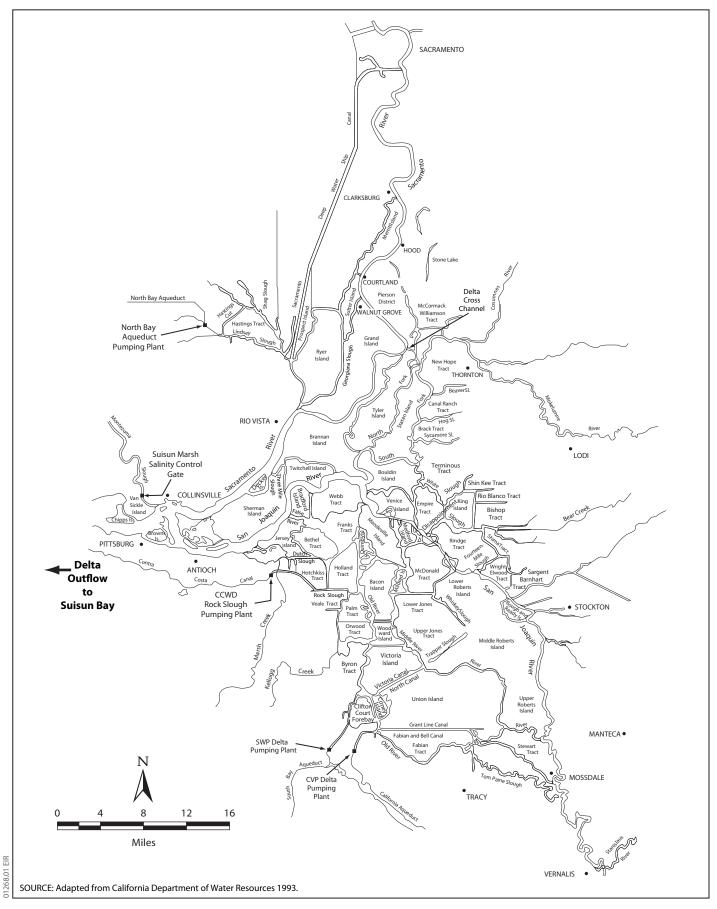


Figure 1-1 The Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta

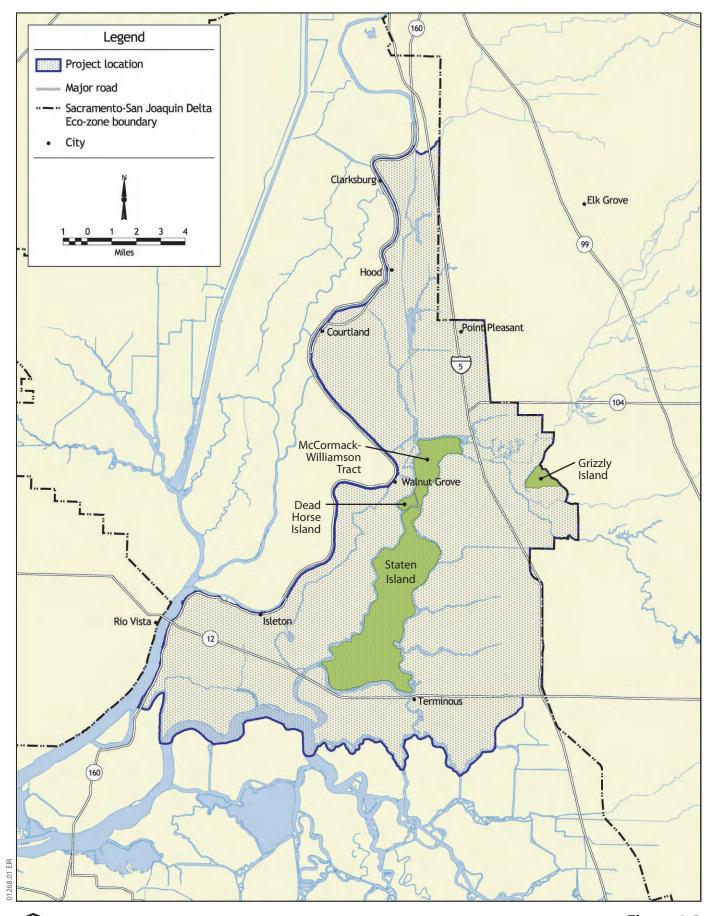
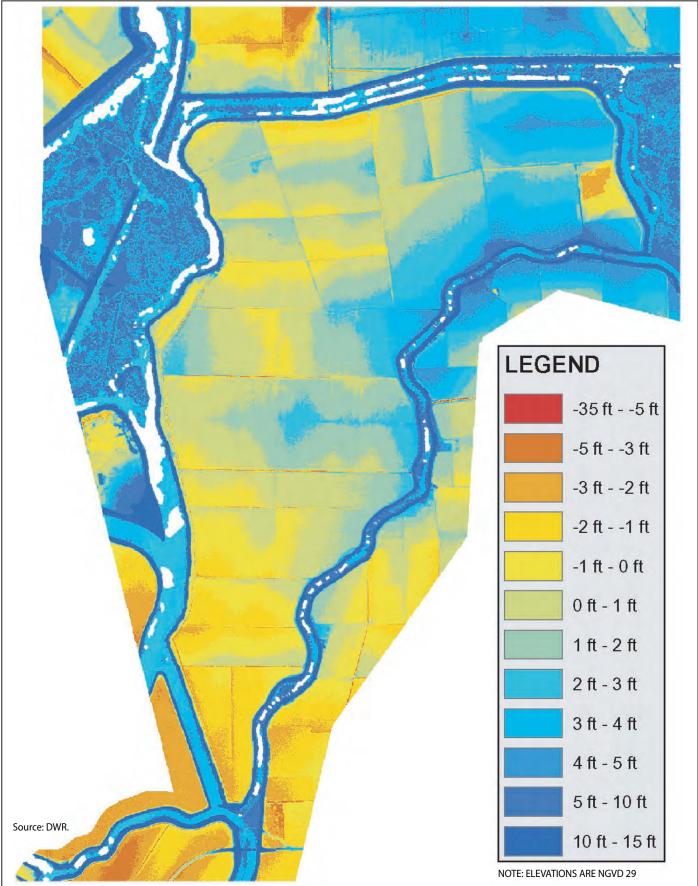


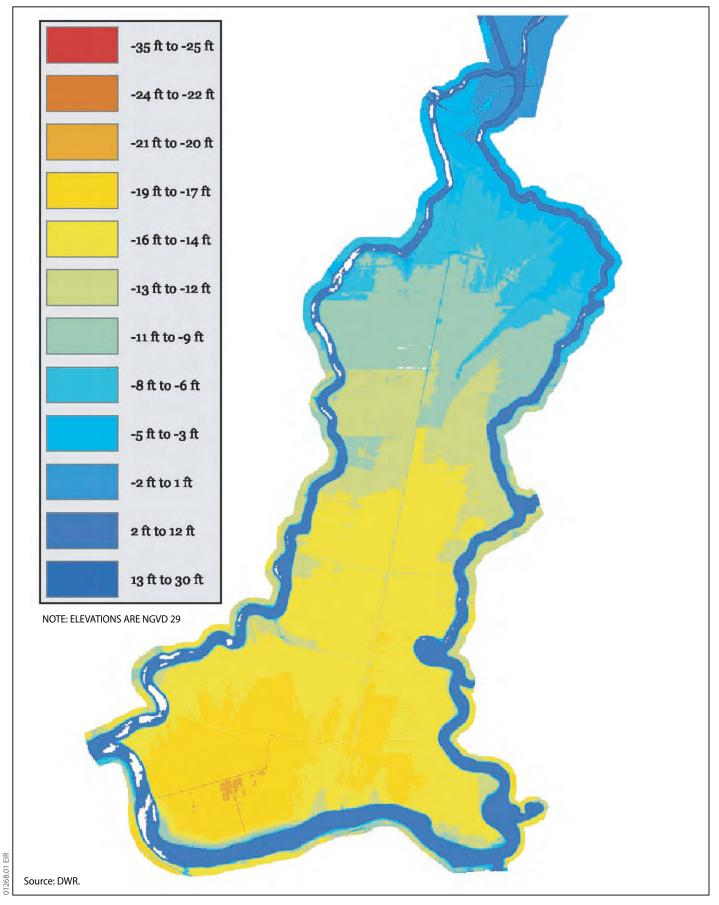
Figure 1-2 North Delta Flood Control and Ecosystem Restoration Project Project Area



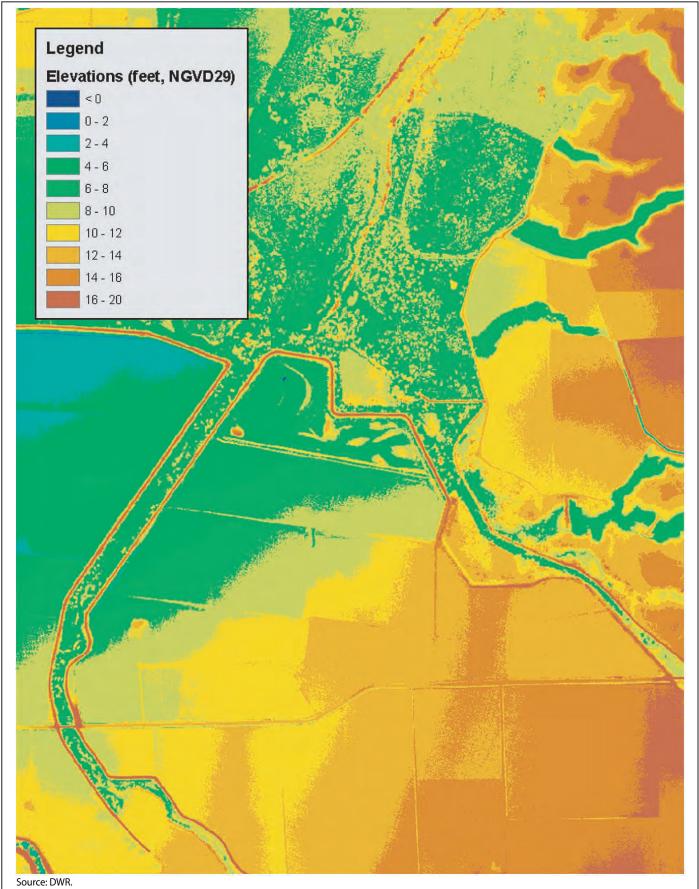
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Figure 1-3 McCormack Williamson Tract Elevation Map







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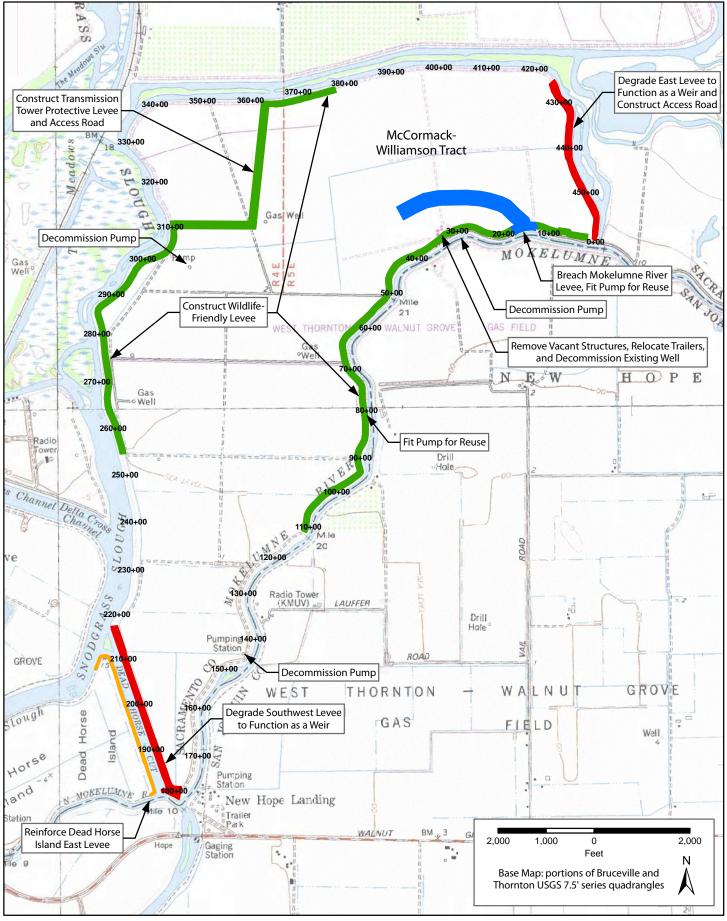


Figure 2-1 Alternative 1-A: Fluvial Process Optimization Plan

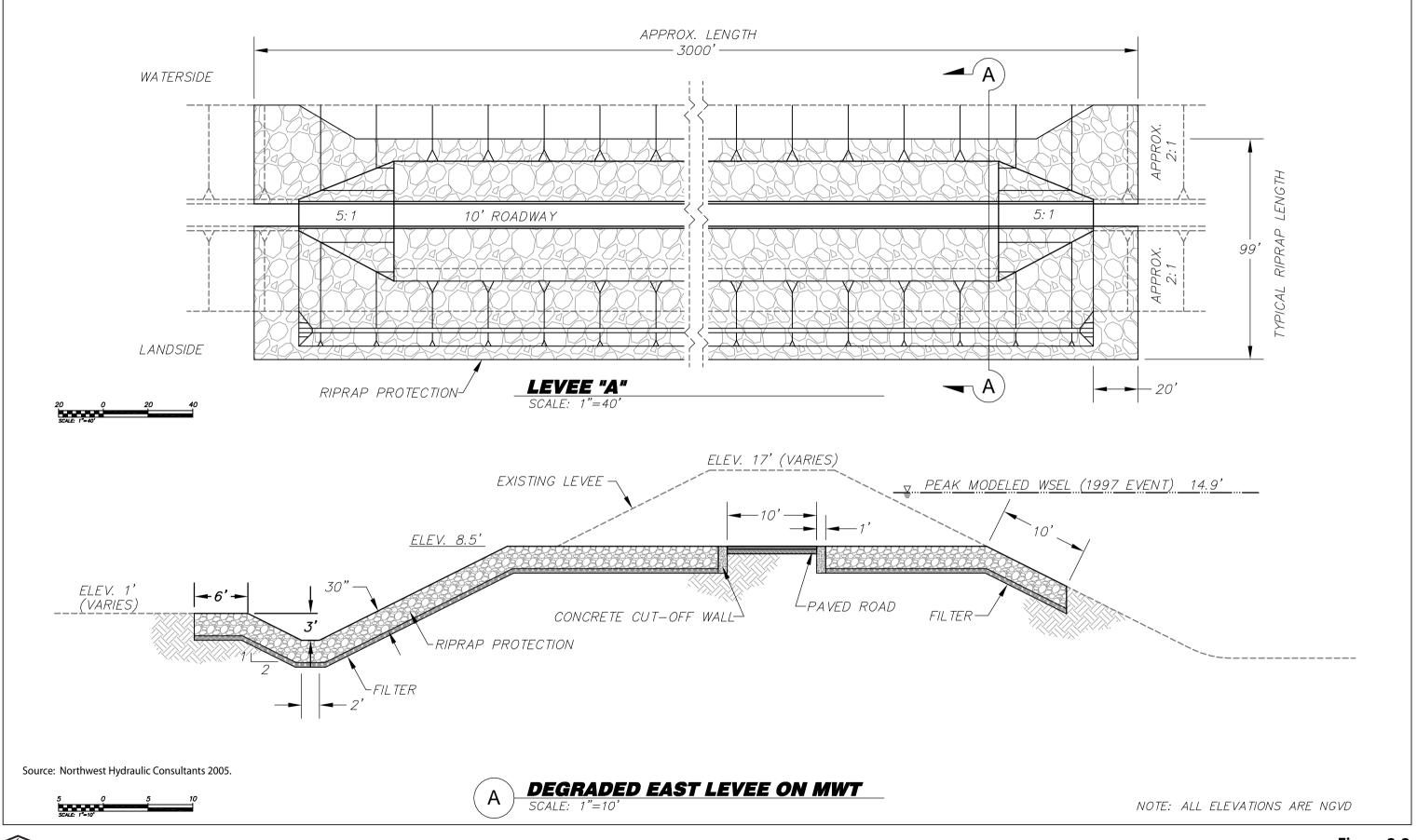
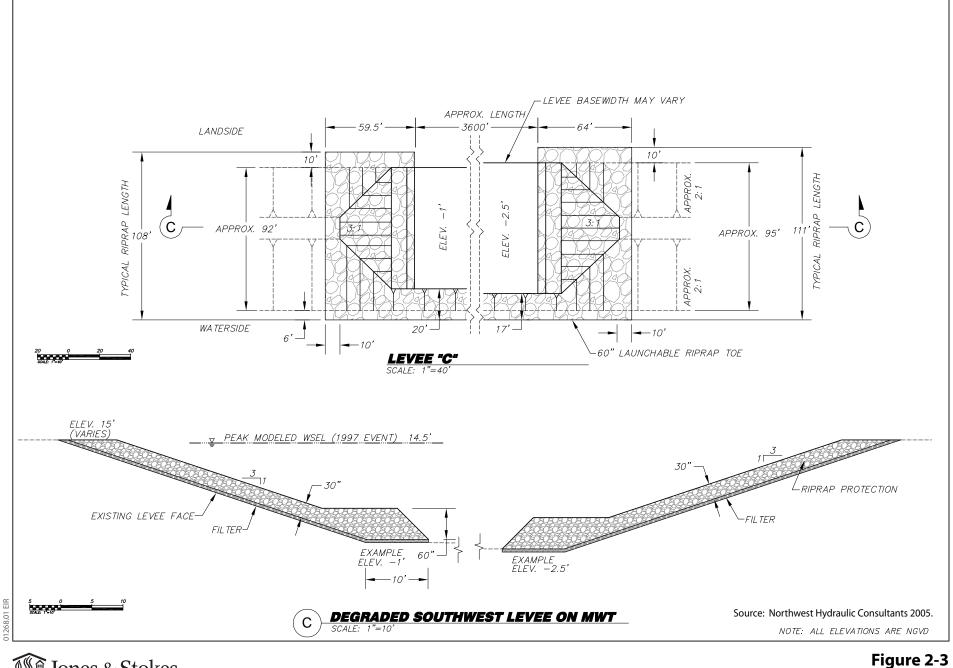


Figure 2-2 Degraded East Levee on McCormack-Williamson Tract Plan and Section



Degraded Southwest Levee on McCormack-Williamson Tract (Elevation -2.5') **Plan and Section**

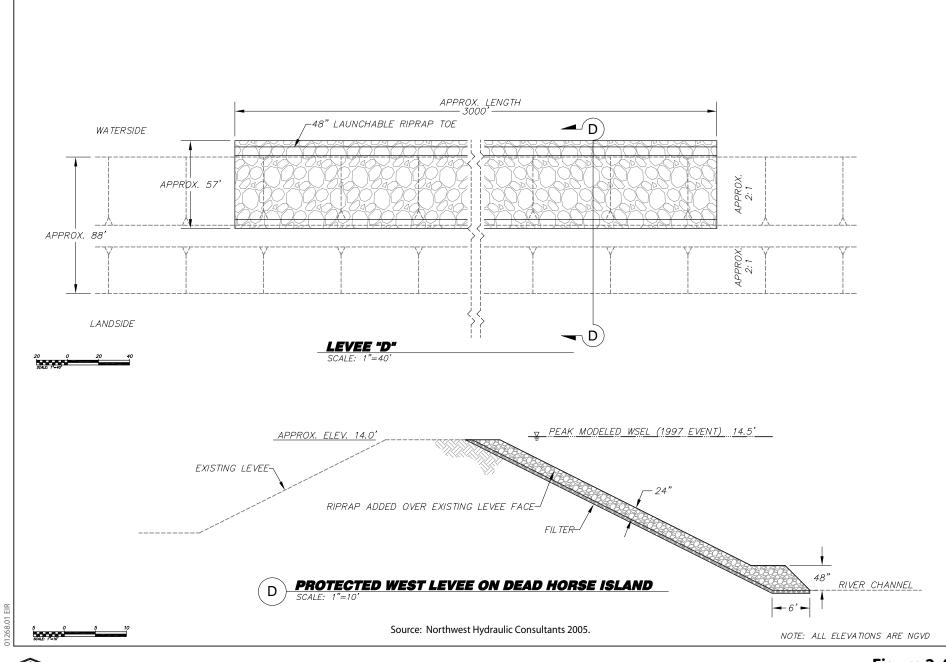


Figure 2-4 Reinforced East Levee on Dead Horse Island Plan and Section



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Figure 2-5 North Fork Mokelumne River Levee Modification Plan

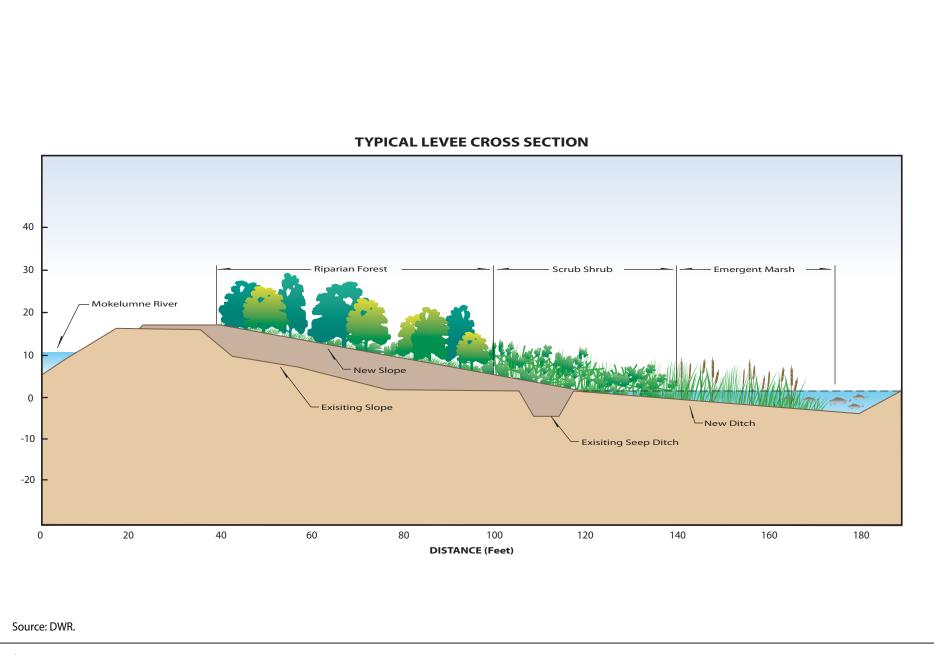


Figure 2-6 Enhanced Interior Levee Slope and Habitat Section

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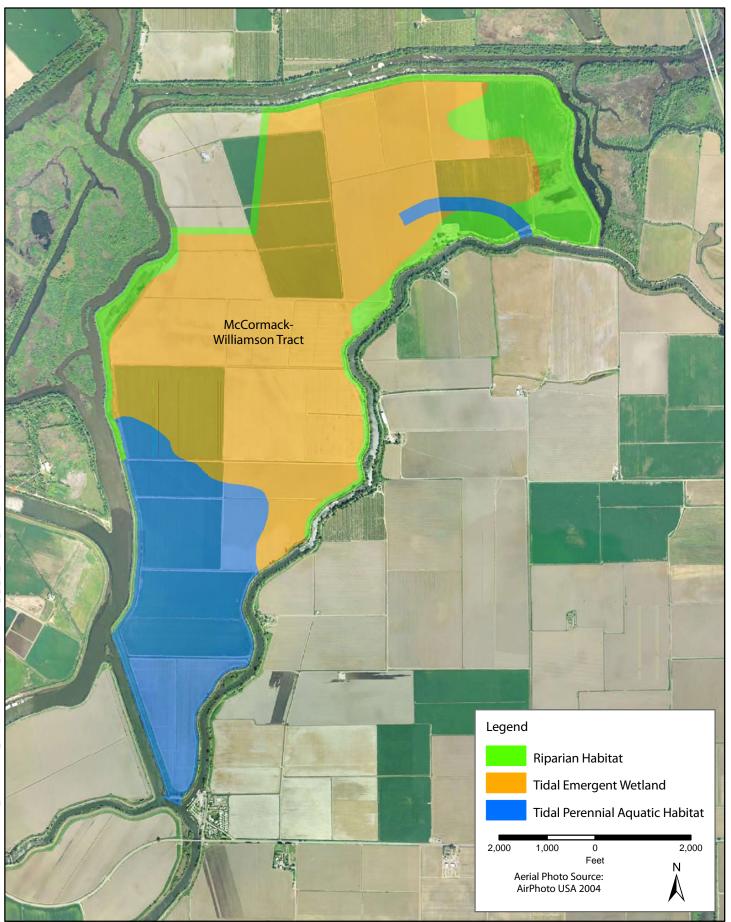


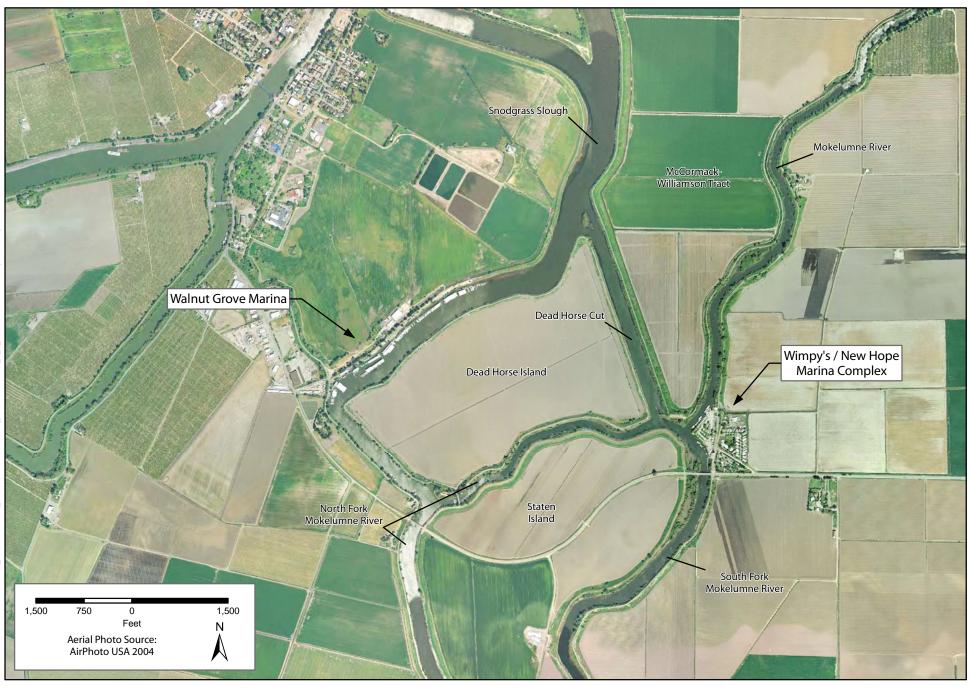
Figure 2-7 Anticipated Cover Types from Fluvial Process Optimization (Alternative 1-A)

LANDSIDE 100 100 100 -10' 10 EXISTING LEVEE 10 APPROX. LEVEE DIMENSIONS APPRO) 2:1 TYPICAL RIPRAP LENGTH В (В) 114' APPROX. 2:1 APPROX. ELEV. -13 60" LAUNCHABLE RIPRAP TOE-**LEVEE "B"** SCALE: 1"=40' 6' WA TERSIDE 60.5'-APPROX. ELEV. 17 PEAK MODELED WSEL (1997 EVENT) 14.9' 100 30' 30 ELEV. 3.5' +10^{*} ELEV. O' FILTER FILTER _____1 60" \sqcup GRASS AND TULE PLANTINGS **LEVEE BREACH INLET CHANNEL ON MWT** SCALE: 1"=15' B Source: Northwest Hydraulic Consultants 2005. 7.5 0 NOTE: ALL ELEVATIONS ARE NGVD

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Figure 2-8 Levee Breach Inlet Channel Plan and Section



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Figure 2-9 Project Area Marinas Map

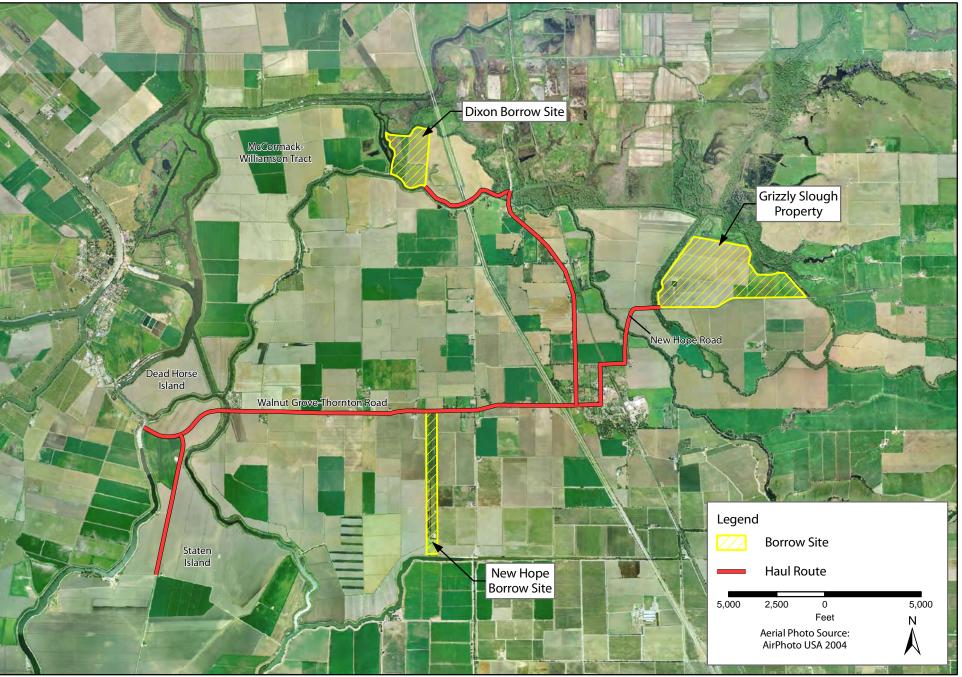




Figure 2-10 Dixon and New Hope Borrow Sites and Haul Routes Map (with Grizzly Slough Property)

