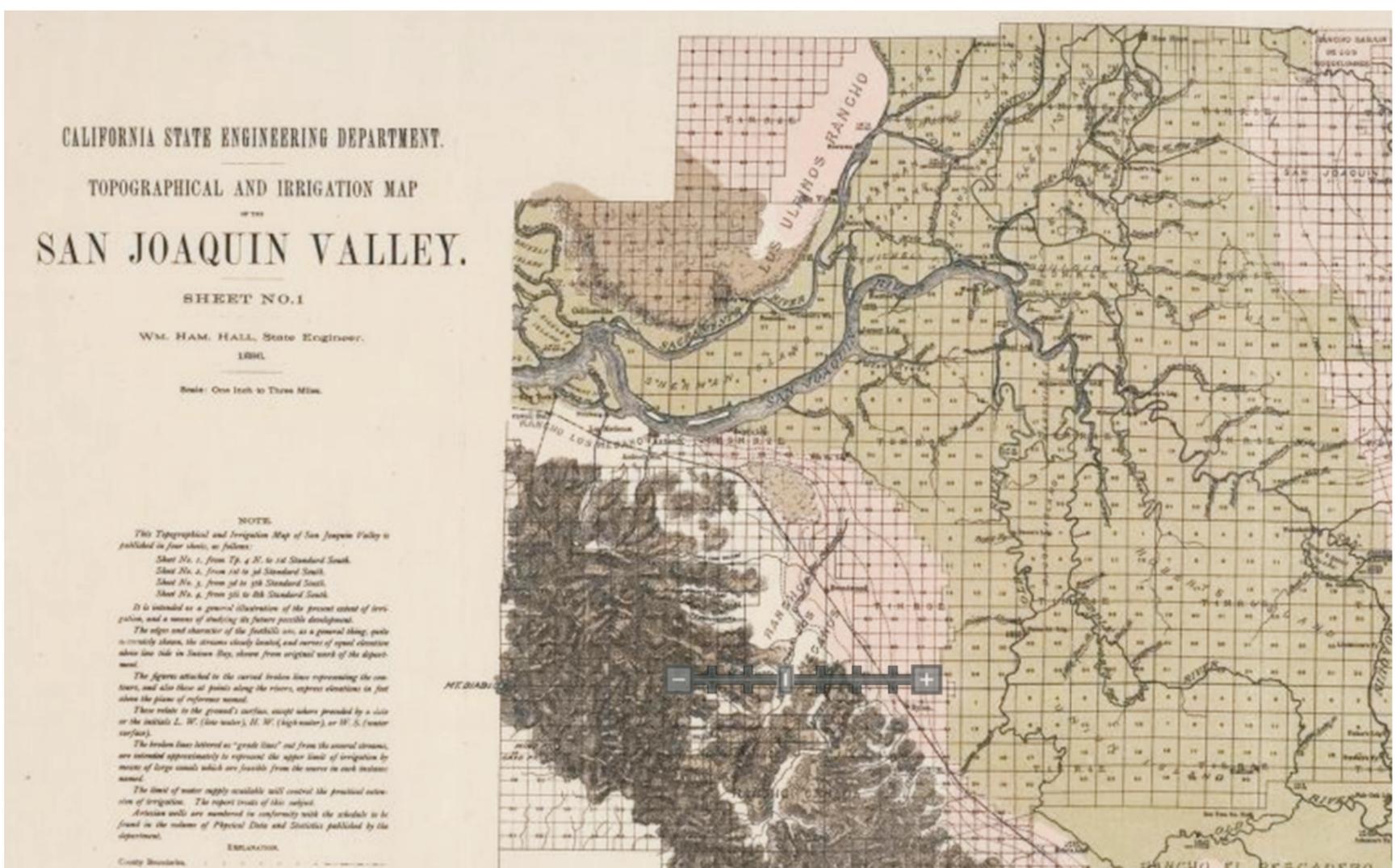
