



SACRAMENTO - SAN JOAQUIN

DELTA CONSERVANCY

A California State Agency

Central Delta Corridor Partnership – Public Workshop
June 5, 2018, 6:00 pm – 8:30 pm
Meeting Notes

Welcome and introductions

The meeting was called to order at 6:05 p.m. by Charles Gardiner of the Catalyst Group. The meeting began with self-introductions by the participants. Charles reviewed the agenda and the guidelines for a successful meeting.

- Project Overview Presentation
- Panel Discussion
- Participant Discussion of Corridor Opportunities, Goals and Objectives

Presentation – Project Overview

Campbell Ingram of the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta Conservancy (Conservancy) greeted and thanked all the participants for attending and presented the project purpose and expected outcomes.

Project Purpose: Develop a coordinated, high-level conservation strategy for public lands in the Central Delta Corridor through collaboration among landowners, Delta stakeholders, and regulatory and funding organizations while considering economic sustainability and the cultural setting.

Campbell noted that this process started more than a year ago and strives to address the decade-long feedback from the Delta community that restoration should happen on publicly held and owned lands first. Therefore, the managing entities and public landowners have come together with the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy to form the Central Delta Corridor Partnership (Partnership). The Partnership is exploring the most effective way to get the most ecological value out of the public lands in the corridor and how to develop a coordinated high-level conservation strategy and management structure to guide near-term funding and project implementation.

The landowners include; California Department of Water Resources (DWR), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), California Waterfowl Association (CWA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

It is recognized that the Central Delta Corridor is a significant ecological corridor with connectivity to the Mokelumne River system and the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers. While the lands in this corridor may be publicly owned, and funded, every landowner has acknowledged that agricultural sustainability is important for supporting and maintaining the corridor's economic viability. The Partnership strives to address the ecological potential in the corridor while considering the broader benefits and the necessity of flood protection, water quality and supply, land use, recreation, and other needs and considerations.

Expected outcomes for the project:

1. Broader, shared understanding of goals, objectives, and tradeoffs for Central Delta Corridor conservation, economic sustainability, and preservation of cultural character.
2. Identification and prioritization of multi-benefit opportunities and projects for the corridor.
3. Improved relationships among key stakeholders and collaboration protocols for continued refinement and implementation of priority opportunities and projects.
4. High-level strategy to guide near-term funding and project implementation (Proposition 1, potentially Proposition 68, and other sources).

The intention of this public workshop is to explain how the Partnership plans to develop the corridor strategy, how the Delta community and stakeholders can participate, and gather input on important issues and opportunities for the landowners to consider. The project includes these opportunities for participation:

- This workshop, which includes a panel of landowners and Delta leaders to present different perspectives of the process and a discussion of goals, objectives, and opportunities in the corridor.
- Design charrette – The Conservancy will host a day-and-a-half design charrette in late July or August to bring landowners together with other partners, experts, neighbors, and local interests to review the corridor opportunities island-by island, review the data sources, opportunities, constraints, and tradeoffs associated with agriculture, flood protection, water supply and other interests. The charrette structure is:
 - Day 1 – Three Stakeholder Working Sessions will be organized through a full day to review opportunities island-by-island and potential corridor connections: west corridor, central corridor, and upper corridor. Maps of each of the three divisions of the corridor will be available.
 - Day 2 – The team will present revised/refined corridor opportunities based on Day 1 discussions and input for review and continued discussion.
- Fall Workshop – After the charrette, there will be a workshop to discuss the refined results from the charrette.
- Draft Strategy – The draft high-level corridor strategy is expected in November 2018.
- Final Strategy – December 2018.

Sam Safran of the San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI) presented on the resources and conservation opportunities in the Central Delta Corridor. The area represents a corridor of public land parcels nearby to each other. It is an ecological corridor because it allows wildlife to move across the landscape, access the resources they need at different parts of the environment, and migrate through the system.

There are a number of specific opportunities being considered, each is contingent on the location in the corridor and the specific constraints – both near- and long-term, associated with it. Some of the opportunities are for conventional ecological restoration, others represent more novel or engineered approaches to regaining ecological function (the charrette will provide the chance to look at these opportunities on a map and island-by-island):

- Tidal marsh.
- Woody riparian.
- Floodplain restoration, including setback levees.
- Wildlife friendly agricultural practices.
- Managed wetlands (especially on subsided areas).
- Channel margin actions associated with existing levees.

