

**REVIEW COMMENTS
BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN
JULY 2015 PARTIALLY RECIRCULATED DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT**

**RECREATION (AND TOURISM)
CHAPTER 15**

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I. INTRODUCTION

This document presents comments on the July 2015 partially recirculated draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/S) of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). The purpose of our review is to offer constructive suggestions regarding how, in our judgment, the BDCP EIR/S could better meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the applicable provisions of the 2009 Delta Reform Act, and the Delta Plan's regulatory policies and recommendations.

These comments include:

- A summary of key issues
- A reminder about the Delta Reform Act's provisions with respect to the Delta Stewardship Council's role and DWR's responsibility to certify that its preferred alternative is consistent with the Delta Plan.
- Comments on the recirculated EIR's assessment of impacts and its mitigation proposals for recreation, community character, aesthetics, and cultural resources.
- An overview of Tourism as an additional feature of Recreation in the Delta.

II. SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Relative to our review of the recirculated draft BDCP EIR/S, we offer the following summary of key issues and recommendations:

- A. Delta Plan and Delta Reform Act consistency. *Issue:* If the California WaterFix is ultimately

chosen as the project, DWR will need to certify that the California WaterFix is consistent with the Delta Plan. In addition, the BDCP EIR should fulfill the requirements of Water Code section 85320(b)(2).

Recommendation: Continue reviewing the Delta Plan and Delta Reform Act and aligning all elements of the final EIR/S so that certification of consistency with Delta Plan can be ascertained and attained.

- B. Comprehensive project description. *Issue:* The final EIR/S needs a project description that is complete. Important cultural and historical information and perspective are necessary factors to be considered to be consistent with the Delta Plan and to offer comprehensive and complete information for informed approval by Lead and Cooperating Agencies.
Recommendation: The final EIR/S's project description should be consistent with and fully vetted information regarding the critical historical value not only of the historic 9 Legacy Towns of the North Delta, but also of the importance tourism plays in the Recreational opportunities of the Delta.
- C. Evaluation and mitigation of impacts to unique Delta values, general Delta recreation including tourism, and Delta aesthetics. *Issue:* The maps in Figure M15-4, Sheets 1 – 8 as well as Recreation Chapter 15 are inadequate both in fully evaluating and depicting the full-spectrum aspects of recreation in the Delta, as well as labeling and identifying the recreational aspects that are depicted.
Recommendation: The final maps in Figure M15-4, Sheets 1 – 8, as well as the Recreation Chapter 15 should take into account and depict/reflect all recreation in the Delta such as tourism, museums, Delta wineries and wine tasting venues including the Clarksburg Appellation vintners, agri-tourism locations, art galleries, and the 10-mile Delta Scenic Loop. Additionally, there are numerous locations for special occasion events such as weddings and parties, unique shopping experiences in the 9 Legacy Towns with the beautiful backdrop of the Sacramento River and sloughs that wind their way around 60 islands.
- D. Evaluation and mitigation of impacts to the Community Character of the Delta. *Issue:* The community character of the Delta has been minimized, with limited acknowledgement and mitigation of the effects to this rural-flavored jewel if Alternative 4A is chosen for implementation.
Recommendation: Further study and development of mitigation options to reduce the impacts on the Delta's community character and culture.
- E. Summary of the vast range of recreational opportunities of the Delta. *Issue:* The Delta has a myriad of diverse recreational opportunities, many of them which are not included on the Figure M15-4 maps, Sheets 1-8 or in the Recreation Chapter 15, nor addressed in many other areas of the BDCP or recirculated draft EIR/S which address Delta recreation. This includes addressing both water-based recreation and land-based recreation.
Recommendation: Engage in extensive research as to the historic value of the 9 legacy towns in the North Delta and identify, recognize, and include the many diverse forms of recreation opportunities offered in the Delta, including the multiple aspects of tourism and mitigate for the numerous significant and unavoidable adverse impacts that will occur if the preferred Alternative 4A or Alternative 9 are implemented.
- F. 9 Historic Legacy Towns in the North Delta. *Issue:* The historic value of these 9 legacy towns in the North Delta especially in relation to their proximity to the preferred Alternative 4A and Alternative 9 is not adequately recognized or accommodated for either in the Figure M15-4

maps, Sheets 1-8, or in the Recreation Chapter 15.

Recommendation: Engage in extensive research as to the historic value of the 9 Historic Legacy Towns in the North Delta and identify the tourism/recreational aspects that these towns provide to the legacy of California's beginnings as well as to California's economy and the respective communities. Additionally, add and label/identify these towns as recreational centers on the final maps in Figure M15-4, Sheets 1 – 8, as well as in Recreation Chapter 15.

- G. **Historic Museums in the North Delta.** *Issue:* The historic value of the 12 major museums in the North Delta has not been adequately recognized or efforts identified to protect these historic treasures and mitigate for the unavoidable adverse impacts that will occur if Alternative 4A or Alternative 9 are implemented.

Recommendation: To identify, add, and label the historic museums in the North Delta on the final maps in Figure M15-4, Sheets 1 – 8, as well as in Recreation Chapter 15.

Engage in extensive research as to the historic value of the 9 Historic Legacy Towns in the North Delta and identify the tourism/recreational aspects that these towns provide to the legacy of California's beginnings as well as to California's economy and the respective communities. Additionally, add and label/identify these towns as recreational centers on the final maps in Figure M15-4, Sheets 1 – 8, as well as in Recreation Chapter 15.

- H. **Wineries and Wine Tasting Venues in the North Delta.** *Issue:* The agricultural and tourist appeal of the Clarksburg Appellation and North Delta Wine Growing Region, including over 25 wineries and wine tasting venues has not been adequately recognized, identified or addressed to protect this Recreational/Tourist treasure of California and mitigate for the unavoidable adverse impacts that will occur if Alternative 4A or Alternative 9 are implemented.

Recommendation: To identify, add, and label the valuable Clarksburg Appellation vintners, wineries, and wine tasting venues of the Clarksburg Appellation and North Delta on the final maps in Figure M15-4, Sheets 1 – 8, as well as a notable aspect of recreation in Recreation Chapter 15.

- I. **Agri-Tourism Locations (Excluding Wineries) in the North Delta.** *Issue:* The tourism and recreational value of the 13 major agri-tourism locations in the North Delta has not been adequately recognized or efforts identified to protect these agricultural recreation/tourist (i.e. agri-tourism sites and mitigate for the unavoidable adverse impacts that will occur if Alternative 4A or Alternative 9 are implemented.

Recommendation: To identify, add, and label the agri-tourism and Sacramento Delta Grown tourist destinations in the North Delta on the final maps in Figure M15-4, Sheets 1 – 8, as well as in Recreation Chapter 15 as notable and credible aspects of recreation in the North Delta. Address the unavoidable adverse impacts that will occur if Alternative 4A or Alternative 9 are implemented and mitigate for these.

- J. **Art Galleries in the North Delta.** *Issue:* The historic value of the 9 major art galleries in the North Delta has not been adequately evaluated, recognized or efforts identified to protect these historic treasures and mitigate for the unavoidable adverse impacts that will occur if Alternative 4A or Alternative 9 are implemented.

Recommendation: To adequately evaluate, identify, add, and label the 9 major Art Galleries in the North Delta on the final maps in Figure M15-4, Sheets 1 – 8, as well as acknowledge Art Galleries as recreation centers in Recreation Chapter 15, and to address and mitigate the unavoidable adverse impacts that will occur if Alternative 4A or Alternative 9 are implemented.

- K. **Delta Scenic Loop.** *Issue:* The recreational value of the Delta Scenic Loop, with its 25 marinas, recreational resorts, harbors, restaurants, and RV/Mobile Home Parks, will be severely and

unavoidably adversely impacted with the construction of Alternative 4A and/or Alternative 9. *Recommendation:* To adequately evaluate, identify, add, and label the 25 recreational sites in the Delta Scenic Loop in the final maps in Figure M15-4, Sheets 1-8, as well as in Recreation Chapter 15, along with addressing the severe and unavoidable adverse impacts which will occur to the Delta Scenic Loop's major recreational sites if Alternative 4A and/or Alternative 9 are implemented.

III. DELTA PLAN AND DELTA REFORM ACT CONSISTENCY

There is a disconnect between what the Delta Plan and the Delta Reform Act find is important regarding Recreation and protecting the community and agrarian qualities of the Delta, especially in the North Delta where the preferred Alternative 4A and Alternative 9 would have the most adverse impact and do the most harm to the agrarian ambiance of the Delta and what the BDCP and the partially recirculated draft EIR/S have recorded and addressed. Our comments on both the draft EIR/S and the partially recirculated draft EIR/S identify mitigation measures that may need improvement. Other comments below call attention to other aspects of the project where additional information or consideration of further alternatives or mitigation measures may be important to certification of the project's consistency with the Delta Plan.

While Figure M15-4, sheets 1,4, and 8, which include the areas most impacted by Alternative 4a and Alternative 9, show a minimum of 42 potentially impacted parks, marinas, resorts, fishing access's and docks, they are missing a whole separate, but just as important aspect of tourist attraction type recreation in the Delta, the Delta Plan map (Figure 5-6) shows attraction and historic sites, hunting facilities, winery/tasting room and legacy communities.

IV. COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Recreation in the Delta comes in many forms. There is both water-based and land-based recreation. Recreation may be primarily sightseeing or going for a drive in the country. It can also be tuning into the Sacramento River another way – through fishing, recreational boating, or swimming.

One form of Delta recreation in the form of tourism has been largely ignored and omitted both in the language and in maps of the BDCP and there has been little, if any, effort to correct these omissions, even though they were presented in comments to original iteration of the BDCP. Tourism in the Delta is alive and well and is well supported in the North Delta through a wine tasting area on par with Napa called the Clarksburg Appellation, which sports at least 25 wineries and wine tasting venues including Bogle Winery, which is known internationally – as well as at the White House – for it's outstanding wines.

Other tourism highlights in the North Delta include the 9 Legacy Towns, which are integrally woven with California's 1849 Gold Rush and the growth of California during the latter part of the 1800s and early 1900s. These Legacy Towns include the historic Locke, which is one of the last remaining towns in America built by Chinese for Chinese.

These towns contain much history dating back to the Gold Rush Era and also include Museums (12), Art Galleries (9), wonderful shopping experiences including gift shops and bazaars and annual events, such as the Courtland Pear Fair, Rio Vista Bass Festival, Isleton Cajun Festival, and Taste of the Delta, weddings, etc.

Agri-tourism includes 13 Delta Grown Farms and Winery Trail Farms and Orchards. The Delta Scenic Loop is awash with marinas, resorts, and extensive boating and water sports.

These will all be severely and unavoidably adversely impacted and largely abandoned during and after the construction process of the preferred Alternative 4A and/or Alternative 9. These treasures of the Delta need to be included in the equation of what will be lost – in addition to much of California's rich history, through the building of the tunnels.

V. EVALUATION AND MITIGATION OF IMPACTS TO UNIQUE DELTA VALUES, GENERAL DELTA RECREATION AND TOURISM ECONOMY, AND DELTA AESTHETICS

Along with Recreation and Tourism, the unique Delta Values and Delta Aesthetics have been narrowly represented in either the draft BDCP or the recirculated EIR/S. The concerns expressed in the original BDCP were not addressed in the recirculated EIR/S.

VI. EVALUATION AND MITIGATION OF IMPACTS TO THE COMMUNITY CHARACTER OF THE DELTA

The Delta is a fresh-water system primarily comprised of fertile agricultural islands that sit below sea level, but are protected by a stout system of levees. It is fed by five major rivers, including the Sacramento River and the San Joaquin River.

The Lauritzens Indians lived in the historic California Delta for centuries when the Spaniards first found it in 1772. The region was heavy from spring rains and from their view atop Mount Diablo they thought it to be a huge inland lake. French trappers arrived in 1832, and mountain men like Jedidiah Smith trekked its high ground. But it was the discovery of gold on the American River in Coloma in 1848 that hastened the reclamation and settlement of the Delta. Starting in '49, paddlewheeler steamboats brought Argonauts to the fledgling waterfront towns of Sacramento and Stockton, who then went overland to the mines. The California Gold Rush was on. History was in the making.

This historical setting establishes the foundation for the Community Character of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. The Delta is a living legacy of the 1849 Gold Rush miners and pioneers who settled this land, and it is steeped in history. The Sacramento River is the foundational element of the communities and everything historically revolved around the river. The Sacramento River provided a way of navigating into the inlands of California that sometimes

prohibited land travel due to rough terrain or flooding. The river provided food in the abundant fish supplies, and water for agriculture and life in general. Argonauts who did not become wealthy in the gold mines, often turned to and found their niche in agriculture or through other supportive labors of those who sought their fortunes in the gold fields. Many 5th, 6th, and 7th generation Delta farmers still farm the lands their families farmed back in the mid-to-late 1800s.

Construction of the conveyance facilities will result in numerous impacts, which are enumerated in a variety of areas throughout the EIR/S. However, the scale of collective impacts in the construction zone over ten or more years of construction have not been adequately estimated. Because the collective construction impacts will have a major effect on numerous resource categories, the final EIR/S should aggregate the description of impacts that affect community character associated with each alternative's construction activities in one location and summarize them, including the scope and time frames of each impact. In this aggregation, the final EIR/S should discuss the combined footprint of construction impacts affecting each community including effects on agriculture, recreation and tourism, noise, traffic congestion, aesthetic resources, local economies, and cultural resources. Each alternative should be compared to the other alternatives to enable improved evaluation of each alternative's direct and indirect effects.

Cultural resources are especially important to identify and consider as recently passed Assembly Bill 52 (2014) has mandated the incorporation into CEQA the equation that the destruction of Native American sacred land is to be considered as equal to and dealt in the same way as destruction of the environment. AB 52 would specify "that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, as defined, is a project that may have a significant on the environment. The bill would require a Lead Agency to begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project ..."

Chapter 5 in the Delta Plan sites the Delta Stewardship Council's five core strategies for protecting and enhancing the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, which includes "Encourage recreation and tourism that allow visitors to enjoy and appreciate the Delta, and that contribute to its economy" and to "Sustain a vital Delta economy that includes a mix of recreation, commercial and other industries, and vital components of state and regional infrastructure." The Delta Plan states on page 167 that "The Delta provides opportunities for recreation and tourism because of its unique geography, mix of activities, and rich natural resources." The Delta Plan suggests that the Delta's traditions can be honored and its history preserved by including policies that "enhance recreation and tourism," page 167. The Delta Plan also suggests that among the values that make the Delta a distinctive and special place are the fact that "The Delta retains a rural heritage, characterized by farms and small towns linked by navigable waterways and winding country roads," page 167. It also states that "The Delta is a place of multicultural tradition, legacy communities, and family farms. The Delta Plan recognizes that "The Council envisions a future where the Delta's unique qualities are recognized and honored," page 168. And that "Visitors to the region will enjoy recreation on and in its waterways, marshes, resorts, parks, and historic legacy communities."

The Delta Plan also notes that "A Healthy ecosystem is also important to the Delta's communities," and that "Visitors drawn to its scenery, waterways, fish, and wildlife support

tourism businesses. Protecting the ecosystem maintains these benefits and restoring it can expand them, especially when it can be accomplished in ways that enhance the Delta's working landscape." This all suggests, then, that consistency with the Delta Plan would require that the EIR/S take into account the importance of protecting the Delta's ecosystem, the 9 North Delta Legacy towns, as well as the community character that is exemplified in its Legacy towns and would seek alternatives other than Alternative 4A and Alternative 9 that would not have the severe impacts on the North Delta that are currently proposed in the preferred Alternative 4A and Alternative 9.

VII. 9 HISTORIC LEGACY TOWNS IN THE NORTH DELTA

The Delta Reform Act of 2009 designated a number of unincorporated legacy communities in the Delta including Freeport, Clarksburg, Hood, Courtland, Locke, Walnut Grove, Isleton, and Rio Vista (as well as Bethel Island and Knightsen). These communities are predominantly in the North Delta and all sit on the banks of the Sacramento River, while exemplifying the Delta's unique cultural history and contributing to the sense of the Delta as a place. These communities enjoy colorful history, and coupled with the river recreation and being a wine tasting region, this area is a tourism draw for Sacramento and the San Francisco Bay Area.

The historic legacy of the Delta, particularly through the 9 historic legacy towns of the North Delta, has not been adequately acknowledged and recognized in the BDCP or recirculated draft EIR/S Recreation Chapter 15, nor mitigated for unavoidable significant impacts due to the construction of Alt. 4A and 9 conveyance facilities. Construction of any of these potentially five intake facilities would adversely impact well-established recreational/tourist opportunities and experiences due to reduced access, excessive noise, and visual/aesthetic blight and disruptions that could – and likely would - result in loss of public use during the ten year construction period. This would also significantly impact the economic stability of these communities.

The construction would effectively create massive industrial water complexes – some stretching up to ½ mile long - with at least three of these located within the five mile stretch from Clarksburg to Hood in the North Delta. If construction of Alternative 9 intake facilities at the Cross-Channels are completed, this would also have a significant adverse impact to the towns of Walnut Grove and Locke, who depend largely on recreation and tourism for their economic stability. The other Delta Legacy towns of Freeport, Courtland, Isleton, Rio Vista and Ryde, would also suffer due to largely clogged and congested highways, and declining recreation and tourism.

Legacy Towns in the North Delta include:

Freeport - Established 1862

"Nearly all goods traveling to Sacramento and the Gold Rush came by boat from the Bay Area. In the early 1860s businessmen grew tired of paying taxes at the Sacramento Embarcadero

(port). In 1862 Freeport Railroad Company was created with the idea of building a new port that was free of taxes, hence "Freeport" was named. The idea was to build a railway that bypassed Sacramento connecting with the Sacramento Valley Railroad at a midway point between Sacramento and Folsom. The newly formed town boomed for three years until populations dropped.

Freeport Highlights (Sacramento County)

- Freeport Inn
- Bartley Cavanaugh Golf Course
- Gateway to the North Delta
- First Delta bridge in the North Delta is the Freeport Draw Bridge
- Freeport side of the Freeport Bridge is Sacramento County and the other side is Yolo County

Clarksburg - Established 1876

Clarksburg was settled in stages dating back as early as the 1850s when Merritt Island was first cleared and developed for agricultural uses. Postal authorities first established a post office in 1876, under the name "Clarksburgh" and changed the name to "Clarksburg" in 1893. The town was named after Robert C. Clark who settled at the place in 1849. In the 1920s the New Holland Land Company began subdividing the tracts in the area and formally established Clarksburg as an unincorporated community. Clarksburg is unique among small California towns in that many of the families who initially settled the area are still present, thus lending a small-town charm to the community. A portion of the original Old Sugar Mill is now home to a modern wine tasting and production facility. The Bogle Winery on Merritt Island has become the most famous of the Clarksburg Appellation vintners with their wines being sold worldwide and being served at the White House as of 2007.

The portion of Sacramento County directly across the Sacramento River was once considered part of the community due to the ferry crossing that existed at Clarksburg from 1920 until the Freeport Bridge opened on New Year's Day in 1930. The ferry itself sank in November, 1928. Some of the older members of the community still refer to that adjoining area of Sacramento County as Clarksburg for that reason.