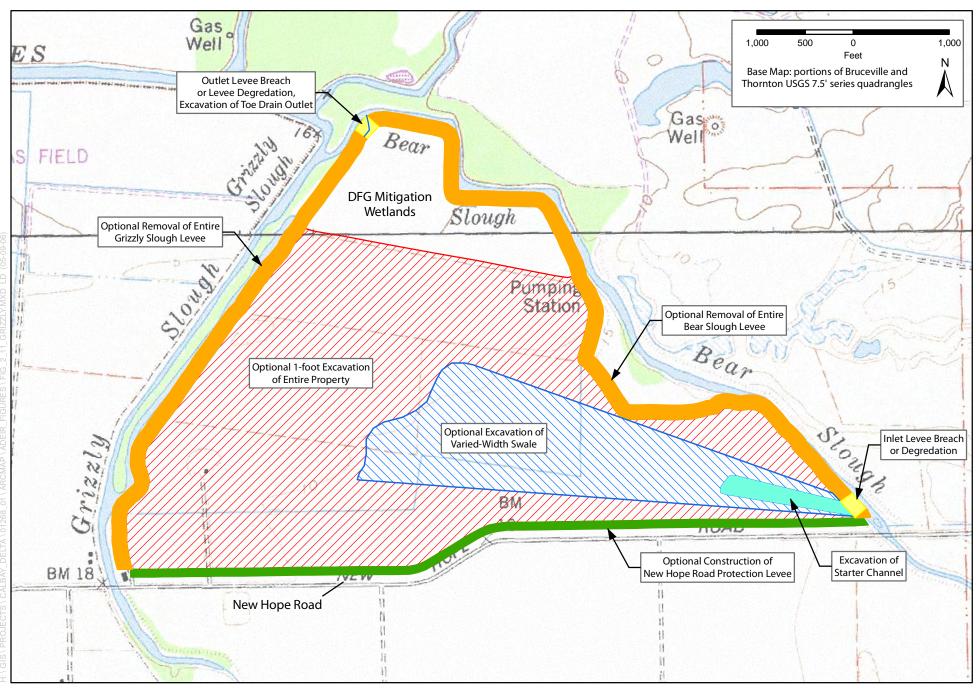


Figure 2-11 Excavation and Restoration of Grizzly Slough Property





Figure 2-12 Anticipated Cover Types from Grizzly Slough Restoration

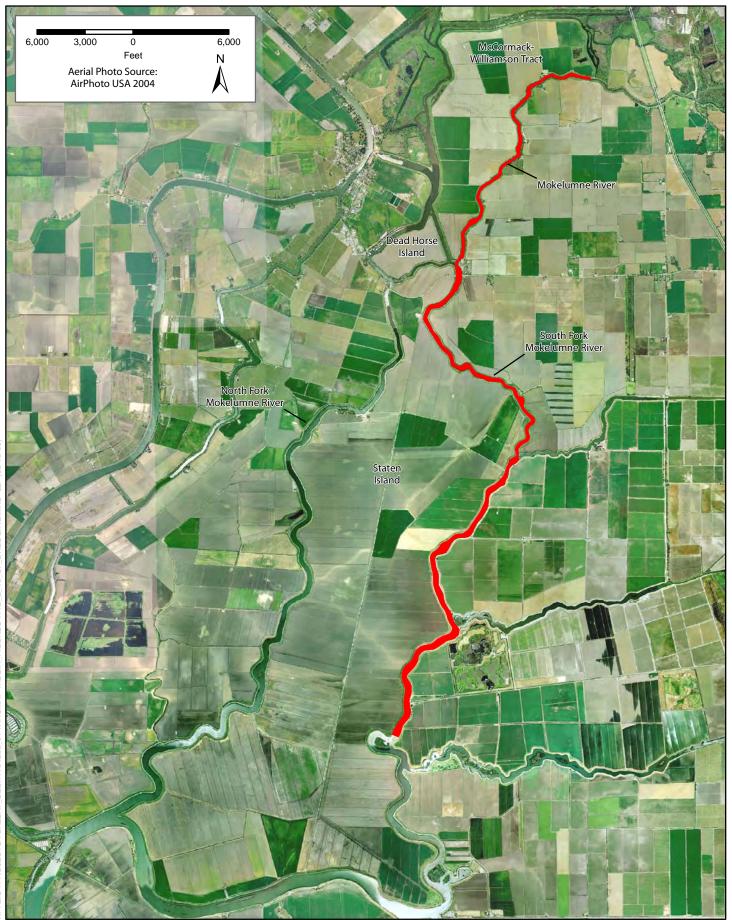
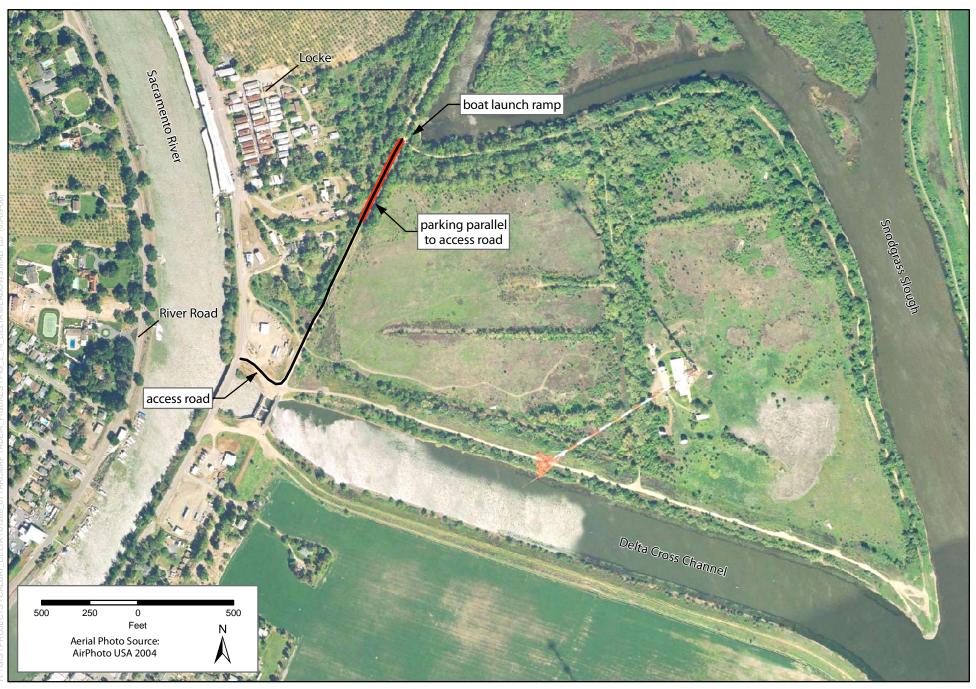


Figure 2-13 South Fork Mokelumne River Dredging Plan



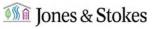


Figure 2-14 Delta Meadows Property Map

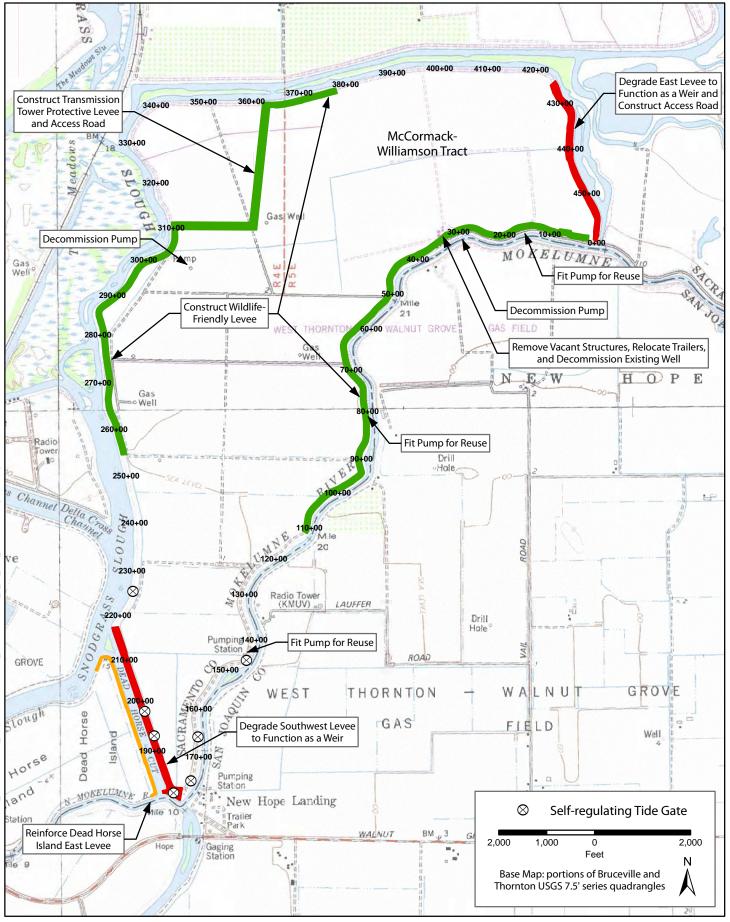
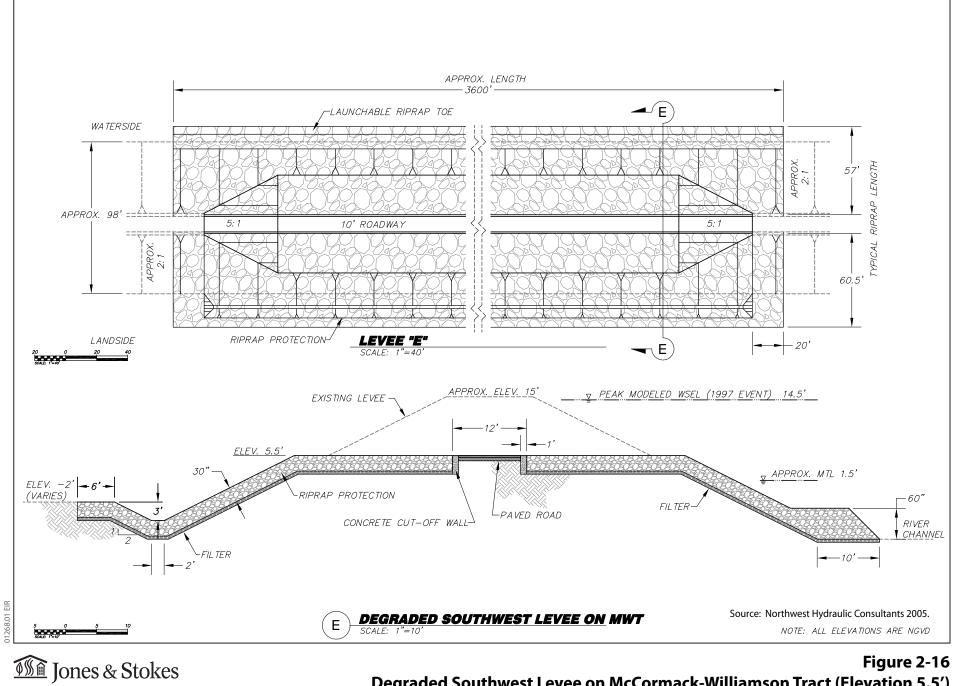


Figure 2-15 Alternative 1-B: Seasonal Floodplain Optimization Plan



Degraded Southwest Levee on McCormack-Williamson Tract (Elevation 5.5') Plan and Section

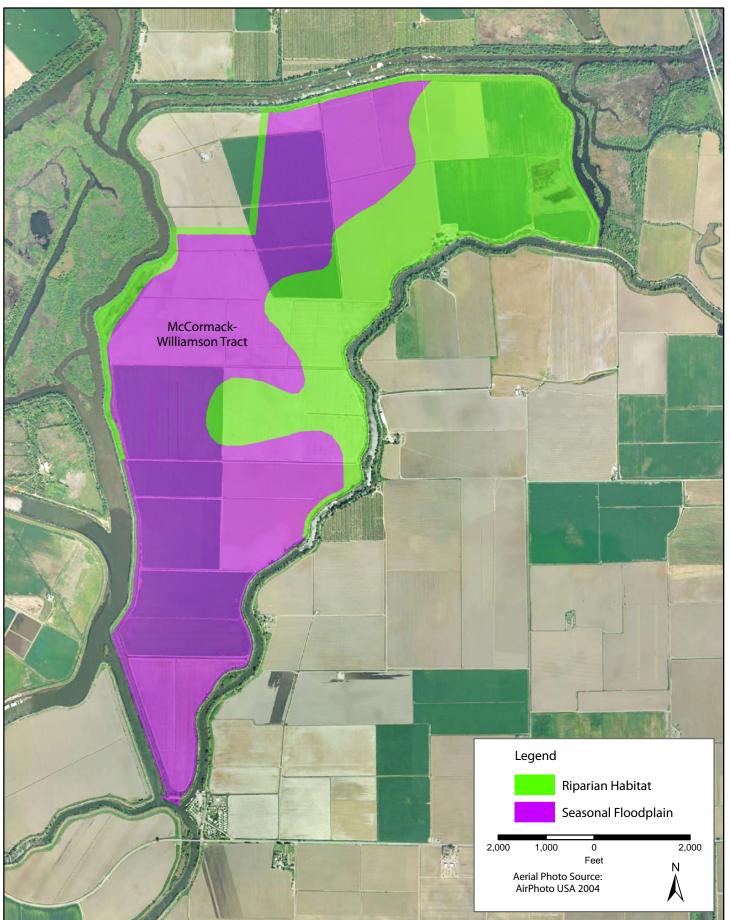


Figure 2-17 Anticipated Cover Types from Seasonal Floodplain Optimization Plan (Alternative 1-B)

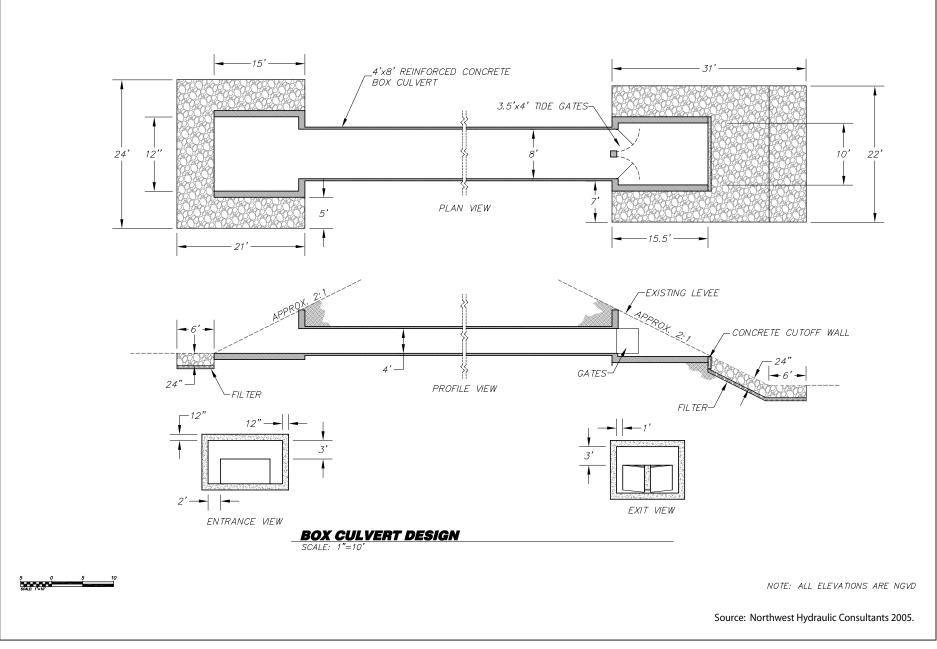


Figure 2-18 Box Culvert Drain Plan and Section

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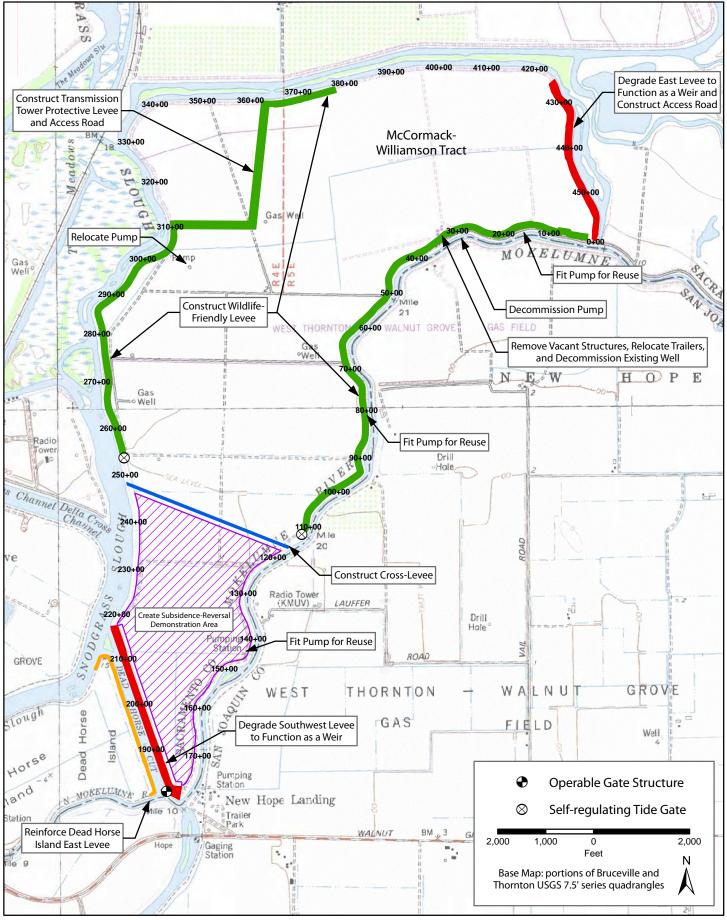
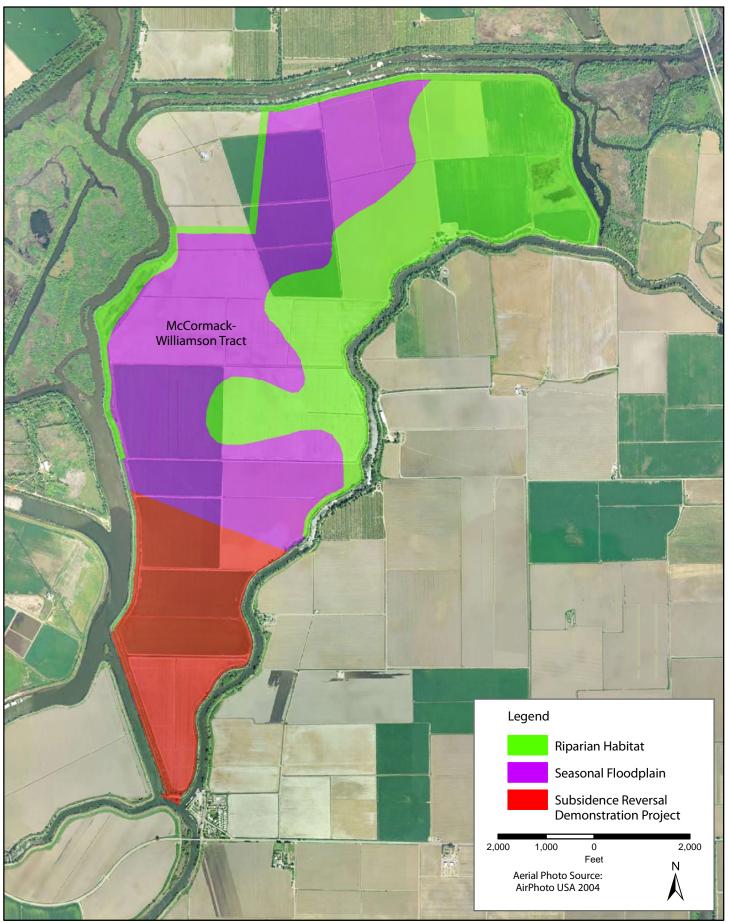


Figure 2-19 Alternative 1-C: Seasonal Floodplain Enhancement and Subsidence Reversal Plan



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Figure 2-20 Anticipated Cover Types from Seasonal Floodplain and Subsidence Reversal Plan (Alternative 1-C)

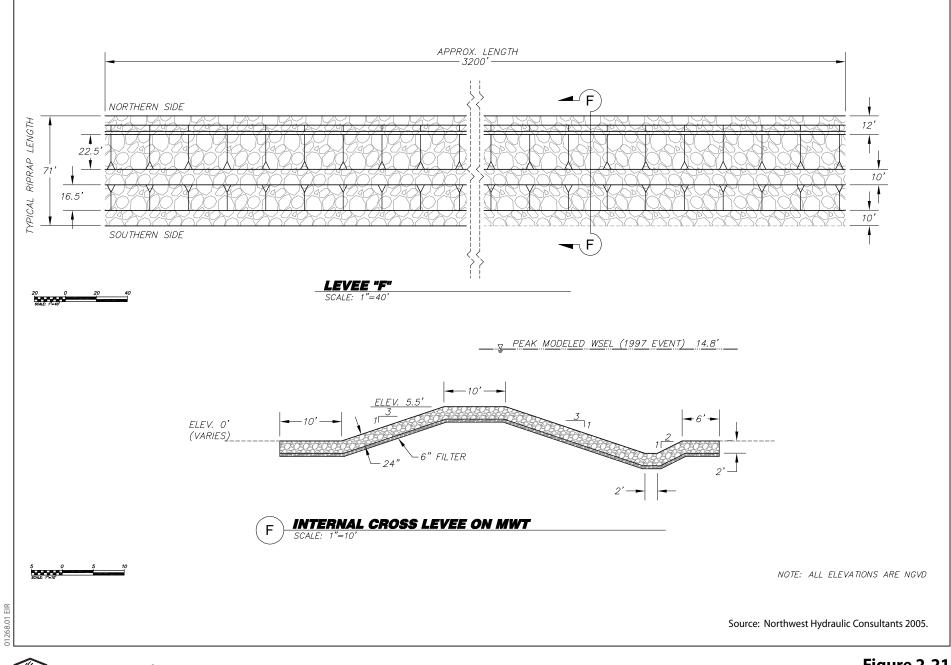
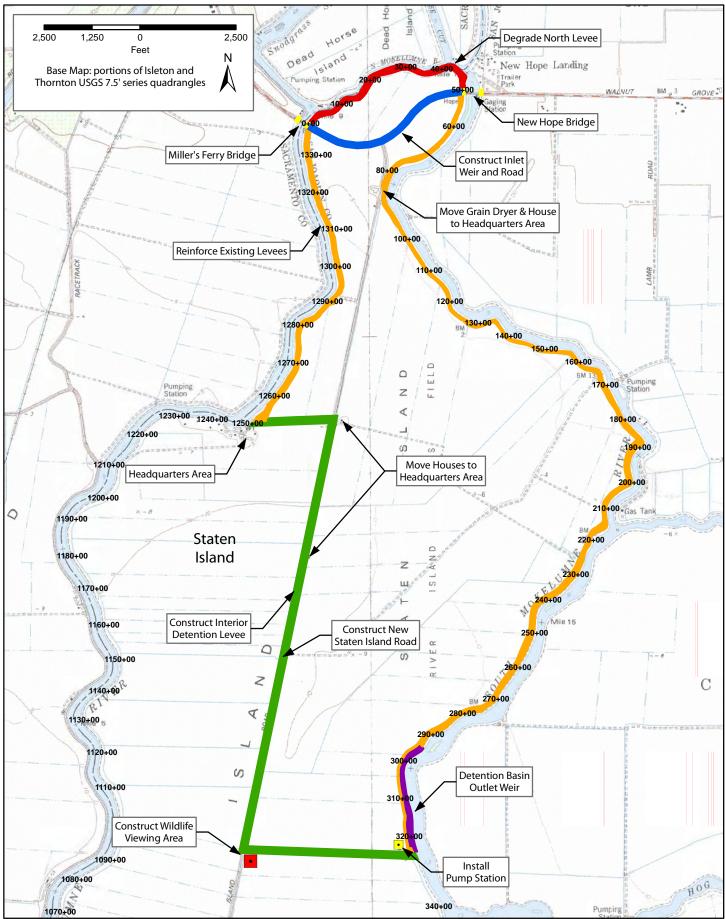


Figure 2-21 McCormack-Williamson Tract Cross-Levee Plan and Section



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Figure 2-22 Alternative 2-A: North Staten Detention Plan

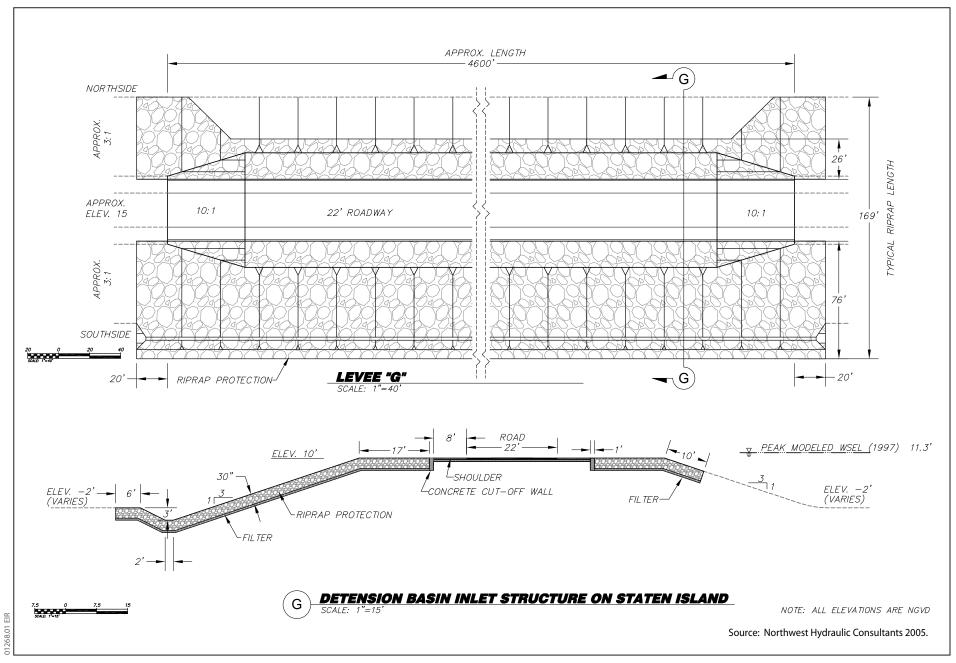
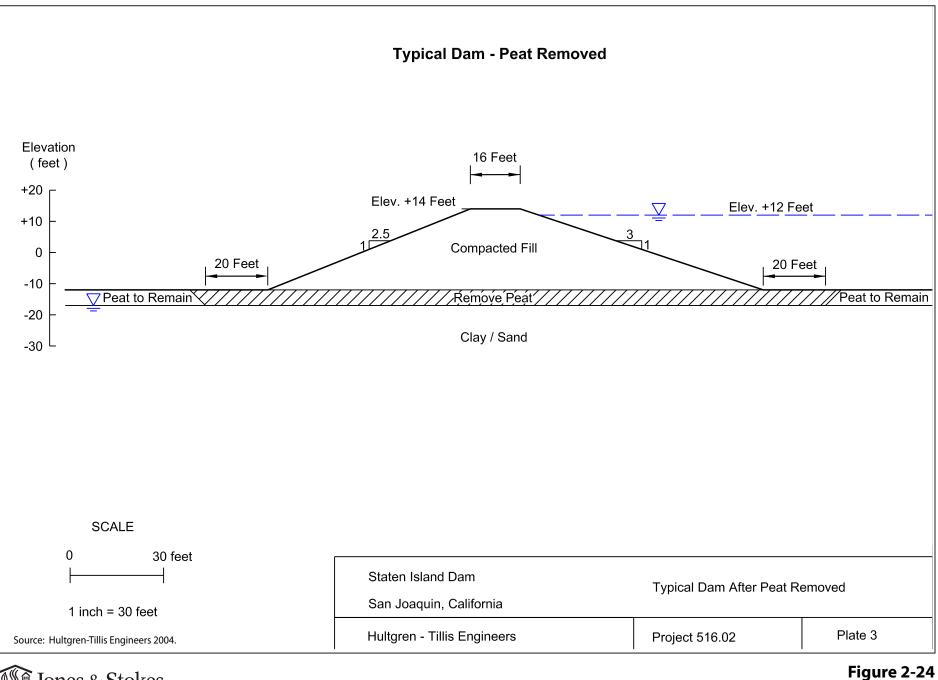
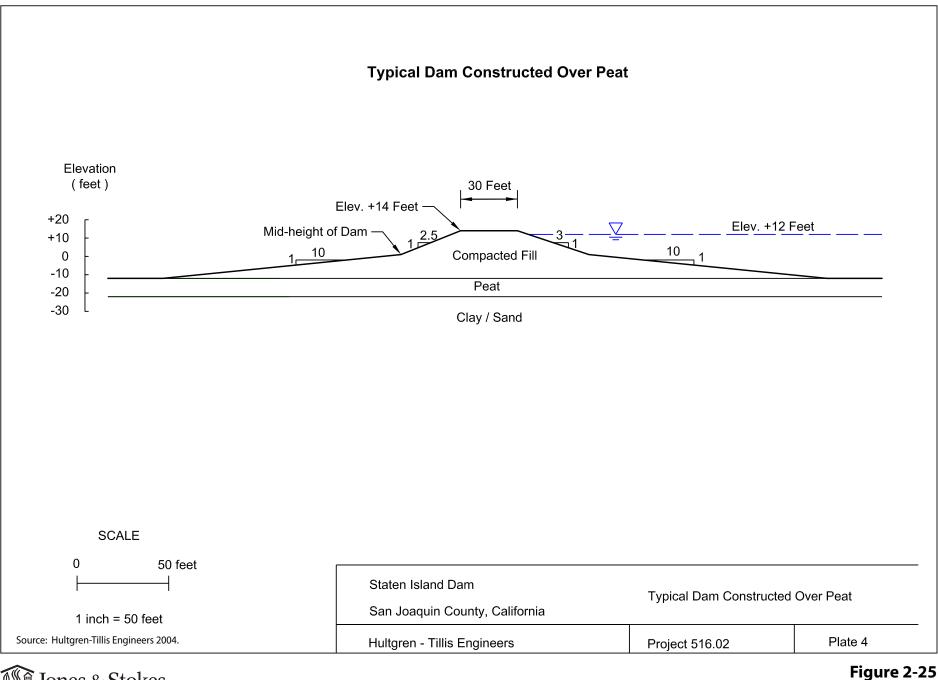


Figure 2-23 Detention Basin Inlet Weir (North Staten) Plan and Section



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Staten Interior Detention Levee (Profile 1 – Peat Removed) Section



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Staten Interior Detention Levee (Profile 2 – Peat Remaining) Section