While the main focus of restoration and conservation is limited to publicly owned and publicly funded lands, this process will also look at the constraints and motivating factors, such as the potential impacts to neighboring lands and infrastructure constraints such as: roads and highways, railroads, pumps, and oil and gas wells. Also worth considering the other benefits (Ecosystem services) that come with restoration such as: improved flood control, native pollinators, pest control, recreation, carbon sequestration,

Panel Discussion

The project partners and local experts introduced themselves giving their name and affiliations. They shared their experiences and viewpoint for managing lands for multiple benefit. The panel members' thoughts are listed below in the order they were presented:

Dawit Zeleke, The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

- Acquired Staten Island 16 years ago. The island is attractive to wildlife—water fowl, Sandhill cranes and geese.
- By working with neighboring farmers, TNC has gained a much better understanding of subsidence and soils and the cost and economics of levee maintenance and flood control.
- TNC is interested in figuring out next steps on the islands. One example is rice. It can help reduce the rate of subsidence and is also a perfect grain for Sandhill cranes. 354 acres have been taken out of the bottom of the island to convert to rice to see if rice is a viable crop in the Delta.
- Investigating the viability of putting in a large/strong levee similar to Sherman and Twitchell Islands to rebuild soils and see if there is a carbon market – TNC is in the planning process now. It is a primary reason TNC is a part of the Central Delta Corridor Partnership.
- One takeaway from managing restoration on McCormick-Williamson Tract is how long projects can take; how many people are affected for such a small restoration island. It is all interconnected with the local agriculture, local flood system, water exporters, etc. The permitting process on this project has taken decades. The hope is that by being really transparent and engaging the community on what is happening on Staten Island we can accelerate the process.
- In winter 2016, TNC truly learned the importance of our neighbors – when there were high flows and the potential of Tyler and McCormick islands downstream flooding, the experience of Steve Mello and the RDs working together provided the solution.

Harry McQuillen, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

- BLM is one of seven landowning partners at the Cosumnes Preserve, including TNC, several state agencies, Sacramento County Regional Parks, and others.
- BLM manages the BLM lands and other partnering lands under contract agreements. Currently managing 5 of the 7 parcels.
- The primary focus has been taking care of managed wetlands, restoring managed wetlands, and organic rice operations.
 - o In the winter, BLM floods approximately 2,000 acres of habitat to support winter migratory water fowl such as Sandhill cranes.
 - o Managed wetlands have costs in water and dollars; while this is a good investment, rice may be the better investment because rice pays the bills and supports wildlife.
 - o BLM is a supporter of organic rice operations and wishes there was more of it.
- The objectives going forward are to continue supporting managed wetlands and organic rice and manage visitor services for an estimated 60k visitors (primarily during the winter water fowl migratory season). Not all visitors are created equal; some use the preserve properties

properly while others abuse the properties. As Elk Grove, Stockton and Sacramento continue to grow, the expectation is that visitor usage will also increase. It has already increased to the point that is almost exceeds BLM's capacity to handle.

- Secondly, BLM will continue to do restoration projects – wetland and riparian forest restoration.
- The challenges BLM faces are the same as other landowners:
 - o urbanization and agricultural conversion:
 - Pastures which supported winter migratory birds are now vineyard and orchards. While this is a money maker for the landowners, it doesn't help BLM meet its objectives.
 - Cranes will roost in the wetland but fly to forage in ag grain fields – grape and almond crops support the birds.
 - o Illegal activity is growing.
 - o Budgets are flat. While BLM does not have declining budgets, BLM does not receive federal dollars to run the preserve. BLM funds activities through partnership agreements, grants and agriculture.