Clarksburg has a thriving grade school, middle school, and high school that has students from all over the region including West Sacramento. There are two churches, a United Church of Christ community church and a Catholic Church, both very well attended. The Catholic Church has three services every Sunday. There is a post office, community grocery store, and public library. The climate is excellent for wine grapes, and Bogle Winery was featured as selling the most wine in the Western Hemisphere at Sacramento's United Wine Symposium in 2013.

Clarksburg Highlights (Yolo County)

- Center of the Delta wine industry and is the Clarksburg Appellation since 1984 – with vintners and 25 wineries and wine tasting venues

- The Old Sugar Mill – which hosts 11 wineries
- Bogle Winery – which is world renown
- Miner's Leep Winery
- Clarksburg Charter School
- Clarksburg Middle School
- Delta High School
- Clarksburg Library in Yolo County
- Clarksburg Post Office
- Clarksburg Community Church
- St. Joseph's Catholic Church
- Volunteer Fire Department
- Clarksburg Dock
- Schumachers Ceramics Art Gallery
- Town Square
- Boy Scout Cabin

Hood – Established 1912

Hood was named in 1910 after William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The population was 271 at the 2010 census. Hood still has one of the original cold storage packing sheds that sits on the Sacramento River and was used to store produce until picked up or dropped off by steamboat or rail.

Hood Highlights (Sacramento County)

- Volunteer Fire Department
- Post Office
- Old Cold Storage Produce Packing Shed on the Water
- Park

Courtland – Established 1872

Courtland was named after Courtland Sims, son of James V. Sims, a landowner who opened a steamer landing in the community in 1870. Courtland was once the Pear Capital of the world and celebrates this the last Sunday in July every year by hosting a community Pear Fair.

Courtland Highlights (Sacramento County)

- Hosts Annual Pear Fair
- Courtland Grade School
- Church
- Post Office
- Volunteer Fire Department

- Community Doctor's Office
- Sacramento County Library
- Park
- Was the “Pear Capital of the World”
- Courtland Bridge
- Hub of North Delta Agri-tourism and Sacramento River Delta Grown
- Swimming and Picnic Area

Locke – Established 1915

Locke is one of the only towns in the United States built entirely by the Chinese. It was built in 1915 and burned down twice. Locke was a bustling place with gambling houses, merchant stores and a movie house all owned by the Chinese. Locke today is much like it was many years ago. Most of the original buildings are still standing. The Chinese residents were immigrants from two different areas from the Delta region in Guangdong [Canton] China. (Note that it was experienced Chinese engineers from the Pearl River Valley of Canton China who designed most of the levees that were built. Many of these Chinese engineers returned to China after the project was built.) The Chung Shan [*disambiguation needed*] people resided in Locke, while Walnut Grove was populated by immigrants from Toi Shan county in China. During the Sino-Japanese War in the 1930s, the Walnut Grove – Locke-Isleton area was a prime target for visiting Chinese government VIPs to raise funds for the Chinese government. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and further was designated a National Historic Landmark District in 1990 due to its unique example of a Chinese American rural community.

Locke Highlights (Sacramento County)

- Designated a National Historic Landmark District in 1990
- Last Chinese town in America built for the Chinese by the Chinese
- Locke Historic District with Museums and Art Galleries
- Historic Museums
 - Locke Boarding House
 - Locke Memorial Park and Monument
 - Star Theater
 - The Dai Loy Gambling House
 - The Jan Ying Benevolent Association
 - The Joe Shoong School
 - Locke Art Center
- Art Galleries
 - Moon Cafe Art Gallery
 - The Shack
 - Ning Hou Fine Art Gallery
 - River Road Art Gallery

- Delta Meadows State Park
- Borders the north side of the Delta Cross Channel
- Shopping

Walnut Grove – Established 1850

Walnut Grove is one of the earliest settlements along the Sacramento River. The town quickly prospered as an agricultural center and riverboat stop (the forests were timbered for steamboat firewood) and a major shipping port by 1865 for agricultural produce, and fish, with the Bartlett Pear as its primary product. By 1870, it was a thriving town full of small businesses, a school, post office, and Union Guard Armory. Ferry service operated for many years between parts of the town on either side of the river until the first bridge was opened in 1916. The bridge, since replaced by a modern span, was the first cantilevered counter-weight bascule drawbridge constructed west of the Mississippi River. It was officially opened by the Governor of California who traveled with various dignitaries to Walnut Grove on the gubernatorial yacht. As early as 1914, a large Japanese community lived in Walnut Grove. About 67 Japanese-owned businesses, including names and addresses, are listed in the Nichi-Bei Nankan (Japanese American Yearbook) of 1914 – including one tofu shop – Sakai Tofu-ya. There was still a tofu shop in town in 1975 according to “The Book of Tofu.”

The community was racially segregated up to the start of World War II. Only whites were allowed to own homes on the West side of the river. Even on the East side, the Asians separated into a Japanese section and a Chinese section. There were two elementary schools [a “white” school and Walnut Grove Oriental Elementary] until the Japanese were forcefully moved out of the area at the start of World War II. Then, the two elementary schools [up to Grade 8] were combined. After elementary school, the students were bussed to Courtland for high school until that school became identified as an earthquake hazard.

Walnut Grove Highlights (Sacramento County)

- Only town on the Sacramento River that is on both sides of the river
- Miyazaka Japanese Bath House and Gallery
- Walnut Grove Theater National Register of Historic Places
- Elementary School
- Buddhist Church
- Catholic Church
- Post Office
- Bank
- Park
- Sheriff's Office
- New Public Dock
- Dentist Office and Other Businesses
- The Tong Fine Art Gallery

- Walnut Grove Iron Works/Sierra Forge Gallery
- Marty Stanley's Son's Gallery
- Lost in the Delta Art Gallery
- J-Mack Ferry
- Walnut Grove Bridge
- Georgianna Slough Bridge
- Delta Cross-Channel Bridge
- Near Grand Island Mansion – weddings and special occasion events, dock
- South side of Delta Cross Channel borders Walnut Grove

Ryde – Established 1892

Ryde is best known for The Ryde Hotel. It is an interesting tourist attraction where they serve bottomless champagne Sunday brunch. The hotel does meetings, events, and is open for overnight lodging. The Ryde Hotel was built in 1927 at the peak of the prohibition era. It was an opulent establishment, complete with a beauty salon and barber shop that served as a riverboat way station. It was also rumored to be a bordello. The lower level was a speakeasy, offering bootleg whiskey and jazz to a clientele in search of a good time. There was even a trap door in the floor that allegedly opened to reveal a tunnel running under the road to a hidden doorway at the river's edge. The Ryde attracted celebrities of all types from president Herbert Hoover to local and state politicians to movie stars and mobsters.

Ryde Highlights (Sacramento County)

- Ryde Hotel – popular during Prohibition, Sunday Brunch, 30 rooms for rent, weddings, restaurant and bar
- Post Office
- Dock

Isleton – Established 1876

Chinese began immigrating to Isleton around 1875, and at its peak, the Chinese population numbered approximately 1,500. The city has many preserved 19th-century era storefronts along its main street, some of which show distinct Chinese influences. Chinatown, and the many facade front buildings, still remain intact. The very appeal of a bygone era still reminds residents and visitors of what was once referred to as “the Little Paris of the Delta.” Many cultures still inhabit Isleton today as they did then.

Isleton Highlights (Sacramento County)

- The Bing Kong Tong Museum
- Second museum
- Elementary School

- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Delta Diamond Farm Event Center
- Hosts the Cajun Festival
- Public Dock
- Catholic Church
- Isleton Bridge
- Large Operating Grainery

Rio Vista – Established 1893

The present location of Rio Vista is several miles south of the original settlement. Colonel Nathan H. Davis founded “Brazos del Rio” near the entrance of Cache Slough at the Sacramento River, on the Rancho Los Ulpinos Mexican land grant, in 1858. The settlement was renamed “Rio Vista” before a flood in 1862 that resulted in the town moving to its present location on higher ground. The city's name combines the Spanish words for “river” and “view.” Post authorities established offices in 1858. The community was officially incorporated as Rio Vista on December 30, 1893. Rio Vista was visited by a lost humpback whale in 1985, despite being 60 miles upriver from the Pacific Ocean. The young whale, nicknamed “Humphrey,” attracted throngs of curiosity seekers before he was eventually guided back to sea by rescuers. Again in May 2007, humpbacks were sighted in Rio Vista. “Delta” and “Dawn,” mother and calf, stopped at least twice in the river near the town.

Rio Vista Highlights (Solano County)

- Helen Madre Lift Bridge
- The Real McCoy Ferry
- Fire Station
- Cemetery
- Park
- High School
- 2 Christian Churches
- Post Office
- Fishing Pier/Board Walk on the Water
- Large Grocery Store
- 2 Car Dealerships
- Dutra Museum
- Rio Vista Museum
- Large Marina and Campgrounds
- 2 Banks
- Rio Vista Library in Solano County
- Trilogy Retirement Community (large upscale) with Golf Course

VIII. HISTORIC MUSEUMS IN THE NORTH DELTA

Locke

- Locke Boarding House
- Locke Memorial Park and Monument
- The Shack
- Star Theatre
- The Dai Loy Gambling House
- The Jan Ying Benevolent Association
- The Joe Shoong School

Walnut Grove

- Miyazaka Japanese Bath House and Gallery
- Walnut Grove Theater Natural Register of Historic Places
- Grand Island Mansion

Ryde

- Historic Ryde Hotel

Isleton

- Bing Kong Tong Museum

Rio Vista

- Dutra Museum
- Rio Vista Museum

IX. WINERIES AND WINE TASTING VENUES IN THE NORTH DELTA

THE CLARKSBURG APPELLATION AND GREATER SACRAMENTO RIVER DELTA

Viticulture is critical to the agricultural and recreational aspects of the North Delta, and in the direct vicinity of the proposed Alternative 4A on both the east and west sides of the Sacramento River from Clarksburg to Hood.

The quaint Clarksburg Appellation spans three counties – Sacramento, Solano, and Yolo - and enfolds 64,640 acres of prime farmland near the town of Clarksburg. (Wikipedia) Sixteen miles long and eight miles wide, this American Viticultural Area (AVA) has over 10,000 acres of vines and more than 25 wine grape varieties thrive in the AVA. “While the Clarksburg appellation produces over 40,000 tons of grapes annually, 90% of it is crushed outside the appellation. Multiple wineries, both in and outside the AVA are now producing under the (Clarksburg) AVA

name, which may signal much deserved future recognition. New facility projects such as conversion of the Old Sugar Mill, a shuttered beet sugar processing facility, into a major multiple winery facility has certainly presented opportunity for expanded presence of wines in this appellation.” (AppellationAmerica.com)

Recreation and agri-tourism have been on the increase over the past few years in the Delta, and this is partly due to the increasing number of wineries and wine tasting venues in the Clarksburg area. There are approximately 25 wineries in the Greater Sacramento River Delta and Clarksburg Appellation including the following:

- **Bogle Vineyards and Winery** (A well-known and international bestseller, Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)
- **Carvahlo Family Wines** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)
- **Heringer Estates** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)
- **Merlo Family Vineyards at the Old Sugar Mill** (Wine Tasting Venue)
- **Scribner Bend Vineyards** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)
- **Wilson Vineyards** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)
- **Clarksburg Wine Company** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)
- **Draconis** (Greater Sacramento River Delta)
- **Due Vigne di Famiglia** (Greater Sacramento River Delta)
- **Ehrhardt Estates Winery** (Greater Sacramento River Delta)
- **Rendez-Vous Winery** (North Delta Wine Tasting)
- **River Grove Winery** (North Delta Wine Tasting)
- **Three Wine Company** (Greater Sacramento River Delta)
- **Todd Taylor Wines** (Greater Sacramento River Delta)
- **Twisted Rivers Wines** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners, Wine Tasting Venue)
- **Miners Leap Winery** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)
- **Tierra Del Rio Vineyards** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)
- **Dancing Coyote Wines** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners, Wine Tasting Venue)
- **Six Hands Winery** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)
- **Watts Winery** (Greater Sacramento River Delta)
- **Benson Ferry Winery** (Greater Sacramento River Delta)
- **Elevation Ten Winery** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)
- **Julietta Wine Tasting** (Wine Tasting Venue)
- **E2 Family Winery** (Greater Sacramento River Delta)
- **Todd Taylor Winery** (Wine Tasting Venue)
- **Muddy Boot** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners, Wine Tasting Venue)
- **Sutter Homes** (Greater Sacramento River Delta)
 - **River Road Vintners & Brewery Exchange/Antique Shop** (Greater Sacramento River Delta)
 - **River Grove Winery** (Clarksburg Appellation Vintners)

X. AGRI-TOURISM LOCATIONS (EXCLUDING WINERIES) IN THE NORTH DELTA

Delta Farm and Winery Trail – Sacramento River Delta Grown

- Steamboat Acres (Courtland)
- Double M Farms/McDowell Hunting Preserve (Walnut Grove)
- Wallace Chan Farms Inc. (Courtland)
- David J. Elliot & Son/Stillwater Orchards
- Greene & Hemly Inc. (Hood)
- Delta Islalnds Organic Farm, (Walnut Grove)
- John McCormack Co.
- R. Kelley Farms (Sacramento)
- Maggi's Farm (Sacramento)
- Vierra Farms (West Sacramento)
- Backyard Basics and Personal Chef (Clarksburg)
- Delta Farmers Market (Isleton)
- River Pear Orchards (Walnut Grove)

XI. ART GALLERIES IN THE NORTH DELTA

Clarksburg

- Schumachers Ceramics Art Gallery

Locke

- Ning Hou Fine Art Gallery
- Moon Cafe Art Gallery
- The River Road Art Gallery
- The Shack Art Gallery

Walnut Grove

- The Tong Fine Art Gallery
- Walnut Grove Iron Works/Sierra Forge Gallery
- Marty Stanley's Son's Gallery
- Lost in the Gallery

XII. DELTA SCENIC LOOP

Harbors

- Perry's Boat Harbor

Marinas

- B & W Resort Marina
- Delta Shores Resort & Marina
- Lighthouse Marina & Resort
- Willow Berm Marina
- Riverboat Marina / Delta Boat Works
- M & M Marina
- Korth's Pirates Lair Marina
- Andreas Cove Marina
- Spindrift Marina & Mobile Home Park
- Sacramento Delta Bay Marina
- River's Edge Marina & Resort
- Owl Harbor Marina

Recreation Rentals and Sales

- Kokopelli Kayak Rentals
- Delta Yacht Sales
- Delta Boat Storage

Lodging and Bed & Breakfast

- Delta River Getaway

Overnight Camping

- Rancho Marina Mobile Home Park & RV
- San Andreas RV Park

Restaurants, Grocery, and Gifts/Shopping

- The Lighthouse Restaurant & Bar
- Korth's Pirates Lair Cafe
- My Bar at the Harbor
- Spindrift Restaurant & General Store
- Korth's Pirates Lair Gift Shop

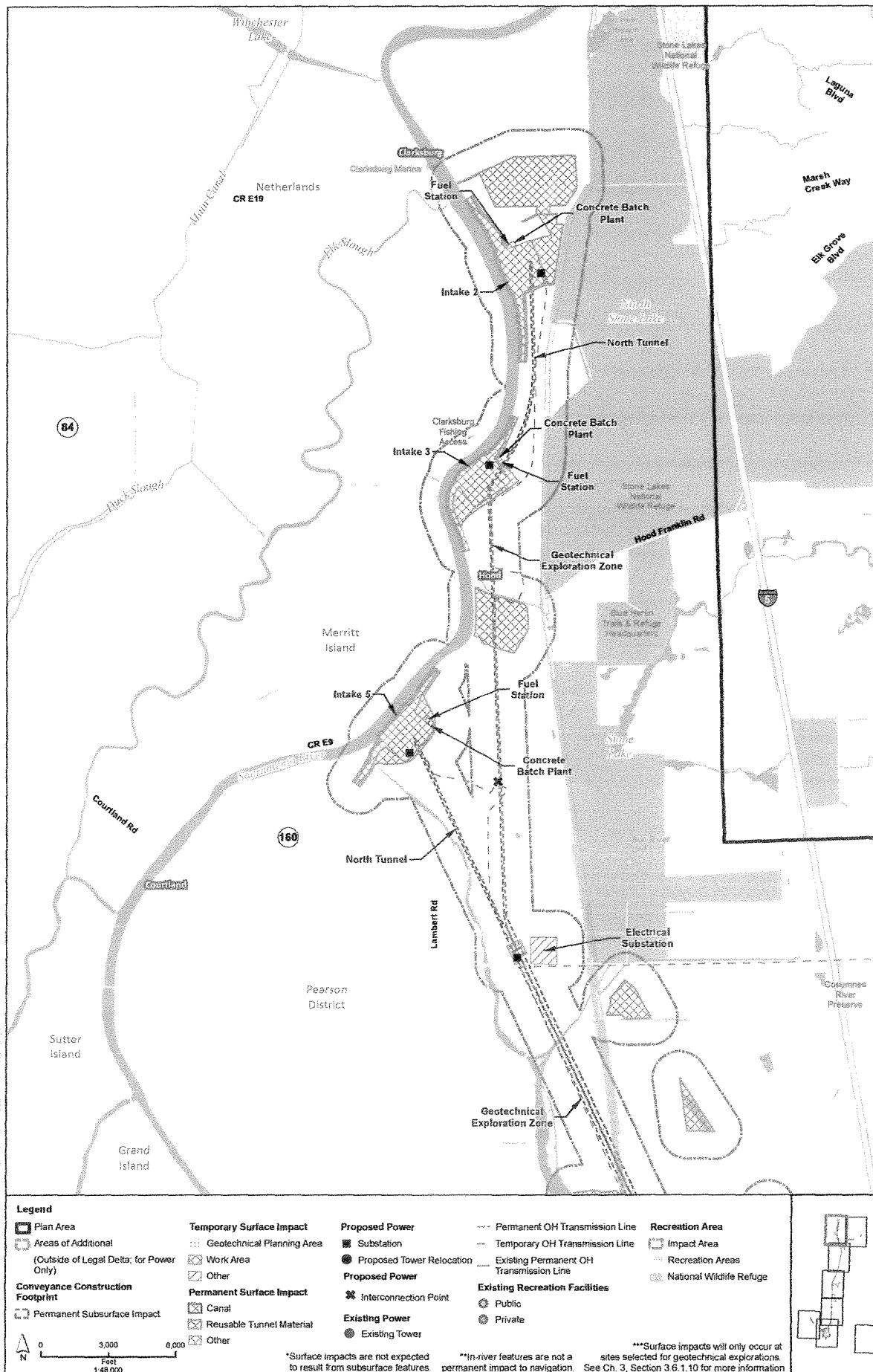




Figure M15-4: Sheet 3 of 8
Recreation Facilities — Modified Pipeline/Tunnel Alignment (Alternative 4)