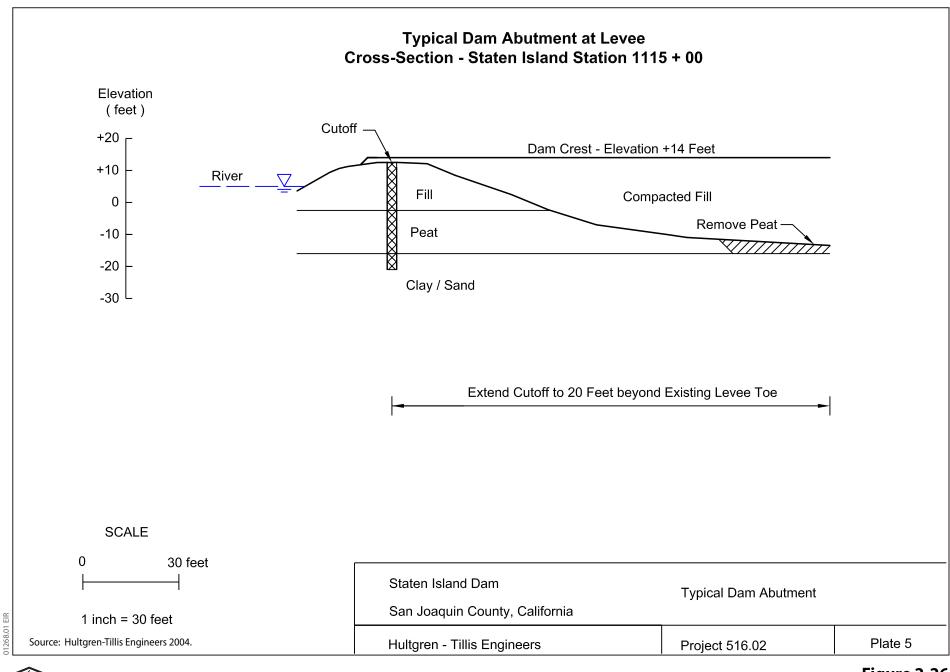


Figure 2-26 Levee Abutment and Cutoff Wall Section

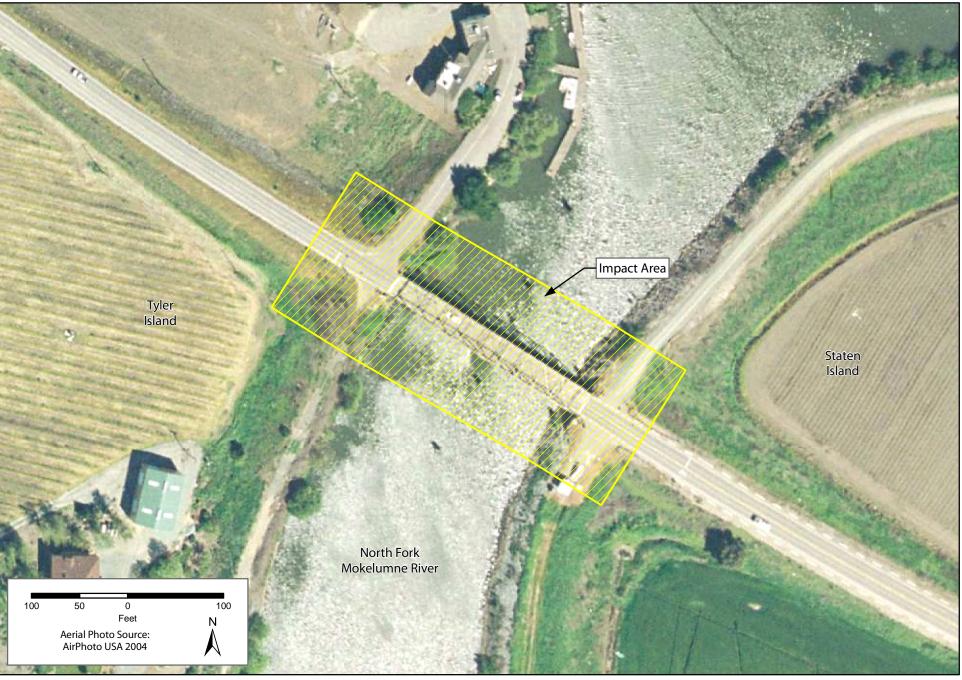


Figure 2-27 Miller's Ferry Bridge Plan

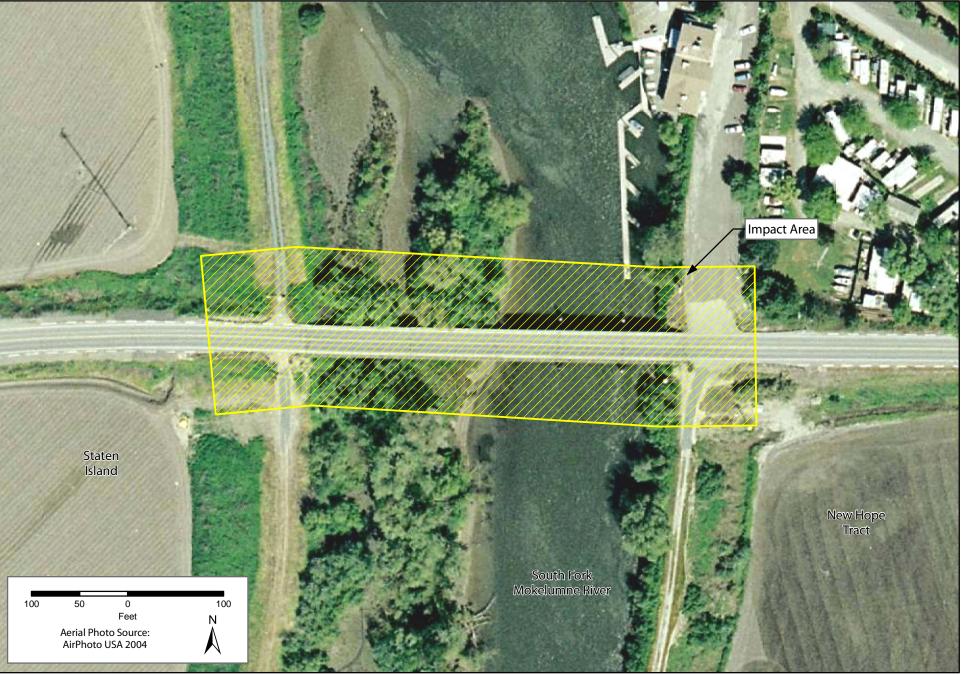
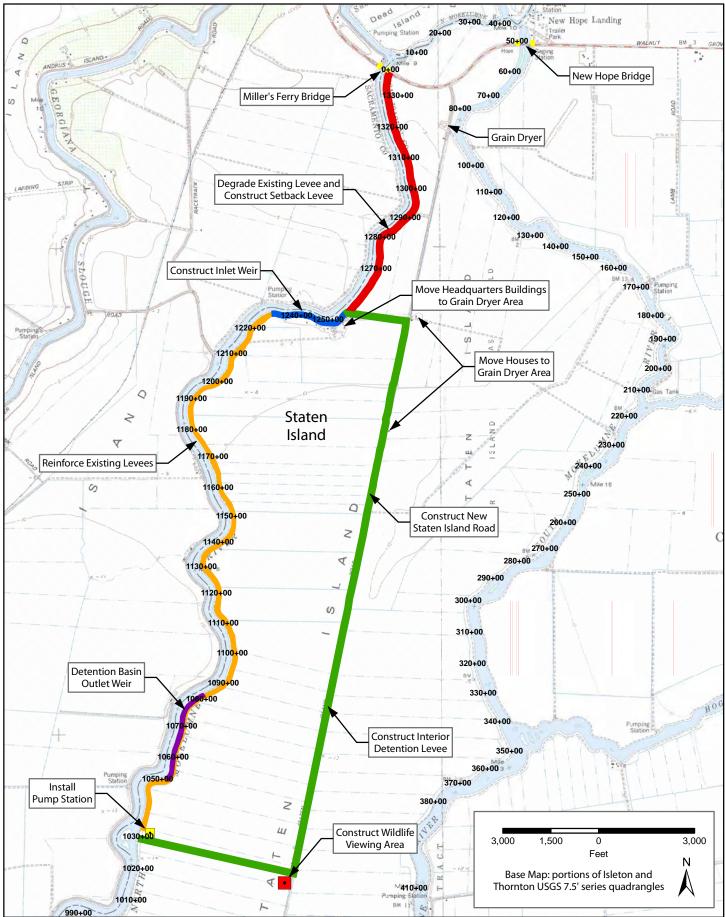
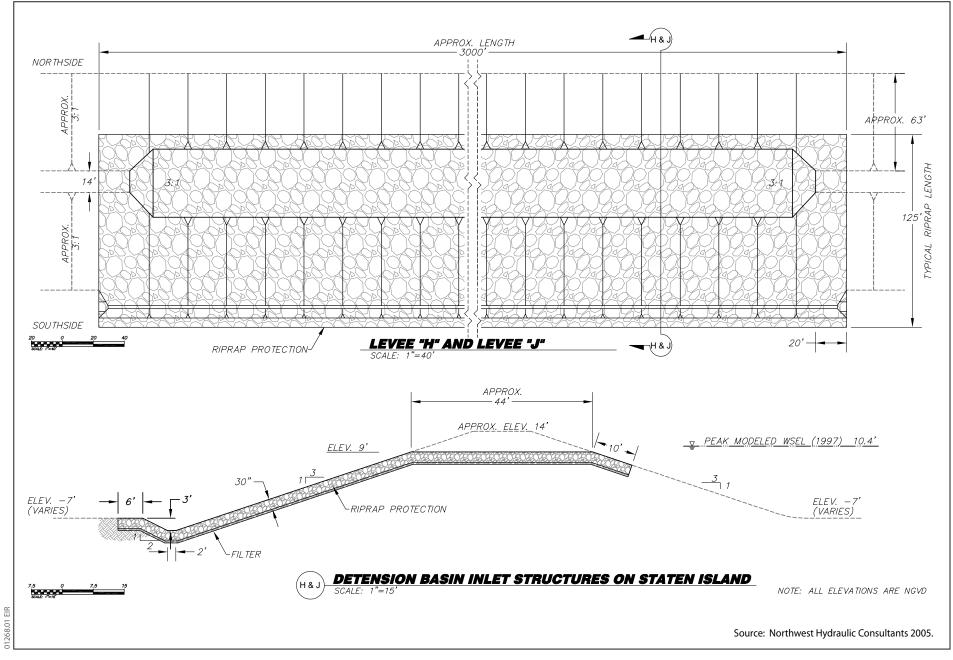


Figure 2-28 New Hope Bridge Plan



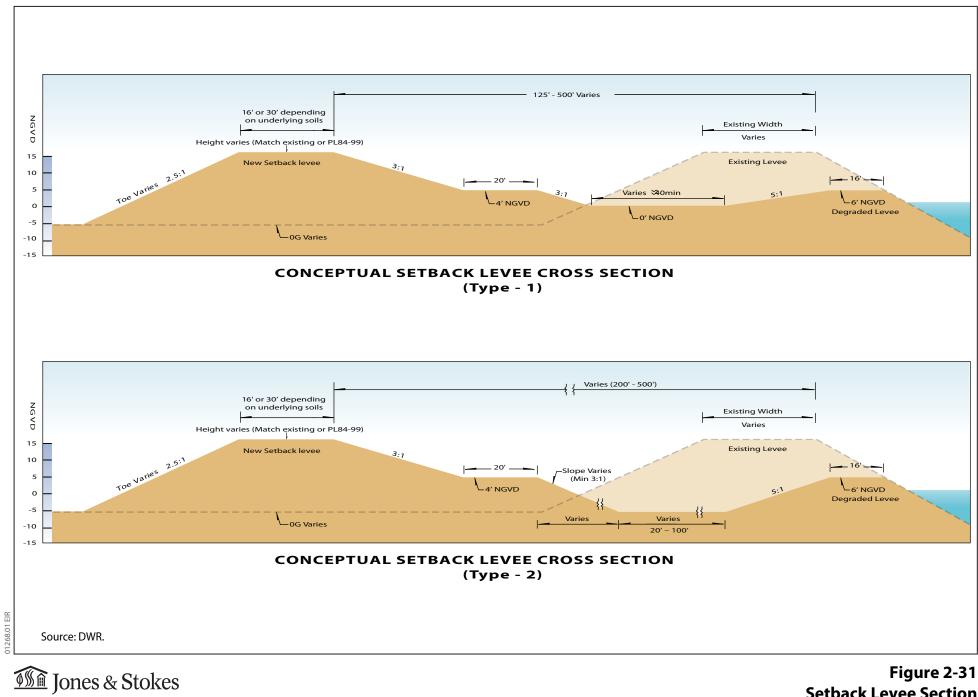
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Figure 2-29 Alternative 2-B: West Staten Detention Plan

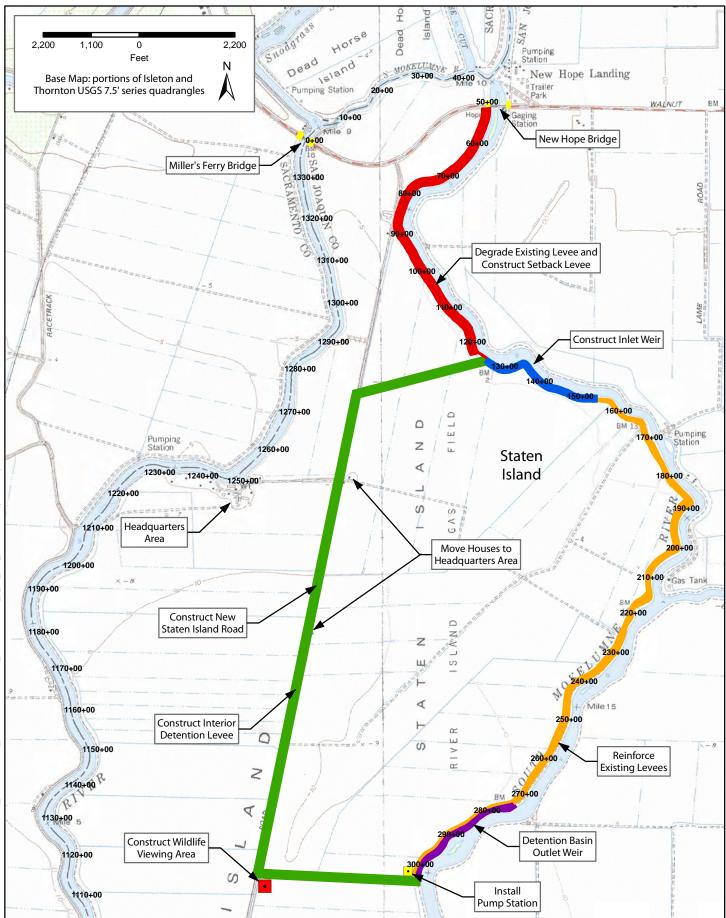


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Figure 2-30 Detention Basin Inlet Weir (West and East Staten) Plan and Section

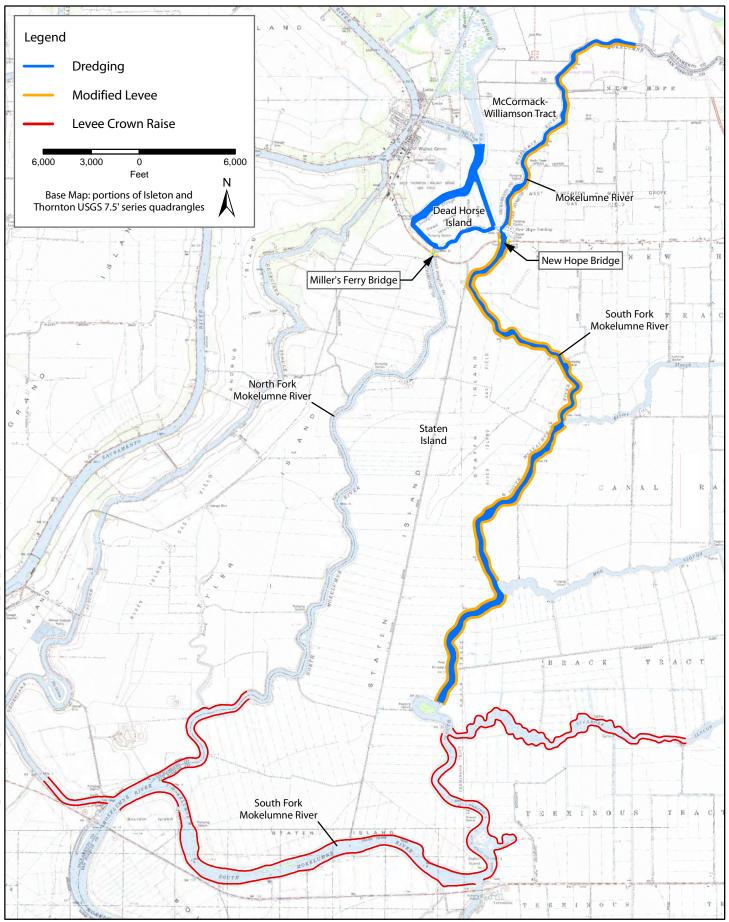


Setback Levee Section



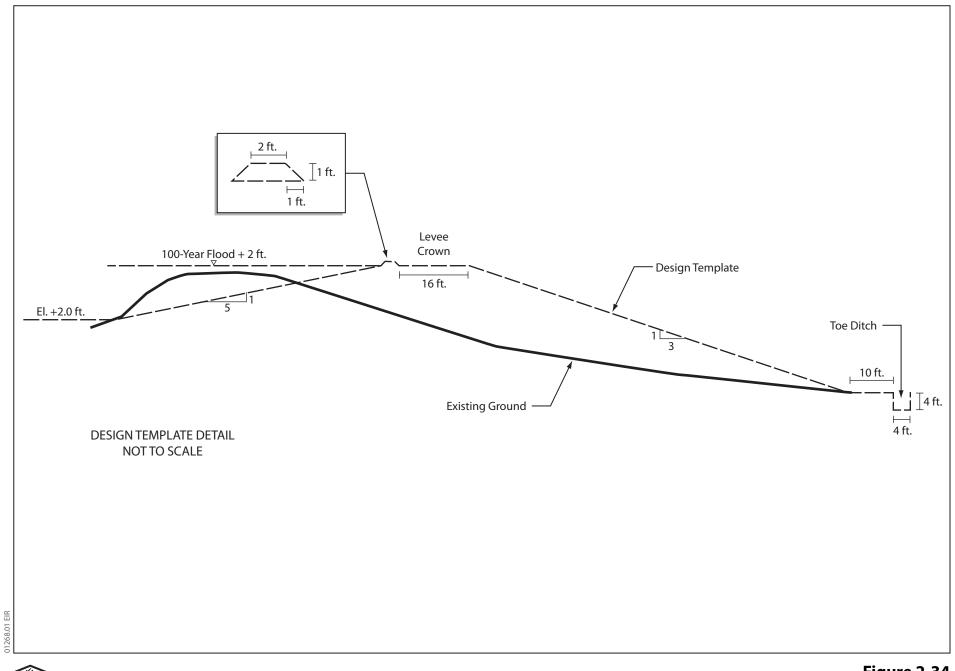
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Figure 2-32 Alternative 2-C: East Staten Detention Plan



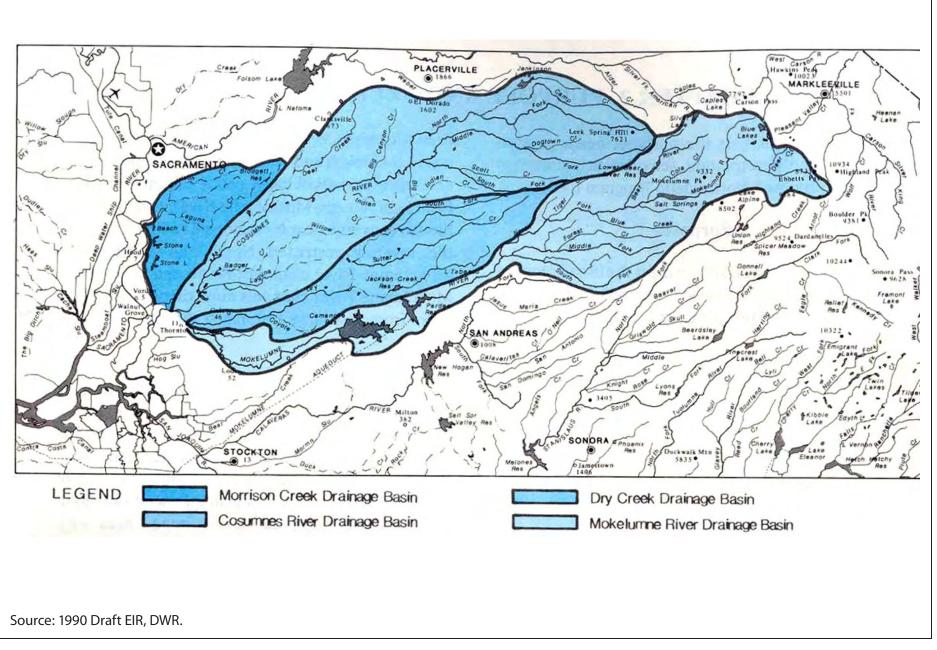
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Figure 2-33 Alternative 2-D: Dredging and Levee Modification Plan



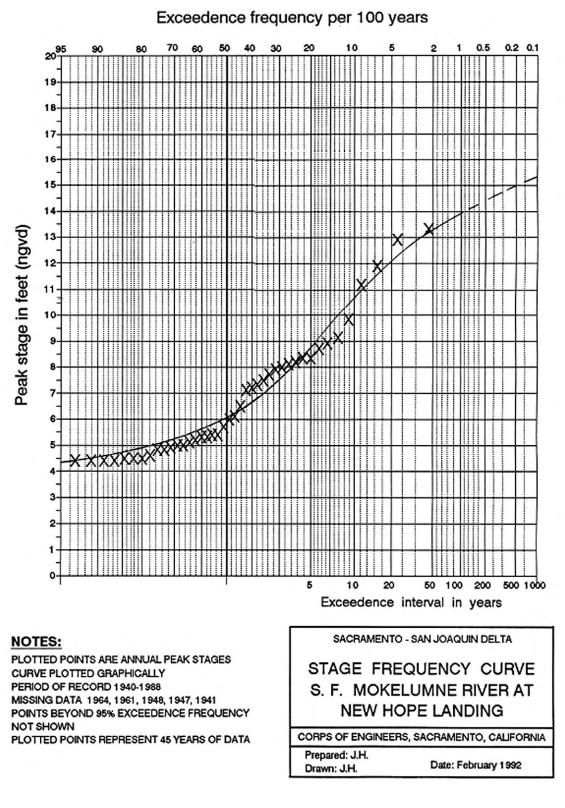
Dones & Stokes

Figure 2-34 Modified Levee Cross Section



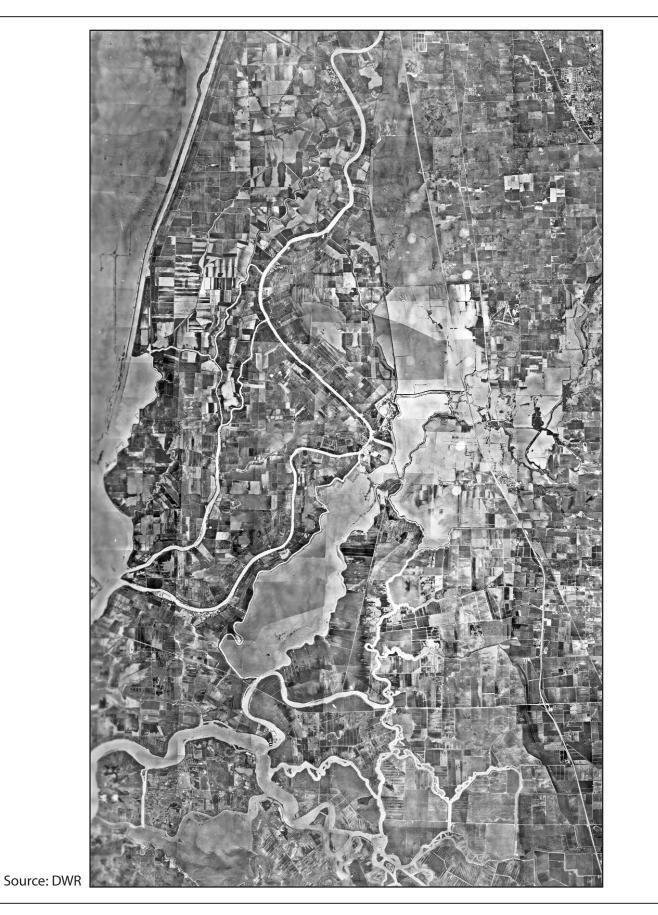
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Figure 3.1-1 Project Watershed Boundaries



Source: Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, 1992

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Source: DWR

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Figure 3.1-4 Boat Lodged on the North Side of New Hope Bridge in 1986

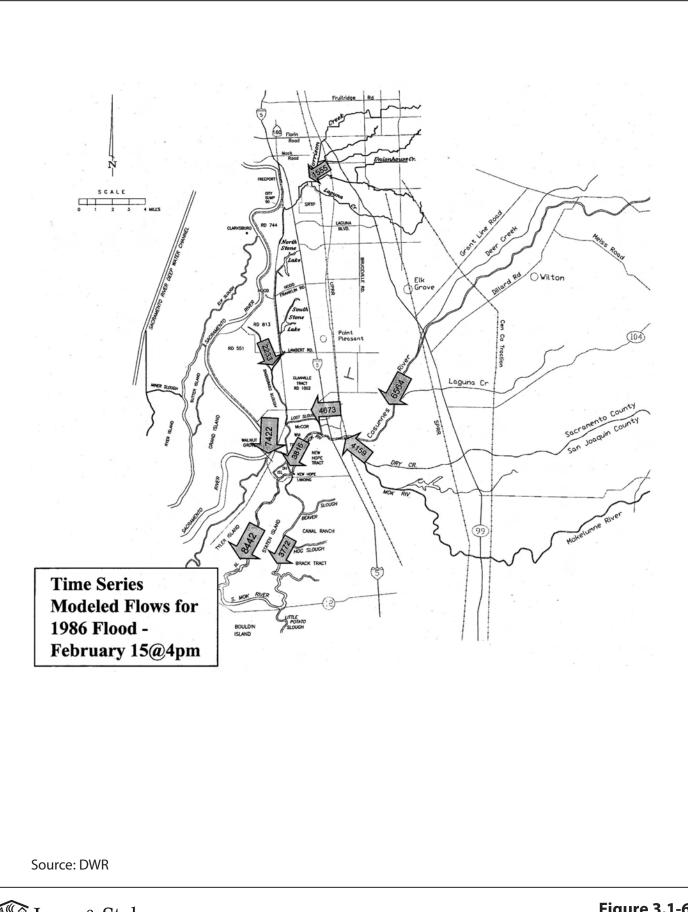


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Source: DWR

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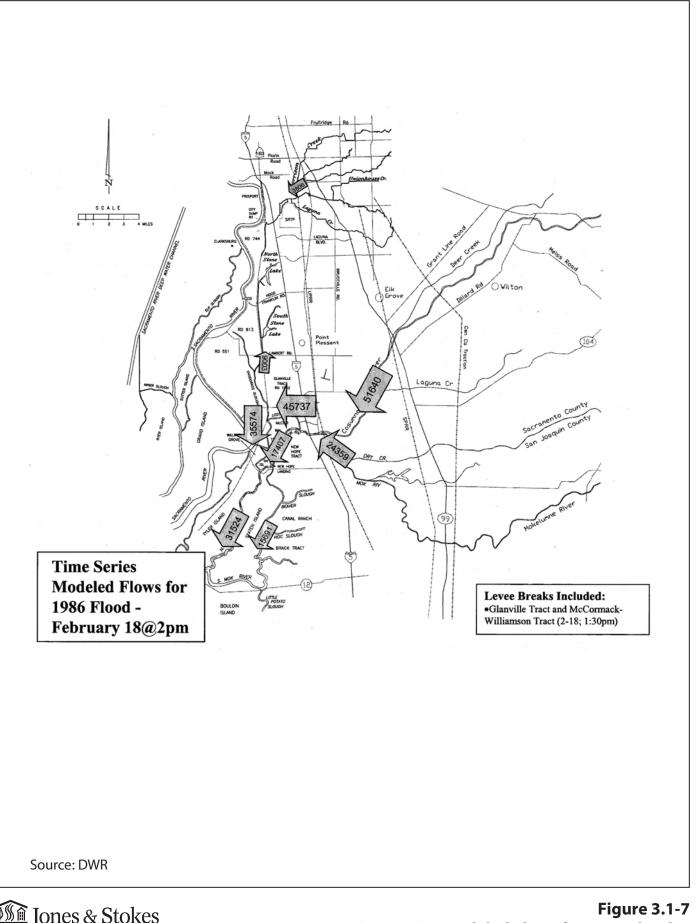
Figure 3.1-5 Boat Lodged on the North Side of Miller Ferry Bridge in 1986



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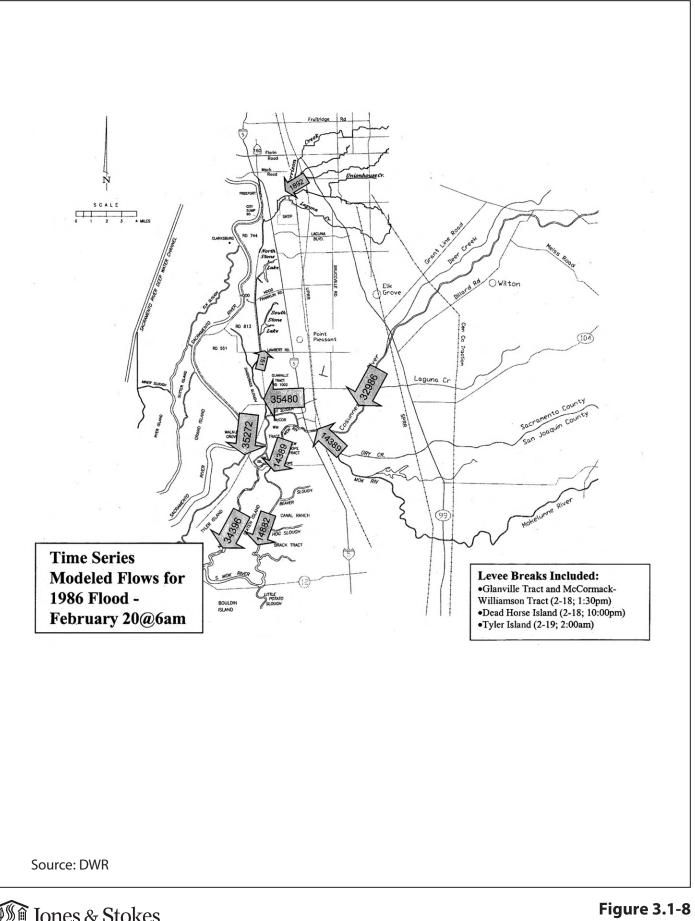
Figure 3.1-6 Time Series Modeled Flows for 1986 Flood— February 15 at 4 pm