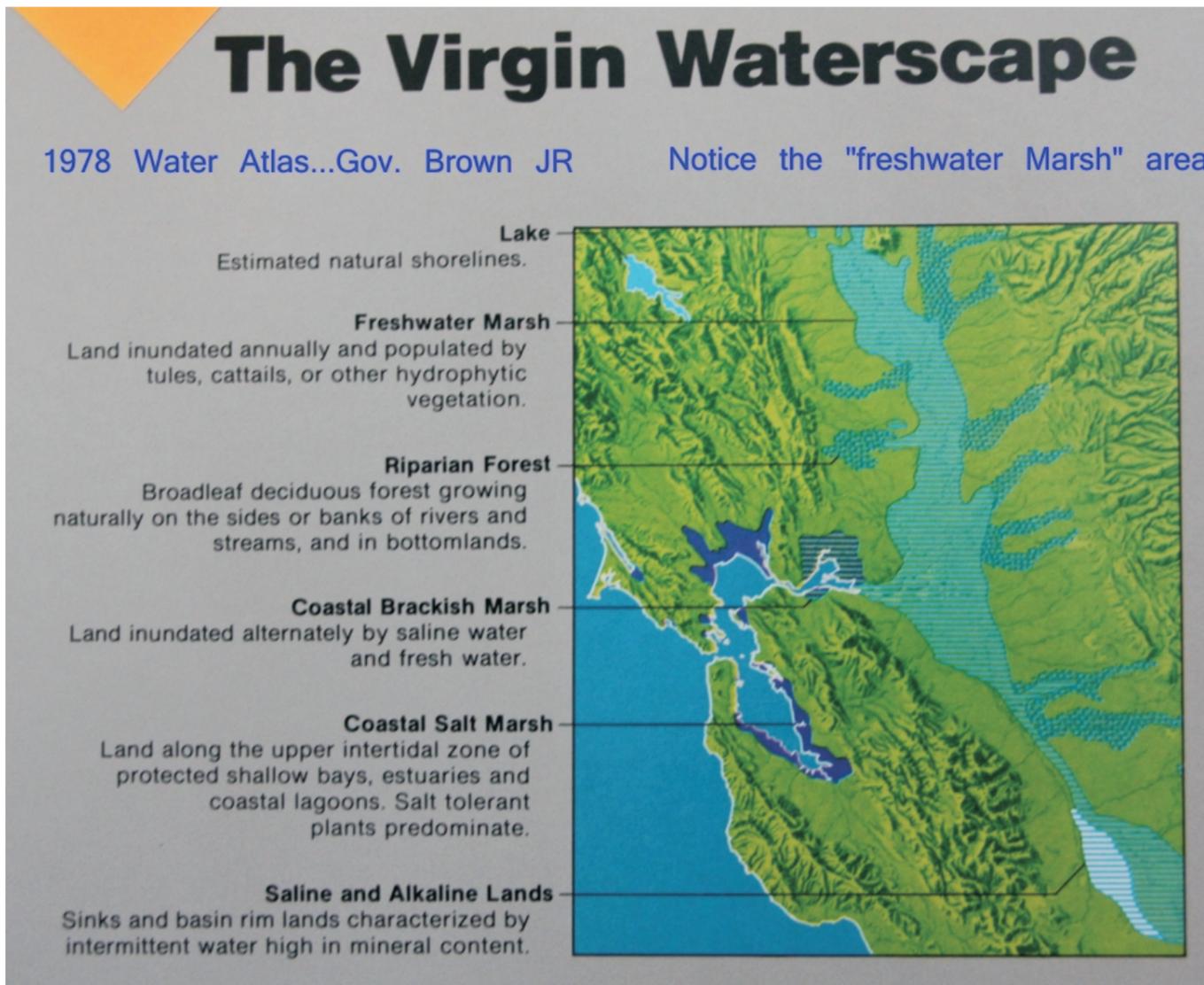