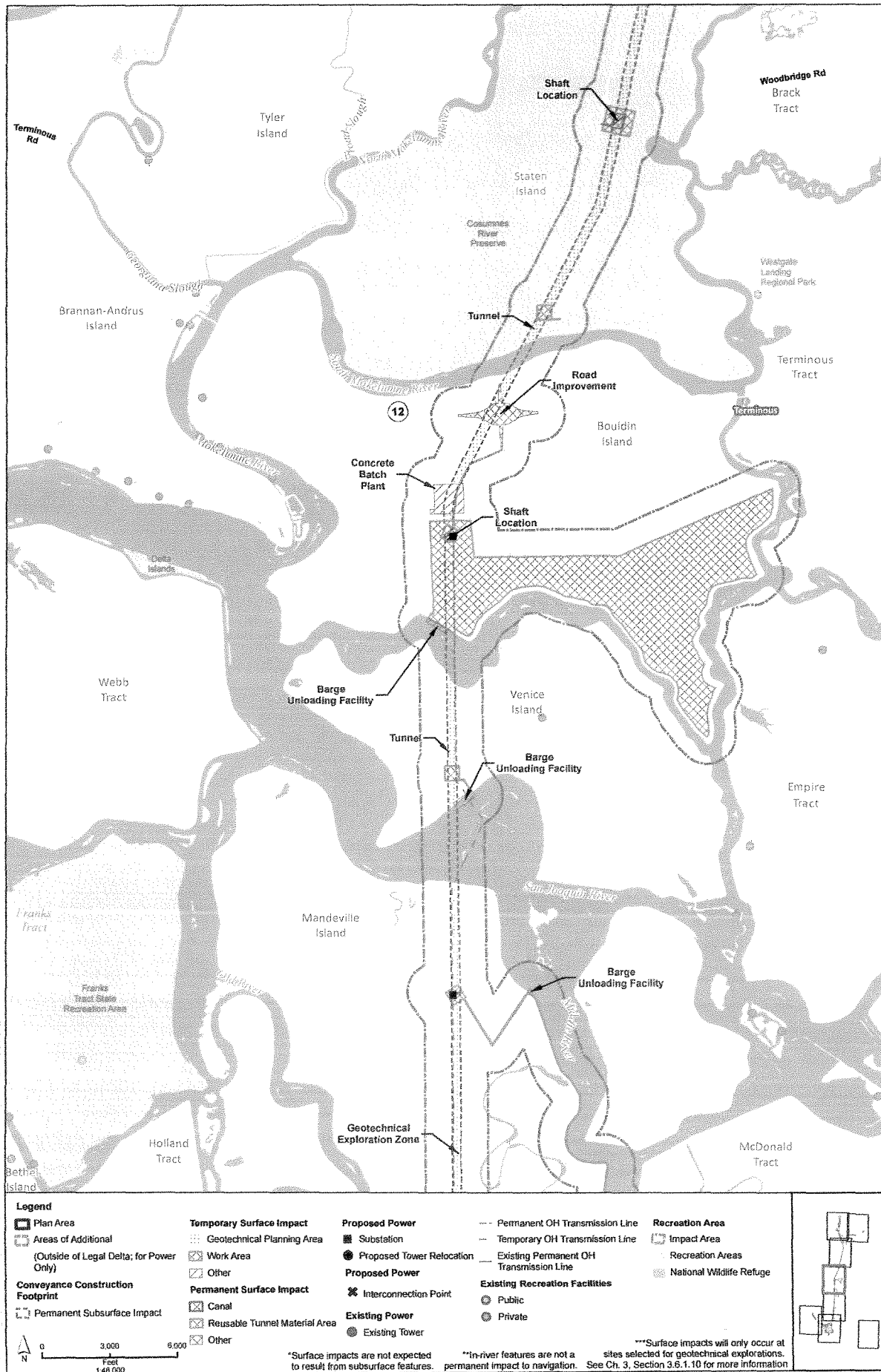
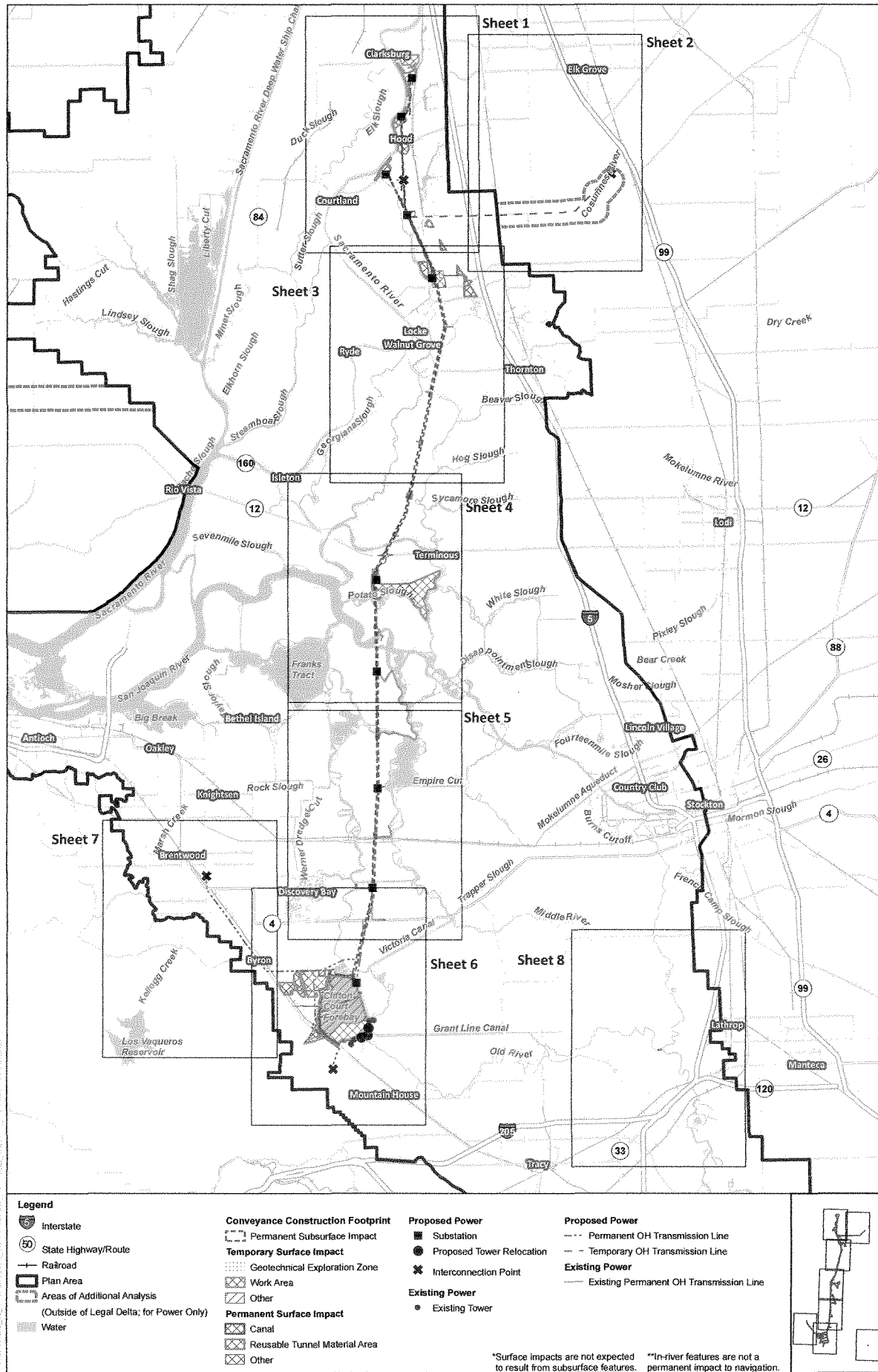


Figure M15-4: Sheet 4 of 8
 Recreation Facilities — Modified Pipeline/Tunnel Alignment (Alternative 4)



Sources: CWR INCDP MPO Construction Footprint rev. 5-01, 2012; NRP 2017

Figure M15-4: Index
Recreation Facilities — Modified Pipeline/Tunnel Alignment (Alternative 4)

Major Delta Resources and Recreation

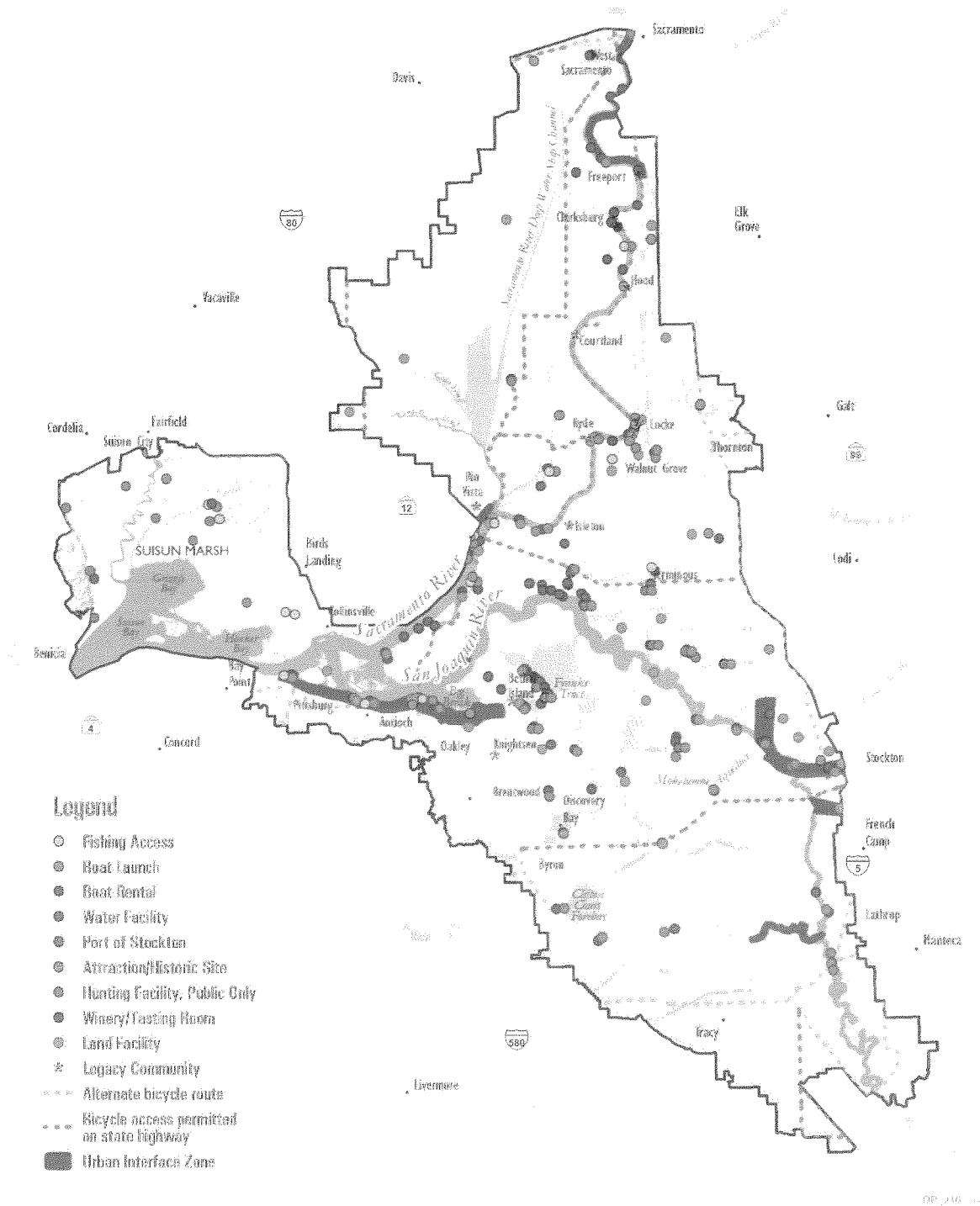
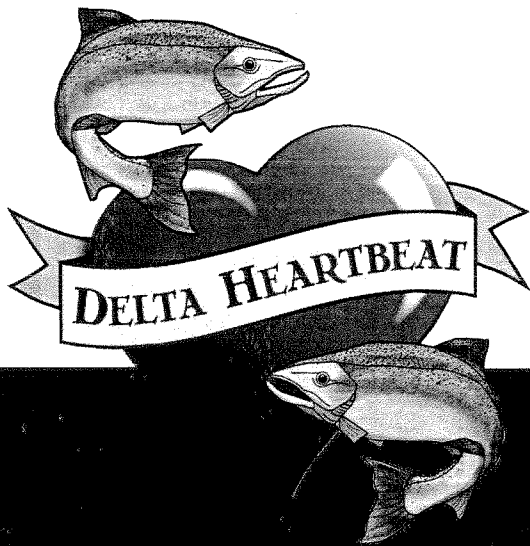
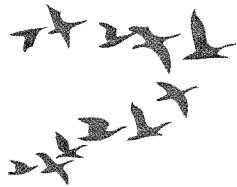


Figure 5-6

Sources: California Chambers and Visitors Bureau 2010, California Resources Agency 2007, DPC 2006, Discover the Delta Foundation 2010, California Department of Fish and Game 2009

TRAVEL GUIDE

TO THE SCENIC
SACRAMENTO RIVER
DELTA

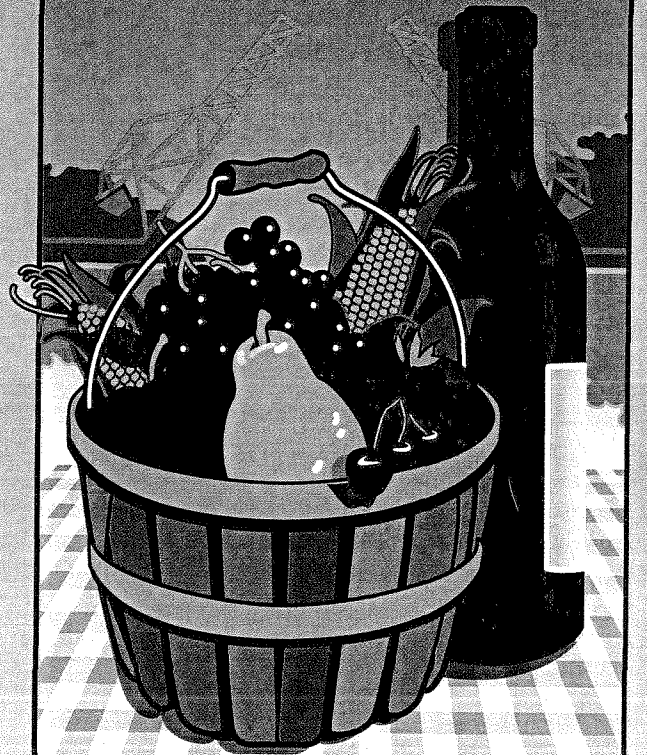


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DELTA FARMS & WINERIES

WINE AND PRODUCE
TRAIL MAP



2014 EDITION

NEW
UPDATED
DATA

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California

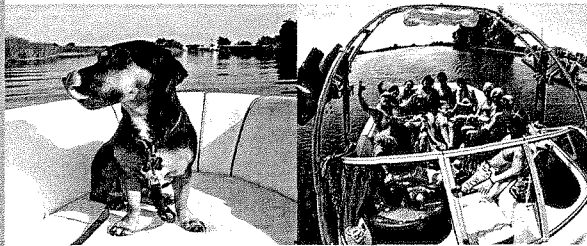
DELTA

BOATERS MAP
AND VISITORS GUIDE

FISHING Hot Spots Included!

The MOST UP TO DATE Map & Guide of the
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and all who ENJOYS the California Delta!

NOAA Waterway Data & USGS Land Layout



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& Visitors Bureau
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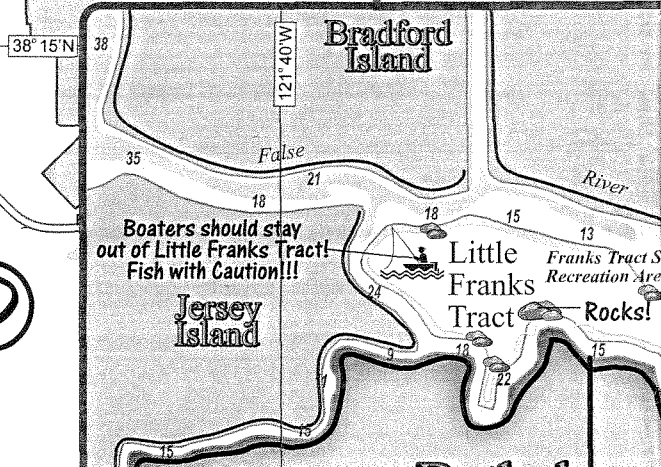
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Franko's Map of the California Delta

SPECIAL BOATING SAFETY EDITION
For Boaters, Fishermen & Everybody
Who Loves the California Delta



