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AGENDA ITEM #10

November 7, 2003

To: Delta Protection Commission
From: Lori Clamurro, Delta Protection Commission Staff
Subject: Draft California Bay-Delta Authority (CBDA, formerly CALFED) Restoration Targets Update
(Carried over from September 2003 DPC Meeting)

CALFED Committee Review

The Commission's CALFED Committee reviewed an earlier draft of this staff report at its September 3, 2003 meeting. The Committee decided this report could be a useful tool for evaluating the current status of projects funded by CBDA's Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP) and for analysis of future proposed projects in light of CBDA's stated, and realized, habitat restoration goals. The Committee directed staff to bring it before the full Commission for consideration.

Staff Recommendation

The Commission should review this staff report, and if it is in agreement with the CALFED Committee's direction, the report will be updated regularly for Commission information and used to analyze new grant applications. *Note: this document is currently under review by CBDA staff and others.*

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Background

Restoration projects aimed at improving the quality of the Delta environment to meet the objectives of the California Bay-Delta Authority (CBDA, formerly CALFED) have been funded since 1996. Initially, these projects were funded by water users such as California Urban Water Agencies (CUWA), the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA), and now are funded by voter-approved Propositions (State) and federal appropriations. Since the certification of CBDA's Record of Decision (ROD) in 2000, habitat restoration projects have continued to be implemented by State and federal agencies, funded by State and federal appropriations and new voter-approved Propositions (State).

This staff report attempts to provide an account of how the CBDA expenditures in the Delta since 1995 have achieved CBDA's identified targets for restored and improved habitat areas in the Delta. This report does not include the numerous studies and planning activities that have been funded; it only covers those projects that are expected to result in restored habitat areas.

CBDA's Ecosystem Restoration Program Plan (ERPP) (July 2000) contains habitat restoration targets for the Delta Ecological Management Zone (the Legal Delta) over the thirty-year implementation of the CBDA Program. In addition, CBDA's ROD (August 2000) includes a list of "Milestones" for each of its program components that are to be achieved within the first seven years of program implementation; the program is now in its fourth year.

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Delta Ecozone Habitat Targets

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>ERPP Target</u> <i>(30-year program)</i>	<u>ROD ERP “Milestones”</u> <i>(first seven years)</i>
Tidal Perennial Aquatic	7,000 acres	2,000 acres
Shoal	500 acres	125 acres
Nontidal Perennial Aquatic (deep open water)	500 acres	N/A
Nontidal Perennial Aquatic (shallow open water)	2,100 acres	N/A
Delta Sloughs (short-term)	65 miles	60+ miles
Delta Sloughs (long-term)	Additional 95 miles	N/A
Midchannel Islands	200 – 800 acres	125 acres
Fresh Emergent Wetland (tidal)	30,000 – 45,000 acres	10,000 acres
Fresh Emergent Wetland (nontidal)	20,000 acres	4,250 acres
Seasonal Wetland	Improve: 4,000 acres Restore: 30,000 acres	1,000 – 1,500 acres
Riparian/Riverine Aquatic	43-55 miles plus 500 acres	10.75 – 13.75 miles plus 125 acres
Inland Dune Scrub	50 – 100 acres	50 acres
Perennial Grassland	4,000 – 6,000 acres	N/A
Wildlife-Friendly Agricultural Land	40,000 – 75,000 acres	6,000 – 11,250 acres

Sources: CALFED Final EIS/EIR Technical Appendix, Ecosystem Restoration Program Plan Vol. 2: Ecological Management Zone Visions, July 2000.

CALFED Record of Decision, Appendix J to Attachment 5, August 2000

Under CBDA’S Ecosystem Restoration Program Plan (ERPP), the Delta Ecozone is divided into four Ecological Management Units (EMUs):

- North Delta EMU
- East Delta EMU
- Central/West Delta EMU
- South Delta EMU

For each EMU, the ERPP identifies specific habitat restoration targets for each habitat type. Those targets are included with the discussion associated with each of the EMUs on the following pages.