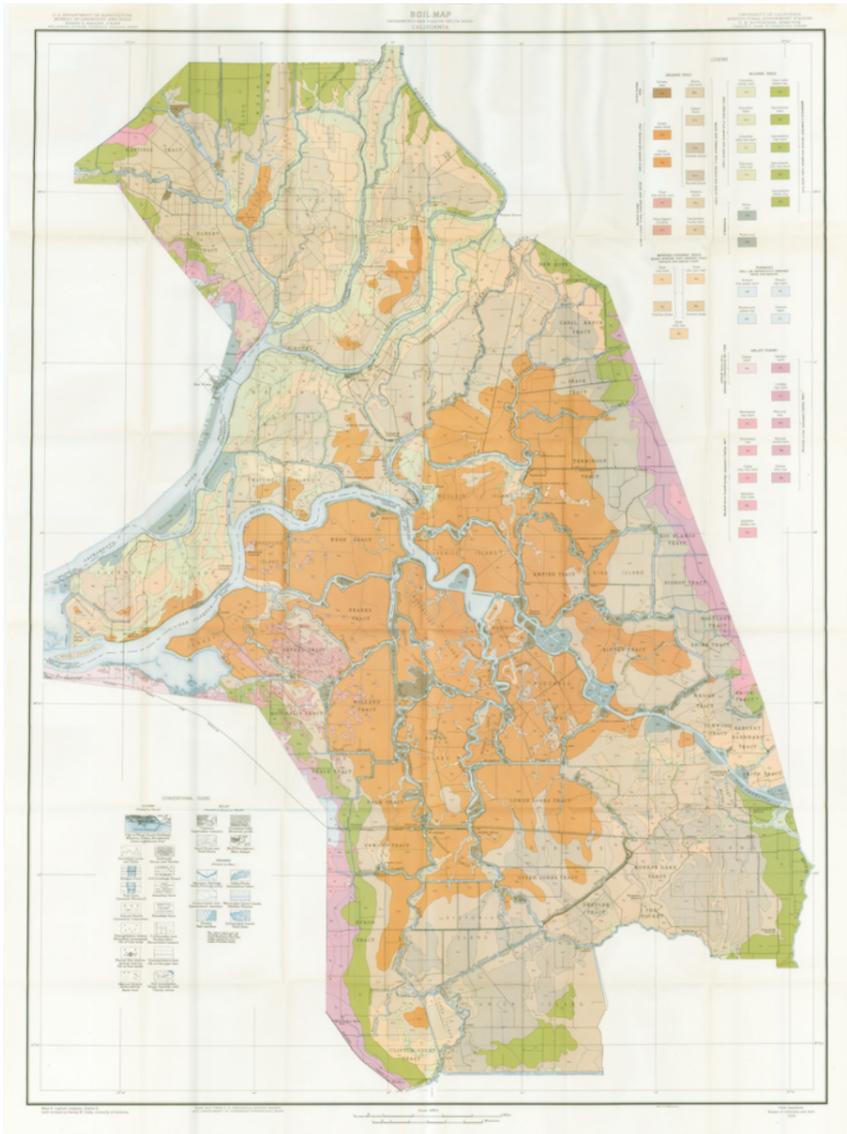