Time Series Modeled Flows for 1986 Flood— February 18 at 2 pm

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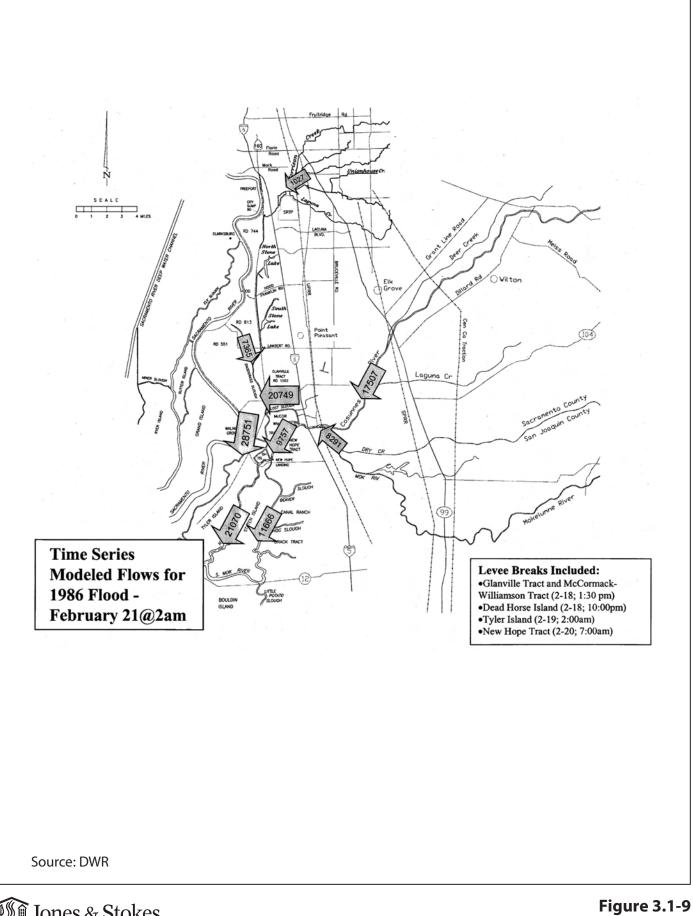
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Time Series Modeled Flows for 1986 Flood— February 20 at 6 pm

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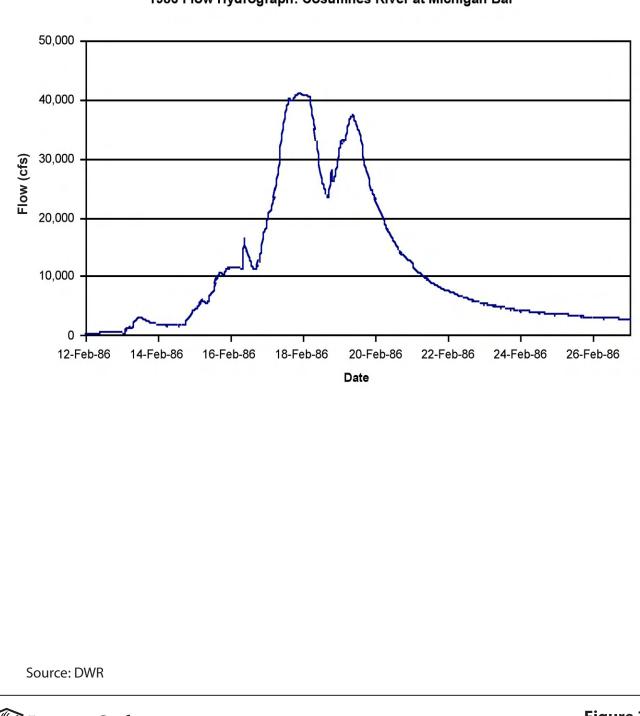
Time Series Modeled Flows for 1986 Flood— February 21 at 2 am



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Figure 3.1-10 Schematic Showing 1986 Floodflow Path for Interstate 5

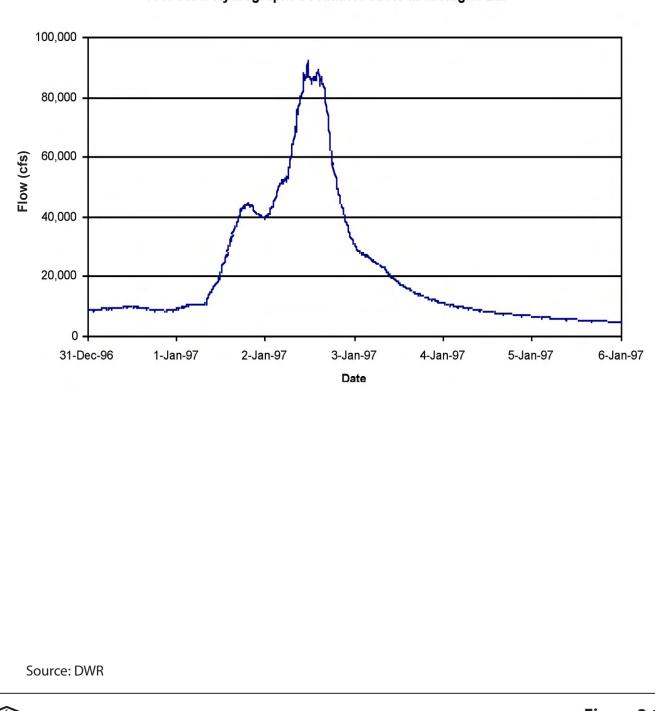


1986 Flow Hydrograph: Cosumnes River at Michigan Bar

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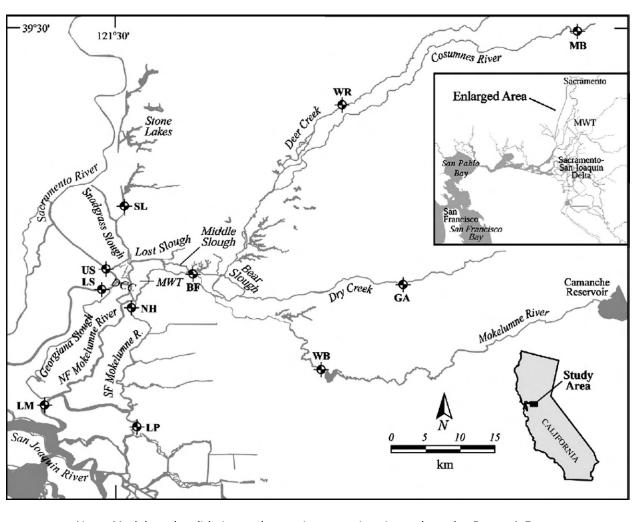
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Figure 3.1-11 1986 Flood Event Flows for Cosumnes River at Michigan Bar



1997 Flow Hydrograph: Cosumnes River at Michigan Bar

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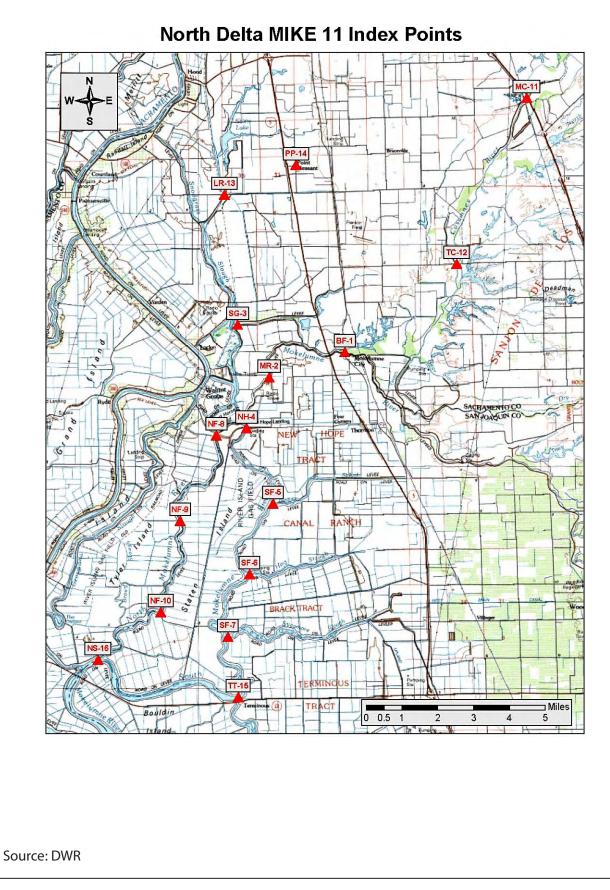


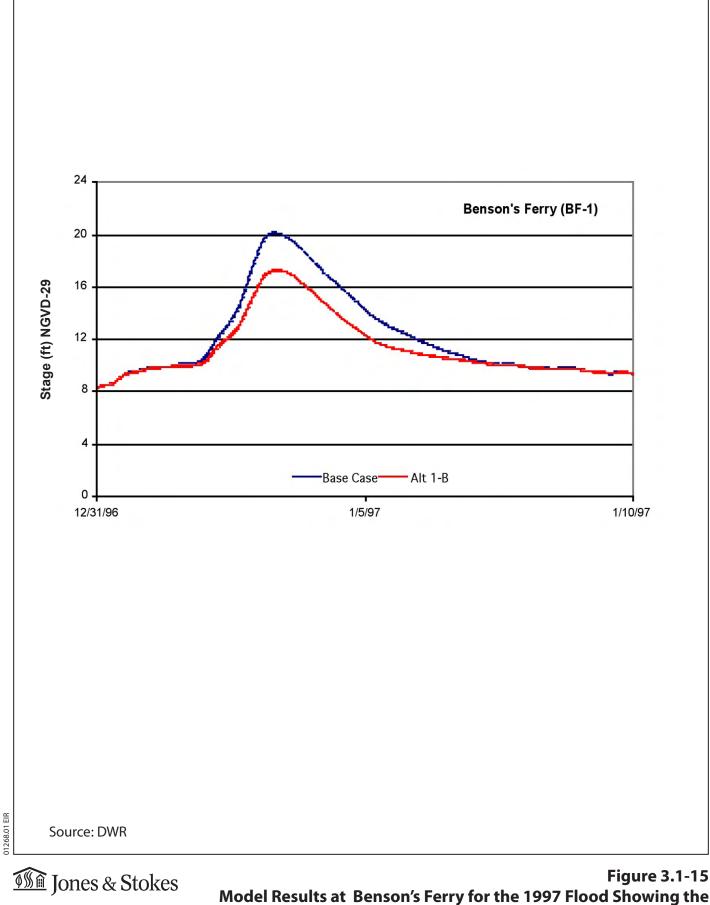
Note: Model result validation and scenario comparison is conducted at Benson's Ferry (BF) and at New Hope (NH). Model boundary conditions are labeled as follows:

MB: Michigan Bar on the Cosumnes River,

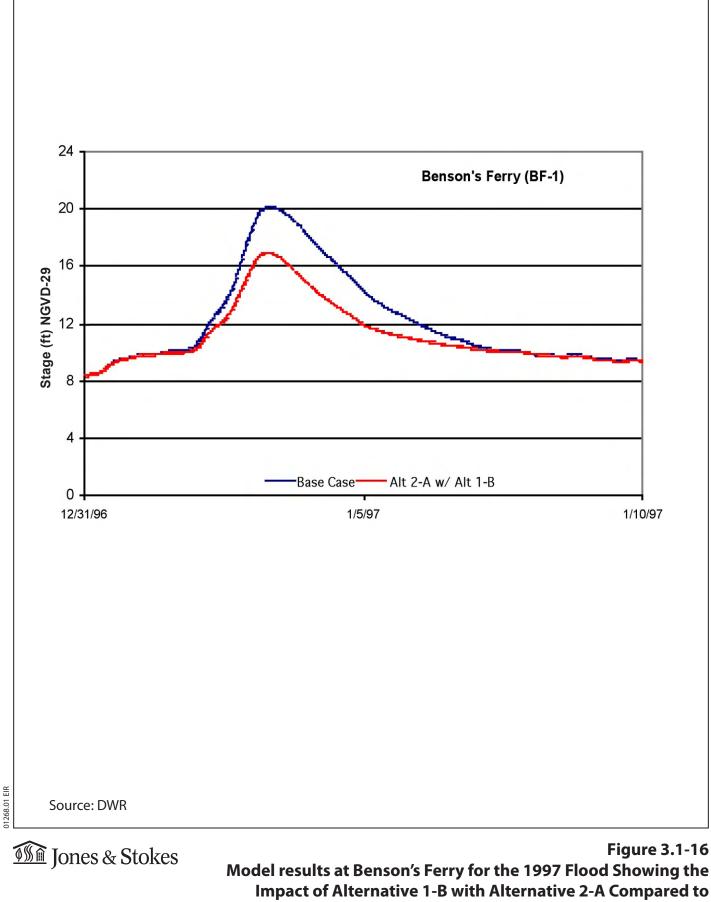
- WR:Wilton Road on Deer Creek,
- GA: Galt on Dry Creek,
- WB:Woodbridge on the Mokelumne River,
- SL: Stone Lakes Outlet at Lambert Road,
- US: Sacramento River above the Delta Cross Channel (DCC),
- LS: Sacramento River below Georgiana Slough,
- LM: Lower Mokelumne River at Georgiana Slough and
- LP: Little Potato Slough below Terminous.

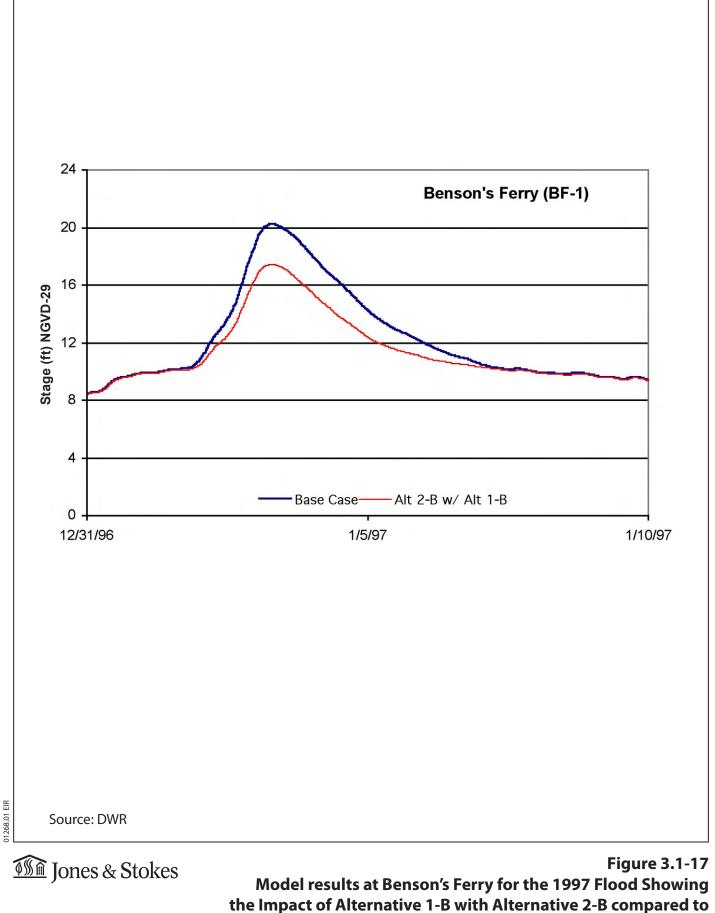
Source: DWR

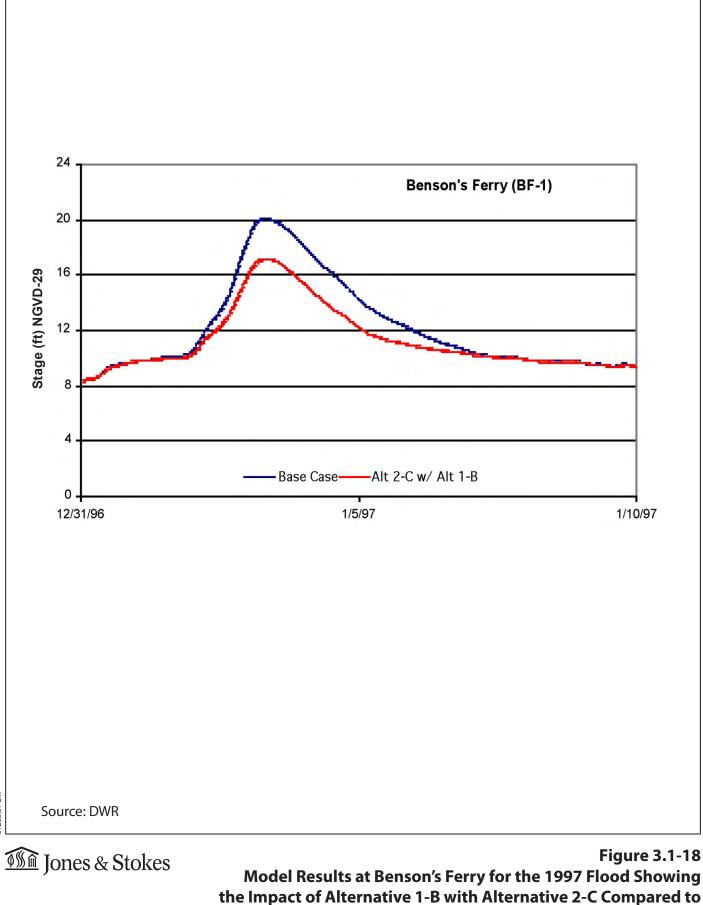


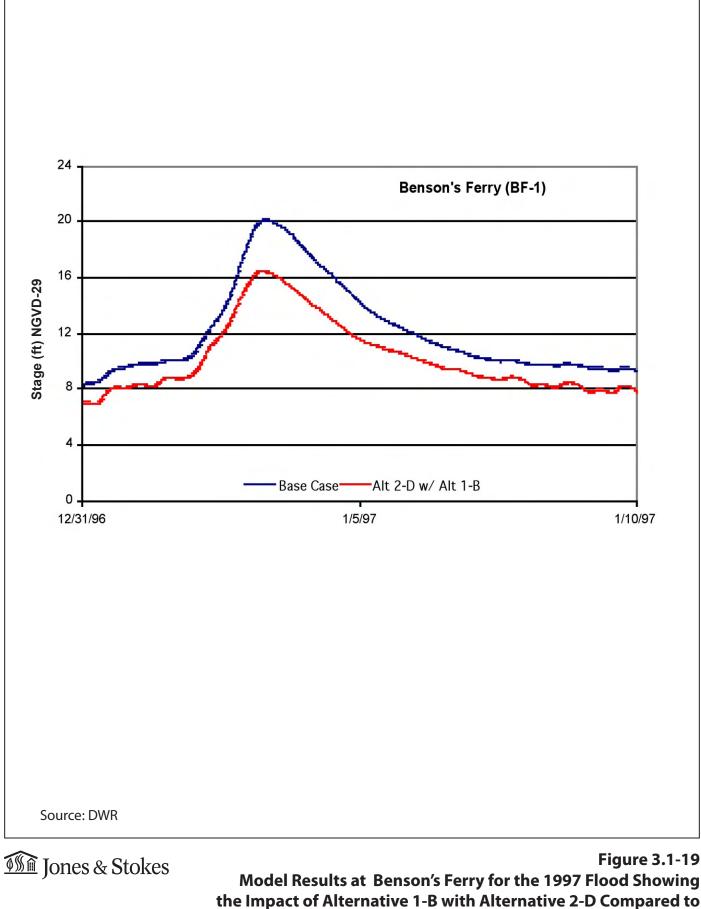


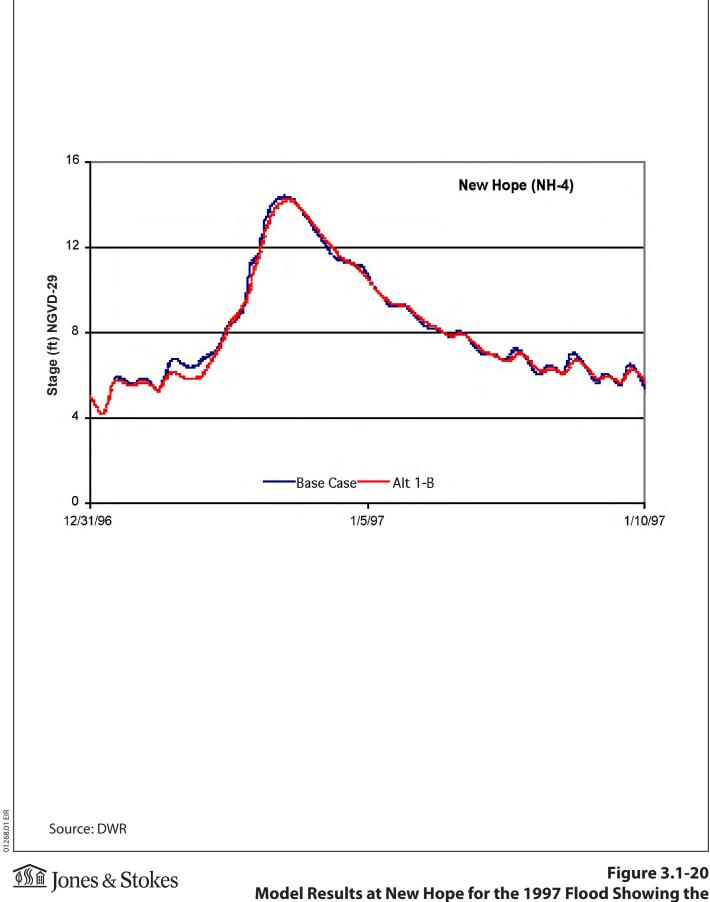
Impact of Alternative 1-B Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



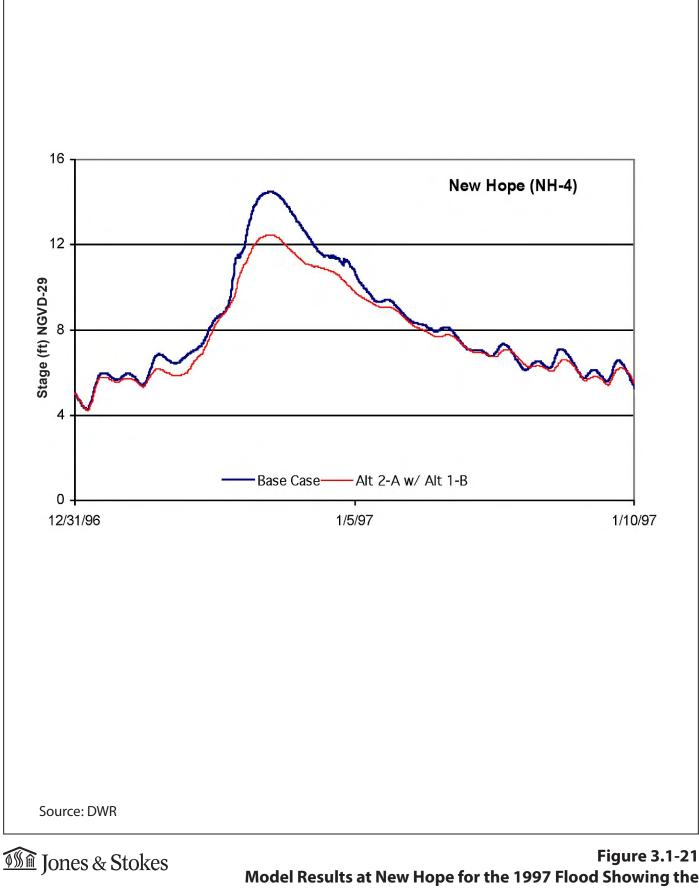




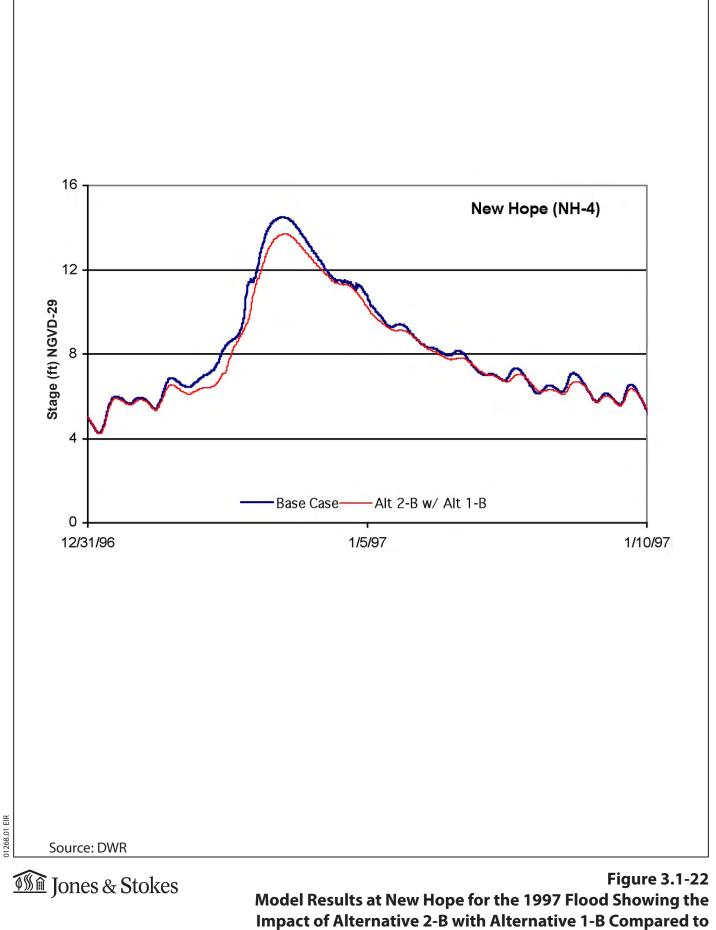


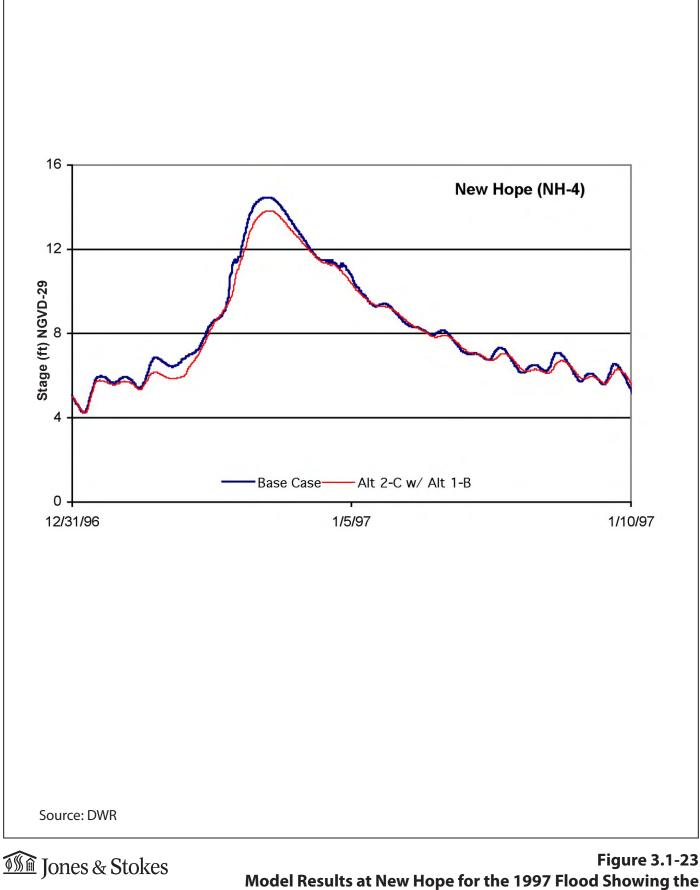


Impact of Alternative 1-B Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)

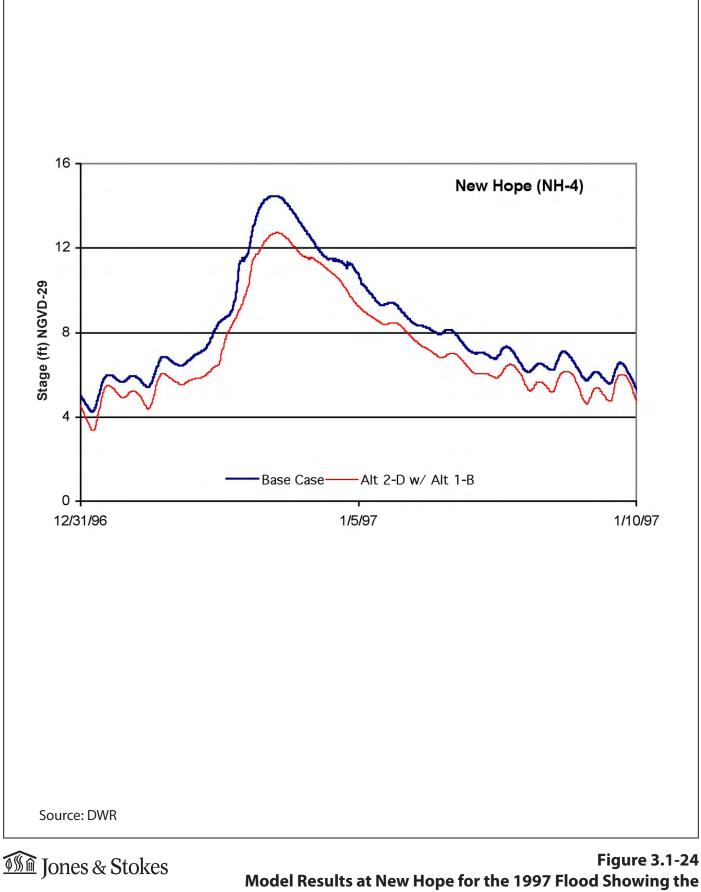


Model Results at New Hope for the 1997 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 2-A with Alternative 1-B Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)