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NORTH DELTA ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT UNIT (EMU)

According to the Ecosystem Restoration Program Plan (ERPP, July 2000) and the Record of Decision (ROD, August 2000), the North Delta EMU has the following habitat targets:

North Delta EMU Habitat Targets

Habitat Type	ERPP 30-year Goal	ERP 7-year Milestones	Acreage Achieved to Date
Tidal Perennial Aquatic	1,500	500	~3,150 (<i>Liberty</i>)
Shoal	0	0	0
Nontidal Perennial Aquatic (deep open water)	0	0	0
Nontidal Perennial Aquatic (shallow open water)	1,000	N/A	0
Delta Sloughs (short-term)	10 – 30 miles	> 15 miles	0
Delta Sloughs (Yolo Bypass)	50 – 100 miles	N/A	0
Midchannel Islands	50 – 200	125 total*	0
Fresh Emergent Wetland (tidal)	30,000 – 45,000 total*	500	~1,600 (<i>Liberty</i>)
Fresh Emergent Wetland (nontidal)	2,000	500	0
Seasonal Wetland	Improve: 1,000 Restore: 2,000	N/A	0 0
Riparian/Riverine Aquatic	20 – 35 miles plus 500 acres	5 – 8.75 miles plus 125 acres	~ 1 mile (<i>Jepson Prairie</i>)
Inland Dune Scrub	0	0	0
Perennial Grassland	1,000	N/A	~500 (<i>Jepson Prairie</i>)
Wildlife-Friendly Agricultural Land	40,000 – 75,000 total*	6,000 – 11,250 total*	0

* Goals in italics are Deltawide totals, incorporating all four of the Delta EMUs.

Liberty Island

Acquisition: CBDA obligated \$8,577,000 from its 1997 proposal solicitation to acquire Liberty Island, a 4,750-acre tract in the North Delta. Due to concerns over the lack of an environmental document or management plan for the property, CBDA obligated an additional \$600,000 in land management funds to the Trust for Public Lands, who agreed to hold the property until USFWS completed its planning for the proposed North Delta National Wildlife Refuge. Liberty Island was acquired in 1999; the island was flooded due to multiple levee breaches, and had been flooded since 1997. An additional \$349,000 was granted to USFWS for administrative costs

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and completion of the NEPA planning process associated with the proposed Refuge. CBDA obligated an additional \$2,701,735 to purchase the two remaining properties on Liberty Island in 2000; restoration planning and monitoring planning tasks were included under this second grant.

Planning and Permitting: Planning and permitting tasks were included with the \$2,701,735 grant issued in 2000. USFWS requested that \$76,582 of this amount be appropriated to the contract for the initial acquisition, to expand the planning for this property in the context of the proposed North Delta National Wildlife Refuge (not approved to date).

Restoration: Since the acquisition of this property, no planned restoration has occurred, although the site had been inundated, prior to the completion of the acquisition, due to numerous levee breaches. If the island remains in its current condition (i.e., if the island is not pumped dry, but remains flooded), the property will have changed land use, de facto, from agriculture to tidal perennial aquatic and fresh emergent tidal wetland habitats.

Liberty Island

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per environmental document)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Tidal Perennial Aquatic	Not Identified*	~3,150 acres*
Fresh Emergent Wetland (tidal)	Not Identified*	~1,600 acres*

*There is no finalized environmental document for this project; the information in this table is an **estimate** of de facto land use change caused by the levee breaches. Tidal Perennial Aquatic habitat is present on the bottom ~2/3 of Liberty Island, where the elevation is below +2, and Fresh Emergent Wetland (tidal) habitat is present on the top ~1/3, where the elevation is above +2. Shoal habitat (mudflats) is likely present between the two. Due to tidal influence, these acreages vary over time, and may result in the presence of seasonal wetland habitat, as well.

Prospect Island

Acquisition: CBDA did not initially obligate any funding for the acquisition of land associated with this 1,316-acre project; the site was acquired by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) through Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) authorization prior to the 1994 Bay-Delta Accord.