Beatrix Treiterer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

- Manage more than 6,000 acres, with three habitat types legislatively mandated to manage: seasonal and permanent wetlands, riparian, and grasslands.
- Managing 18-acre project with the Youth Connection with Nature on the Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge.
- Habitat management – mostly migratory birds, similar to BLM.
- Have a big grazing program – USFWS manages about 2,000 acres of the 6,000 acres, the remaining 4,000 is managed for California State Parks, the County of Sacramento, or an easement under private ownership.
- USFWS works with a national refuge system that manages 100 million acres worldwide.
- The legislative mandates governing the USFWS are:
 - o Conservation plan drafted in 2007, which outlines the next 15 years. Now in year 11 (2018). There have been many changes since the initial plan.
 - o Primary objectives and goals are:
 - Wildlife first.
 - Legislative land use mandates.
 - Hunting and fishing.
 - Wildlife observation.
 - Bird migration / bird watching.
 - Photography.
 - Environmental Education and interpretation.
- This past spring the refuge hosted 1,500 students of varying grade levels. Students are able to participate with grant money from the Friends Group. The primary reason students are not able to participate is related to bus fare. The program targets children who many never have planted a plant before. The youth are losing that connection with nature and yet once they are in touch with it they are so excited.
- There is a big push by the current administration to increase hunting and fishing opportunities and different wildlife refuges across the nation.
- Challenges facing USFWS are:
 - o Limited staff and limited budget. As visitors increase so do concerns on how to effectively manage.
 - o Maximizing the management of water in conjunction with BLM so the birds have the maximum amount of food and clean water.

- Staying in touch with our partners and neighbors, meeting new landowners to continue to learn other effective management techniques.

Jim Long, Department of Water Resources (DWR)

- Jim spoke about Sherman and Twitchell Island, Grizzly Slough and Dutch Slough.

Grizzly Slough

- DWR's North Delta Program plans to implement multi-benefit flood control improvement projects to restore ecological functions of floodplain habitat, support opportunities for wildlife friendly agriculture, and help reduce flood damage on the site as well as crop damage to the south by managing flood flows. Anitra Pawley with DWR is the program manager.

Dutch Slough Tidal Restoration Project

- DWR and RD 2137 completed preliminary Levee improvements on Dutch Slough in 2017. The RD broke ground on the restoration project last month and expect construction on 2 of the 3 parcels to run through Fall 2019. DWR anticipates breaching the site to create tidal connectivity in 2021. Construction on the third parcel will begin in 2020. Patricia Finfrock with DWR is the program manager.

Sherman and Twitchell Islands:

- DWR's vision for the two islands is based on two proposed wildlife management plans developed in the late 1980s and early 1990s. DWR is in the early stages of updating these plans. The main objectives of these plans are to:
 - Develop wetlands and riparian habitats and increase crop production to increase food supply for wildlife.
 - Maintain the integrity of the islands by the reducing the rate of land subsidence.
 - Manage crop production to minimize subsidence and provide food and other resources for wildlife.
 - Effectively manage the islands for wildlife.
- The DWR West Delta Program has developed four managed wetland projects that use shallow flooding to reverse subsidence, sequester carbon, and provide wildlife habitat on Sherman and Twitchell Islands. The Program's vision is to continue to build shallow-flooded managed marsh wetland projects to maximize the area of subsidence reversal across the two islands, given physical constraints on the islands, which include gas wells, power lines, Highway 160, and private properties. Bryan Brock with DWR is the program manager.
- The Delta Levees program has funded multi-benefit levee improvement projects that include habitat components over the last 10 to 15 years in order to meet its legislative mandate to provide net long-term habitat improvements. In collaboration with the reclamation districts, DWR has funded two setback levees on Sherman and Twitchell Islands (over 9,000 feet) and a shovel-ready project to extend the Twitchell Habitat Setback Levee to four 4 miles along the San Joaquin River. The major constraint of setback levees on these islands is the very high cost of fill to move levee prisms landward over deep peat soil.

Russell Ryan, The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)

- In 2016, MWD purchased Bacon, Bouldin, and Chipps Islands and Holland and Webb Tracts.
- MWD takes a long-term view on how to build out the land and looks at how MWD can work with the community on these projects.
- Currently, MWD is assessing their properties and looking at various ideas and concepts. The goal is to enhance what is existing in the Corridor, rather than spending time, energy, and resources to create something new.