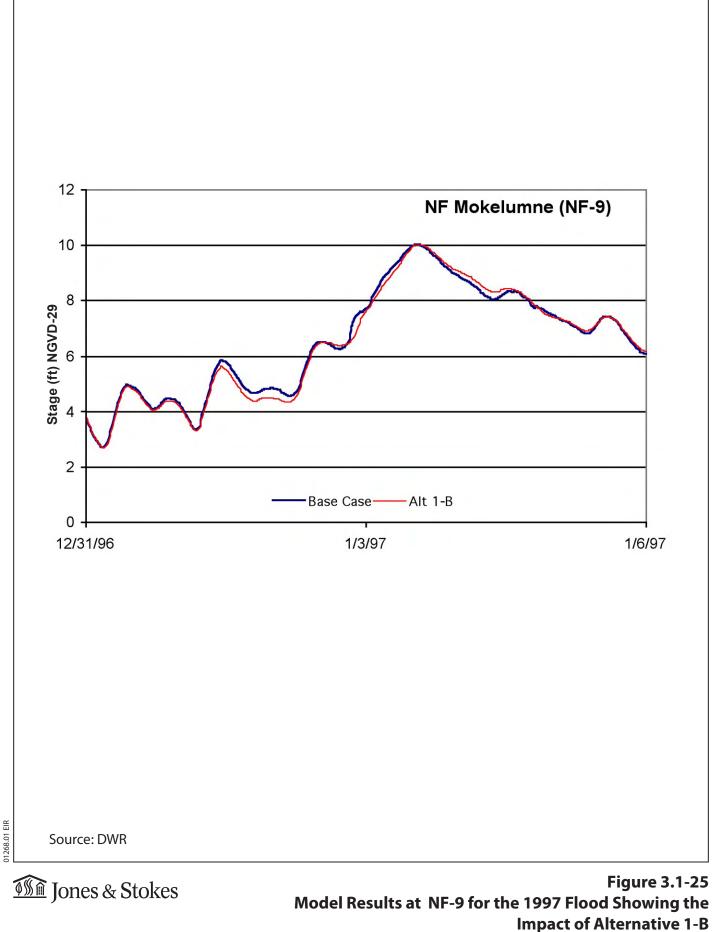


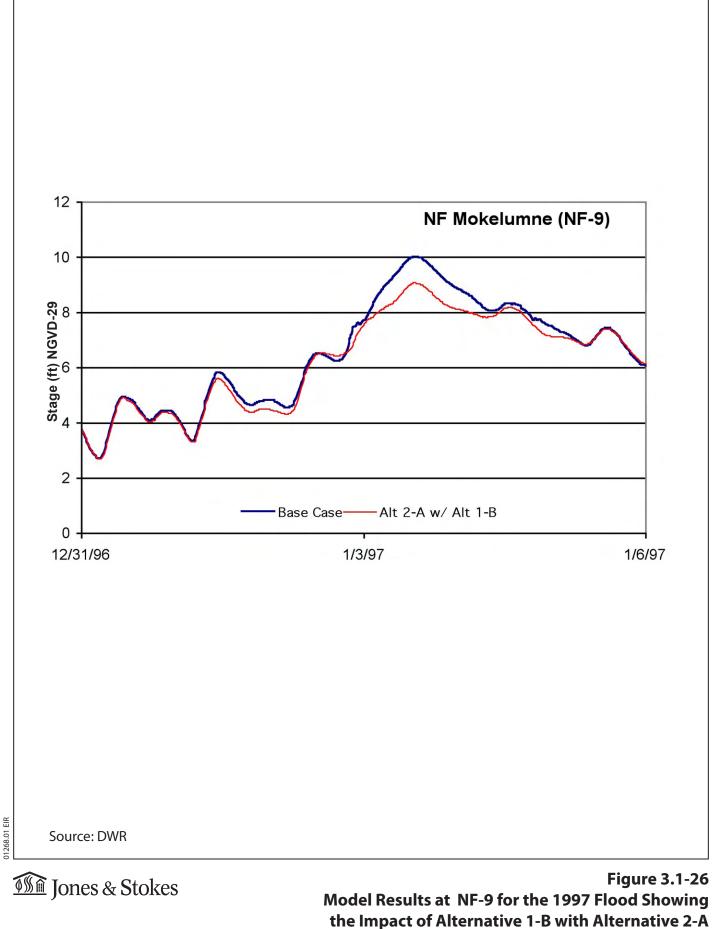


Model Results at New Hope for the 1997 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 2-C with Alternative 1-B Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)

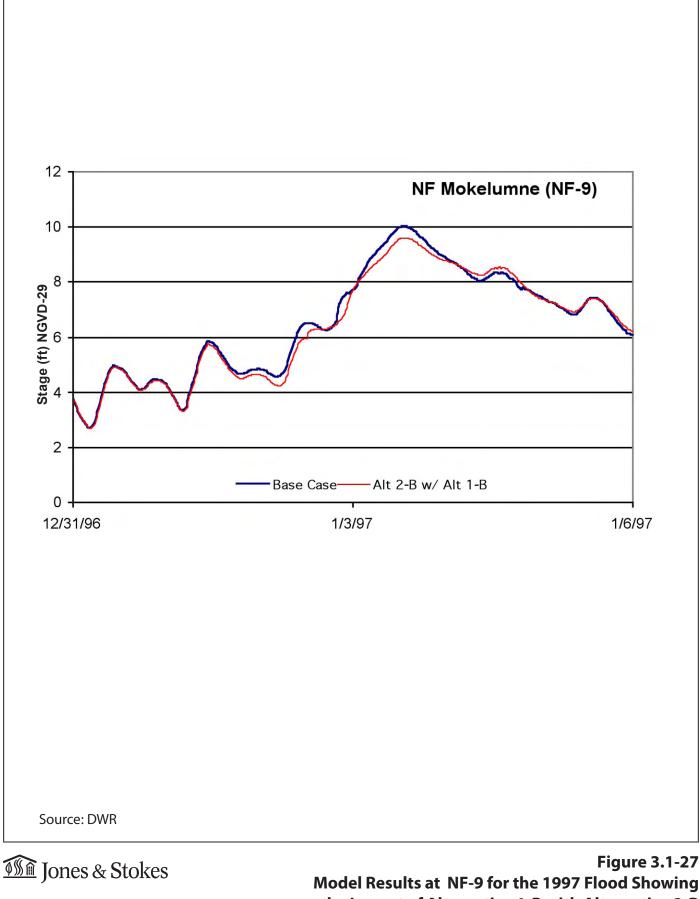


Impact of Alternative 2-D with Alternative 1-B Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)

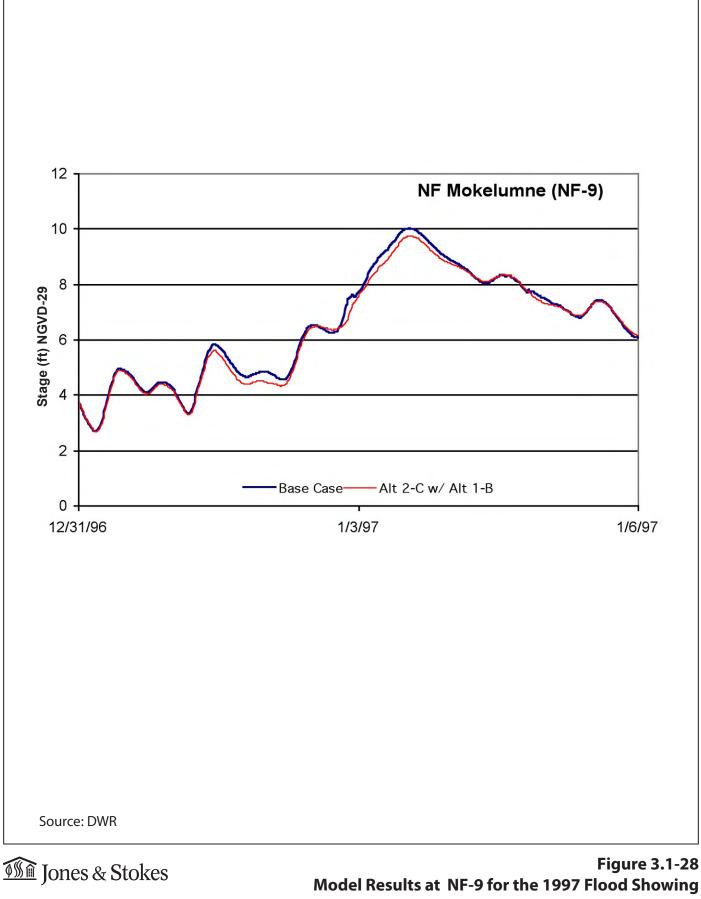




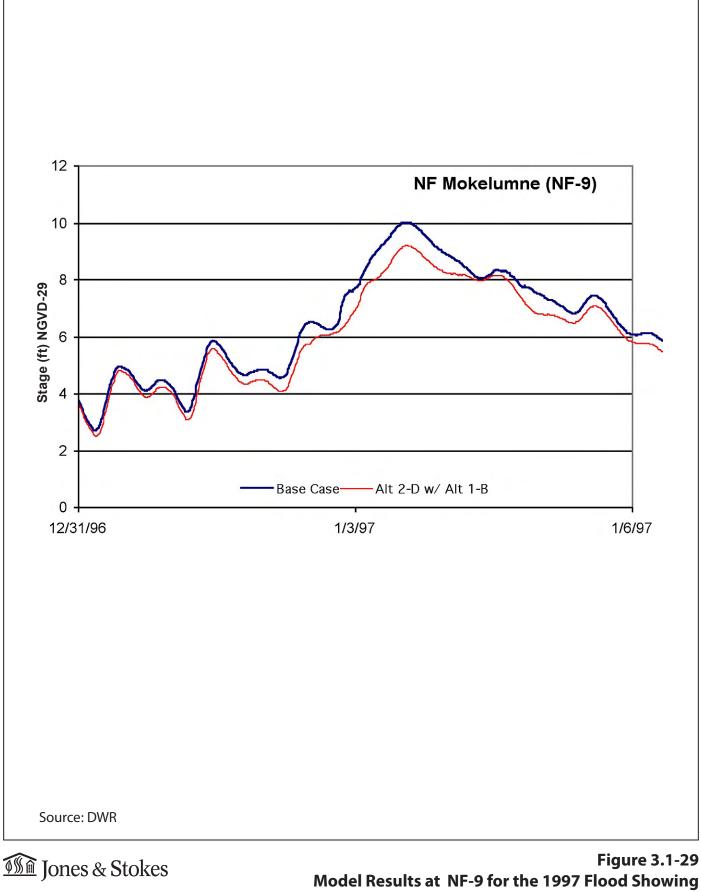
Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



Model Results at NF-9 for the 1997 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-B with Alternative 2-B Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



the Impact of Alternative 1-B with Alternative 2-C **Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)**



the Impact of Alternative 1-B with Alternative 2-D **Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)**

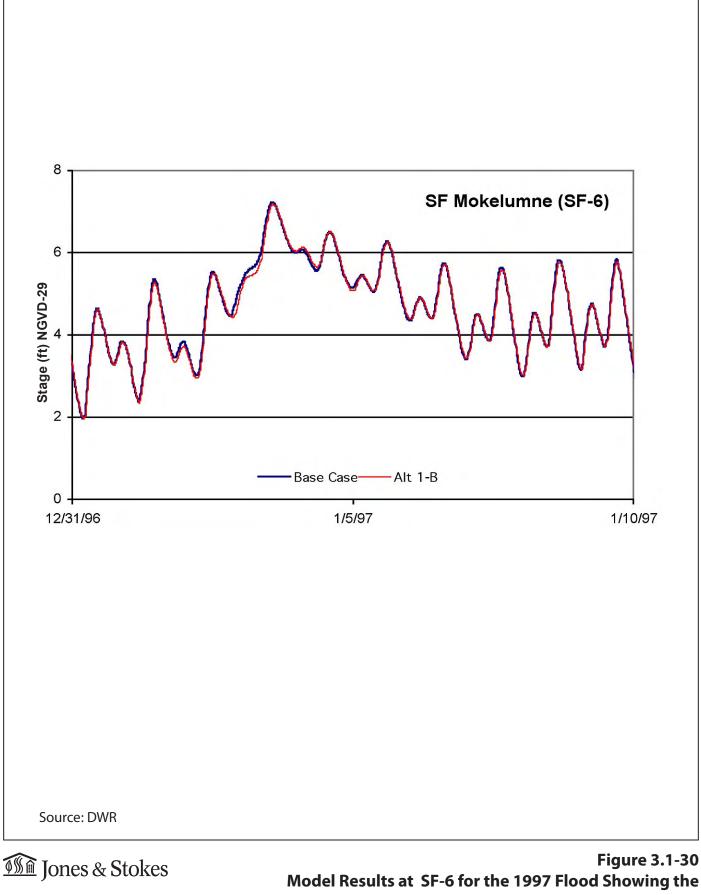
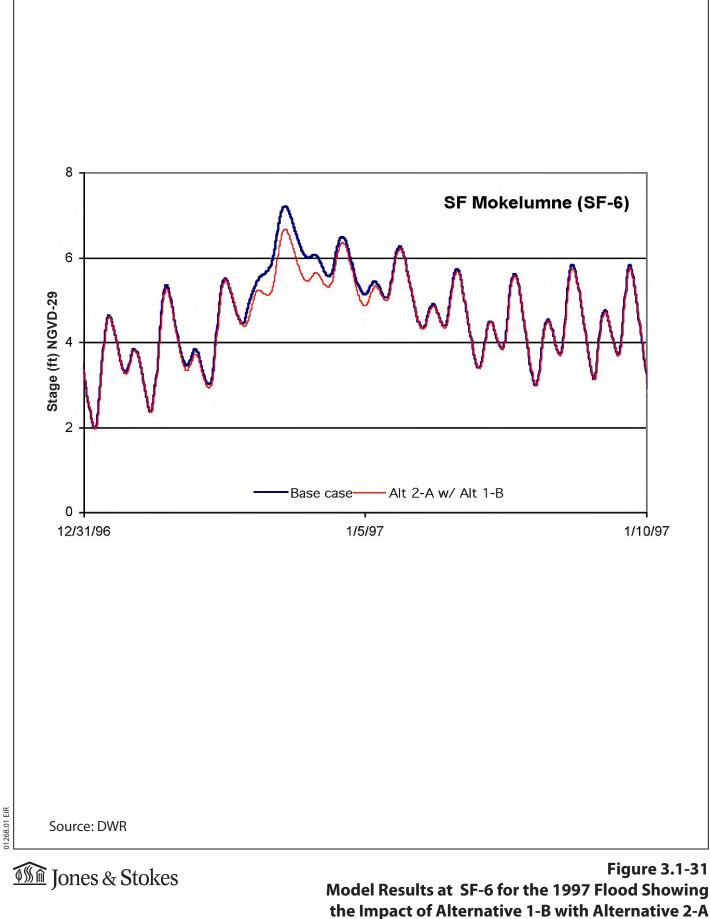
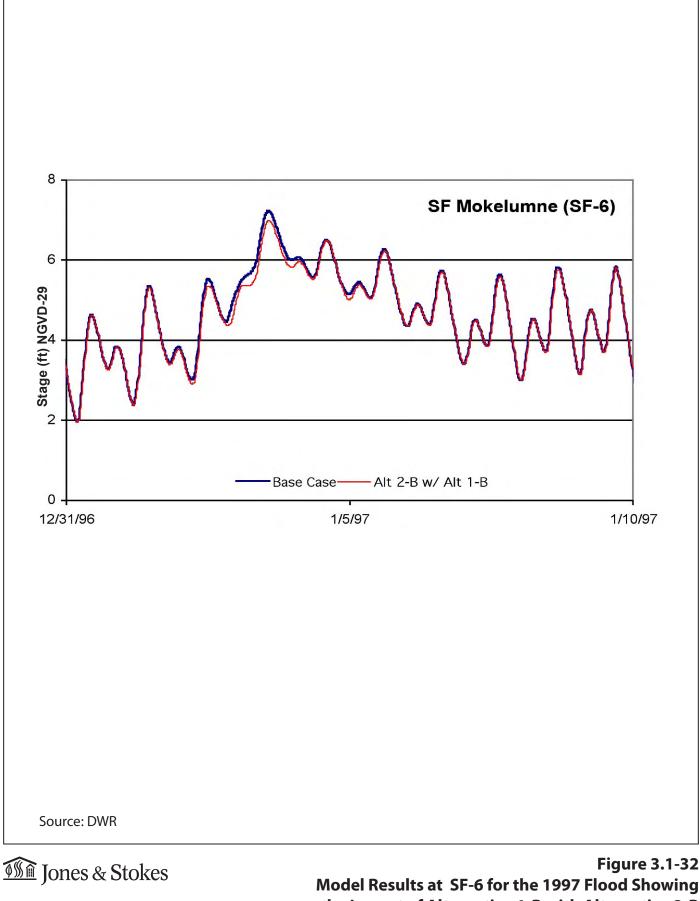


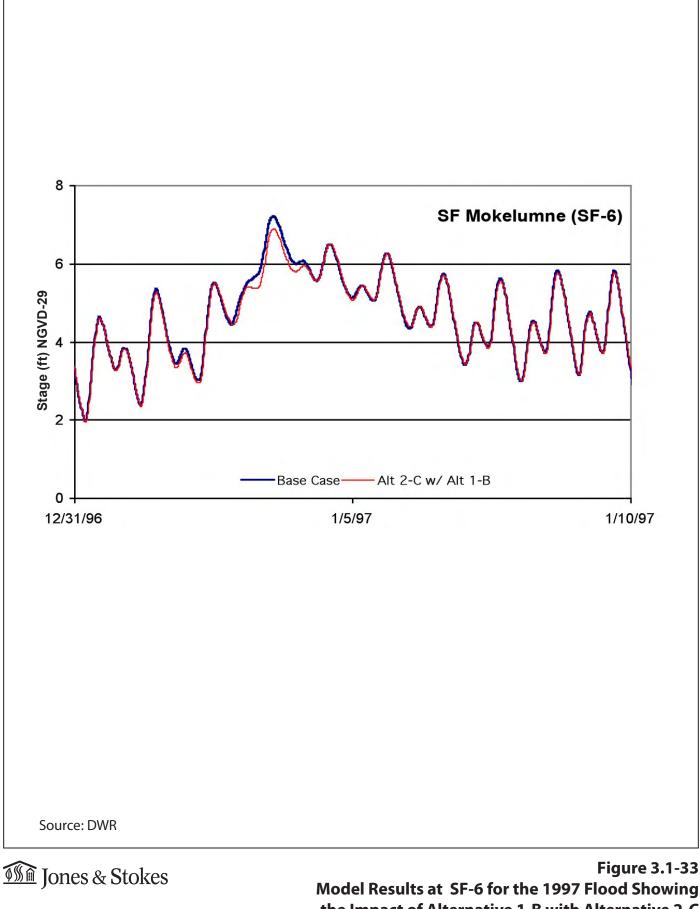
Figure 3.1-30 Model Results at SF-6 for the 1997 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-B Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



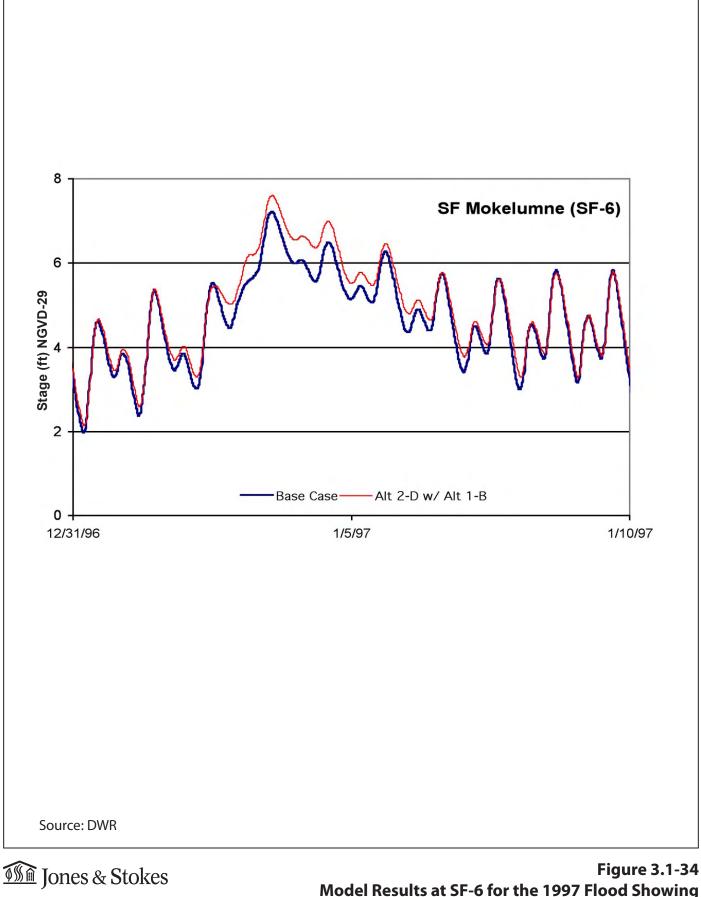
Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



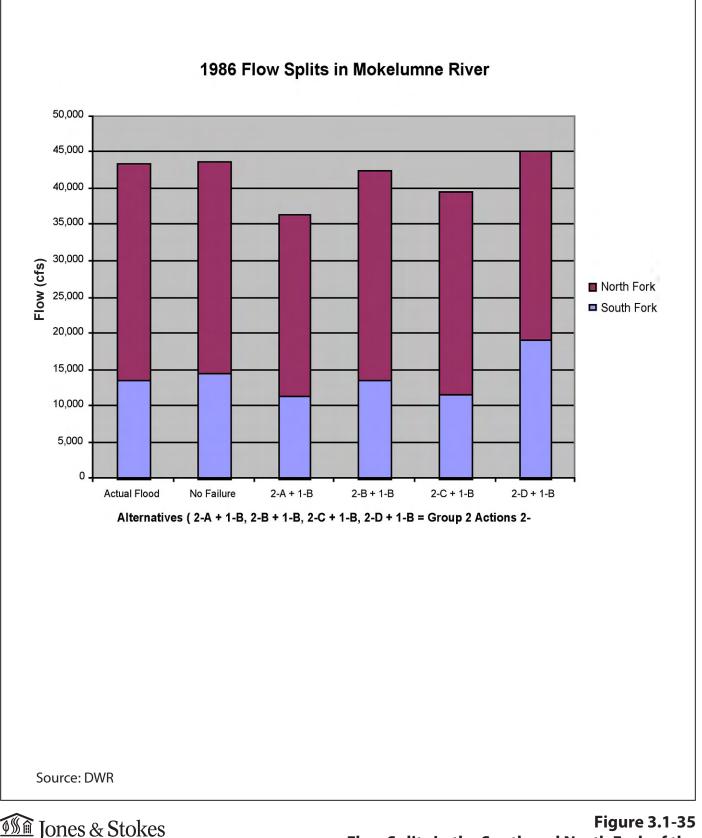
Model Results at SF-6 for the 1997 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-B with Alternative 2-B **Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)**



Model Results at SF-6 for the 1997 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-B with Alternative 2-C **Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)**



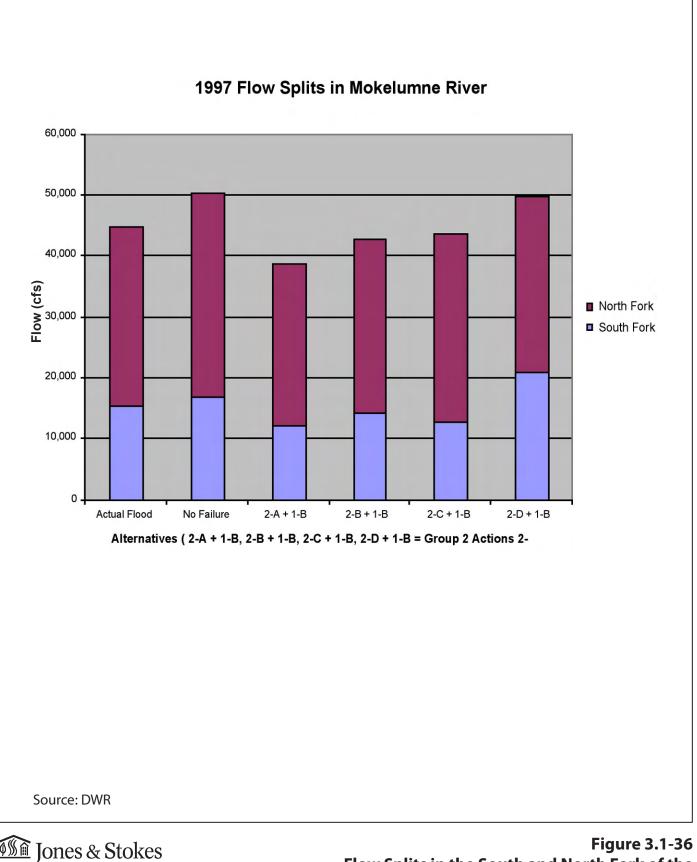
Model Results at SF-6 for the 1997 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-B with Alternative 2-D Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



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Flow Splits in the South and North Fork of the Mokelumne River for the 1986 Flood



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Flow Splits in the South and North Fork of the Mokelumne River for the 1997 Flood

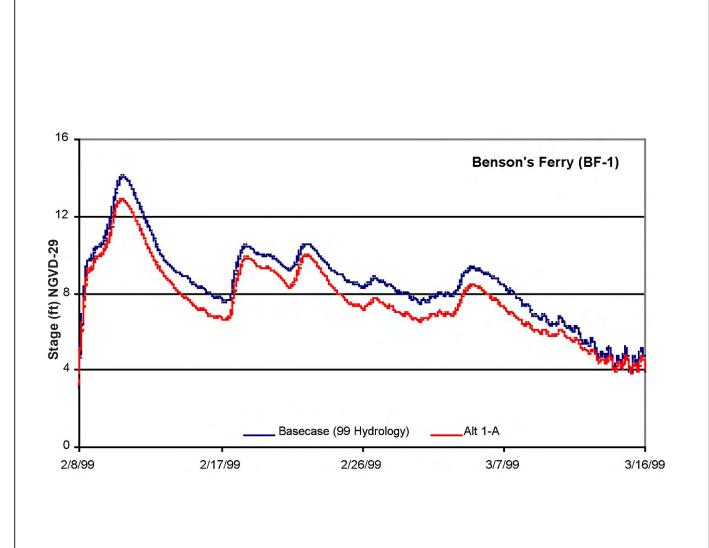
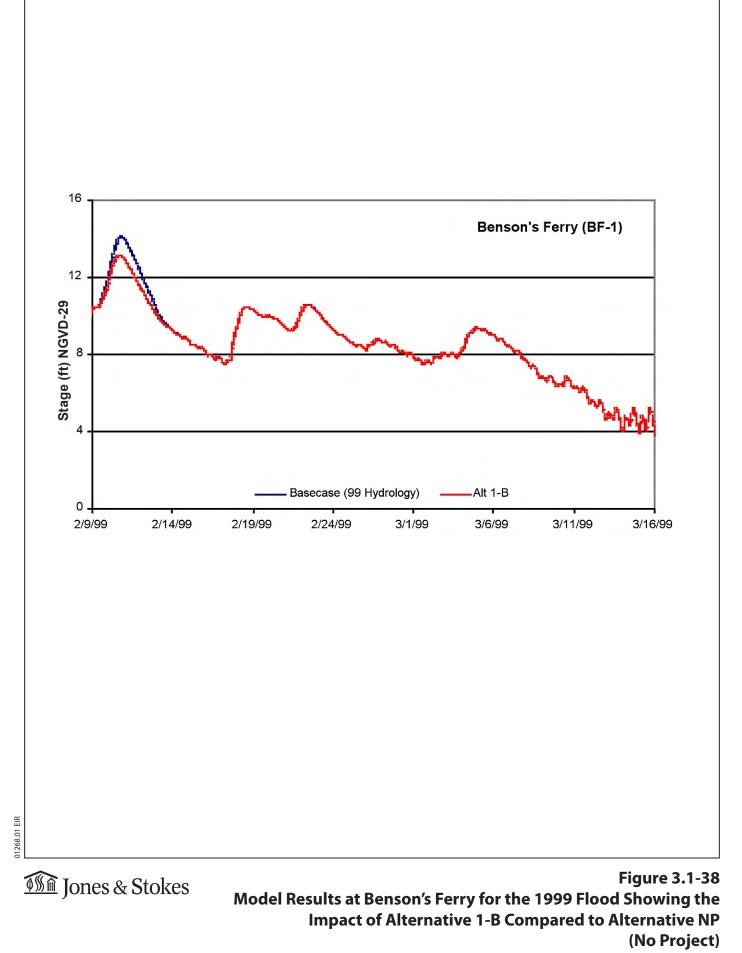
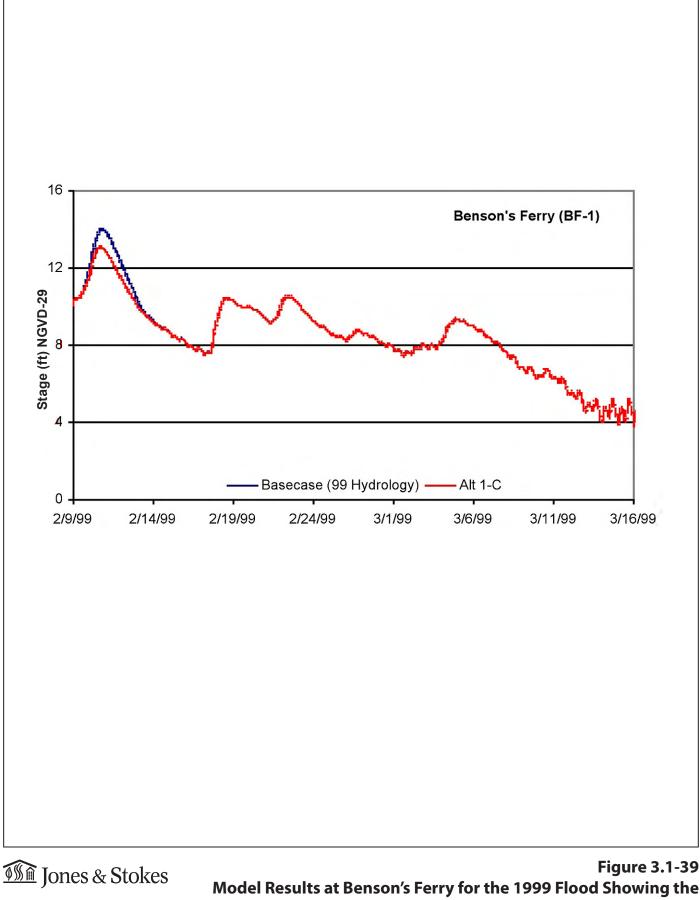