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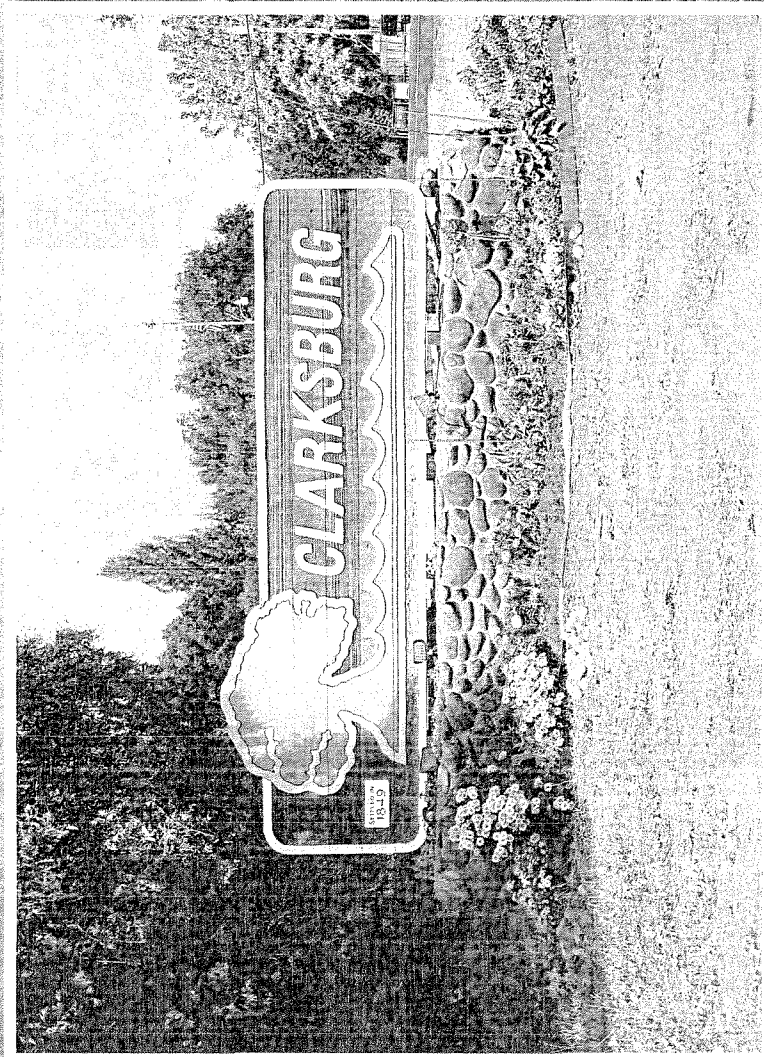
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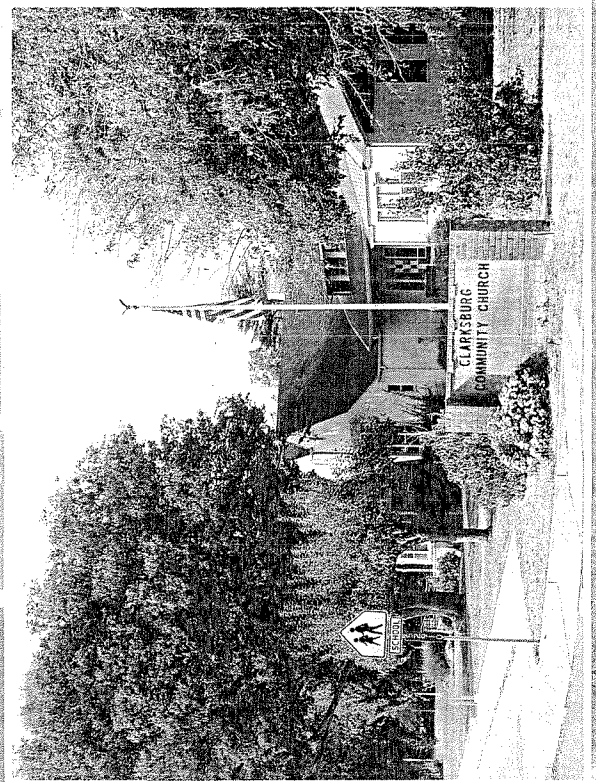
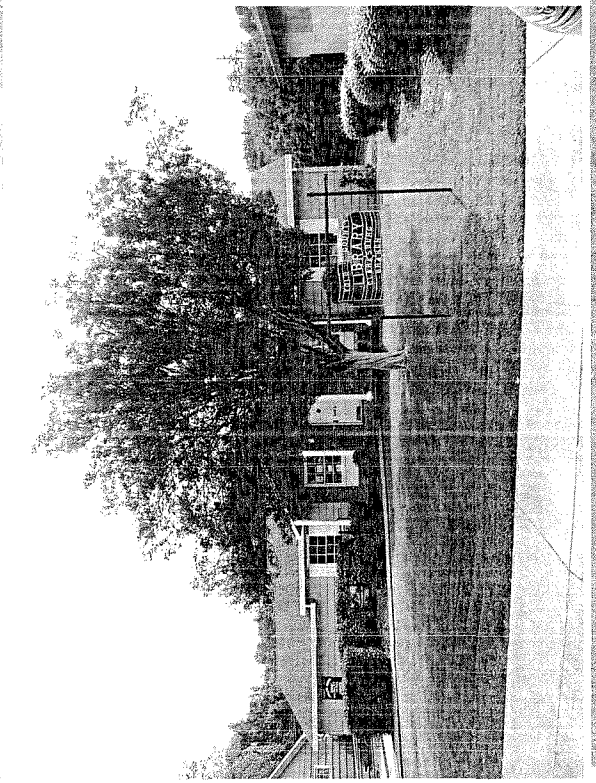
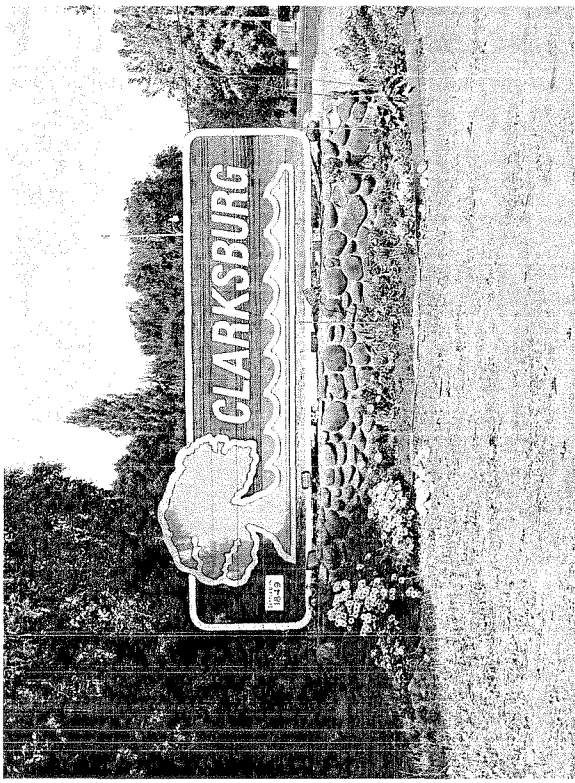
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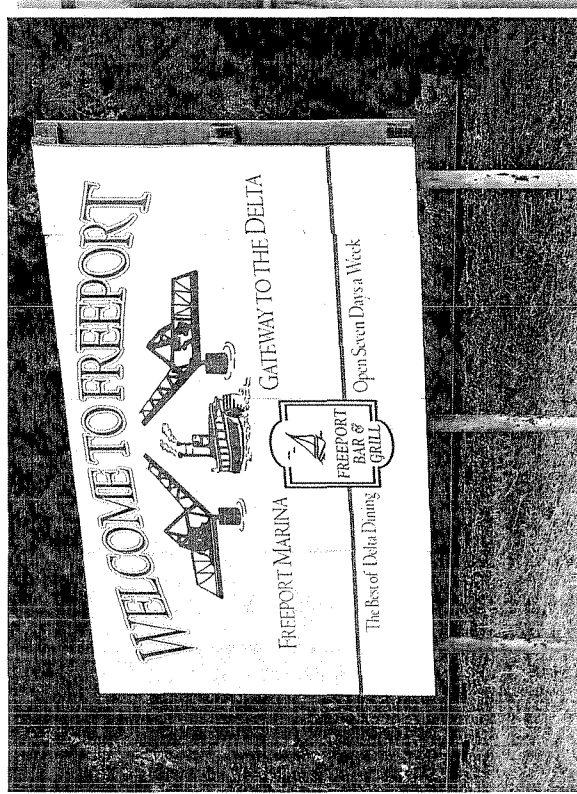
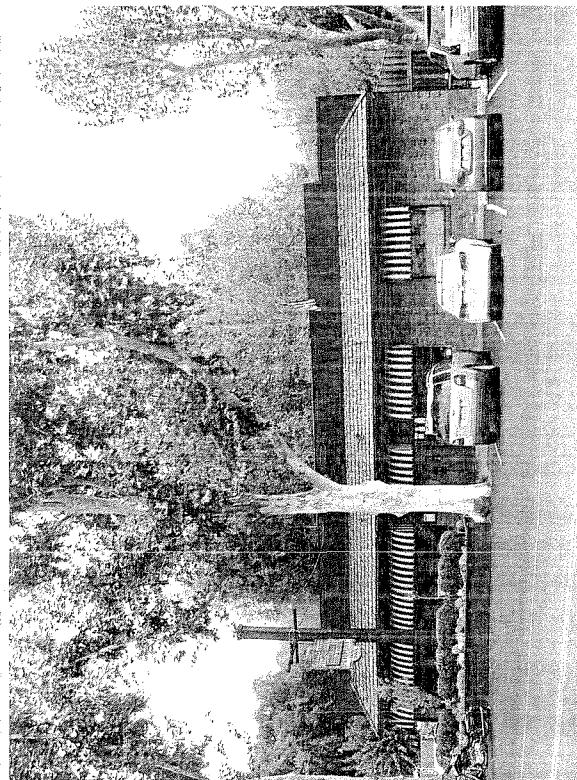
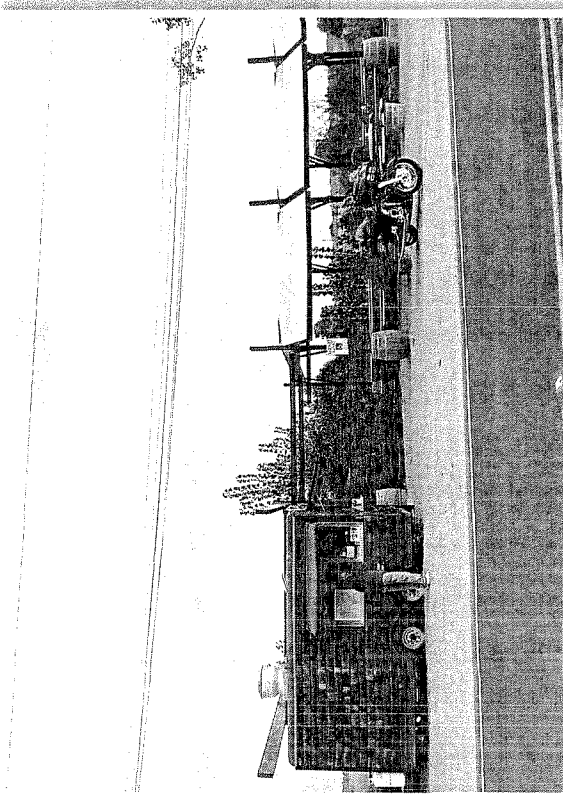
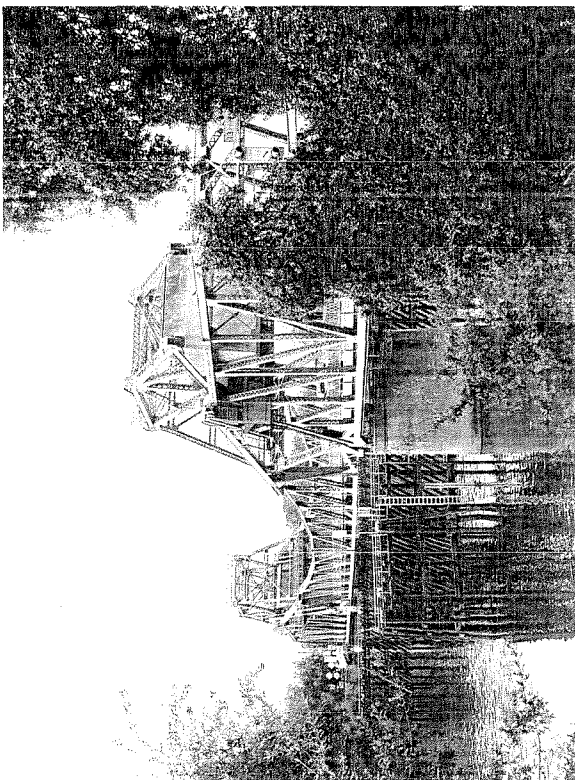
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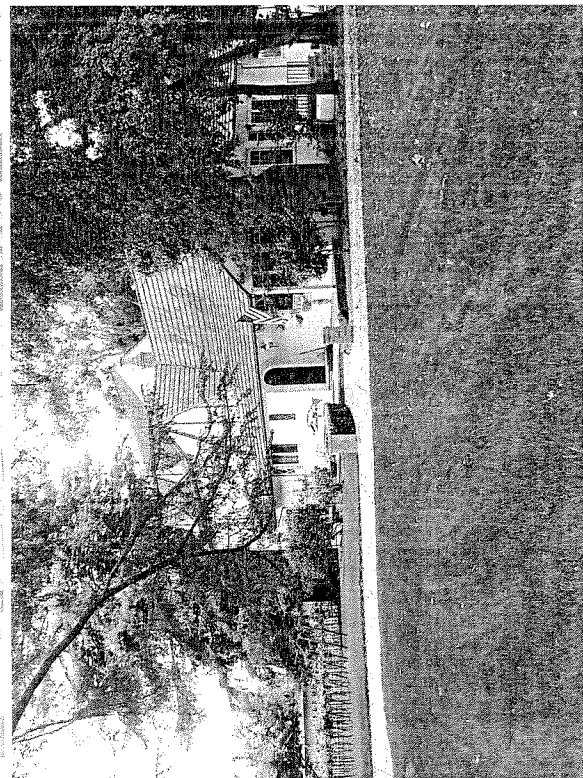
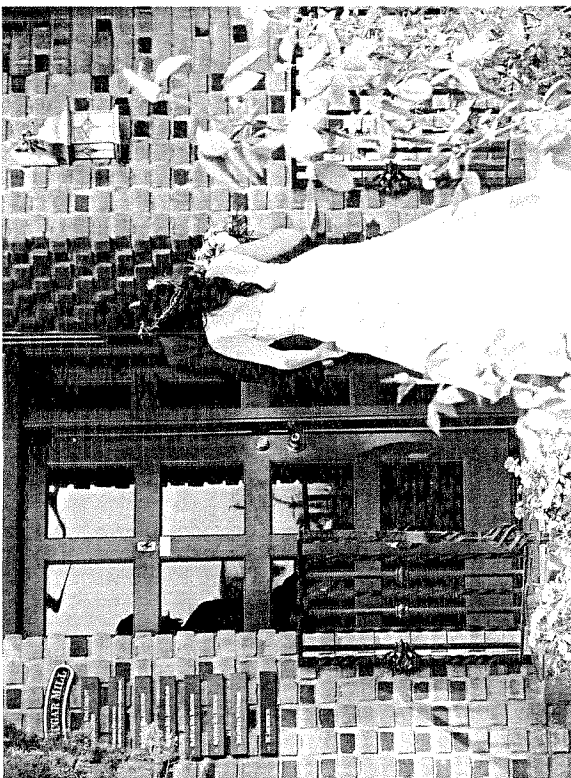
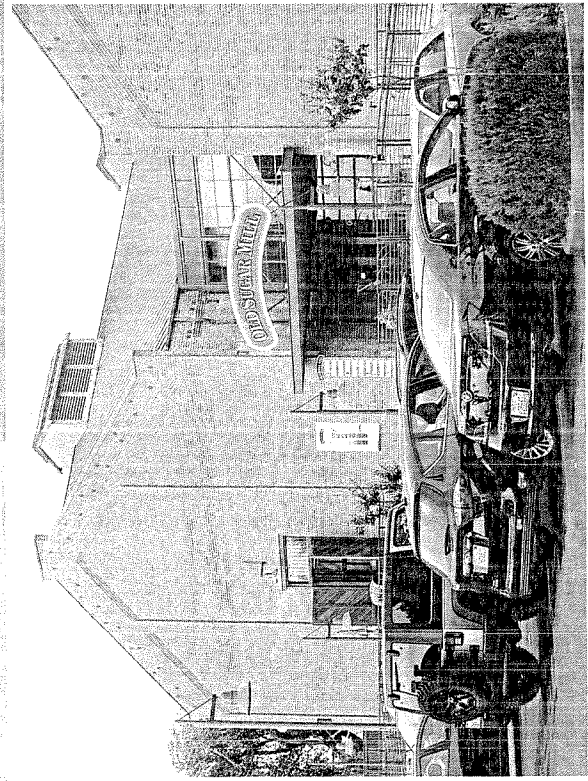
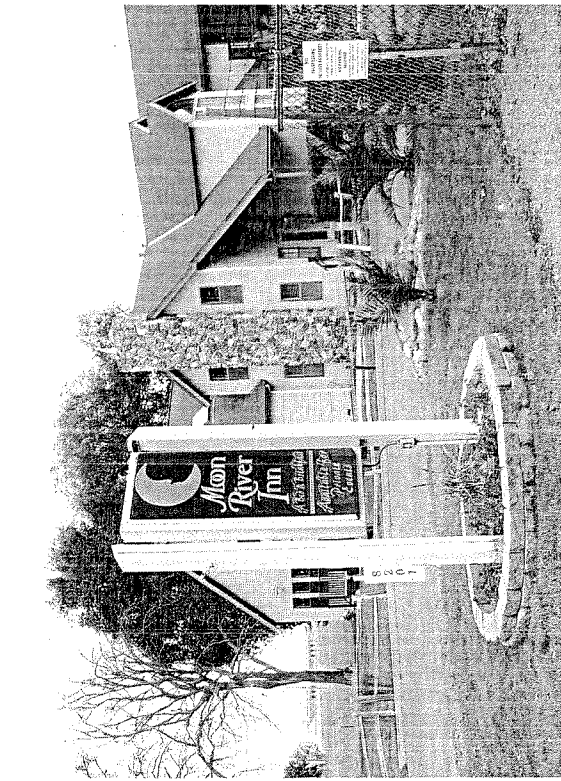
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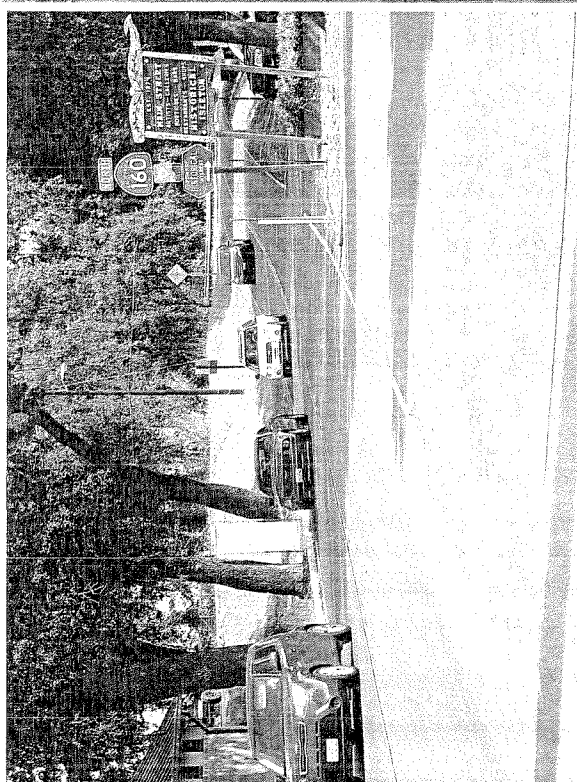
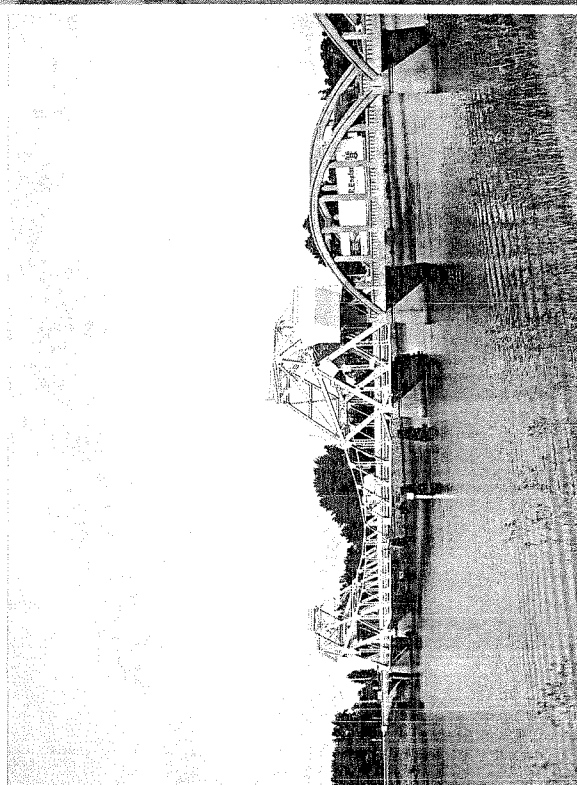
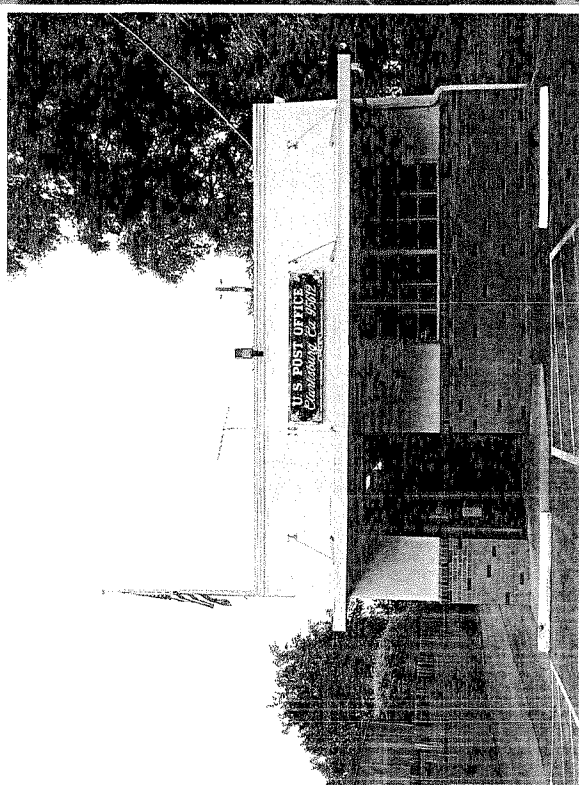
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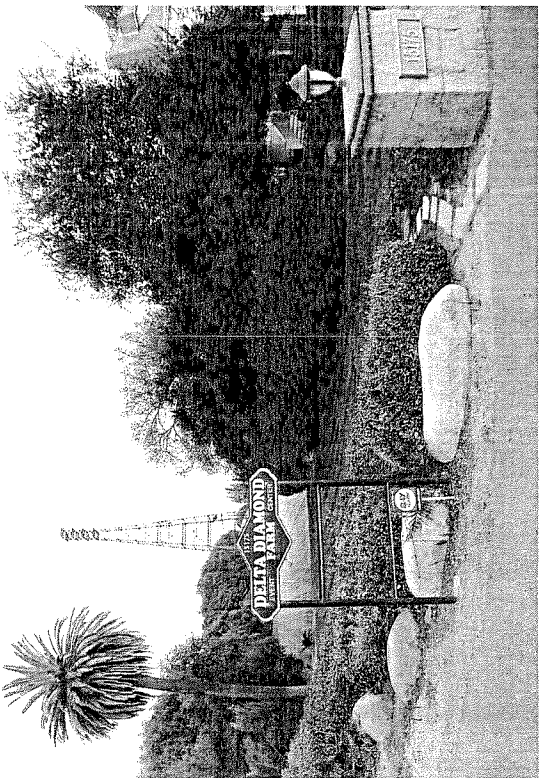
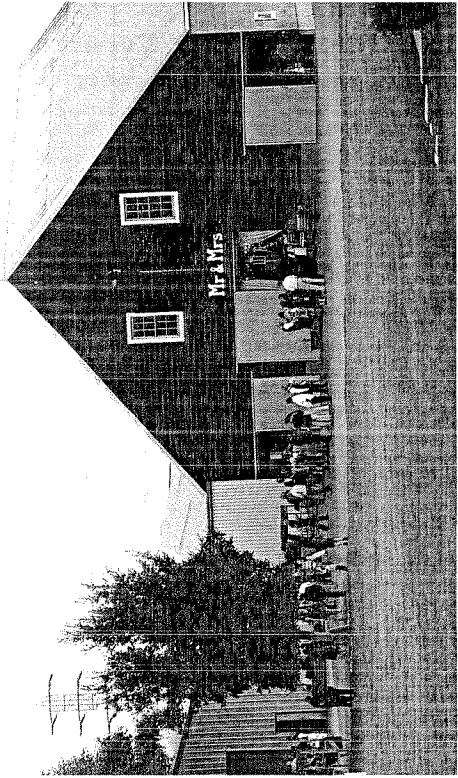
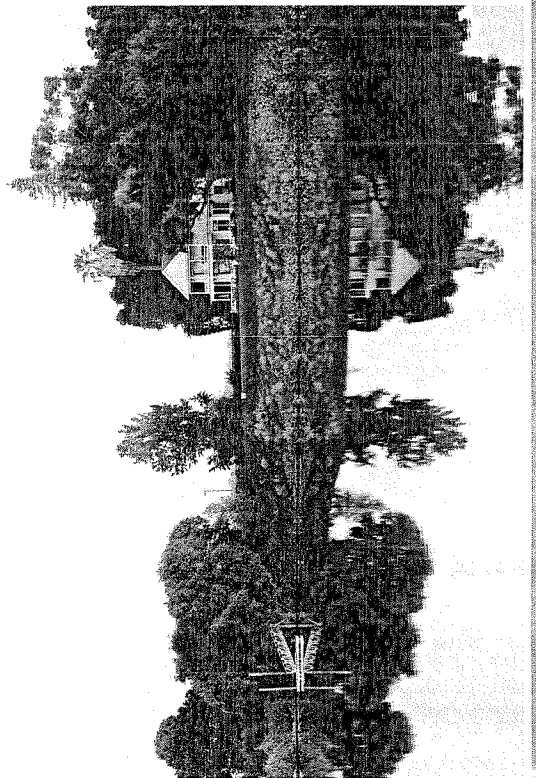
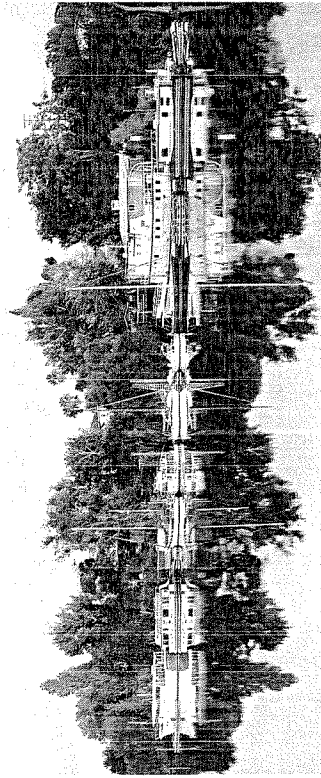