- Maintaining agriculture – Bacon and Bouldin are the most productive for agriculture - primarily corn and alfalfa, while Holland and Webb are higher in elevation. Bacon has more diversity of crops, also growing tomatoes and saffron.
- MWD has the same challenges as other landowners, such as land elevation and deep subsidence.
- MWD is interested in regenerative agriculture, how to naturally use what nature uses to manage floods, provide fertilizers, and grow so you are not subsidizing the land. These islands all have the same characteristics. Farmers are concerned the peat soil is thinning. Some areas are getting wetter, so MWD must manage these lands differently for the future.
- By the end of 2018, MWD will have a better sense of ecosystem restoration opportunities and what direction it will take.
- There is an opportunity to do additional scientific research
- Maintain the stability of levees as they provide both internal and external protection. If the levees fail, there will be water quality issues.
- Working with the Partnership to collaborate with other interested partners and hearing from the community is important to MWD.
 - o MWD is committed to being a good neighbor and providing opportunities for recreation.
 - o Staying connected to the community is a priority.
 - o MWD is interested in collaborating on the projects that can be agreed upon.

Gilbert Cosio, MBK Engineers

- Gilbert acknowledged the opening remarks about habitat development happening primarily on publicly owned lands. More than 20 years ago, MBK and other key landowners started a community discussion similar to this partnership and it helped landowners find common ground. Local knowledge described where the habitat could be developed and it was valuable for all stakeholders.
- Levees – About 25 years ago, the Delta Protection Commission (DPC) sent a representative to work in the Delta. Rather than offering ideas, she asked questions of the existing landowners and learned about the Delta and what goes on. They realized the levees are what makes the Delta. Without the levees the Delta would be part of the Bay. Habitat protection depends on the levees.
- There must be consideration about what is being developed. The peat maps from Staten Island all the way through Sherman Island are important. These are some of the deepest peats in the area. There can be rehabilitation and/or stabilization, but there must always be maintenance of the levee system. In addition to the peats, there are marsh deposits – very loose sand and silts that are extremely weak. We must ask, is that system sustainable without the levees? The answer is no, which is why the levees are first.
- It costs a lot of money to maintain the levees.
- Flood plan of the corridor, characterized as three different scenarios:
 - o Cosumnes River area – floodplains and floodways.
 - o McCormick Tract – the channel is controlling the flood, so set back levees.
 - o Staten Island is not conducive to floodplains and setback levees due to subsidence.
- Sea level rise is an issue that will change things over time.
- The partnerships are important. Many of the reports and studies don't show some of the conservation easement areas, managed wetland – many farmers on lands there have already developed the wetlands - ask these experts what they have done. The farmers are a source of knowledge.
- Figure out how to manage the finances so there is enough income to maintain the other investments, including conservation.
- Consider the impacts this sort of the consortium process can have on neighbors.

- Learn what it is going to take to maintain the levees.

Tom Zuckerman, Central Delta Water Agency

- Does not think of the stated area as a Corridor. Identifies this as a collection of lands. Defines corridor as the Sacramento River where it meets the Delta. Areas with migration patterns are corridors, such as the San Joaquin and Tuolumne River intersections.
- See this as a collection of lands that were incidentally acquired, owned, and purchased by entities that have ulterior motives in the Delta:
 - o Want to build a project (Delta tunnels) on these lands without opposition or input.
 - o Would allow the deterioration of water quality on the western end to isolate the Delta from its own tributary water supply.
- These are a collection of properties that don't deserve to be discussed as one area. Each area has a different situation and different zones that are unrelated to one another in certain respects. These concerns were previously expressed to the Delta Conservancy – aligning unrelated lands together creates a weight to the process that makes it difficult to allow varied uses.
- Reclamation districts have done well and privately held lands are doing projects for wildlife in the Delta. Mandeville Island has a 1,700-acre conservation area. The duck clubs have done wonderful things for the true ecosystem – the flyway and the avian system that dominates the areas shown on the maps.
- There is little you can do for fish populations due to the deeply subsided nature of the lands, if the levees are eliminated you end up with something like San Pablo Bay.
- Concentrate on common outcomes:
 - o Levee system is important, without the levees the land would be a vast body of water.
 - o Productive farming – Agriculture that largely supports the maintenance and improvements of the levees along with some public programs.
 - o 25 years ago, prior to having a levee improvement program, there was a high rate of levee failures. Due to the levees improvement program, there has not been a levee failure caused by high-water in 20 years. Support for these programs is critical.
 - o Good to see leadership and action expressed from public agencies and NGOs that have some financial resources not readily available to the private sector to address the subsidence of peat soils. Rice farming and alfalfa do a better job of impeding oxidation of the peat soils than a sub-irrigated crop like corn with its dry surface that allows the heat to oxidize the organic materials during the hot summer months.
 - o Support program is needed to help with the capital costs of equipment and conversion.
 - o Look at wildlife, recreational opportunities, cultural, historical, and educational opportunities.