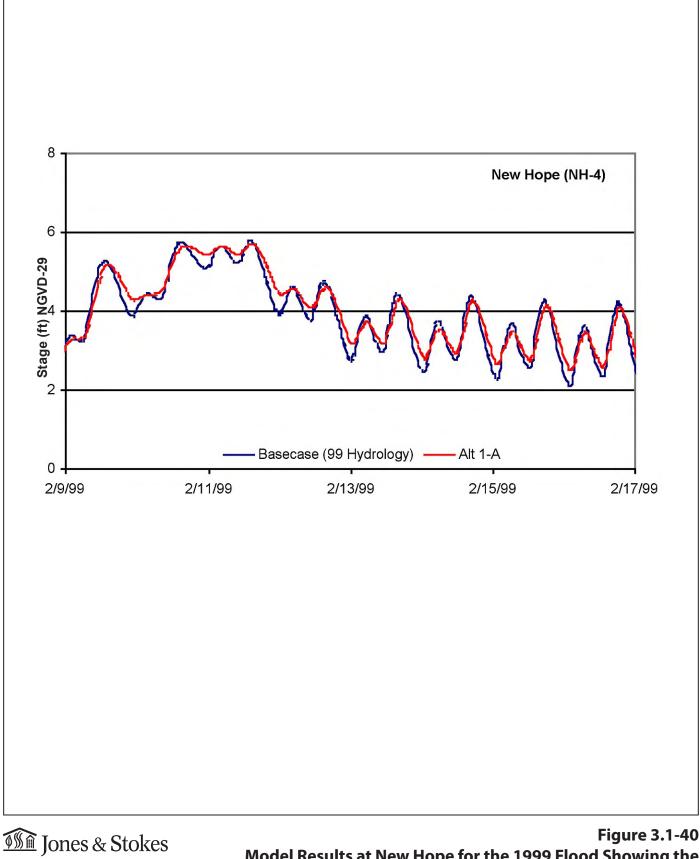
Figure 3.1-37 Model Results at Benson's Ferry for the 1999 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-A Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)

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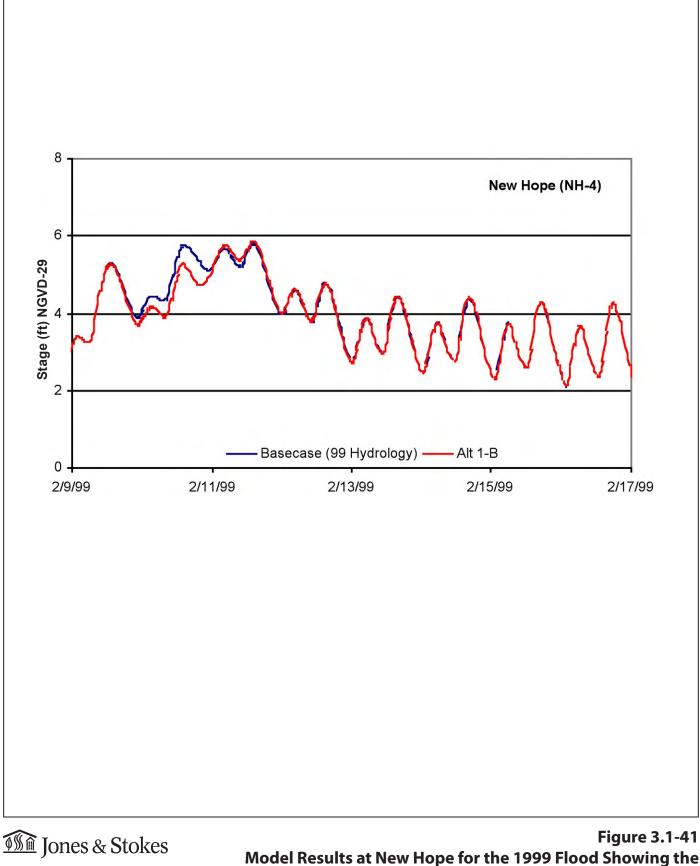




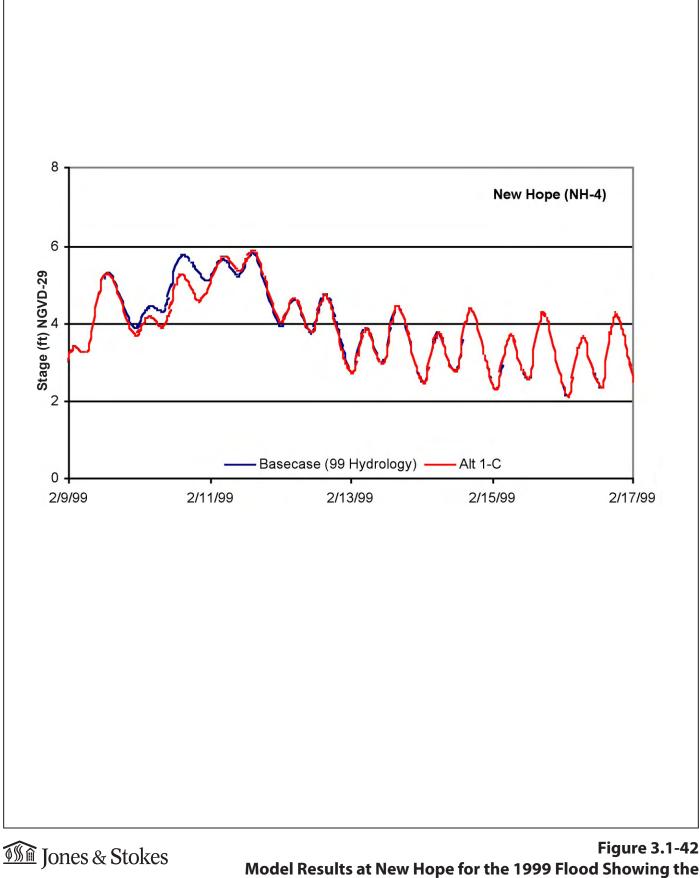
Impact of Alternative 1-C Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



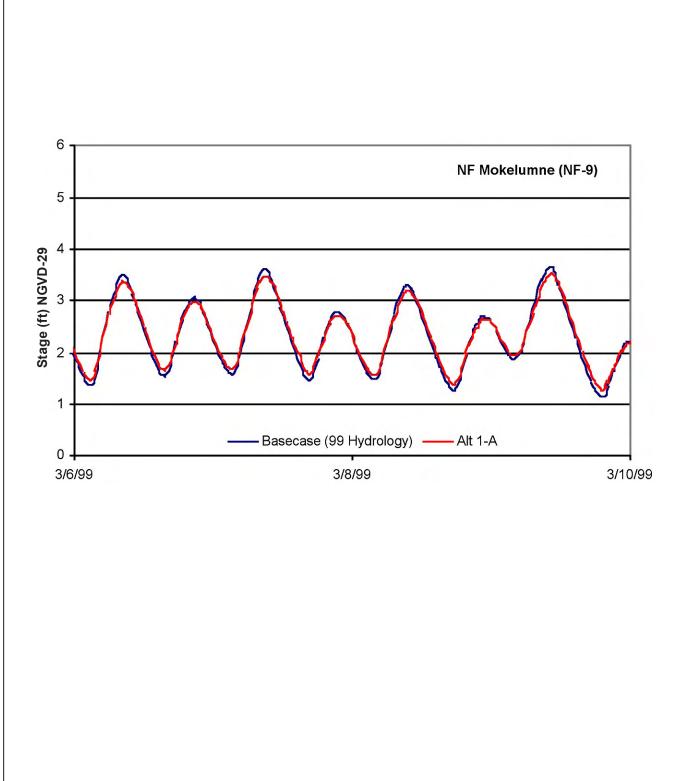
Model Results at New Hope for the 1999 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-A Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



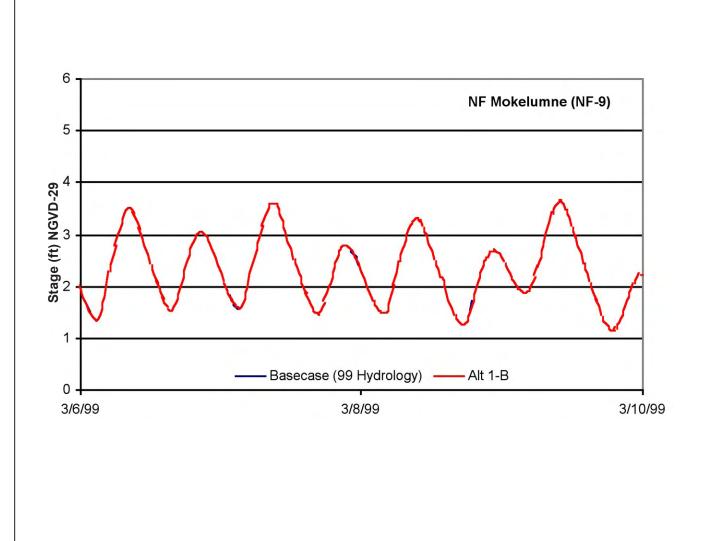
Impact of Alternative 1-B Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



Model Results at New Hope for the 1999 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-C Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



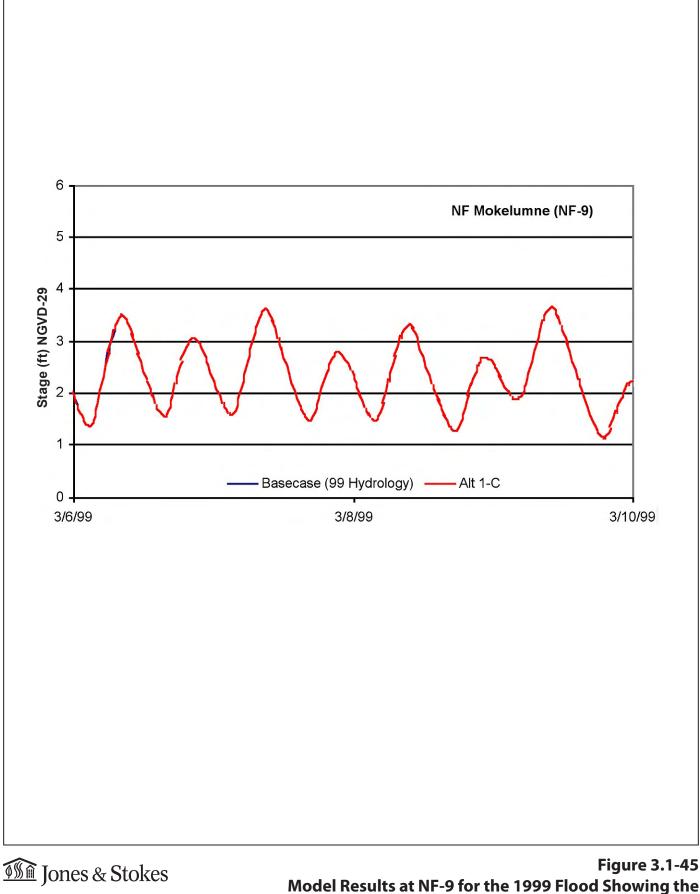
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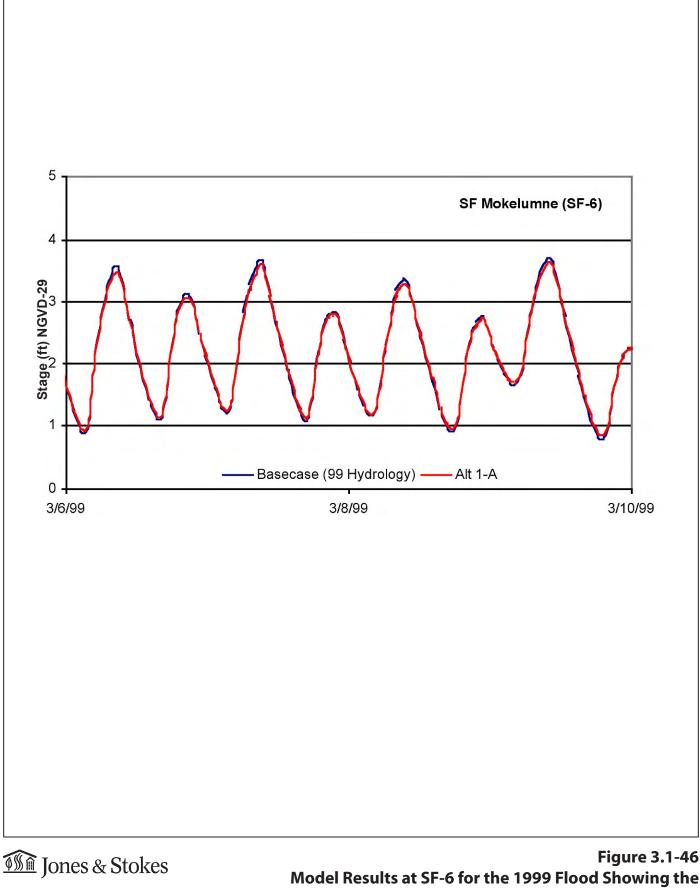


Iones & Stokes

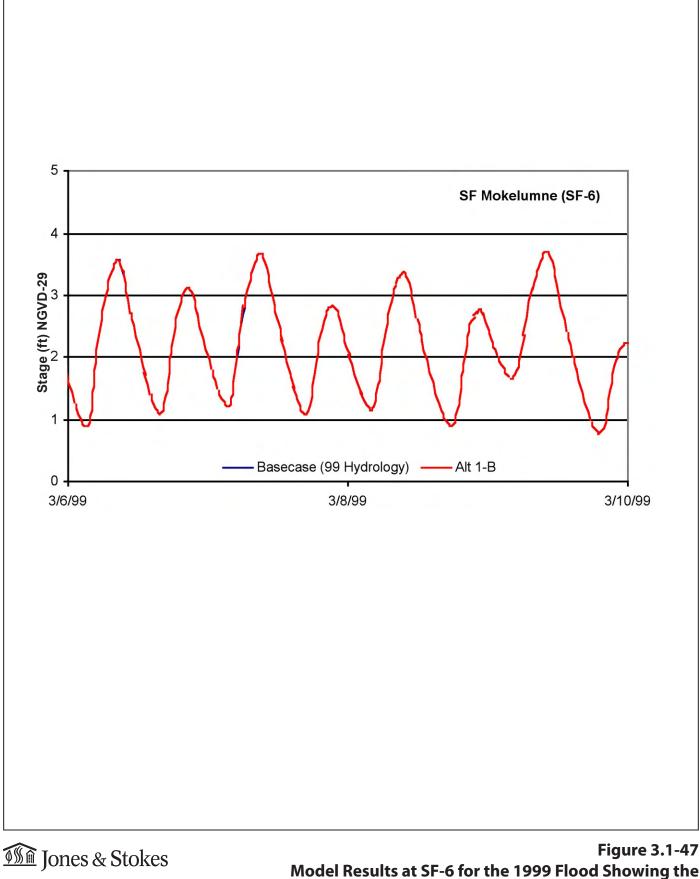
Figure 3.1-44 Model Results at NF-9 for the 1999 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-B Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



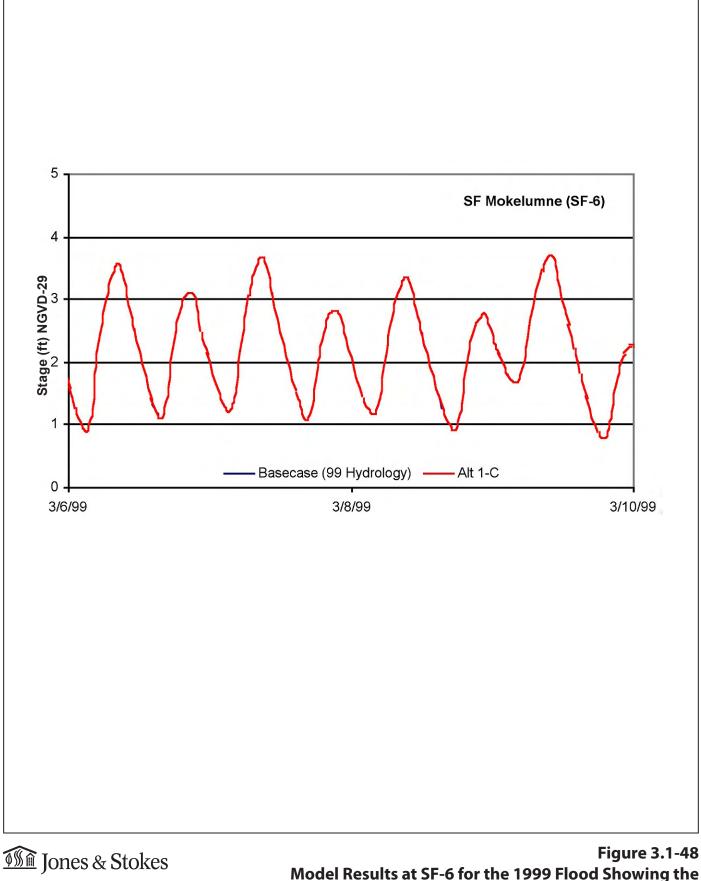
Model Results at NF-9 for the 1999 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-C Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



Model Results at SF-6 for the 1999 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-A Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



Model Results at SF-6 for the 1999 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-B Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)



Model Results at SF-6 for the 1999 Flood Showing the Impact of Alternative 1-C Compared to Alternative NP (No Project)

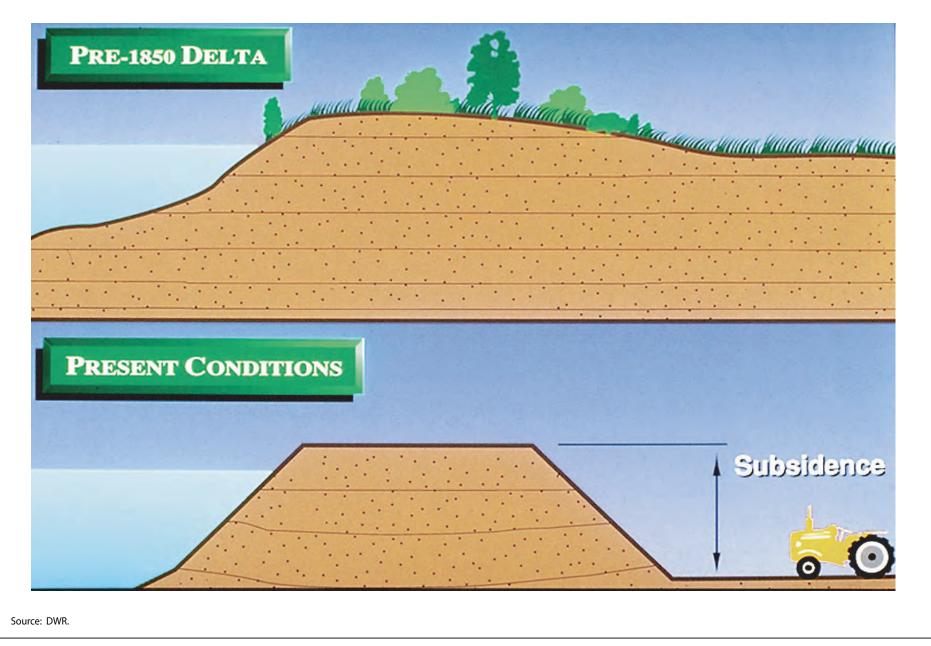
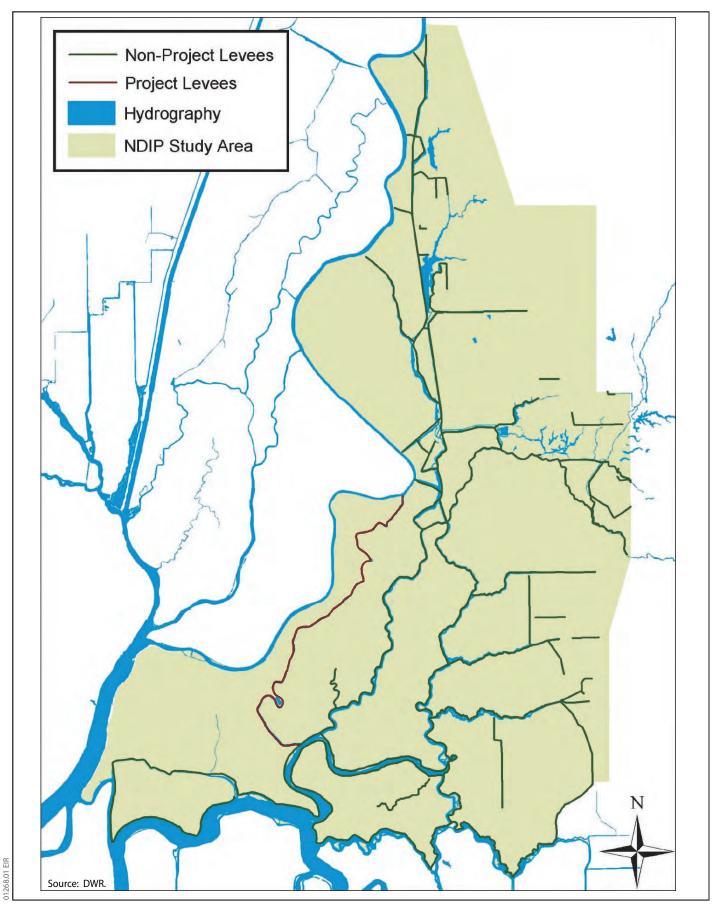


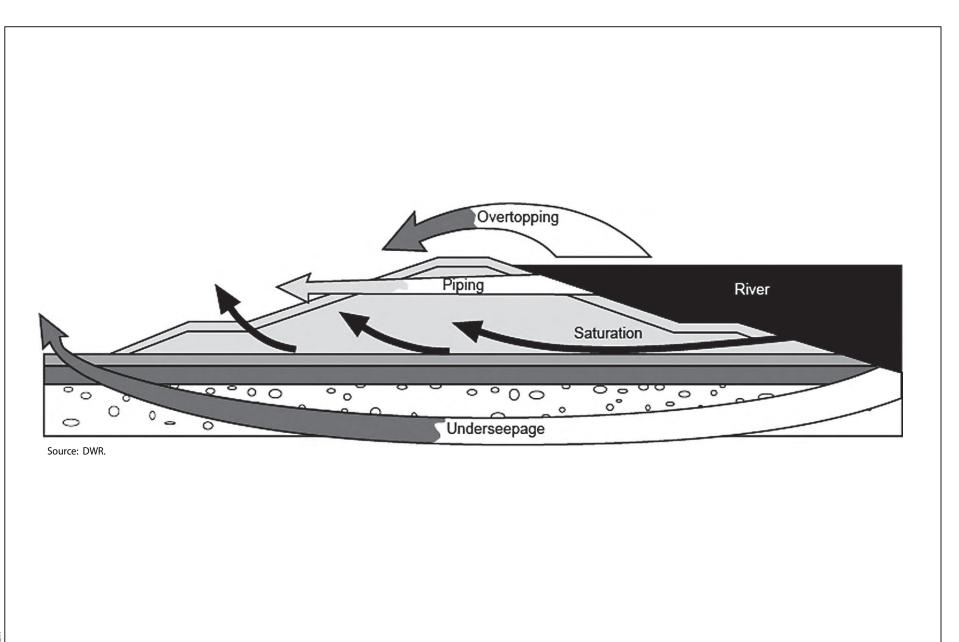


Figure 3.2-1 Subsidence in the Delta



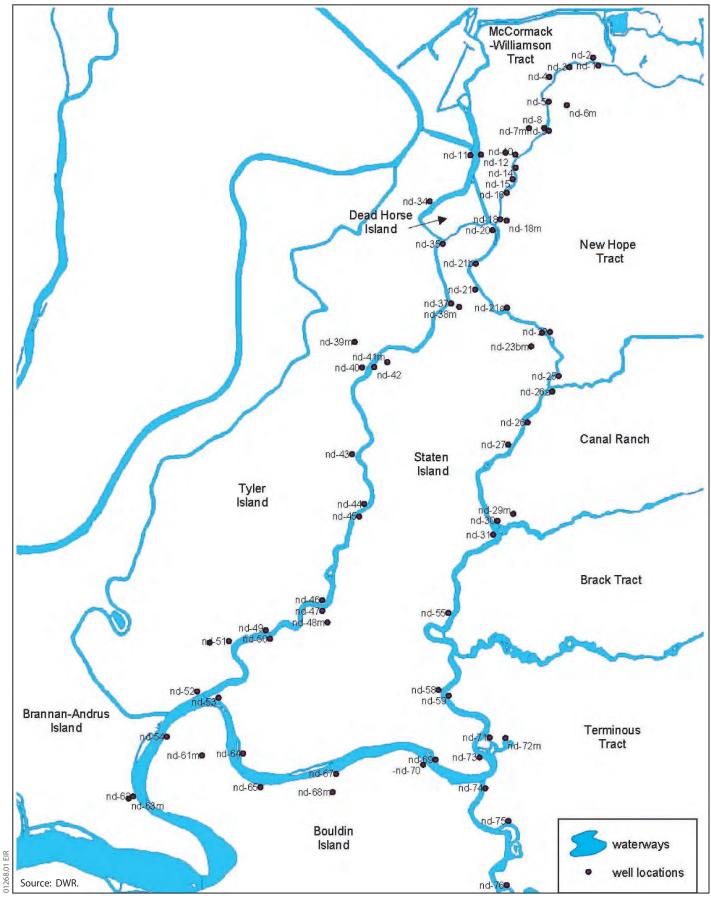
Jones & Stokes

Figure 3.2-2 Project and Non-Project Levees in the North Delta Study Area



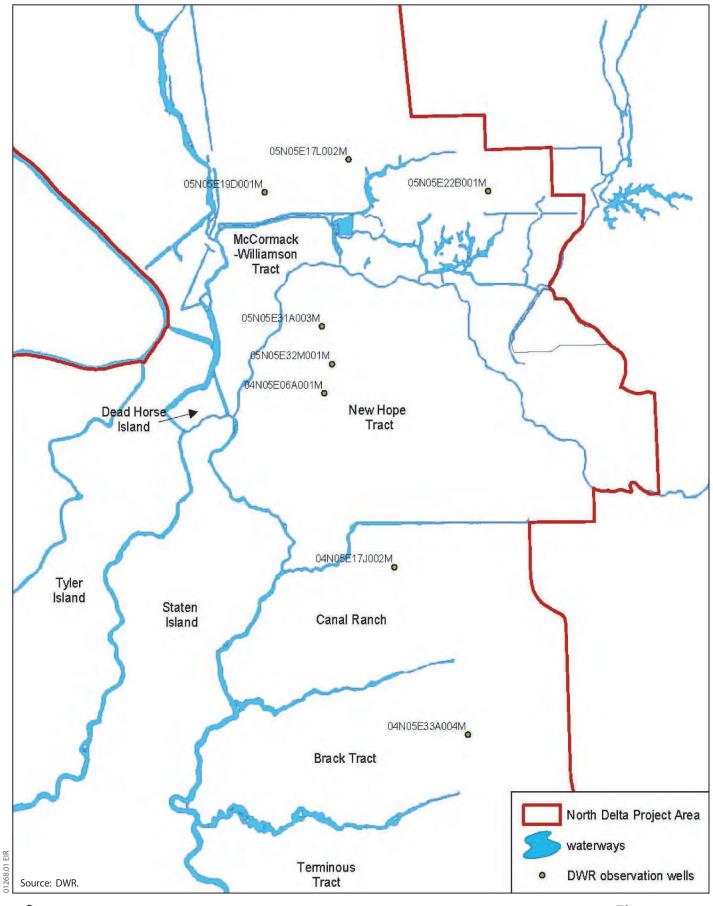
Jones & Stokes

Figure 3.2-3 Potential Levee Failure Scenarios



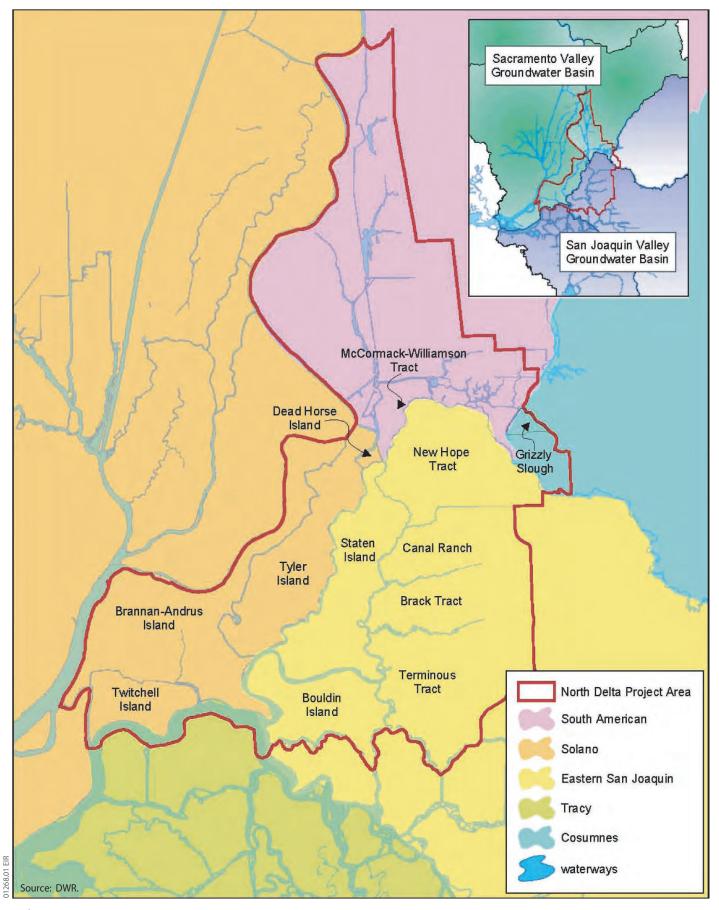
Jones & Stokes

Figure 3.6-1 Seepage Monitoring Wells in the North Delta Project Area



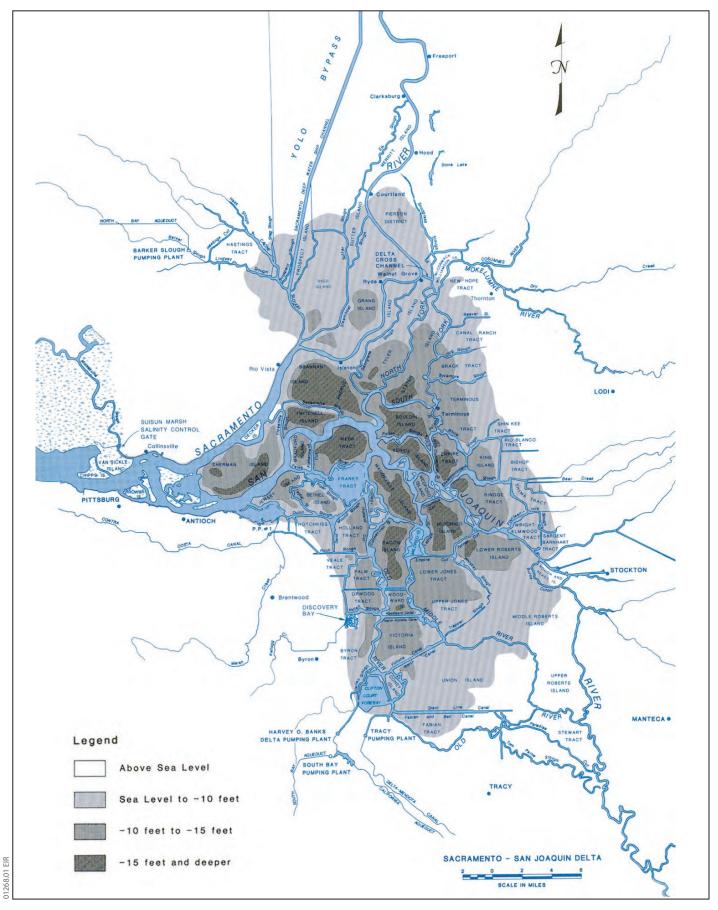
Jones & Stokes

Figure 3.6-2 Department of Water Resources Monitoring Wells



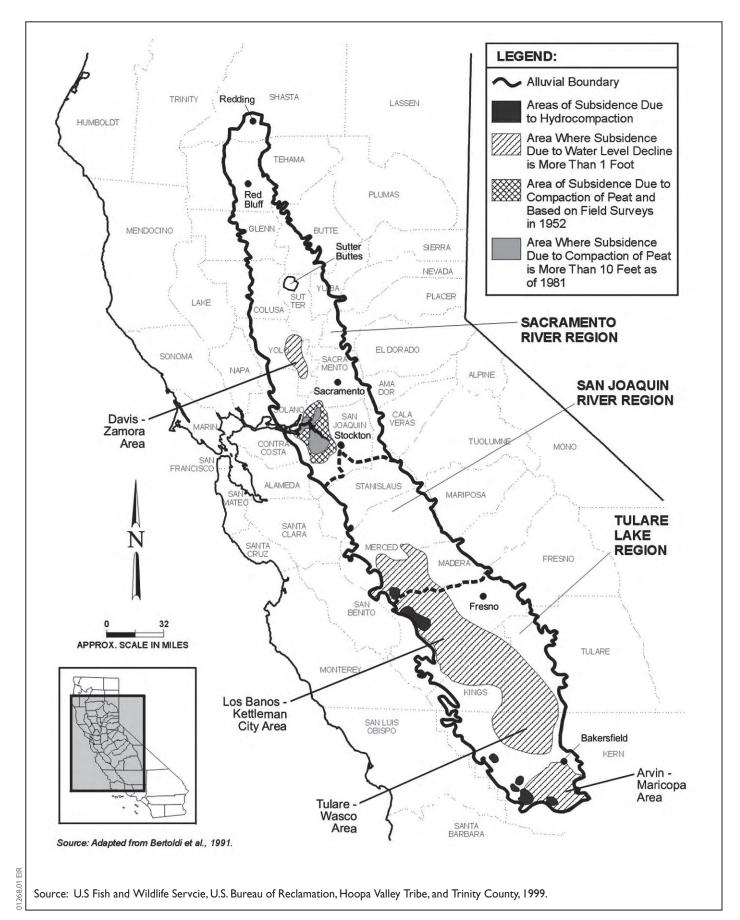
Jones & Stokes

Figure 3.6-3 North Delta Project Area Contributing Groundwater Basins and Sub-Basins