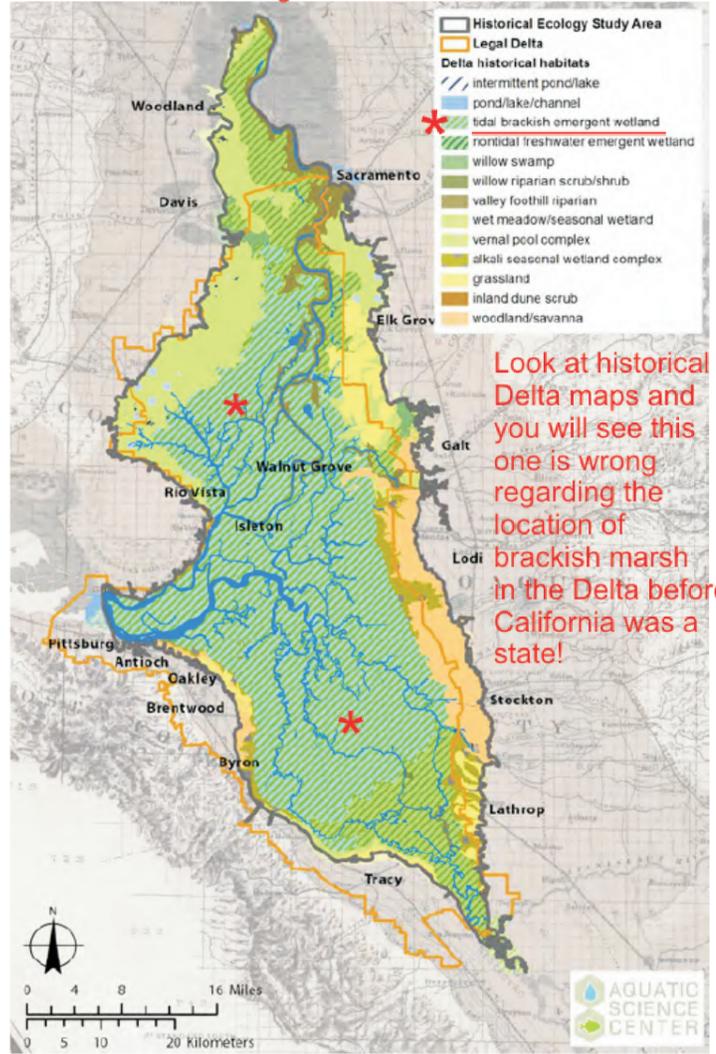
ATTACHMENT C A Review of Delta Plan Maps (incl 5th Staff Draft & BDCP Draft) compared to Historical Delta & California Maps.