John Cain, American Rivers

- American Rivers supports integrated conservation. Double down on these important areas:
 - o Levees are critical to everything.
 - o Timelines are long.
 - o Diversity - don't lose sight that multiple things are happening, like Franks Tract or wind wave action on other islands.
- Make the commitment – are we going to preserve these Delta islands, and if so, we need to invest in the levees. Include a long-term financial levee strategy.
- Agrees with the language in the bond measures that calls for multi-benefit flood management projects – it helps the public see other benefits besides the years the island didn't flood.
 - o We can be creative about how we re-configure what is being done so it is considered multi-benefit.

- Invest more consistently on the interior side of levees.
- How do we have a levee management plan that is building and maintaining the levees but also states its synergistic connection to habitat restoration?
- Diversity
 - Upstream – flood plain is important
 - Downstream – tidal habitat is important, but the area is not conducive to large-scale levee setbacks.
 - Look at the diversity of the soil types and view this across the Delta and across islands to see how that influences conservation actions.
- Timeframes – likes the schedule the Partnership has described; get the strategy done quickly. Projects take a long time to get started and to complete.
- Likes the idea for a design charrette.

Participant Feedback / Questions

Participants were invited to share their thoughts and observations.

- During the design charrette, include and incorporate land use elements from the Sacramento County and other counties' General Plans – which are blue prints for development. This is an important resource for this process:
 - a. Ag and open space and conservation elements.
 - b. Contact the flood plan managers.
- Show the interface between the Central Delta Corridor Conservation Strategy and Water Fix, even if they are disconnected for public relations purposes. The concern is that water quality would be affected in the corridor.
- The corridor offers ecological potential. The goal is to look at it collectively to improve the ecosystem to reduce some of the conflicts in the system that are driving the need for projects.
- Respect the viewpoints on WaterFix both pro and con – this effort has merit regardless of the views on WaterFix. This is an opportunity to share a common vision and achieve something together. It is possible to do that while debating about WaterFix.
- TNC proposed to break the levees down and flood everything – this was not revealed to the public. Remember private landowners are connected; there is no flooding of one location without impacts to all the locations.
 - a. This could create a biohazard emergency at Delta Meadows as published in the Journal of Environmental Management, whose findings have not been presented in a public forum.
 - b. Breaking the levees to flood for the bay fish to have shallow waters is not supported by landowners.
 - c. Don't just invest or look at investing in the red zones only. Example of Lion's Cross road declared to be unneeded.
- There is overlap with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act – setback levees further upstream are something to discuss when drafting groundwater sustainability plans. Use Groundwater Sustainability Plans as a resource.
- Wildlife friendly agriculture – think about the benefits where the roost areas are. The research has been done.
- Land Suitability Study / GIS models will be helpful to have at the charrette.
- What is a reason for a setback levee?
 - a. Levee setbacks can protect public safety – giving rivers more room by setting back the levees is the best way to protect public safety.