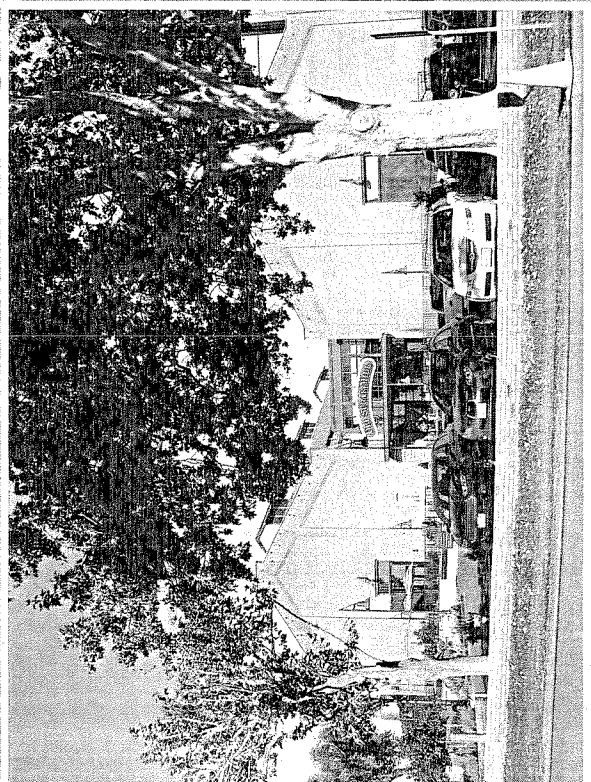
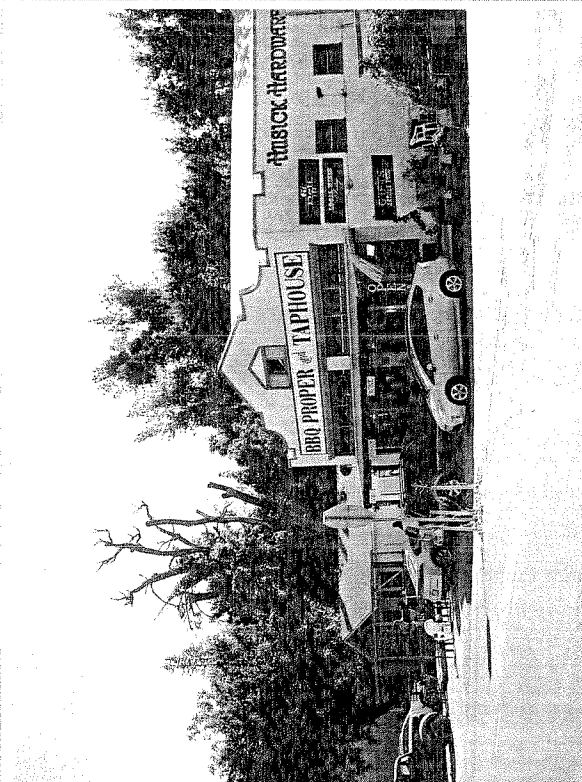
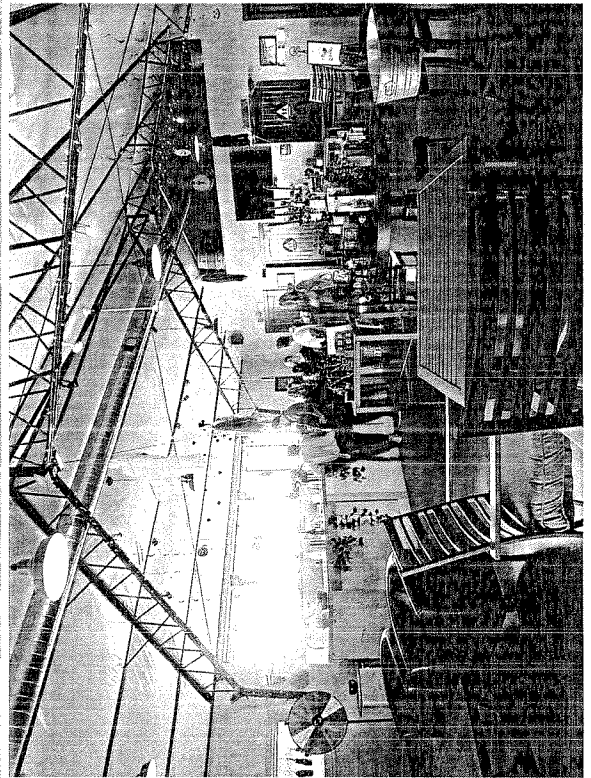
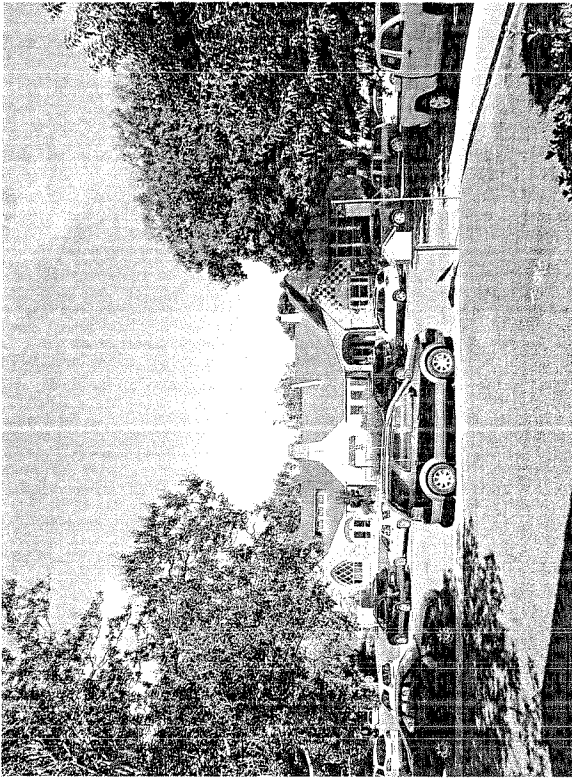


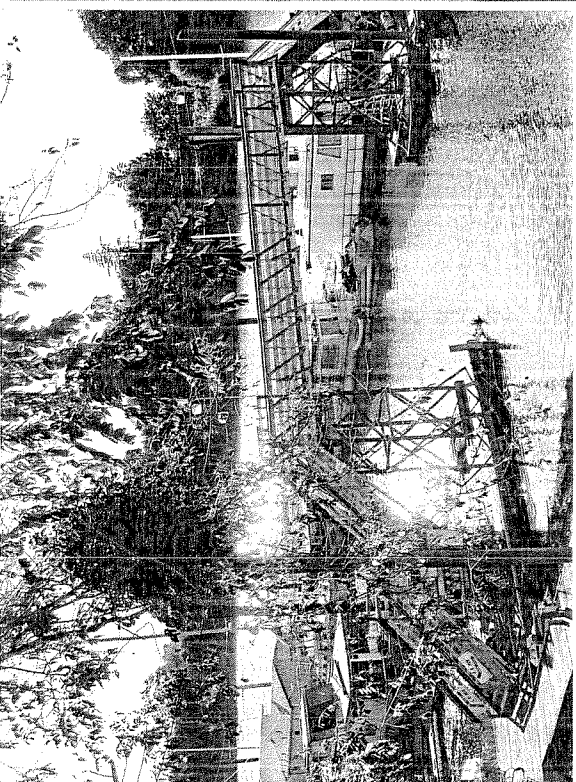
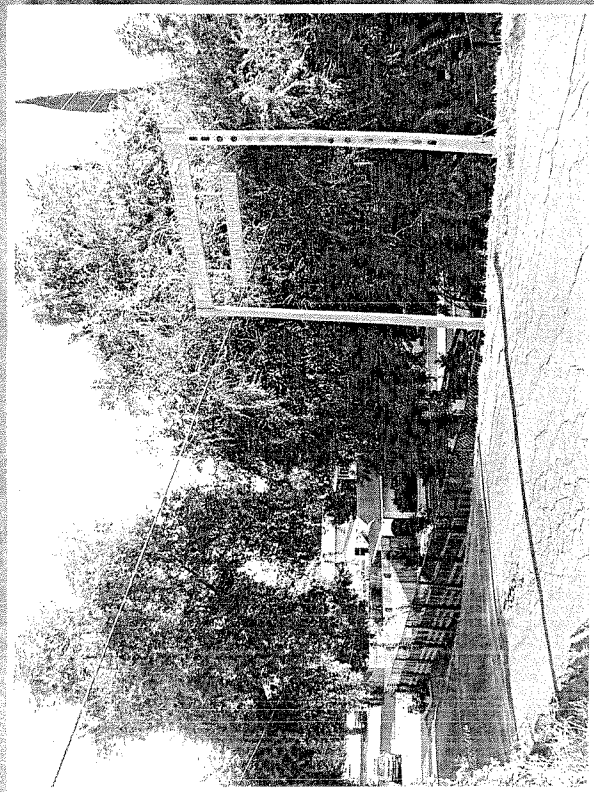
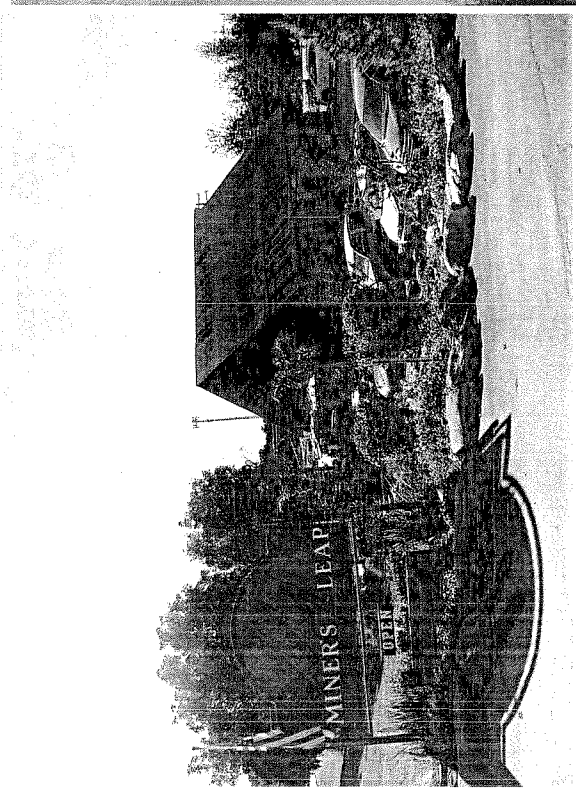










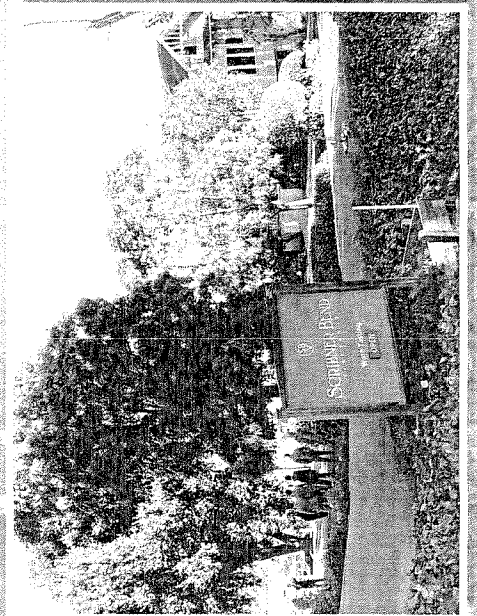
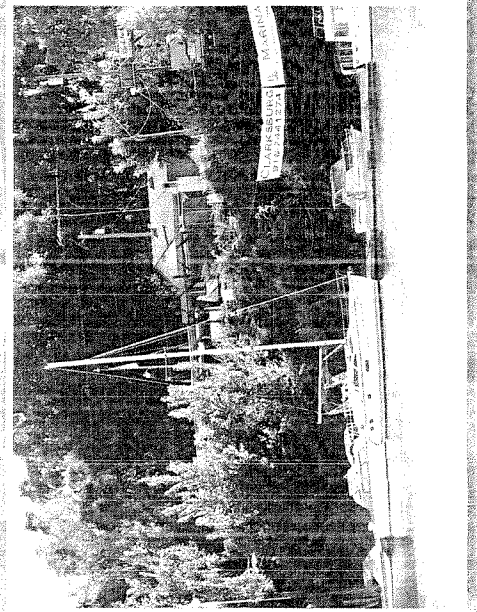