The purpose of this series of maps is to assist the viewer in understanding the history of the Delta, and the physical water conveyance facilities at the time the decisions regarding the Delta were made, in comparison to the maps contained in the Delta Plan, 5th Staff Draft and current BDCP Draft, all incorporated by reference in the Draft Delta Plan Program Environmental Impact Report. The viewer should realize that the decisions made in the proposed plan were based on reports and computer modeling that included inaccurate historical and technical data, and that the decisions were made long before there was any opportunity for meaningful input by **the most affected** stakeholders-those humans who live, work or own properties and businesses within the legal Delta region. Screen prints of sections of Delta Plan maps or documents will be utilized when needed to emphasize a particular area of concern under discussion. **Many other maps and references can be found at <http://www.deltarevision.com> and go to the "Planning Maps" pages.**





"tidal brackish emergent wetland"? DFG 2011

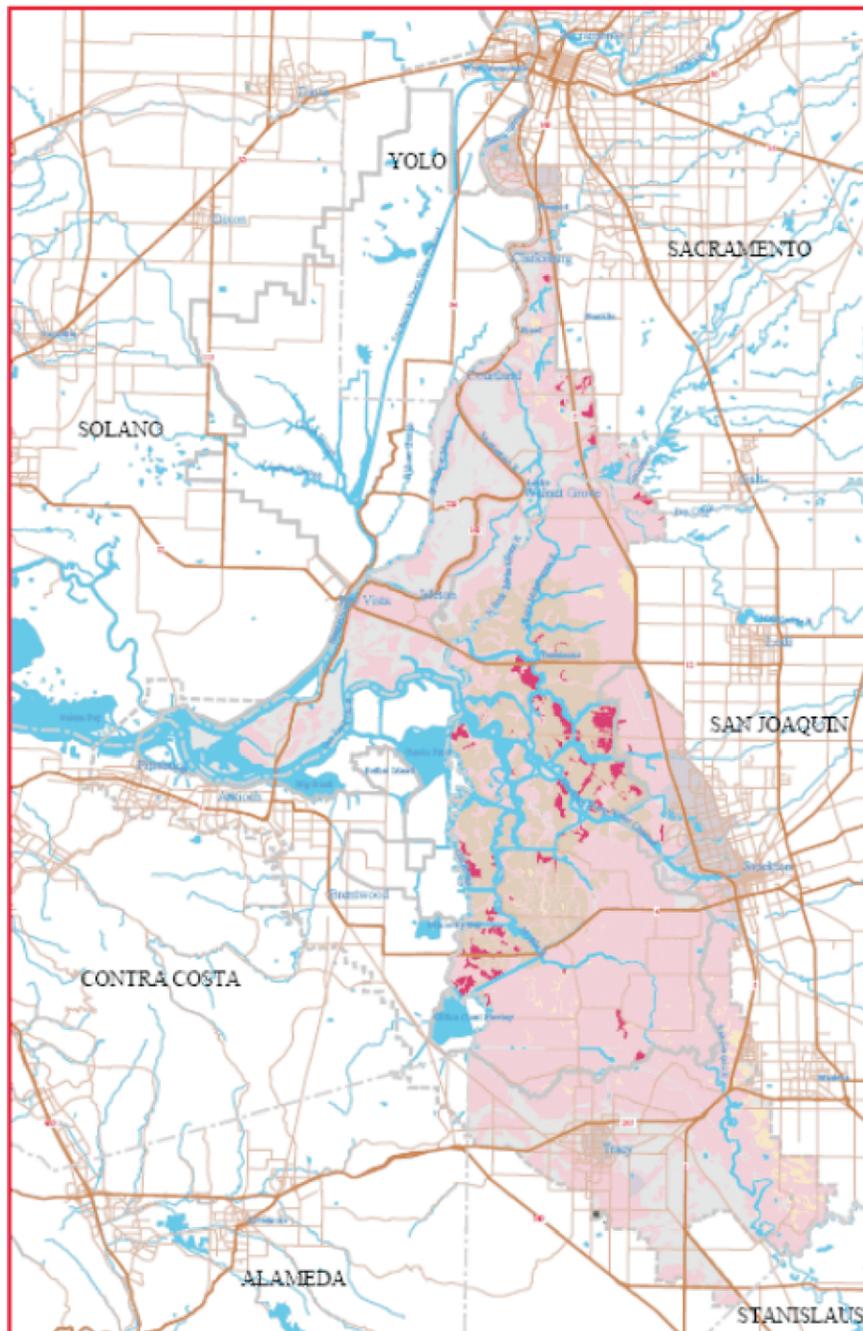
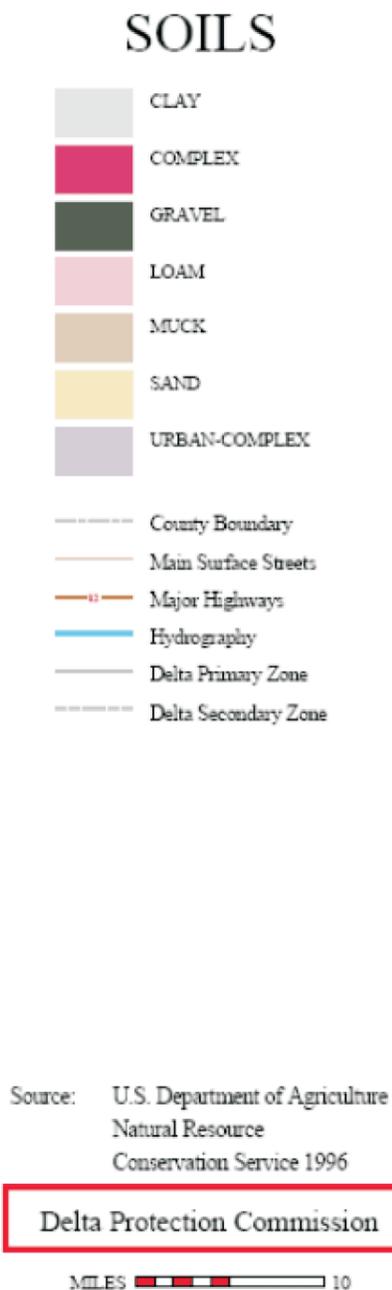


Look at historical Delta maps and you will see this one is wrong regarding the location of brackish marsh in the Delta before California was a state!