Planning and Permitting: CBDA has granted funds for activities on Prospect Island, including: \$2.5 million in 1996 (half for construction and half for long-term operation and maintenance of the restoration project in an endowment fund); \$35,000 in 1996 for development of a post-project monitoring plan; and \$915,000 to establish baseline data for the project. The NEPA/CEQA documentation for the Prospect Island project was prepared and circulated in 1996, and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was initially issued. A lawsuit was subsequently filed by Ryer Island landowners over the adequacy of the environmental document, and the project was revised and new environmental documentation was issued in 2001. The revised project's CEQA/NEPA documentation was completed in 2002. Due to an unexpected significant increase in project construction costs resulting from delays

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in the project, USBR is now looking at divesting itself of this property; it has submitted paperwork to the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) to transfer ownership.

Restoration: A request in 2002 for an additional \$1.1 million in CBDA funds due to increased project construction costs was approved, but the funding source could not be agreed upon, so the money ultimately was not granted. No restoration has occurred on this property to date, and restoration is not expected to proceed in the near future because USBR was unable to find additional funds and is currently in the process of divesting itself of the property. CBDA staff is optimistic that it will identify a mechanism that would allow restoration to proceed on Prospect Island.

Prospect Island

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per environmental document)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Tidal Perennial Aquatic	595	0
Shoal	4	0
Fresh Emergent Wetland (tidal)	334 – 564	0
Riparian/Riverine Aquatic	151	Unknown*

* Mr. Hart indicated in his presentation at the May 2003 Commission meeting that some native vegetation and some water areas (toward the center of Prospect Island) have been developing naturally on this property, but it is unknown at this time the acreage of various habitat types that have been established.

Jepson Prairie Preserve

Acquisition: CBDA did not obligate any funding for the acquisition of property on the Jepson Prairie Preserve; all Preserve lands were acquired by the Solano Land Trust (formerly Solano County Farmlands and Open Space Foundation) from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) prior to the 1994 Bay-Delta Accord.

Planning and Permitting: The money from the CBDA grant was also to be used for the design of a habitat corridor connecting the Preserve to Prospect Island; Solano Land Trust circulated a report in 2002.

Restoration: The CBDA grant for Phase I of this project was to fund less than a mile of shaded riverine aquatic habitat along Barker Slough and Calhoun Cut, and for restoration of 600 acres of perennial grasslands. Although there is no confirmation of this by CBDA through any tracking mechanism, it is assumed that the restoration proposed under Phase I of this project has been completed; as of June 2001, restoration was underway. A Directed Action for \$1,563,506 for Phase II was approved by CBDA in August 2003. This money will be used to study the potential for habitat restoration on DFG’s Calhoun Cut Ecological Reserve just east of Jepson Prairie Preserve, and for the purchase of conservation easements on 1,100 acres of “high priority” properties along Barker Slough.

Jepson Prairie Preserve

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per Phase I grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Riparian/Riverine Aquatic	1 mile (Barker Slough)	~ 1 mile (Barker Slough)

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Perennial Grassland	600 acres	~ 500 acres
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Stone Lakes NWR Acquisitions

Acquisition: CBDA obligated \$1.9 million in 1998 to acquire the 555-acre Sun River property within the Stone Lakes NWR approved boundary (established in 1992). According to USFWS staff, CBDA funding was for acquisition of the property only, and did not include habitat restoration goals. USFWS then returned to CBDA to request that the grant be assigned to American Land Conservancy, and that an additional \$500,000 be provided to meet the full appraised value of the property and to conduct preliminary restoration planning; this request was approved in 2000, increasing the grant amount to \$2.4 million.

Planning and Permitting: Acquisition of lands within the Stone Lakes NWR approved boundary is provided for under the July 1992 Record of Decision for establishment of the refuge. A management plan for the Sun River property has been completed using other funding sources.

Restoration: No restoration was funded by the 1998 CBDA grant. Habitat improvements are currently underway through other funding sources secured by Wildlands, Inc. and a variety of cooperating agencies and organizations; restoration should be completed during 2004.