- Are you thinking about enticing special status species to the area? This could cause economic consequences for neighbors. Proponents of habitat restoration should mitigate the impacts to neighbors on their properties.
- Expand the list of partners:
 - a. Jersey Island is just starting an analysis of what opportunities are available.
 - b. Parks and Recreation - Parks has limited management and staffing capacity to get things done.
- Certain pheasant and bird populations have been declining over time, does this process seek to re-establish that habitat?
 - a. The historic information about what habitats and populations were there previously will be part of the considerations.
- Staten Island is challenged to maintain levees. There is an agreement with the reclamation district not to disrupt the levees between March – July 1 due to the nesting songbirds.
 - a. Pheasants came back there because of the vegetation.
 - b. Difficult to control and inspect the levees for leaks and other repairs with 6 – 8 weeks of vegetation – looking to establish native grasses which are more compatible with levee control while providing for the cover. Looking at edge to edge farming.
 - c. When thinking about restoring ecological process and functions there are challenges in meeting the needs of multiple species.
- The Highway 160 Corridor, Tyler, and Sherman offer a lot of opportunities because the state park is there as a base of operations. Consider opening up the shorelines between Sherman and Twitchell for bank fishing and other activities.
- View Delta Meadows, Locke, Walnut Grove and Staten Island and McCormick together and discuss fishing access at the Delta Cross Channel.
- Think through what recreational activities are best suited for each island. Some islands are best suited for trails, others for boat ramps etc.
- Look at enhancing margins – how could that make a difference. Used to be rivers on Tyler. Can you do this lower in the system?
- Are there any studies about recreational use? Is there enough demand, are there sufficient accommodations?
 - a. State Parks has no funding to do a study like this.
 - b. There are needs for more accommodations.
- Maintain local tax base.

Next Steps

Participants were reminded of the upcoming events and timeline.

Public Engagement

- 1.5-day design charrette (August 2018)

Design charrette is scheduled for August 8th and 9th at the Jean Harvie Center. Organize, conduct, and document a design charrette style workshop to review ecological vision and outlining the opportunities island-by-island. San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI) will provide the historical background of the corridor and present the correlation to Delta Renew and other projects in the Delta before the deep dive into the opportunities for each island and the possible integration points. Vision 2100 will be displayed to help participants understand the future Delta conditions without changes and investments.
- Public workshop – October 2018