Figure 1. Draft map of the Delta landscape prior to significant Euro-American modification

Look at the Delta to see if its even possible the Delta was a "brackish marsh" as some DWR documents and Delta Plan descriptions would indicate!

Delta soil types



Scientists reviewing the Draft DRMS data do not notice the wrong data regarding Ryer Island, and do not seem to comment on the use of controlled flooded islands and adding Suisun Marsh islands that always flood...it inflates the risk numbers!



FIGURE 14 Expected future mean annual frequency of failure of individual islands as a result of floods

Source: DRMS Risk Report (URS/JBA 2008c), Fig. 1.3-13a

Failure Probability of Individual Islands

The expected annual frequency of flood-related failure for each island is shown in **FIGURE 14** as fitting into one of five bands (less than 1 percent, between 1 percent and 3 percent, etc.). The areas with higher failure rates tend to be in Suisun Marsh and to a lesser extent in the central and western

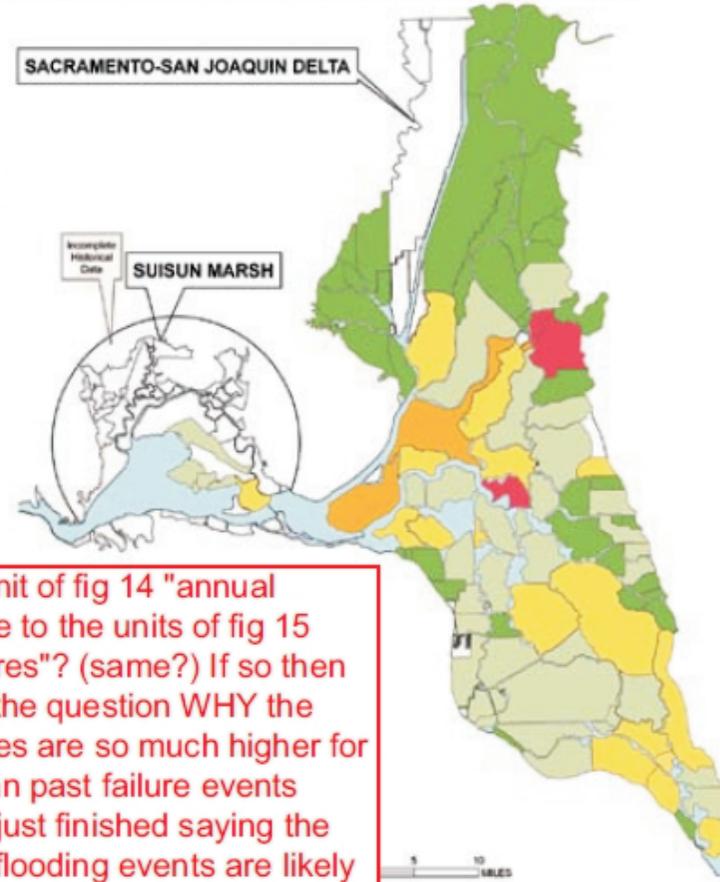


FIGURE 15 Number of failures in the last 100 years for individual islands as a result of floods

Source: DRMS Risk Report (URS/JBA 2008c), Fig. 1.3-13b

is estimated to take

generally similar for a given number of flooded islands.

As shown in **TABLE 5**, for example, it will take about 930 to 1,110 days (about 2½ to 3 years) and \$990 million to \$1.2 billion to repair damaged and breached levees and dewater 20 flooded islands.

How does the unit of fig 14 "annual frequency" relate to the units of fig 15 "number of failures"? (same?) If so then the figures beg the question WHY the future frequencies are so much higher for most islands than past failure events when you have just finished saying the total number of flooding events are likely to be less in the 2000s than the 1900s.