Stone Lakes NWR Acquisitions: Sun River Property

<u>Habitat Type (per grant application)</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Seasonal Wetland	Not Identified*	Unknown*
Riparian/Riverine Aquatic	Not Identified*	Unknown*
Perennial Grassland	Not Identified*	Unknown*

* Habitat restoration goals were not specified in the grant application for acquisition; a management plan has been completed and restoration is proceeding with grant funding from a variety of other sources.

McCormack-Williamson Tract

Acquisition: CBDA obligated \$5,356,000 in 1997 to The Nature Conservancy to acquire McCormack-Williamson Tract, a 1,653-acre island located in both the North and the East Delta EMUs.

Planning and Permitting: TNC was awarded an additional \$860,000 in 1999 for stewardship and to conduct a baseline inventory of riparian vegetation, wildlife, avian, and fish resources. Future planning and permitting for this project is proceeding as part of CBDA's North Delta Improvements Project (initiated in 2003).

Restoration: No restoration has occurred on this property to date.

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McCormack-Williamson Tract

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Not Identified*	Not Identified*	0

* The environmental documentation for this project has not yet been prepared; habitat restoration goals were not specified in either grant application.

EAST DELTA ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT UNIT (EMU)

According to the Ecosystem Restoration Program Plan (ERPP, July 2000) and the Record of Decision (ROD, August 2000), the East Delta EMU has the following habitat targets:

East Delta EMU Habitat Targets

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>ERPP 30-year Goal</u>	<u>ERP 7-year Milestones</u>	<u>Acreage Achieved to Date</u>
Tidal Perennial Aquatic	1,000	250	0
Shoal	0	0	0
Nontidal Perennial Aquatic (deep open water)	200	N/A	0
Nontidal Perennial Aquatic (shallow open water)	300	N/A	0
Delta Sloughs (short-term)	10 – 30 miles	> 15 miles	0
Delta Sloughs (Yolo Bypass)	0	0	0
Midchannel Islands	50 – 200	125 total*	0
Fresh Emergent Wetland (tidal)	30,000 – 45,000 total*	500	0
Fresh Emergent Wetland (nontidal)	1,000	250	0
Seasonal Wetland	Improve: 1,000 Restore: 6,000	1,000 – 1,500	0 0
Riparian/Riverine Aquatic	8 – 15 miles	2 – 3.75 miles	~15 miles (<i>Georgiana Slough and South Fork Mokelumne</i>)
Inland Dune Scrub	0	0	0
Perennial Grassland	1,000	N/A	0
Wildlife-Friendly Agricultural Land	40,000 – 75,000 total*	6,000 – 11,250 total*	~9,200 acres (<i>Staten Island</i>)

* Goals in italics are Deltawide totals, incorporating all four of the Delta EMUs.

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Staten Island

Acquisition: CBDA obligated \$35,110,873 in 2001 for The Nature Conservancy to acquire Staten Island, a 9,200-acre island located in the East Delta EMU. Half of this funding was designated from funds for ecosystem restoration under Proposition 204, and the other half was designated from funds for flood control under Proposition 13. CBDA obligated another \$1,314,310 in 2001 to the Bureau of Land Management for construction of an internal cross levee system and installation of pumps on Staten Island to ensure its continued management as wildlife-friendly agricultural habitat for Sandhill cranes and other avian species.

Planning and Permitting: Future planning and permitting for this project will proceed as part of CBDA's North Delta Improvements Project (initiated in 2003). Some concepts being explored under the North Delta project include the possible use of Staten Island as an occasional floodway during storm events, and could include some setback levees on the island.

Restoration: It is unknown at this time whether restoration will occur on this property in the future; it will remain in wildlife-friendly agriculture until a restoration plan has been approved through the normal CEQA process. The grant application for the acquisition noted that in addition to wildlife-friendly agriculture, there is the opportunity for some areas of riparian, freshwater tidal emergent wetland, and shallow water and aquatic habitats to be developed. The Commission has adopted a position of support of a long-term management strategy that would ensure continuation of commercial agriculture on the island.