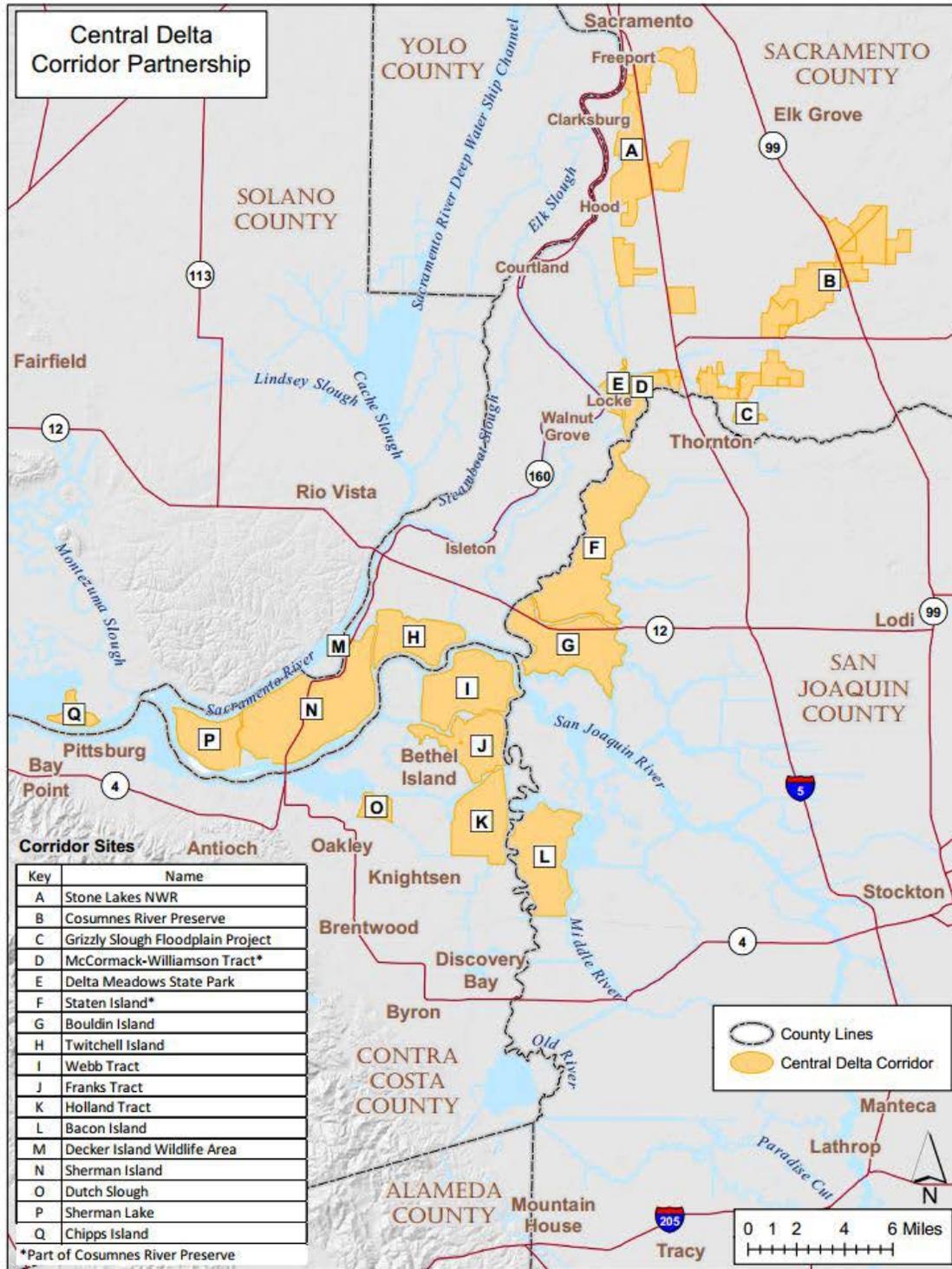
Corridor Strategy

- Draft strategy – November 2018
- Final corridor strategy – December 2018

Participants were encouraged to send additional thoughts or ideas by completing the provided comments sheet and sending to the Delta Conservancy. (See attachment B for a list of participants).

The meeting adjourned at 8:25 pm.

Attachment A – Project Area Map



Attachment B – Workshop Participants

Name	Affiliation
Bob Amrine	Bethel Island Municipal Improvement District (B.I.M.I.D)
Amanda Bohl	Delta Stewardship Council (DSC)
Peter Buck	GEI
John Cain	American Rivers
Matt Conover	John McCormack Company
Gilbert Cosio	MBK Engineers
Karen Cunningham	RD 2059
Bill Darsie	Kjeldsen, Sinnock, Neudeck (KSN, INC.)
Steven Deverel	Hydro Focus
Liz DiGiorgio	Contra Costa County Farm Bureau
Kris Dixon	
Kim Erickson	Westervelt
Cecille Giacoma	River News Herald
Nate Hershey	MBK Engineers
Ryan Johnson	
Alejjo Kraus Polk	UC Davis
Jessica Law	Delta Stewardship Council (DSC)
Jim Long	Department of Water Resources (DWR)
Harry McQuillen	BLM
Ron Melcer	Delta Stewardship Council (DSC)
Steve Mello	RD 563 Tyler Island / Dmello Farms
Brett Milligan	UC Davis
Mike Moncrief	MBK Engineers
Erin Mullin	Delta Stewardship Council (DSC)
Chris Neudeck	Kjeldsen, Sinnock, Neudeck (KSN, INC.)
Jason Peltier	Coalition for a Sustainable Delta (CSD)
Dan Ray	
Pam Rittelmeyer	UC Santa Cruz
Cathy Ruhl	United States Geological Services (USGS)
Russ Ryan	MWD of Southern California
Sam Safran	San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI)
Christina Sloop	California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
Tim Smith	Department of Water Resources (DWR)
Ramona Swenson	Environmental Science Associates (ESA)
Don Thomas	Sacramento County
Jeffery Twitchell	GEI Consultants
Chris Vallee	United States Geological Services (USGS)
Erik Vink	Delta Protection Commission
Jane Wagner-Tyack	
Craig Watanabe	RD 2027
Leo Winternitz	
Mary Wray	Delta Stewardship Council (DSC)
Mark Young	Westervelt
Tom Zuckerman	Central Delta Water Agency (CDWA)