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Figure 3.7-1 North Delta Project Area Contributing Groundwater Basins and Sub-Basins



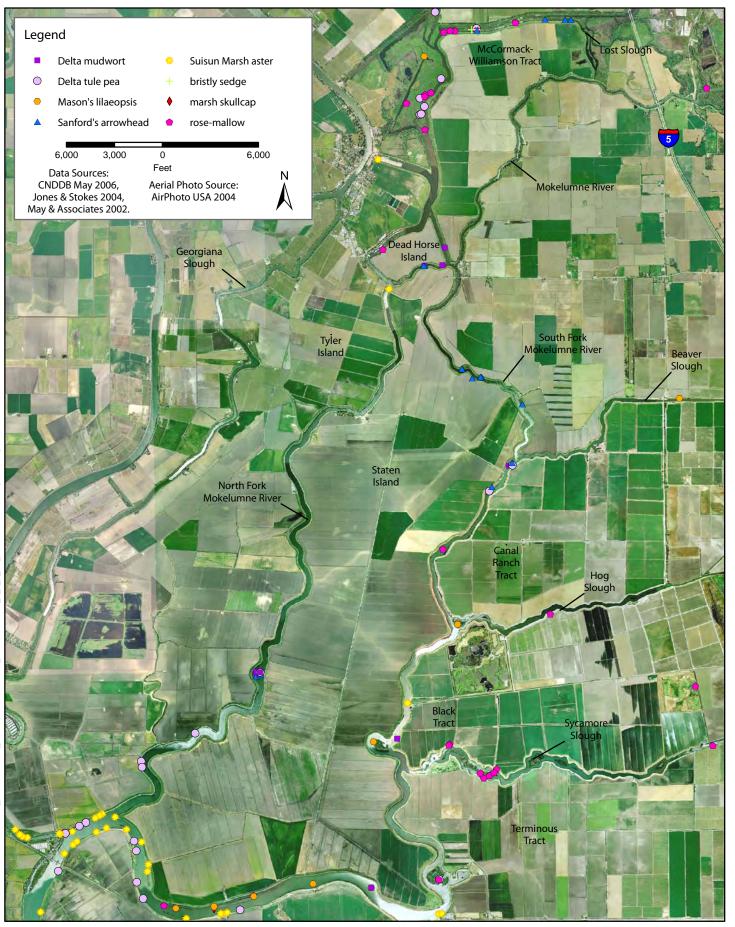
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Figure 3.7-2 Aerial Extent of Land Subsidence in the Central Valley Due to Declines in Groundwater Elevations



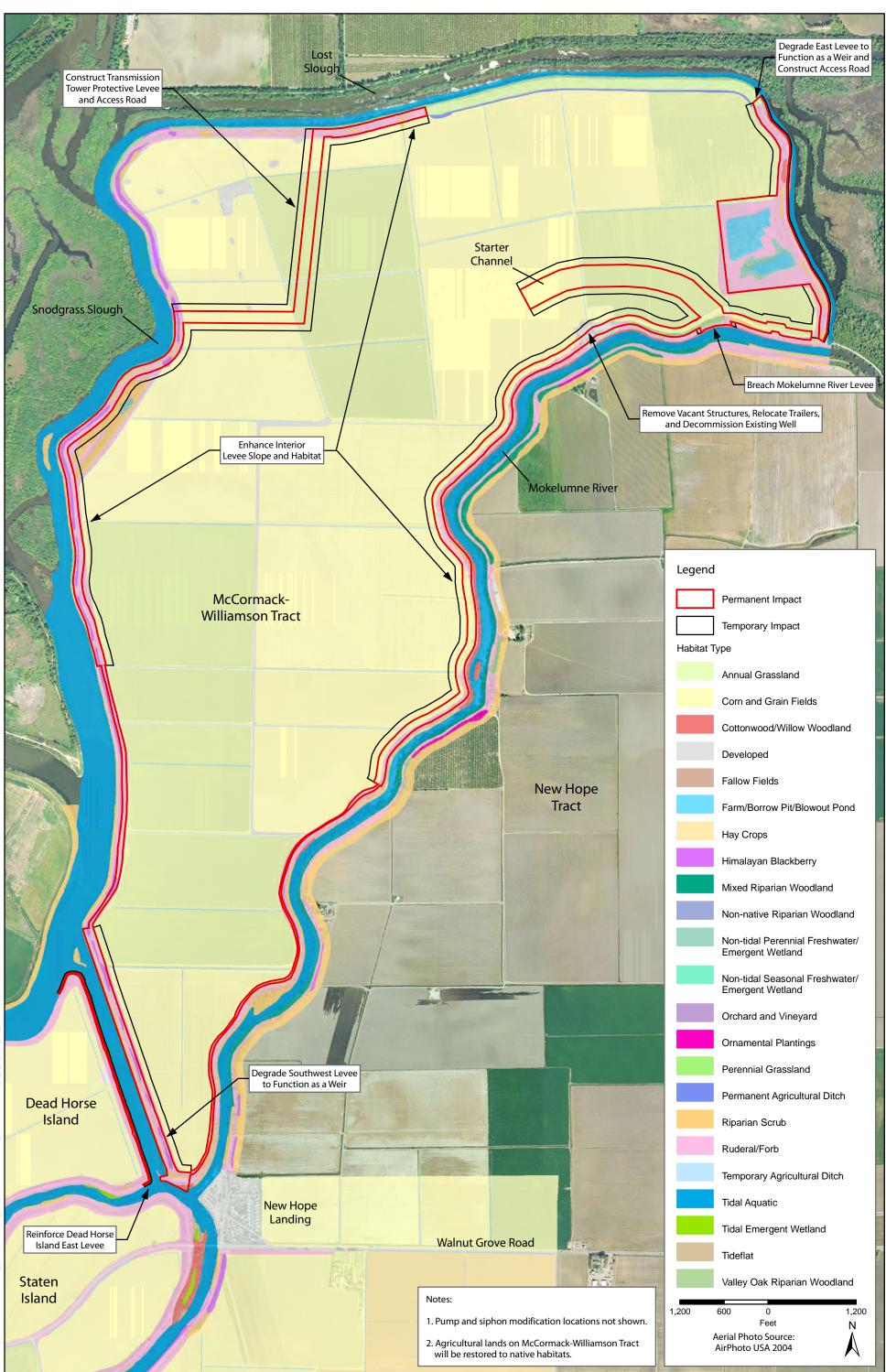


Figure 3.9-1 Sensitive Receptors and Pump Locations



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Figure 4.1-1 Special Status Plant Species in the Project Vicinity



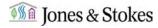
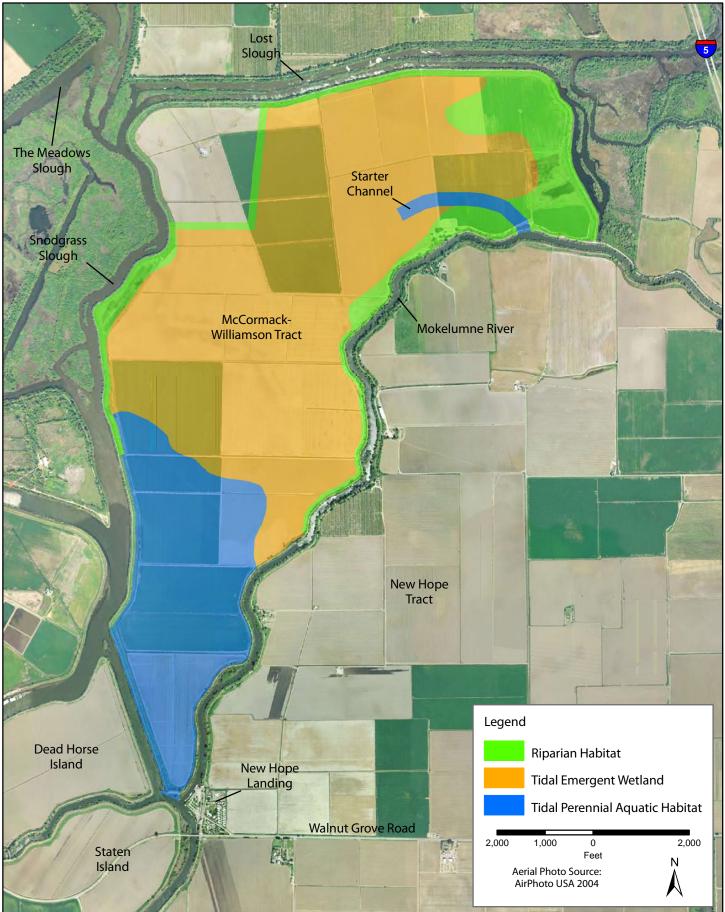


Figure 4.1-2

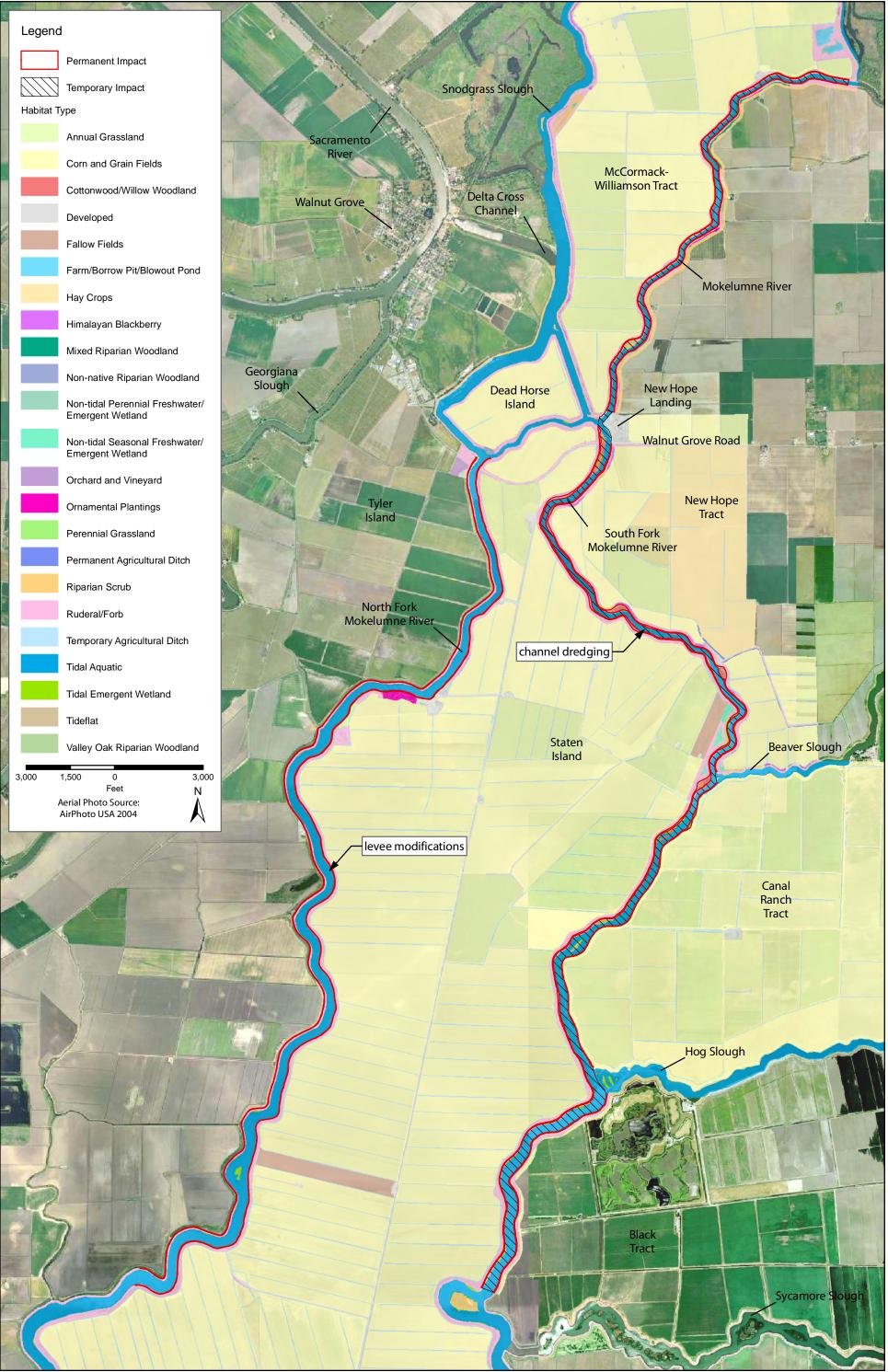
Land Cover Types and Impact Areas on McCormack-Williamson Tract Under Alternative 1-A — Fluvial Process Optimization



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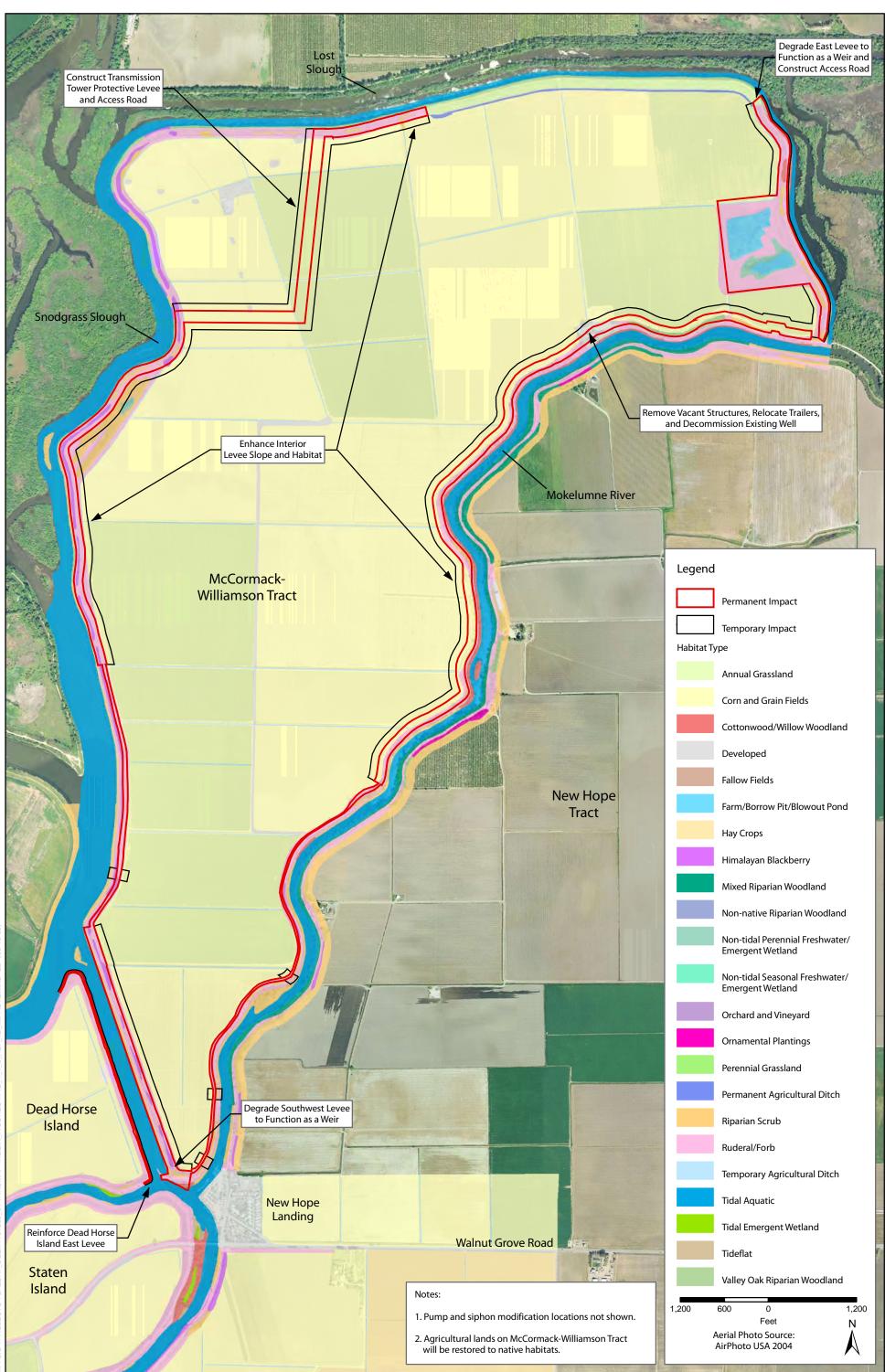
Jones & Stokes

Figure 4.1-3 Anticipated Native Land Cover Types from Alternative 1-A — Fluvial Process Optimization



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Figure 4.1-4 Land Cover Types and Impact Areas Under Alternative 1 — Levee Modifications and Dredging



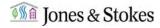
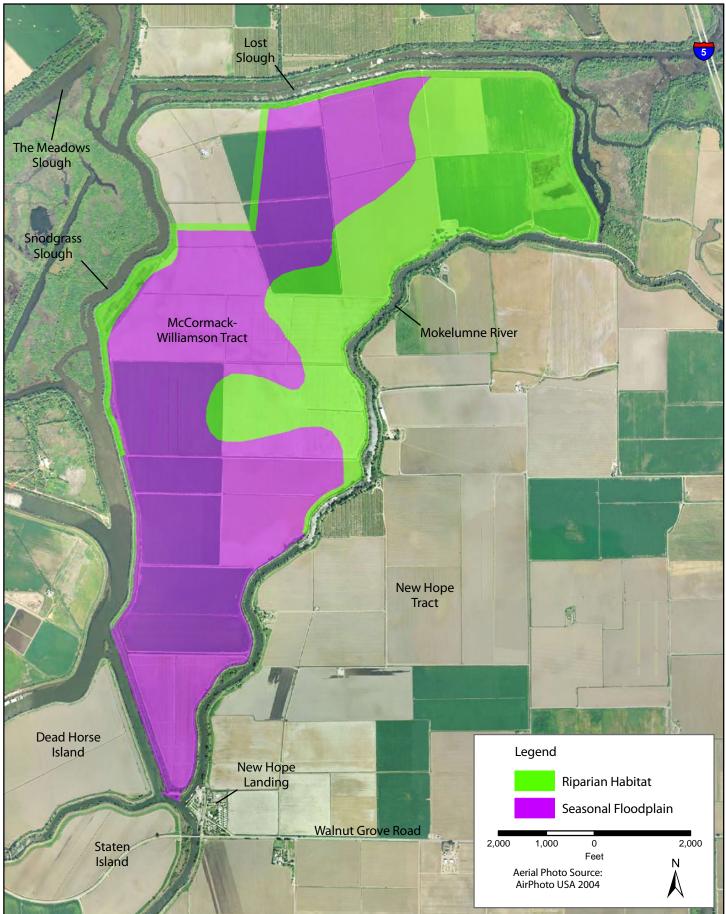


Figure 4.1-5

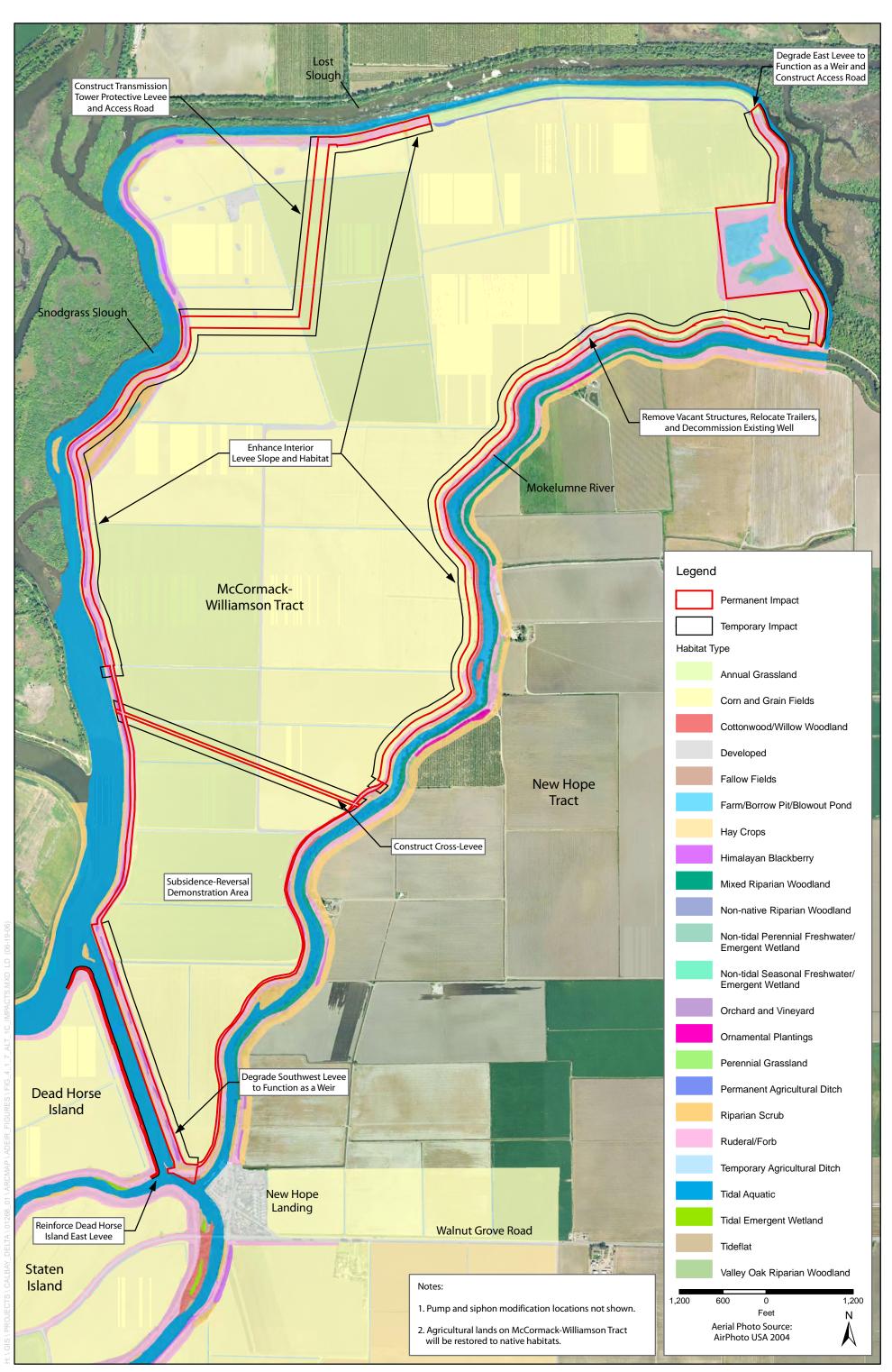
Land Cover Types and Impact Areas on McCormack-Williamson Tract Under Alternative 1-B — Seasonal Floodplain Optimization



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Figure 4.1-6 Anticipated Native Land Cover Types from Alternative 1-B — Seasonal Floodplain Optimization Plan



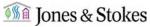
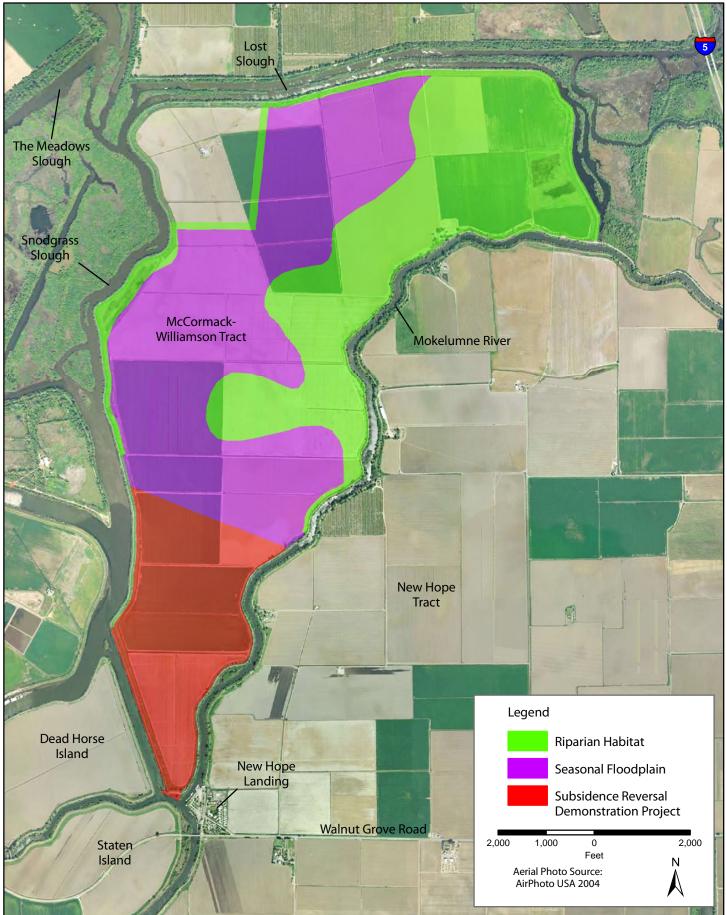


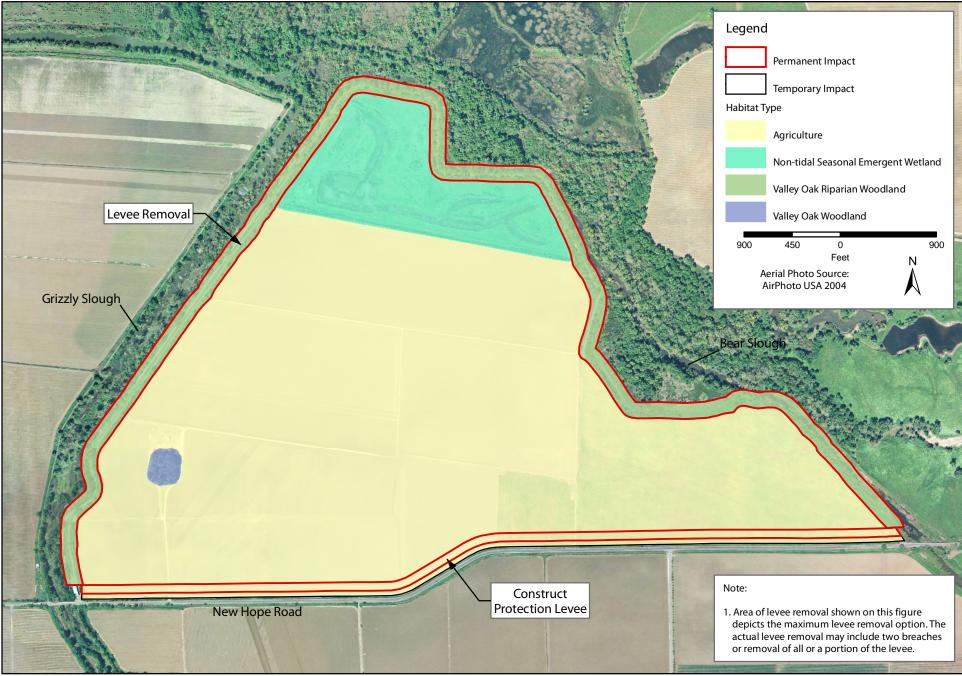
Figure 4.1-7

Land Cover Types and Impact Areas on McCormack-Williamson Tract Under Alternative 1-C — Seasonal Floodplain Enhancement and Subsidence Reversal