Betts Riverview Ranch

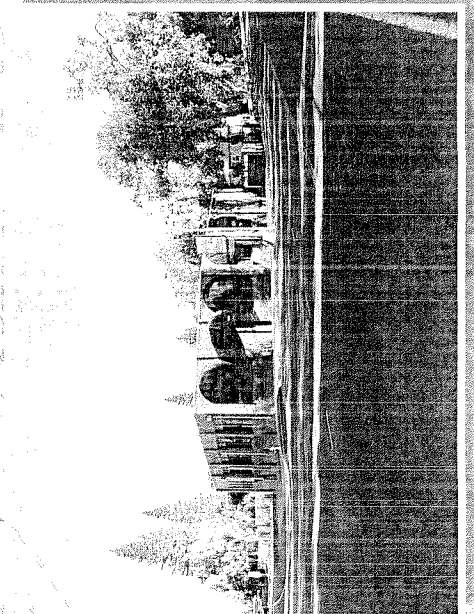
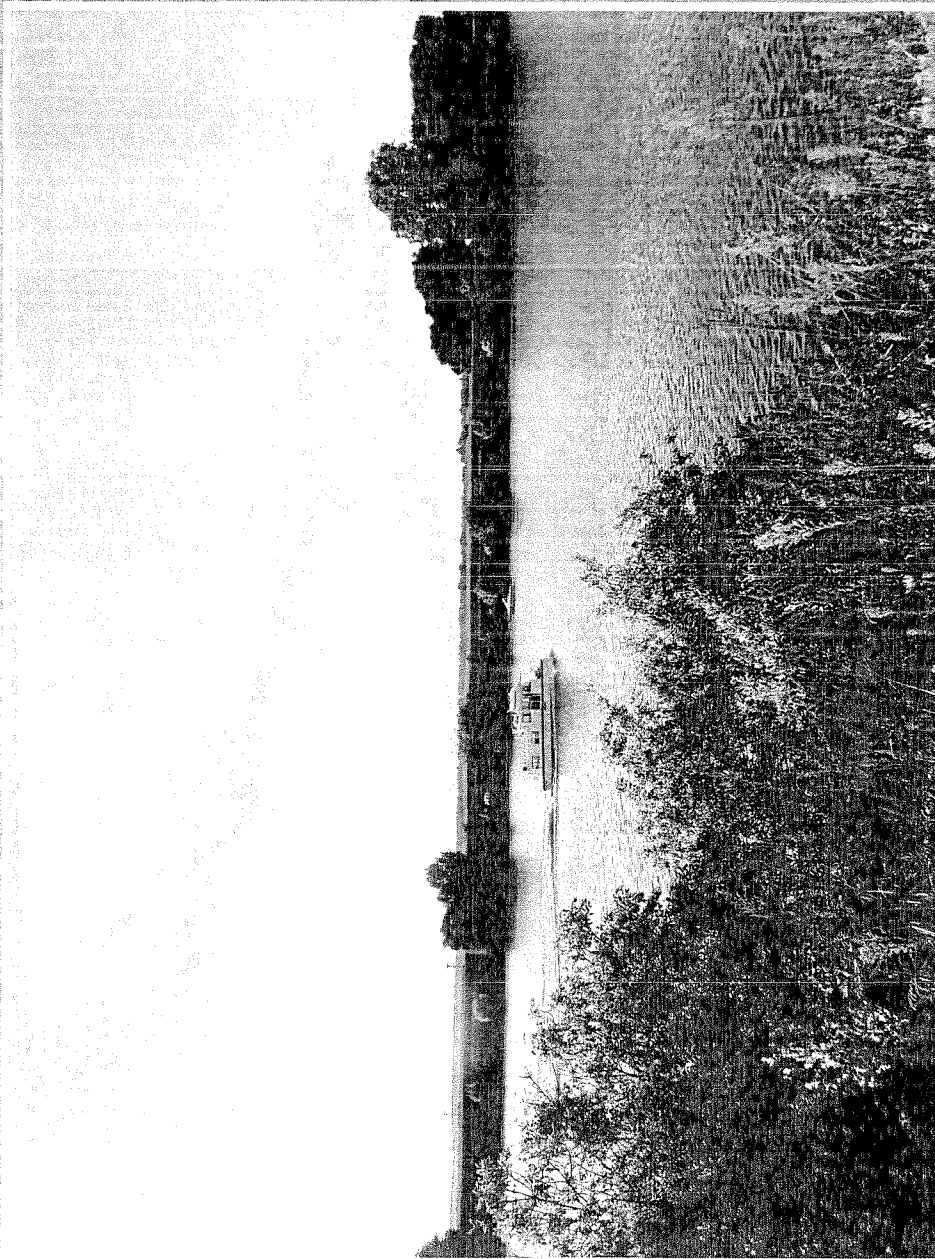
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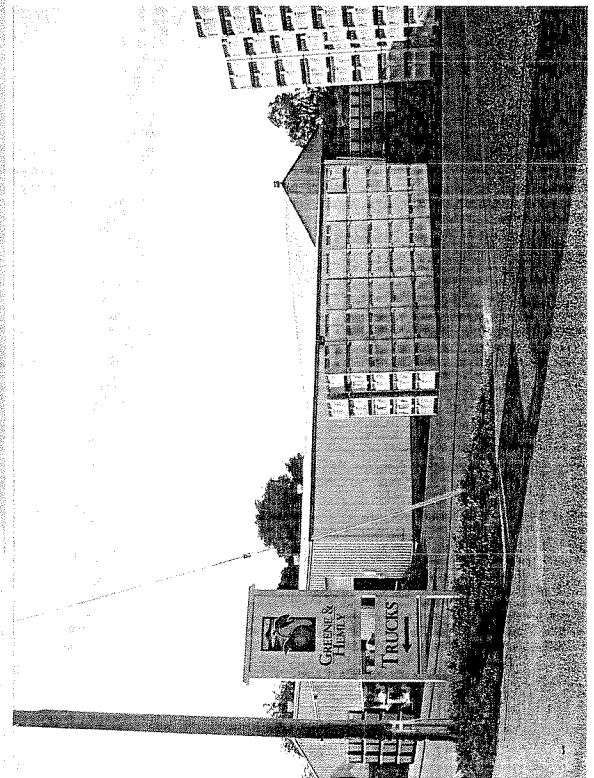
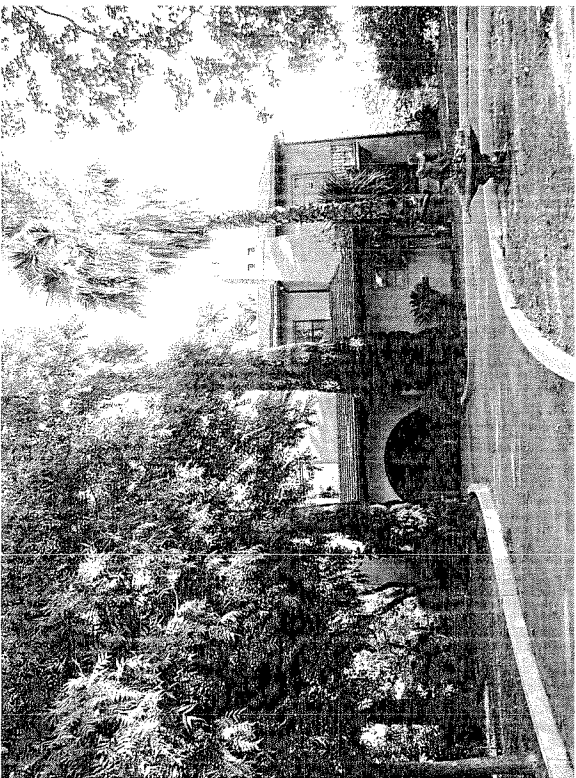
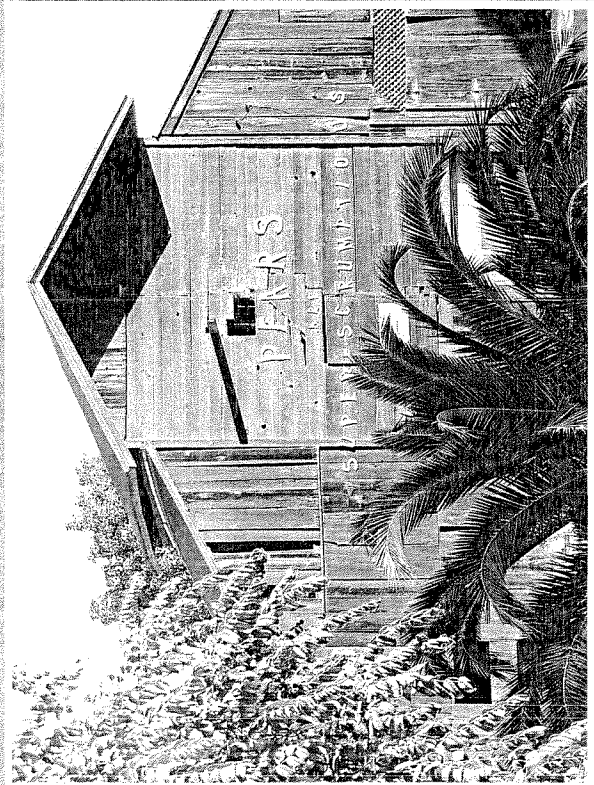
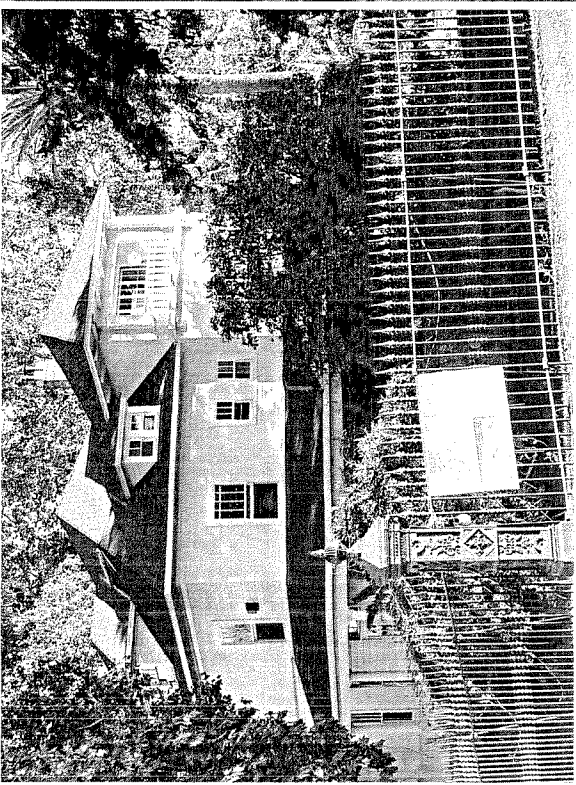
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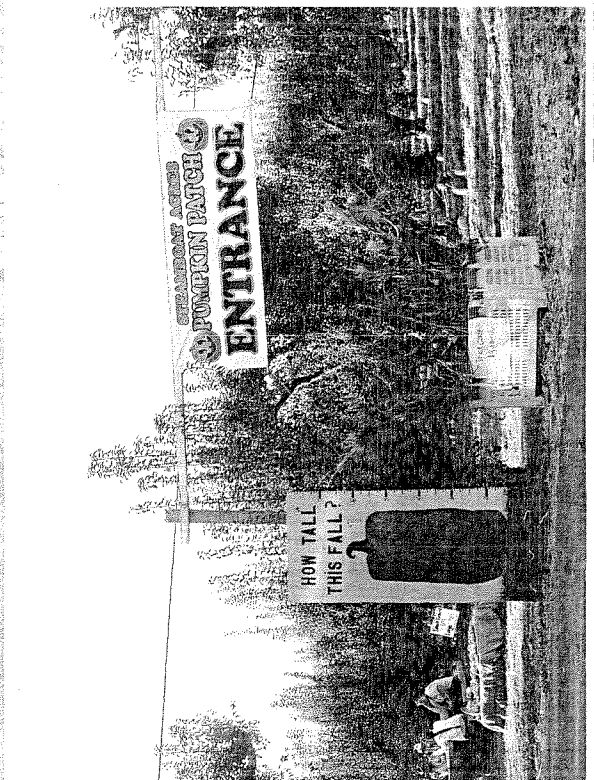
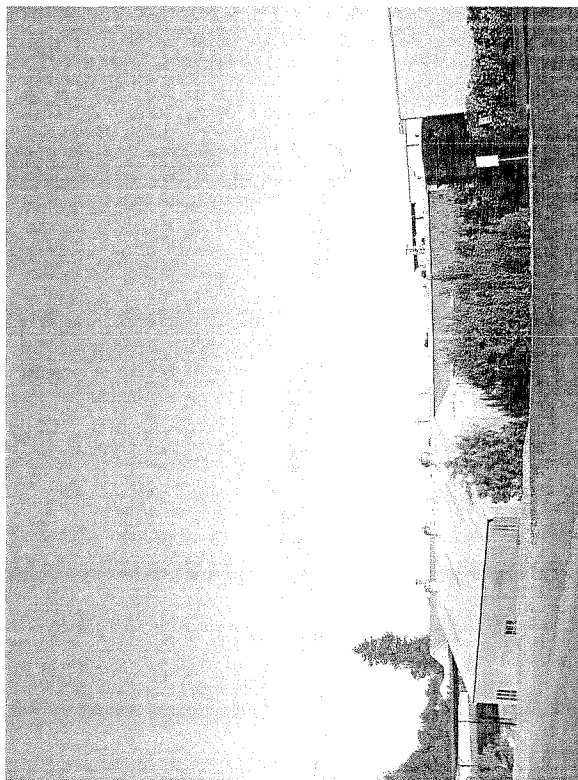
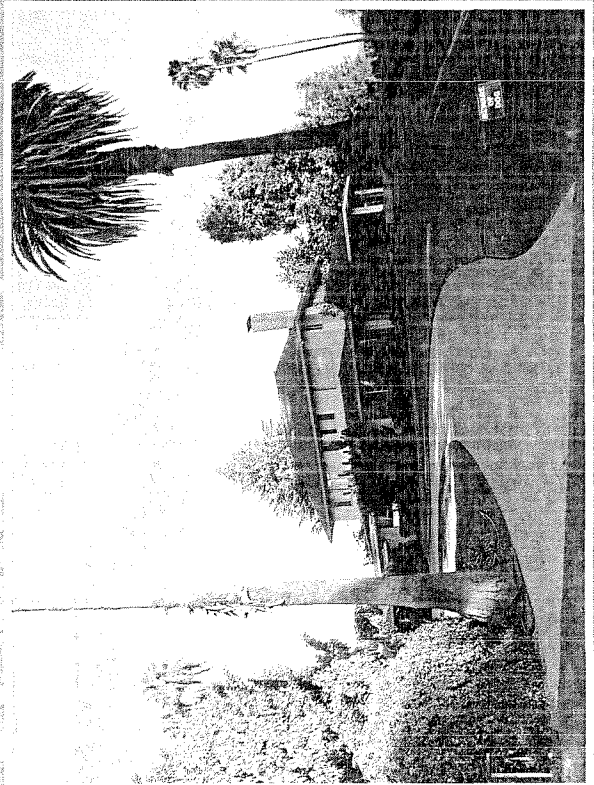
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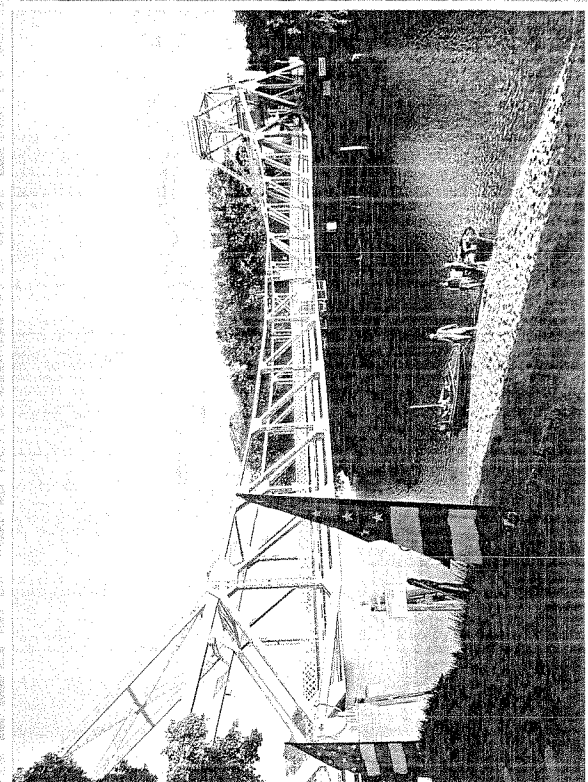
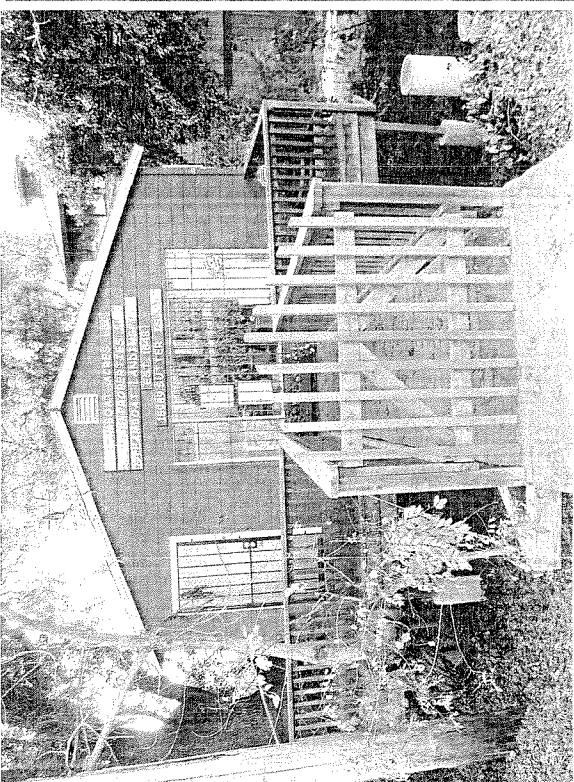
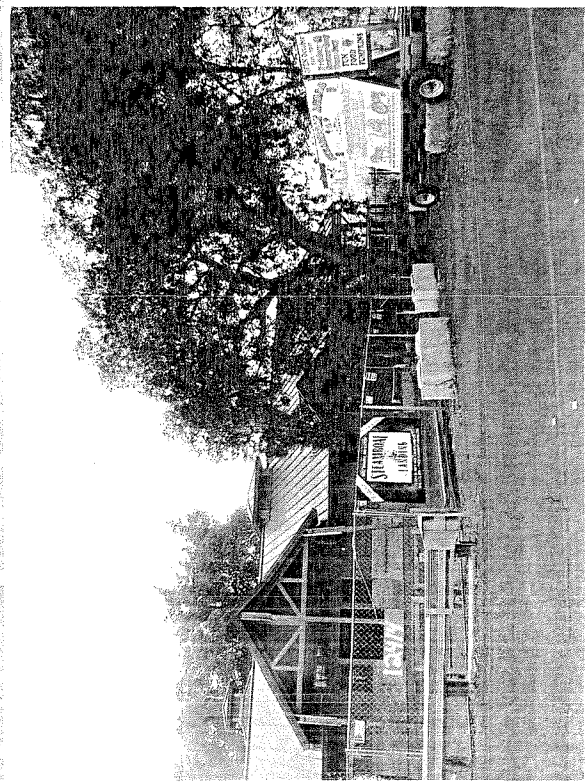
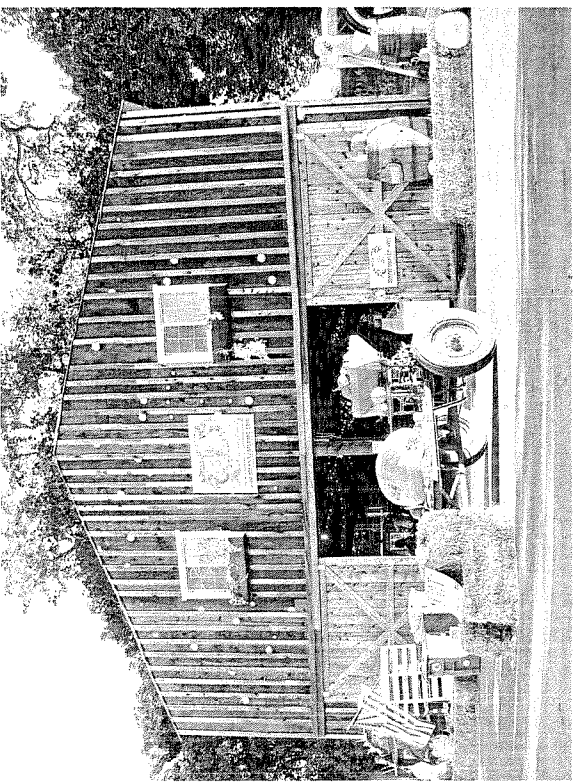
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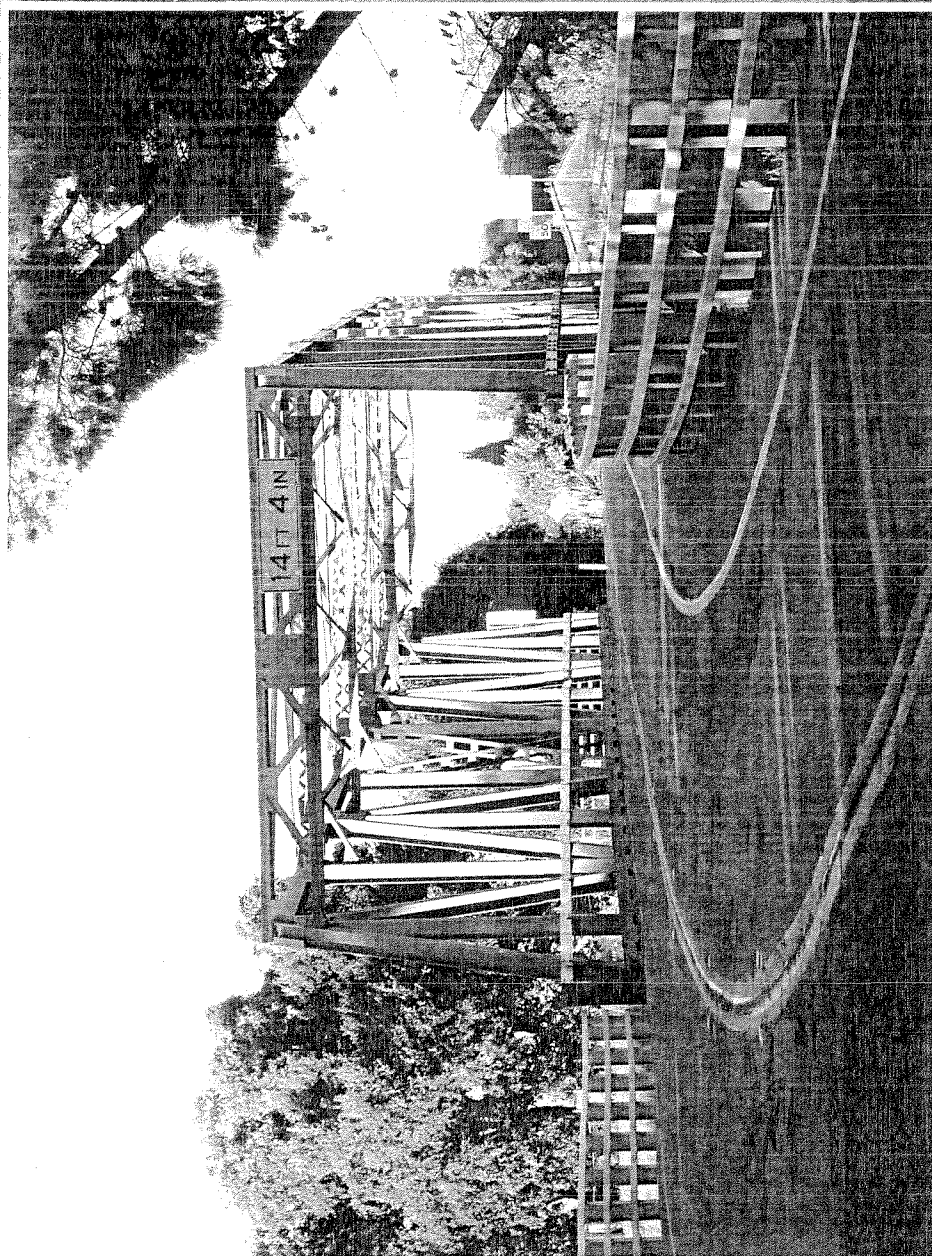
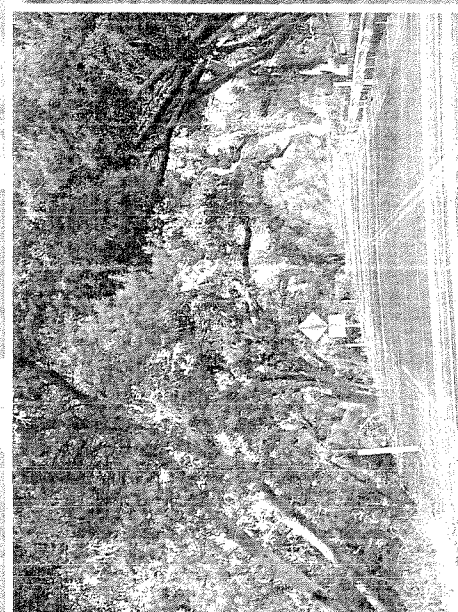
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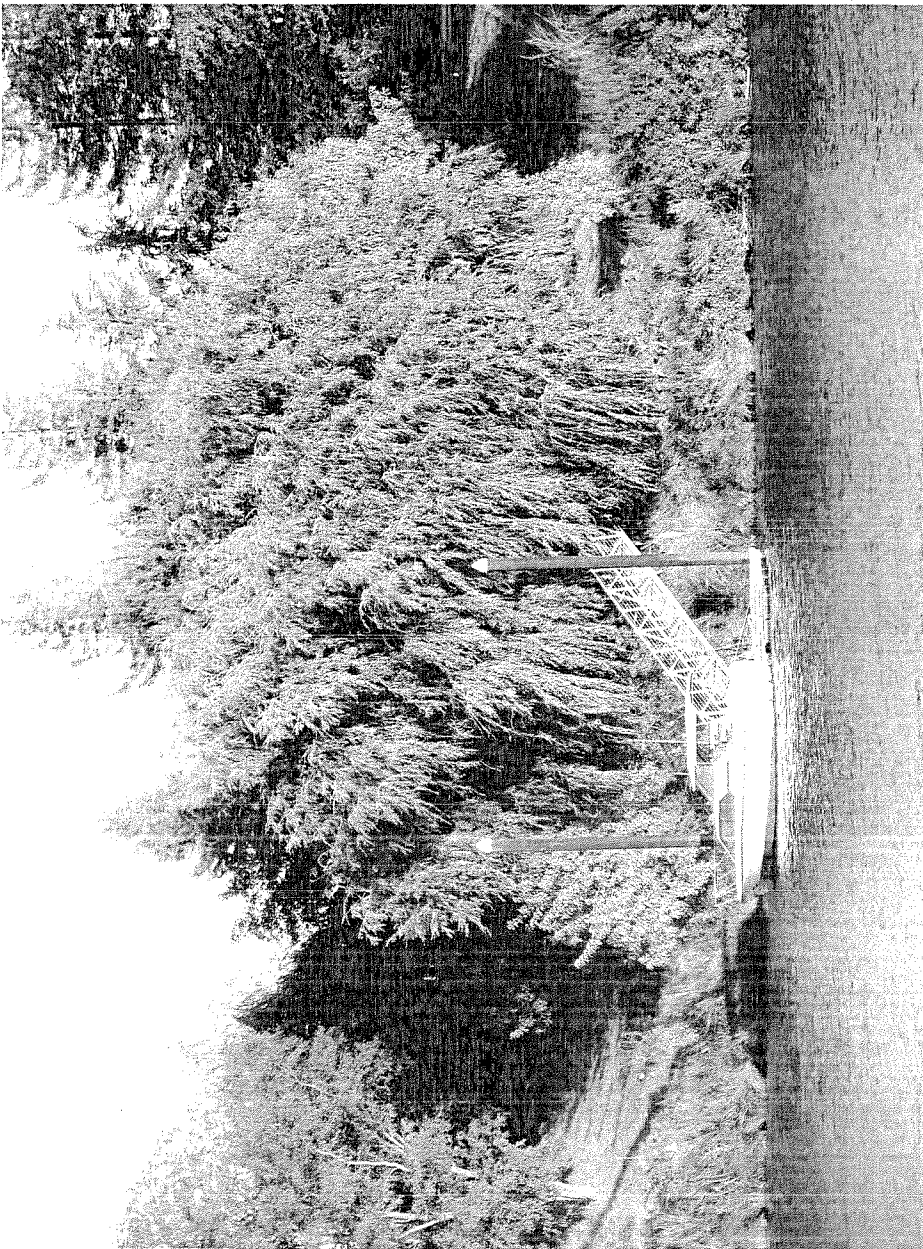
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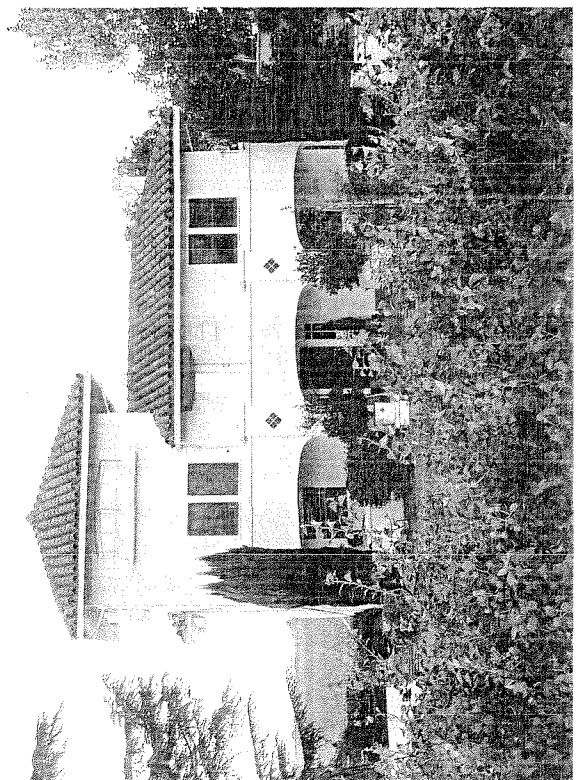
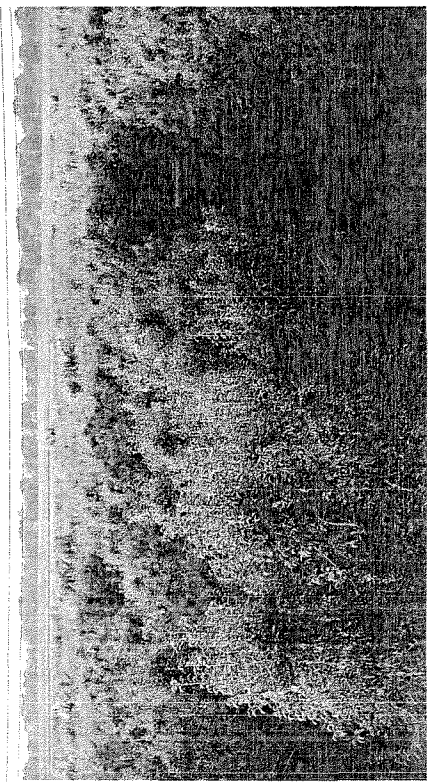
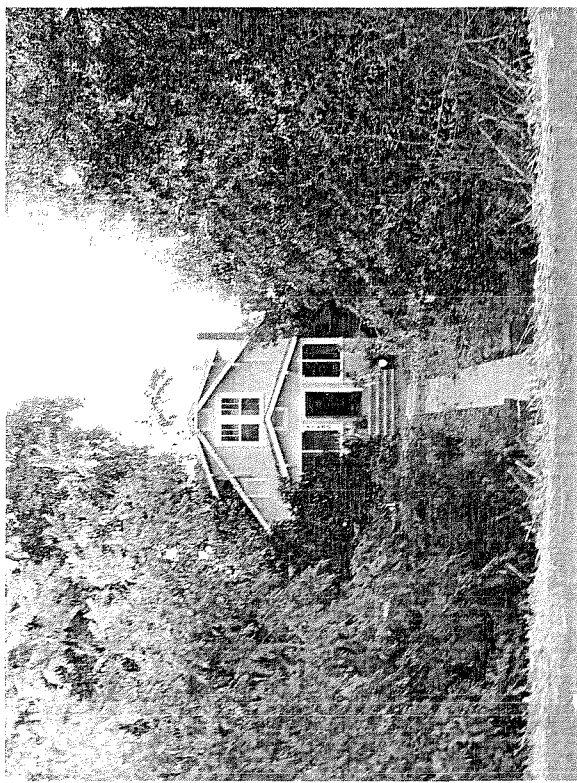


