



The intent of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan is to help restore endangered and sensitive species and their habitats in the Statutory Delta in a way that also will provide for the protection and restoration of water supplies and energy plant operations

The Bay Delta Conservation Plan will:

- Provide the basis for permits under State and Federal endangered species laws for the activities covered by the plan based on the best available science
- Provide a comprehensive habitat conservation and restoration program for the Delta
- Identify sources of funding and new methods of decision-making for ecosystem improvements
- Provide for an adaptive management and monitoring program, enabling the plan to adapt as conditions change and new information emerges
- Streamline permitting for projects covered by the plan

The Bay Delta Conservation Plan will not:

- Solve all environmental challenges in the Delta
- Address all the stressors that may affect covered species (such as ocean conditions)
- Eliminate other permitting requirements
- Affect authority of existing land use jurisdictions

Long standing conflict over how best to use and conserve Delta resources

- Record decline of protected and petitioned fish species
- The Delta has experienced a significant loss of aquatic habitat
- Water operations, toxics, and invasive species negatively impact habitats
- Delta infrastructure is at risk due to subsidence, sea level rise, levee stability, and potential seismic events.
- Federal court order to modify water diversions to protect threatened and endangered fish species
- Water supply unreliability
- Impacts to recreational interests (e.g. sport fishing)
- Potential impacts to local economy resulting from land use changes
- Challenges in the Delta signify a future of change; local interests will need to play an active role in evaluating the effects on Delta recreation, agriculture, water supply and quality, land use, levee stability, and the economy.

Water Conveyance Facilities

The Bay Delta Conservation Plan approach to both improve habitat and ensure water supply reliability is to identify a better way to move water through and/or around the Delta to restore a more natural estuarine environment and reduce species entrainment. This may include:

- New point(s) of water diversion (locations where water is removed from the Delta) and conveyance
- Changes to the existing facilities used by the State Water Project and Central Valley Project
- Related design, operational, and institutional arrangements

Other Stressors

Bay Delta Conservation Plan actions will be designed and evaluated to help address the following stressors on covered species:

- Exposure to contaminants
- Competition and predation from non-native species
- Entrainment at water intake pumps
- Harvest
- Reduced genetic diversity and integrity
- Effects of climate change

Habitat Restoration and Enhancement

The types of habitat restoration and enhancement actions which will initially be evaluated for inclusion in the Bay Delta Conservation Plan conservation strategy include:

- Floodplain restoration
- Intertidal marsh restoration
- Channel margin habitat restoration
- Open-water habitat restoration
- Non-native species control
- Improved water flow management (e.g. changes in timing, volume, etc.)
- Reduction of species entrainment
- Channel modifications
- Subsidence reversal where appropriate

BDCP will encompass aquatic ecosystems, natural communities, and may include adjacent riparian and floodplain natural communities within the Statutory Delta

The Statutory Delta

- Includes parts of Yolo, Solano, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, and Sacramento counties
- Conservation actions outside the Statutory Delta that benefit the Delta also may be included in BDCP

Unique Inland Delta

- Sacramento and San Joaquin river confluence
- Rivers, tributaries, islands, sloughs
- Important breeding and rearing habitat for several species

The Delta Is An Important Area For:

- Fish and wildlife habitat
 - More than 750 species of plants and animals
 - More than 40 threatened and endangered species
- Water delivery
 - Drinking water for two-thirds of all Californians
 - Irrigation for more than 500,000 acres of Delta farmland and 2.5 million acres of agriculture in other parts of the state
- State economy
- Agriculture
- Recreation (including boating and sport fishing)
- Transportation
- Cultural resources
- Energy reserves (gas)

Biological and environmental studies are necessary to support the future evaluation of alternatives in the Bay Delta Conservation Plan Environmental Impact Report/ Environmental Impact Statement



Surveys and Assessments

- **Cultural Resources**
- **Botanical**
- **Fisheries**
- **Recreation**
- **Hydrologic and wetlands**
 - Vernal Pools
- **Environmental Site Assessment for hazardous materials**
- **Wildlife**
 - Reptiles and Amphibians
 - Birds
 - Mammals

Types of surveys needed

- **Engineering/Geology**
 - Including geotechnical investigation
- **Mapping surveys**
- **Utilities inventory**
- **Diagrams**
- **Photographs**



Geotechnical Exploration and Field Surveys

- Geotechnical information on the physical properties of soil and/or rock underlying or adjacent to a study site is used for determining the feasibility of possible options for a project
- Field surveys are performed to provide base map locations of the drill holes for geotechnical exploration
- Field surveys are also performed to provide land controls for use in the development of topographic maps



Subsurface Exploration Methods

- **Borings**
 - Auger Drilling
 - Uses hollow stem augers
 - Auger carries cuttings to the surface and the hollow stems allow for testing and sample recovery
 - Rotary Drilling
 - Uses drilling fluid (water or water with bentonite) to carry drill cuttings to the surface
 - Testing and sampling performed through the drill rod
 - Cone penetration tests (CPT)
 - Cone at the end of a series of rods that measures tip resistance and sleeve friction.
 - Provides fast continuous profiling of the soil
- **Test pits**
 - Performed using a backhoe or excavator

Purpose of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

- Fulfill the requirements of the:
 - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
 - National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA)
- Describe proposed action
- Analyze environmental effects of the proposed action (including topics such as socioeconomic, biological and cultural impacts)
- For CEQA compliance: Describe the proposed project, identify its environmental impacts, and develop reasonable mitigation measures and alternatives to eliminate or reduce such impacts
- For NEPA compliance: Describe reasonable range of alternatives and mitigation that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts, or enhance the environment
- Support future regulatory actions or approvals
- Seek public comment on the Draft EIR/EIS

Temporary Entry Permits

Why we may need to access your property

- To collect data to fill in informational gaps and evaluate potential project impacts
- To help determine the most appropriate option for conveying water through the Delta

What is a Temporary Entry Permit?

It is a written agreement between the Department of Water Resources and the landowner to allow Department employees and contractors to access the property with all necessary equipment for the purpose of gathering information and conducting surveys needed to assess project impacts on the environment and local communities

- The Temporary Entry Permit provides protection to the landowner from liability that may be incurred due to access by the Department of Water Resources or their contractors



What information will be included in the permit request?

- Dates activities will occur (survey timeframe)
- Duration of activities
- Number of site visits
- Days and hours of site visits
- Personnel and equipment involved
- Contact person

Next steps in the process

- Send selected landowners a letter with the Temporary Entry Permit attached
- Schedule individual meetings with each selected landowner to answer any questions they may have