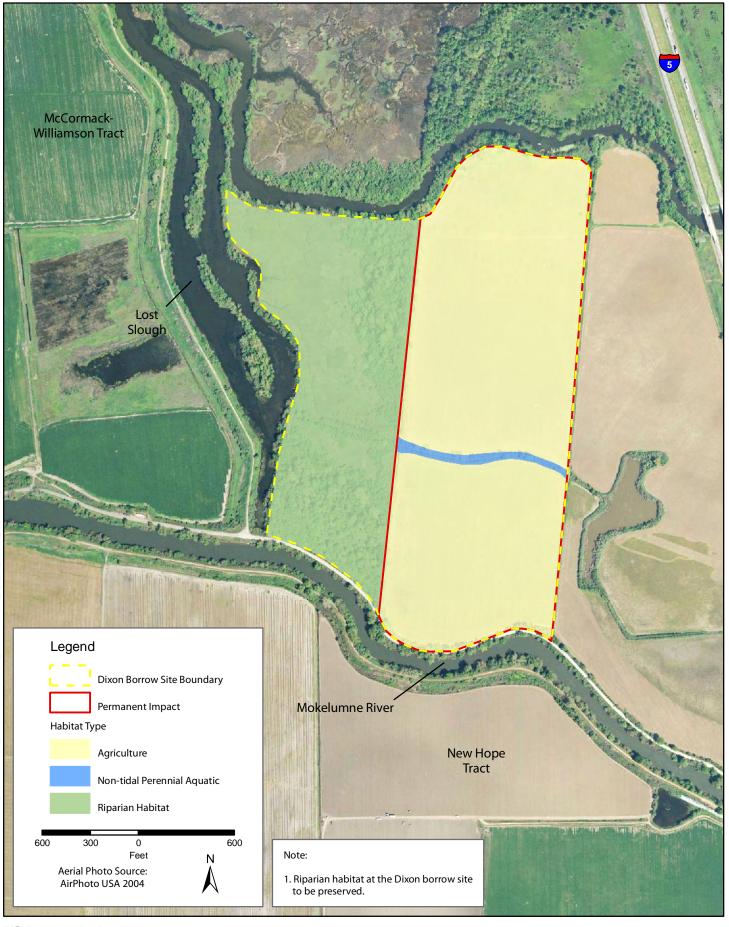
Jones & Stokes

Figure 4.1-8 Anticipated Native Land Cover Types from Alternative 1-C — Seasonal Floodplain and Subsidence Reversal Plan



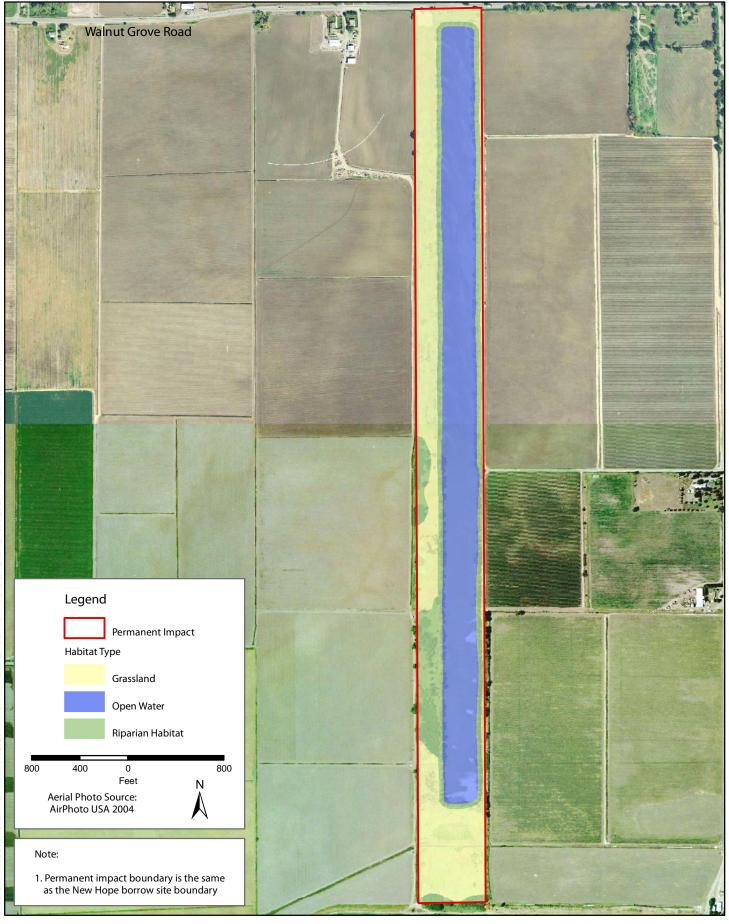
Iones & Stokes

Figure 4.1-9 Land Cover Types and Impact Areas on the Grizzly Slough Property



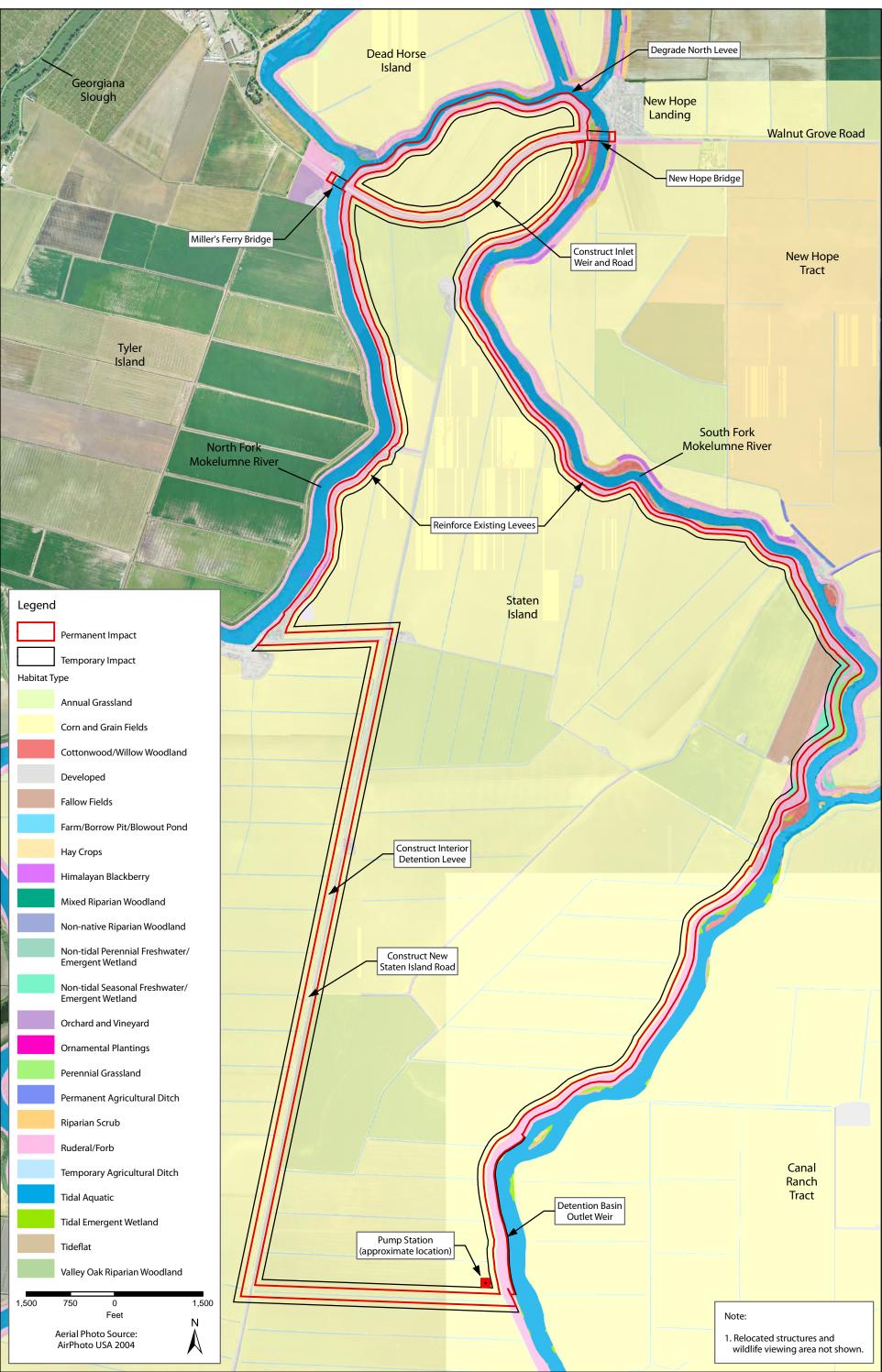
Jones & Stokes

Figure 4.1-10 Land Cover Types and Impact Areas at the Dixon Borrow Site



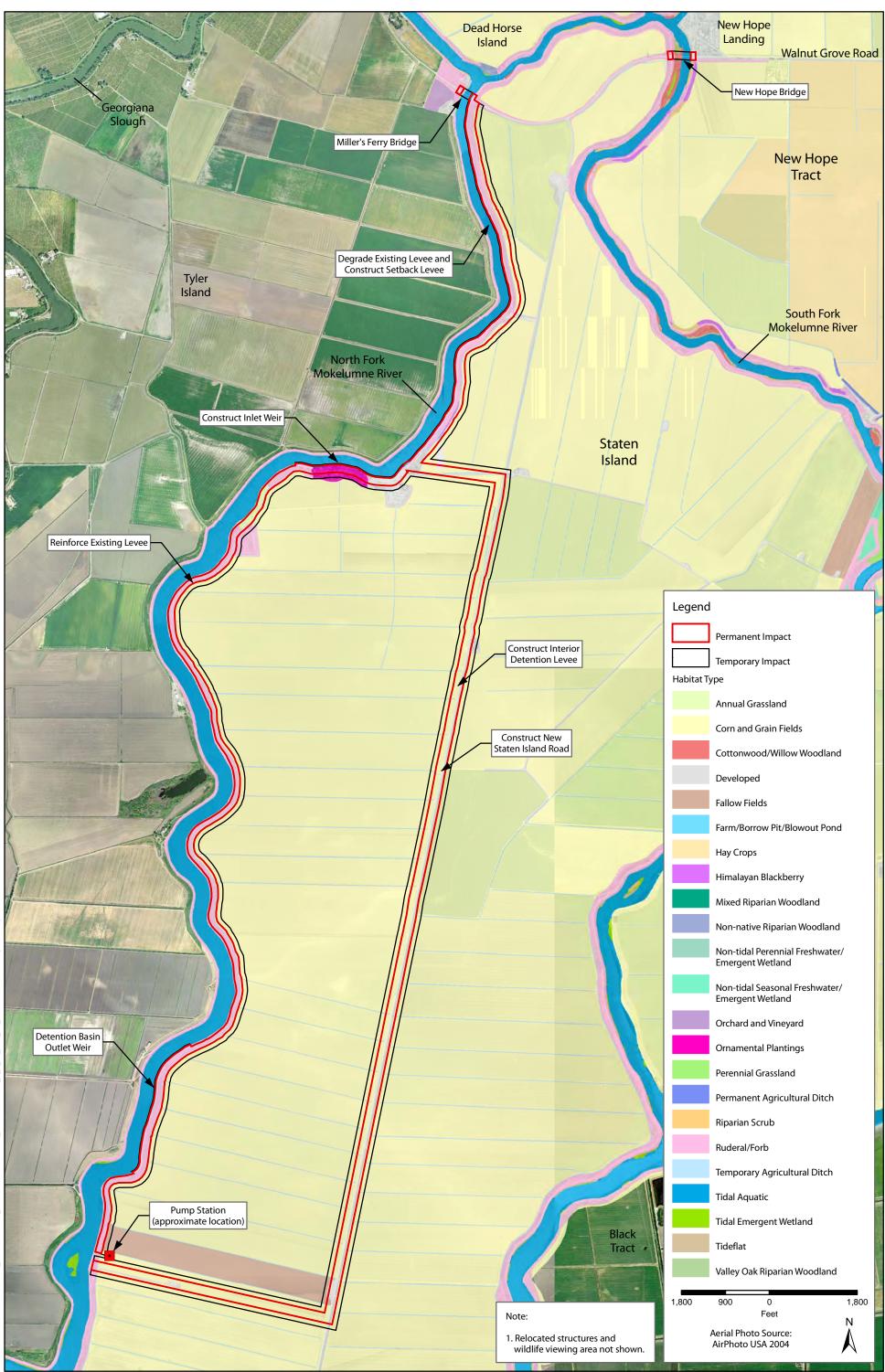
Jones & Stokes

Figure 4.1-11 Land Cover Types and Impact Areas at the New Hope Borrow Site



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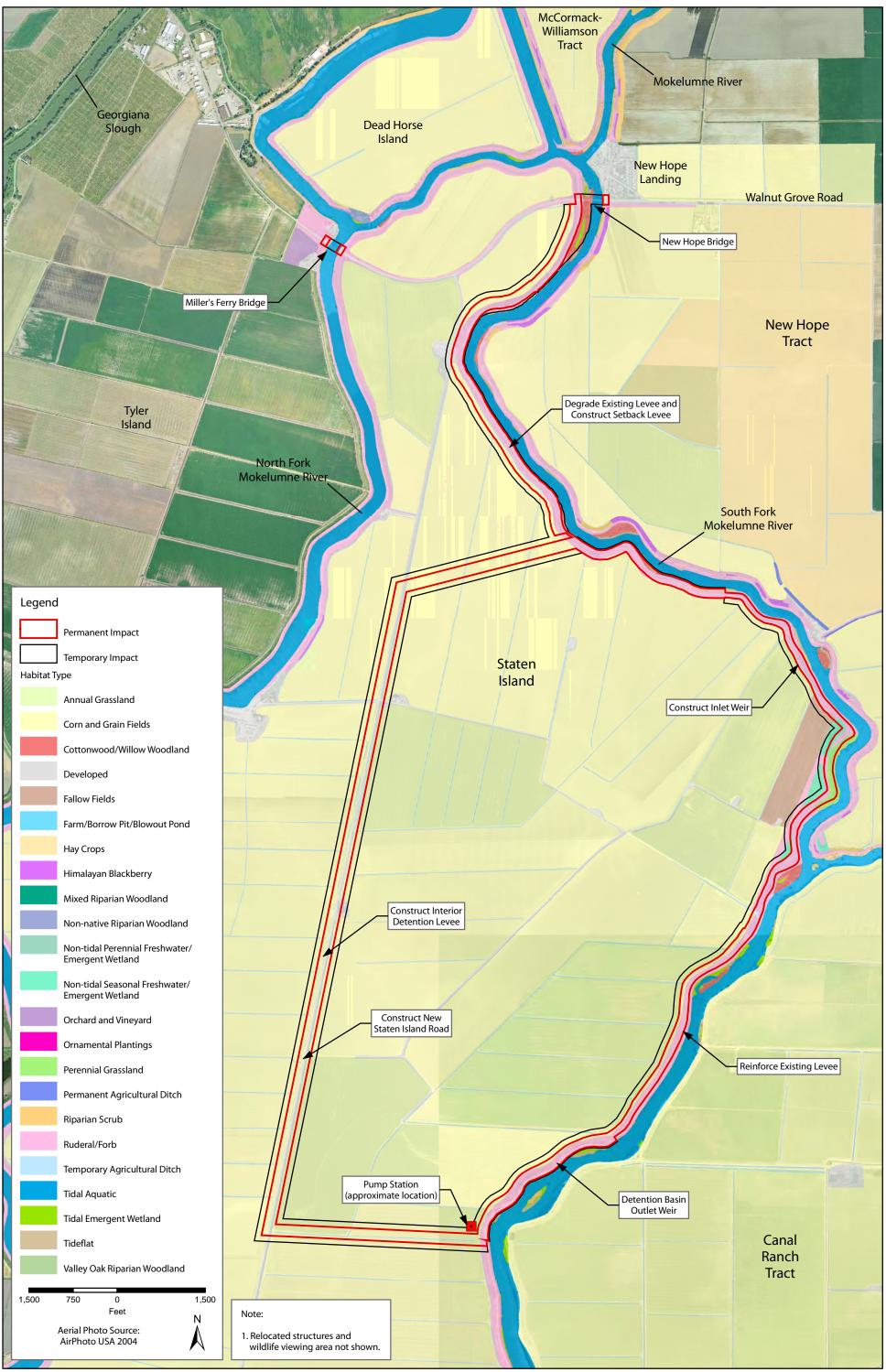
Figure 4.1-12 Land Cover Types and Impact Areas Under Alternative 2-A — North Staten Detention



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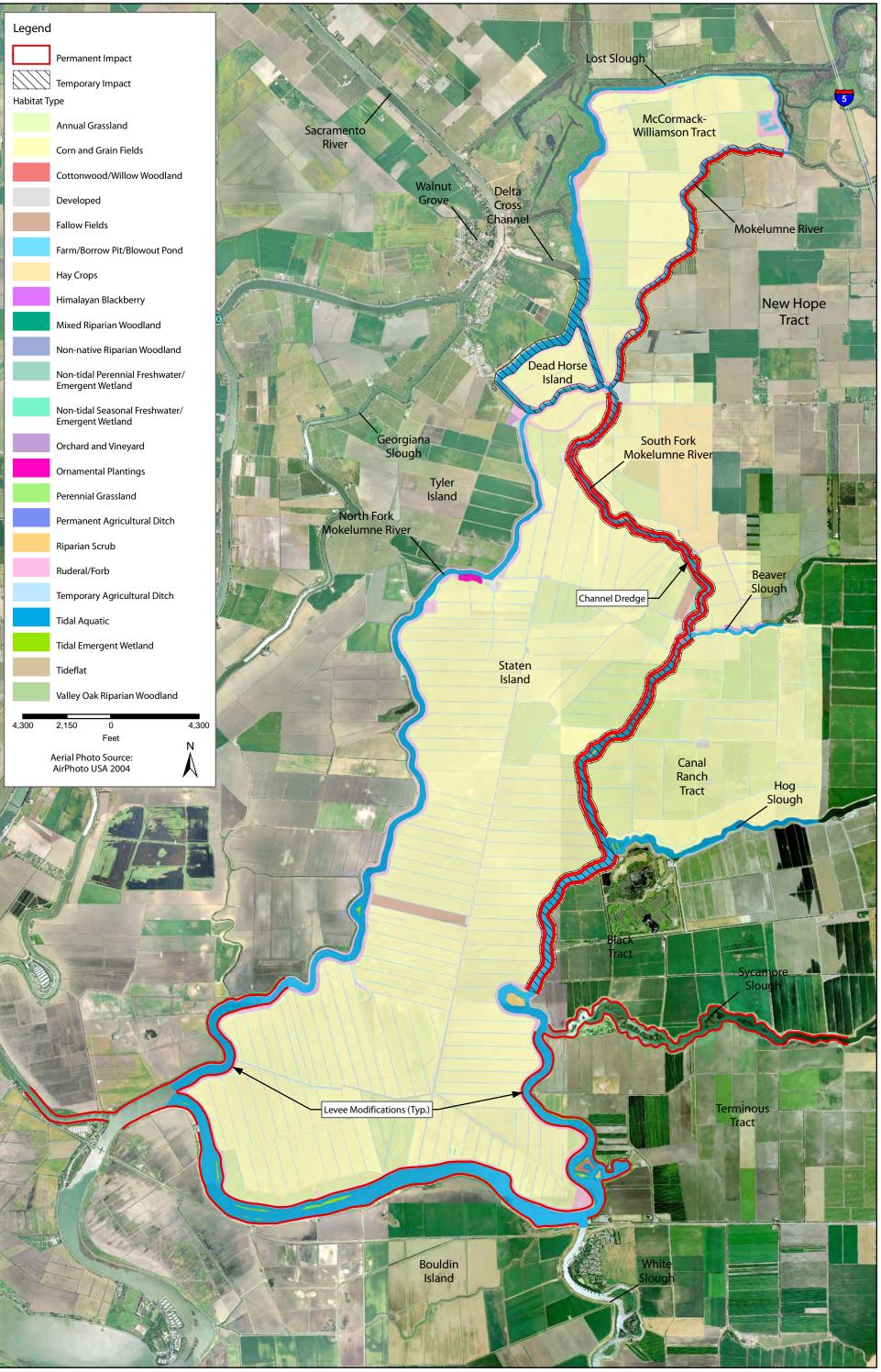
Figure 4.1-13

Land Cover Types and Impact Areas Under Alternative 2-B — West Staten Detention



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Figure 4.1-14 Land Cover Types and Impact Areas Under Alternative 2-C — East Staten Detention



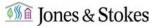
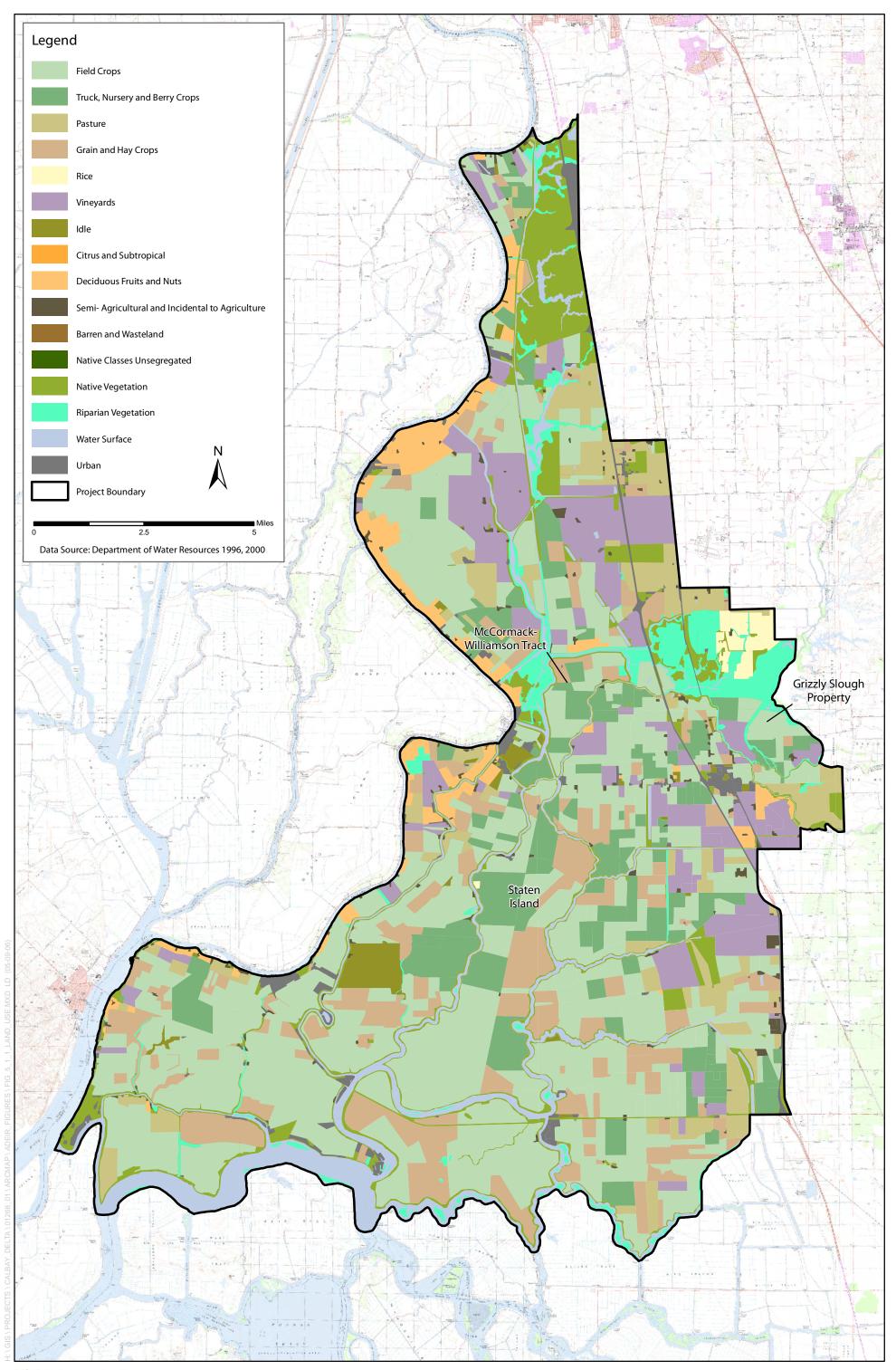


Figure 4.1-15 Land Cover Types and Impact Areas Under Alternative 2-D — Dredging and Levee Modifications



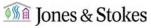


Figure 5.1-1 Crop Types and Land Use in the North Delta Project Area



Figure 5.5-1. View of Wimpy's Marina, looking east from the Mokelumne River. Note boat launch ramp at left.



Figure 5.5-2. View of New Hope Landing, looking north from the Mokelumne River. Note low land surface elevation of recreational vehicle area at right.

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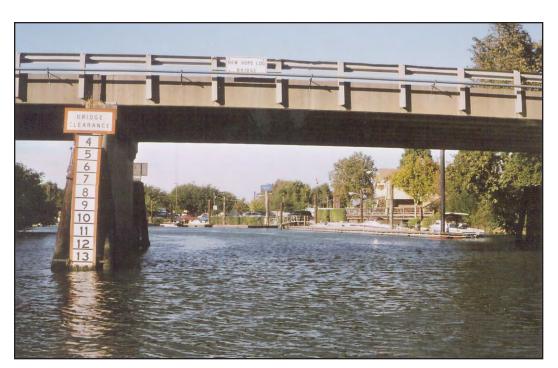


Figure 5.5-3. View of New Hope Bridge from the South Fork of the Mokelumne River, looking north. Note Wimpy's/New Hope Marina complex visible beyond bridge. This bridge would be subject to retrofit or replacement under Alternatives 2-A through 2-C.



Figure 5.5-4. View of Millers Ferry Bridge, looking southeast at the intersection of Walnut Grove–Thornton Road and Old Walnut Grove–Thornton Road. This bridge would be subject to retrofit or replacement under Alternatives 2-A through 2-C.



Figure 5.5-5. View of typical anglers fishing for salmon on the Mokelumne River east of McCormack-Williamson Tract, looking north. The tree line across the middle of the photogtaph is the east levee of McCormack-Williamson Tract.



Figure 5.5-6. View of typical cruising boat in the South Fork Mokelumne River.



Figure 5.5-7. Typical view of interior of McCormack-Williamson Tract, looking west from east levee. Note transmission tower near center of photo in background (faintly visible, located near the Delta Meadows property and community of Locke. Ditch and utility poles in the foreground are part of infrastructure to support agricultural operations and would be modified to support habitat as part of Alternatives 1-A through 1-C.



Figure 5.5-8. View of McCormack-Williamson Tract, looking northwest from east levee. Note KCRA-3 transmission tower in middle ground (right of center). More distant transmission tower at center (faintly visible) is near Twin Cities Road. Note road and utility lines in foreground. The KCRA-3 transmission tower would be protected by a new levee and the road and utility lines would be modified under Alternatives 1-A through 1-C.





Figure 5-5.9. View of McCormack-Williamson Tract east levee, looking north. This levee would be degraded and armored as a weir under Alternatives 1-A through 1-C.



Figure 5-5.10. View of McCormack-Williamson Tract southwest levee, looking northwest. This levee would be removed or degraded and armored as a weir under Alternatives 1-A through 1-C.



Figure 5.5-11. View of McCormack-Williamson Tract, looking south from east levee (land side). Note drainage pump station at southern end of the tract in foreground, pumping return water to the Mokelumne River. Also note mature vegetation on the land side of the levee. The pump station and vegetation are subject to modification under Alternatives 1-A through 1-C.



Figure 5.5-12. View of McCormack-Williamson Tract, looking south from east levee (waterside). Note irrigation siphon in foreground, pumping irrigation water from the Mokelumne River. Also note mature vegetation on the waterside of the levee. The siphon and vegetation are subject to modification under Alternatives 1-A through 1-C.



Figure 5.5-13. View of riparian vegetation in the Delta Meadows area, typical along Lost Slough.



Figure 5.5-14. View of Dead Horse Island (flooded area between the levees running through the middle of the photo), looking west from the southwest levee of McCormack-Williamson Tract. Note east levee in foreground, which would be armored under Alternatives 1-A through 1-C. Controlled winter flooding (such as seen here) serves to decompose crop stubble, balance hydrostatic forces on the levee, and provide habitat.



Figure 5.5-15. Typical view of interior of Staten Island, looking northeast from west levee. Note farm headquarters and residences along horizon, which would be relocated under Alternative 2-B.



Figure 5.5-16. View of Staten Island Road, looking northeast toward intersection with Walnut Grove-Thornton Road (at stop sign visible at center of photo, being approached by white truck). The grain dryer facility is partially visible at left. KCRA-3 transmission tower is faintly visible in background at right center of photo. This area is subject to modification under Alternatives 2-A through 2-C.



Figure 5.5-17. View of SR 12 bridge at community of Terminous, looking southeast from south levee of Staten Island. Note South Fork Mokelumne River in foreground. This levee and the corresponding levee on the opposite bank would be subject to modification under Alternative 2-D.



Figure 5.5-18. View of greater sand hill cranes (foreground) taking flight on Staten Island under winter conditions when the fields are flooded for habitat.

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Figure 5.5-19. View of New Hope Road, looking east. Grizzly Slough site is to the left, with trees along horizon forming the northeastern boundary. Note vegetation in foreground roadside drainage ditch.



Figure 5.5-20. View of Grizzly Slough site, looking north from New Hope Road. Note trees along horizon forming northwestern and northeastern boundary. Trees at center are included within the site. Member of the consultant team are in the foreground, from left to right: Marina Pelosi (noise analyst), Shannon Hatcher (air quality analyst), Harry Oakes (wildlife biologist), Jeff Peters (geomorphologist), Joy Nishida (botanist), and Martin Koenig (fish biologist).