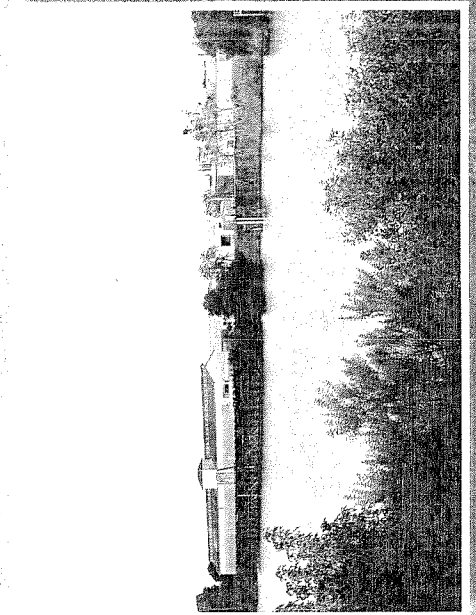
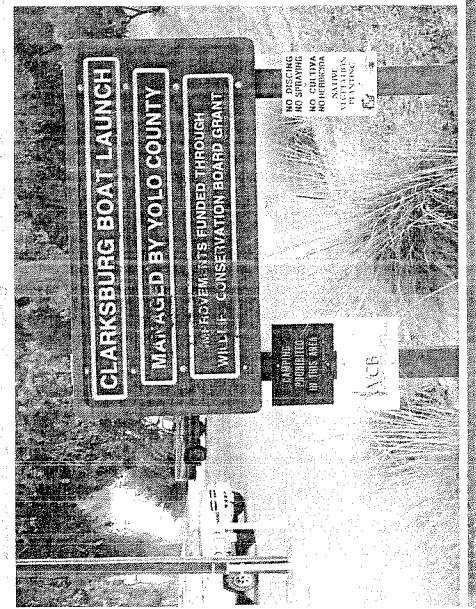
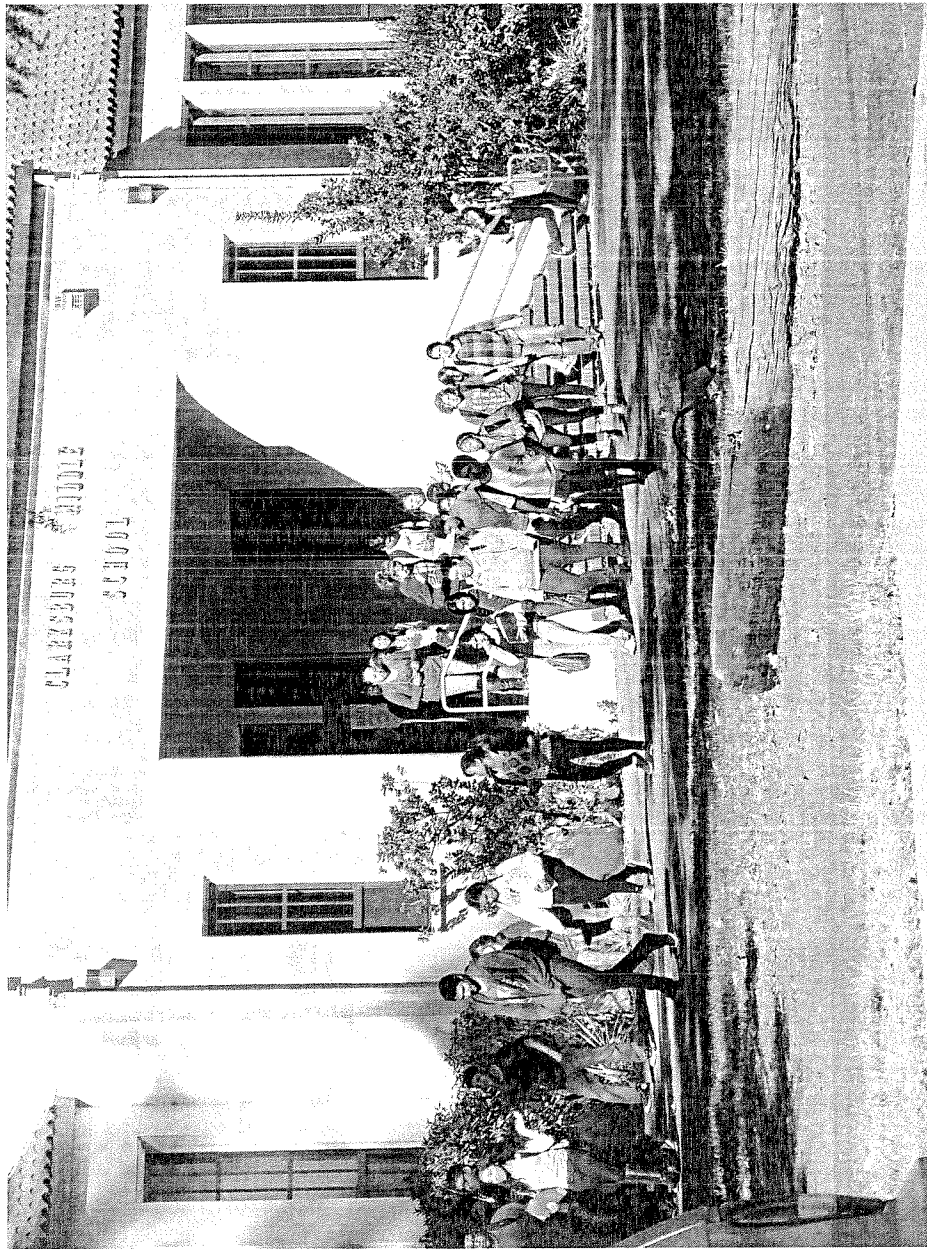