Staten Island

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Fresh Emergent Wetland (tidal)	Not Identified*	0
Riparian	Not Identified*	0
Wildlife-Friendly Agriculture	Not Identified*	9,200

* Any proposed restoration of habitat on this island would be subject to the normal CEQA review and approval process. Discussions are ongoing regarding long-term ownership and management of the property, and will proceed in accordance with the North Delta Improvements Project.

Cosumnes River Preserve

Acquisition: The Nature Conservancy has received multiple grants from the CBDA Program since 1997 to acquire, both in fee and in easement title, various properties contiguous to its Cosumnes River Preserve. The first proposal, "Cosumnes Floodplain Acquisition and Restoration", received \$3,500,000 in 1998 for the acquisition of fee or easement interest on three properties totaling 2,195 acres. The second proposal, "Cosumnes River Acquisition, Restoration Planning, and Demonstration", received \$750,000 in 1998 for the acquisition of fee title on a 300-acre property. The third proposal, "Cosumnes-Mokelumne Corridor Floodplain Acquisitions, Management, and Restoration Planning", received \$3,044,342 in 2001 for the acquisition of fee and easement interest in one or more properties totaling approximately 600 acres.

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Planning and Permitting: Management plans will be formulated for the subject properties.

Restoration: According to all three grant applications, the properties acquired in fee or easement title will protect, and/or enhance, riparian, wetland, and aquatic habitats, as well as provide for wildlife-friendly agriculture to buffer restored areas from neighboring land uses.

Cosumnes Floodplain Acquisitions

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Not Identified*	Not Identified*	Unknown*

Cosumnes River Acquisition, Restoration Planning, Demonstration

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Not Identified*	Not Identified*	Unknown*

Cosumnes/Mokelumne Floodplain Acquisitions

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Not Identified*	Not Identified*	Unknown*

*For all three of these projects, grant money funded the acquisition of fee or easement title for properties contiguous to the Cosumnes River Preserve. Restoration activities were not included, and specific habitat types and acreages were not identified as part of the grant applications.

East Delta Habitat Corridor Levee Protection & Habitat Restoration

This project was funded in two separate proposals – the first proposal was for a pilot project to create shaded riverine aquatic habitat and tidal perennial aquatic habitat along 2,000 feet of Georgiana Slough and 3,000 feet of the North Fork of the Mokelumne River. The second proposal was for the use of the techniques applied during the pilot project in other areas of Georgiana Slough.

Acquisition: No land acquisition was required for these projects; the work basically involved reinforcing the water side of several miles of levees using geotechnical methods (e.g., root wads, brush bundles) and native riparian vegetation plantings.

Planning and Permitting: All planning and permitting associated with this project have been completed.

Restoration: The Tyler Island Pilot Project was successfully completed in 2000. Additional project work along Georgiana Slough and the North Fork Mokelumne (funded by a subsequent CBDA grant in 2001) has been completed, as well.

Tyler Island Pilot Project

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Shaded riverine aquatic	~ 1 mile (5,000 lineal feet)	~1 mile

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Georgiana Slough and North Fork Mokelumne Project

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Shaded riverine aquatic	14 miles	14 miles

CENTRAL/WEST DELTA ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT UNIT (EMU)

According to the Ecosystem Restoration Program Plan (ERPP, July 2000) and the Record of Decision (ROD, August 2000), the Central/West Delta EMU has the following habitat targets:

Central/West Delta EMU Habitat Targets

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>ERPP 30-year Goal</u>	<u>ERP 7-year Milestones</u>	<u>Acreage Achieved to Date</u>
Tidal Perennial Aquatic	2,500	750	140 (<i>Fern Headreach</i>)
Shoal	500	125 total*	0
Nontidal Perennial Aquatic (deep open water)	100	N/A	0
Nontidal Perennial Aquatic (shallow open water)	500	N/A	0
Delta Sloughs (short-term)	20 – 50 miles	> 15 miles	0
Delta Sloughs (Yolo Bypass)	0	0	0
Midchannel Islands	50 – 200	125 total*	6.24 (<i>In-Channel Islands</i>)
Fresh Emergent Wetland (tidal)	30,000 – 45,000 total*	5,000	0
Fresh Emergent Wetland (nontidal)	10,000	2,500	0
Seasonal Wetland	Improve: 1,500 Restore: 8,000	N/A	0 0
Riparian/Riverine Aquatic	0	0	28 (<i>Fern Headreach</i>)
Inland Dune Scrub	50 – 100	50	0
Perennial Grassland	1,000 – 2,000	N/A	0
Wildlife-Friendly Agricultural Land	40,000 – 75,000 total*	6,000 – 11,250 total*	0

* Goals in italics are Deltawide totals, incorporating all four of the Delta EMUs.

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Dutch Slough

Acquisition: CBDA has recently approved the expenditure of \$25,050,000 for the acquisition of three properties, totaling 1,166 acres, adjacent to Big Break in eastern Contra Costa County. The funding for this project, which is a Directed Action under the ERP, was approved by CBDA in August 2003. Project proponents expect escrow to close on these properties later in 2003.

Planning and Permitting: No planning or permitting have occurred; the properties have not yet been acquired.

Restoration: No restoration is scheduled during the three-year planning period for this project.

Dutch Slough

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Tidal Marsh	Not Identified*	0

* Restoration planning on these properties will not occur until they have been acquired. The future restoration plan will be subject to the normal CEQA review and approval process.

Demonstration Project for In-Channel Islands

Acquisition: No land acquisition was required; the Department of Fish and Game (Webb islands) and Noble Yacht Club (Little Tinsley Island) own the in-channel islands that were reinforced and protected under this project.

Planning and Permitting: All planning and permitting associated with this project have been completed.

Restoration: Construction has been completed for this project. Two in-channel islands surrounding Webb Tract, and Little Tinsley Island, south of Empire Tract, were protected.

Demonstration Project for In-Channel Islands

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per grant application)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Midchannel Islands	6.24 acres	6.24 acres

Fern-Headreach Island

Acquisition: CBDA obligated \$425,000 in 1998 to acquire an easement on the Fern-Headreach Island Complex, a 168-acre area consisting of 28 acres of shaded riverine aquatic habitat and 140 acres of shallow water tidal perennial habitat.

Planning and Permitting: Since the property already consisted of the desired habitats at the time of acquisition, no planning or permits were required for its restoration.

Restoration: No restoration has occurred, or is expected to occur, under this project; the land will remain in its present condition, and will remain in private ownership.

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Fern-Headreach Island

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Project Habitat Goal (per environmental document)</u>	<u>Achieved to Date</u>
Tidal Perennial Aquatic	140	140
Riparian/Riverine Aquatic	28	28

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SOUTH DELTA ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT UNIT (EMU)

According to the Ecosystem Restoration Program Plan (ERPP, July 2000) and the Record of Decision (ROD, August 2000), the South Delta EMU has the following habitat targets:

South Delta EMU Habitat Targets

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>ERPP 30-year Goal</u>	<u>ERP 7-year Milestones</u>	<u>Acreage Achieved to Date</u>
Tidal Perennial Aquatic	2,000	500	0
Shoal	0	0	0
Nontidal Perennial Aquatic (deep open water)	200	N/A	0
Nontidal Perennial Aquatic (shallow open water)	300	N/A	0
Delta Sloughs (short-term)	25 – 50 miles	> 15 miles	0
Delta Sloughs (Yolo Bypass)	0	0	0
Midchannel Islands	50 – 200	125 total*	0
Fresh Emergent Wetland (tidal)	30,000 – 45,000 total*	4,000	0
Fresh Emergent Wetland (nontidal)	4,000	1,000	0
Seasonal Wetland	Improve: 500 Restore: 12,000	N/A	0
Riparian/Riverine Aquatic	25 – 45 miles	6.25 – 11.25 miles	0
Inland Dune Scrub	0	0	0
Perennial Grassland	1,000 – 2,000	N/A	0
Wildlife-Friendly Agricultural Land	40,000 – 75,000 total*	6,000 – 11,250 total*	0

* Goals in italics are Deltawide totals, incorporating all four of the Delta EMUs.

CBDA has not obligated any funding for projects to acquire and/or restore lands within the South Delta EMU.