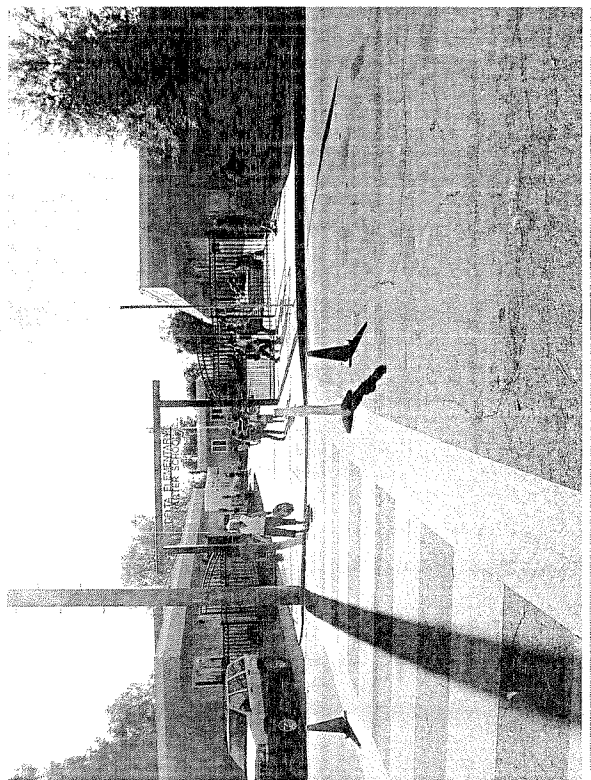
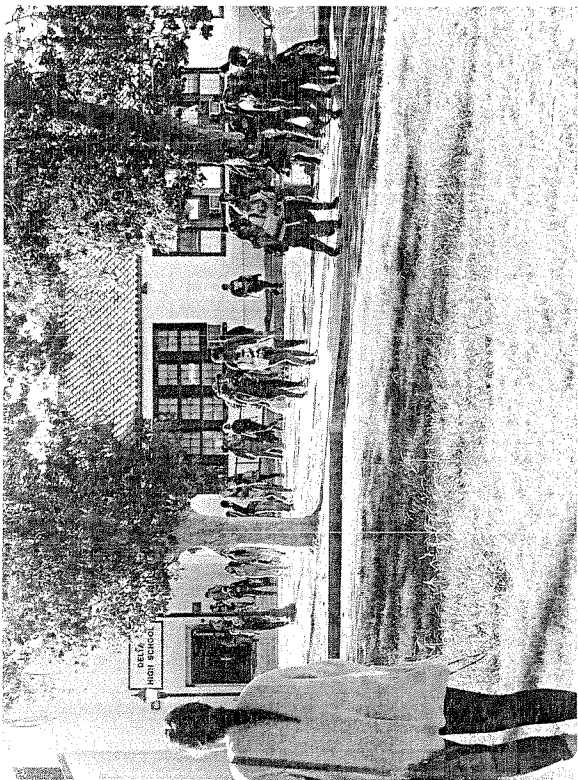
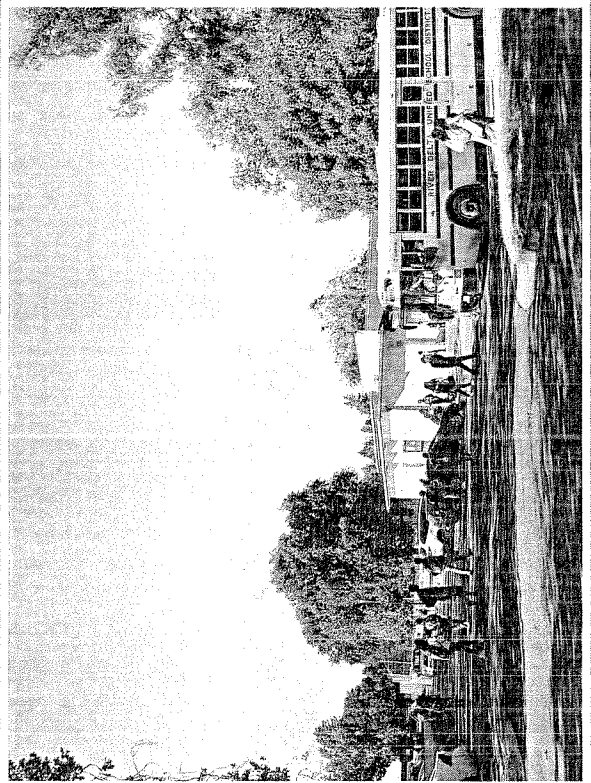
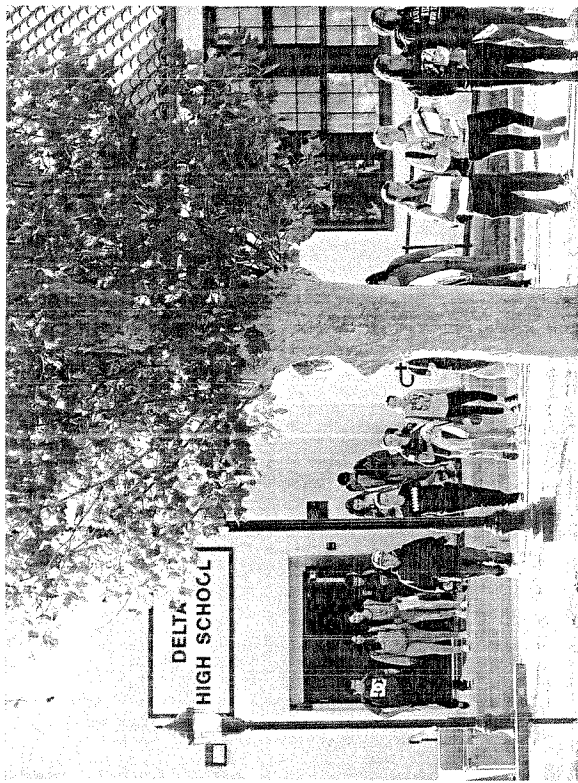


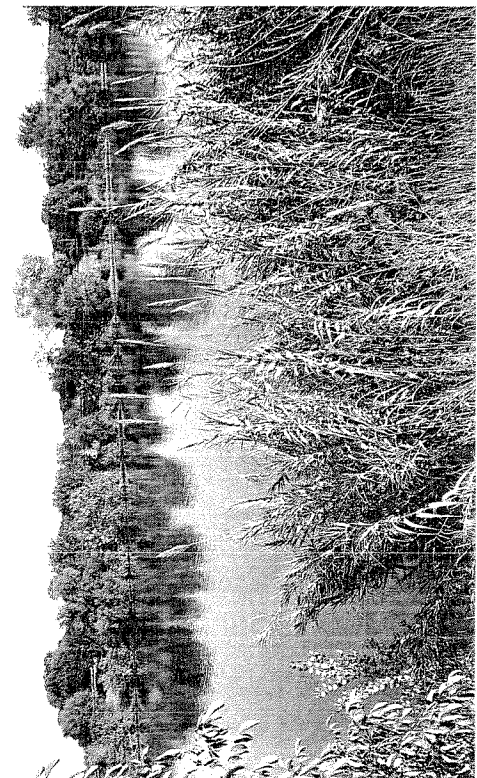
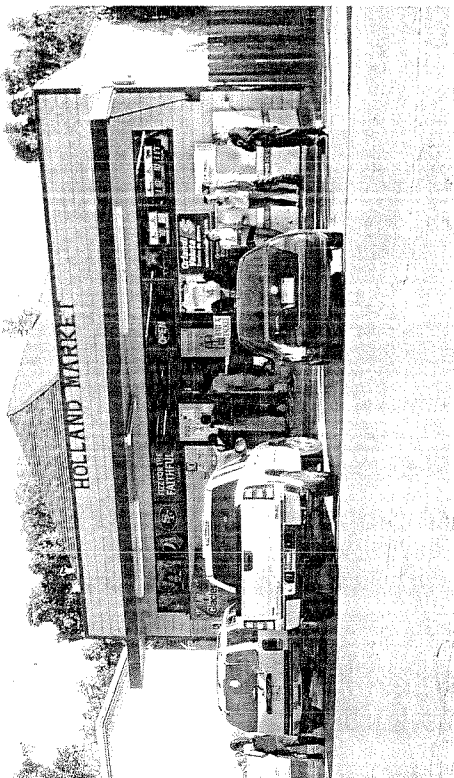
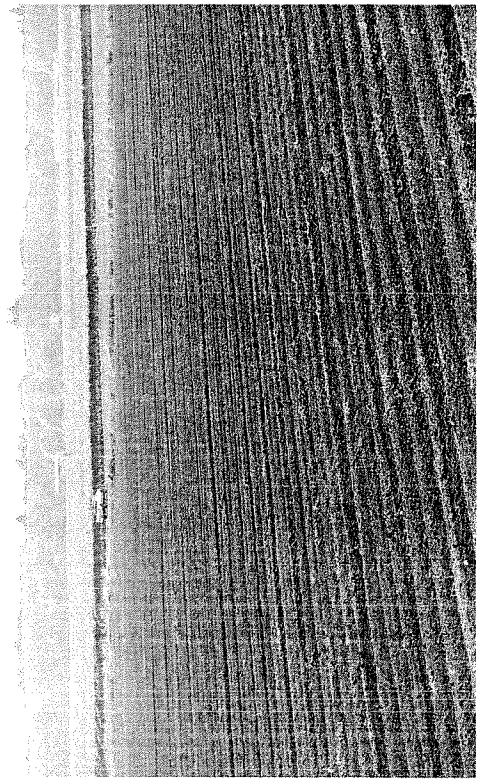
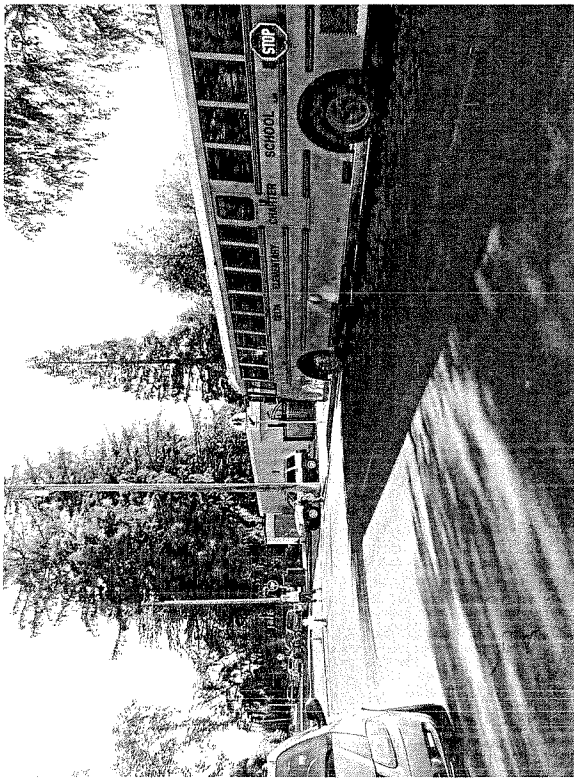


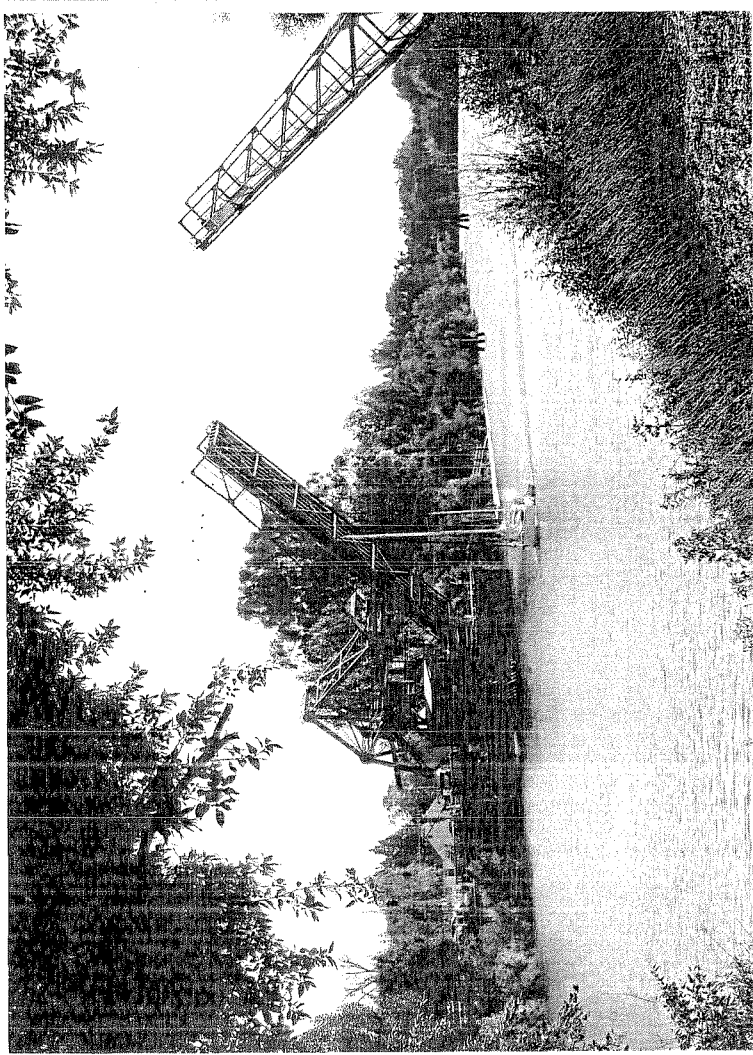




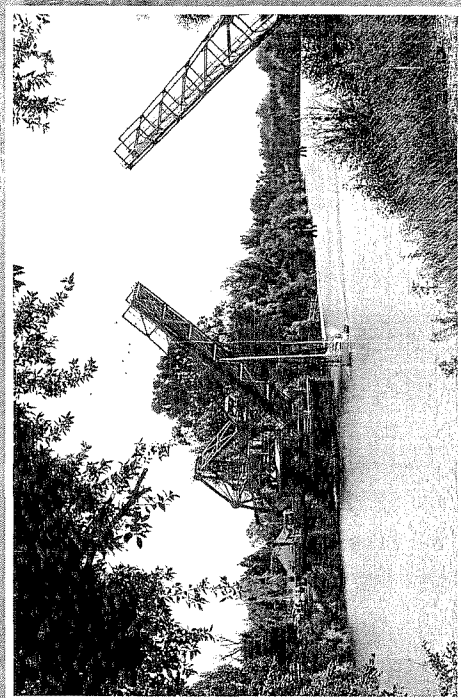
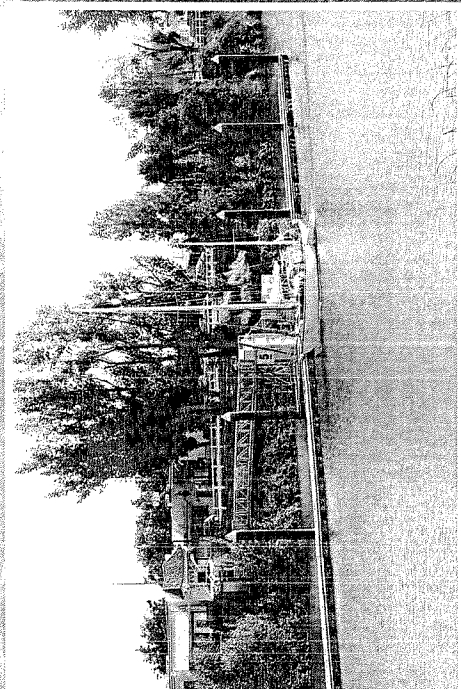
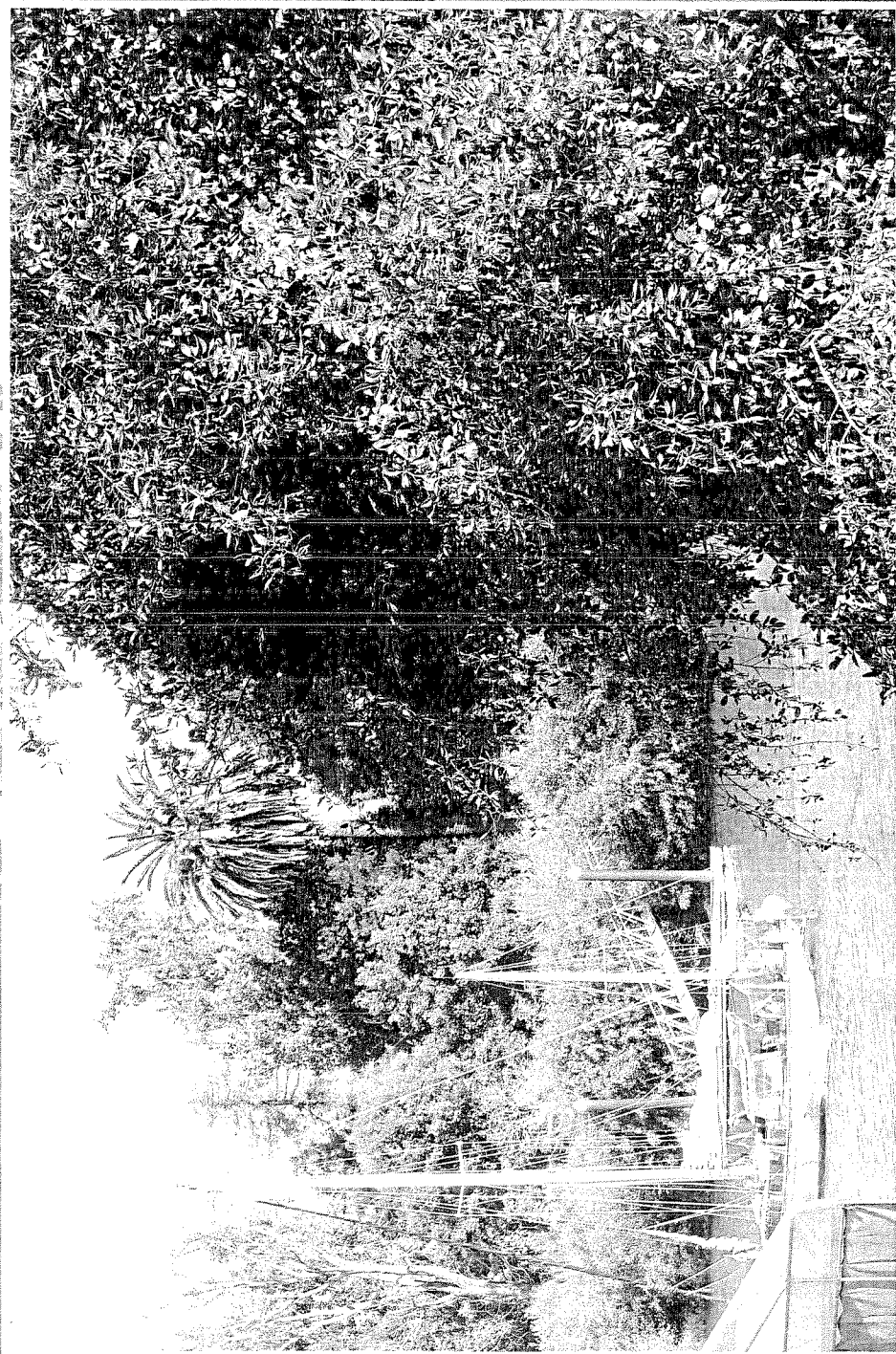


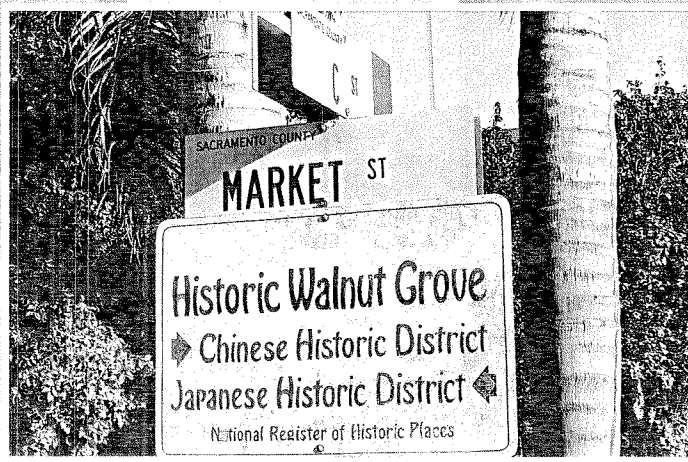


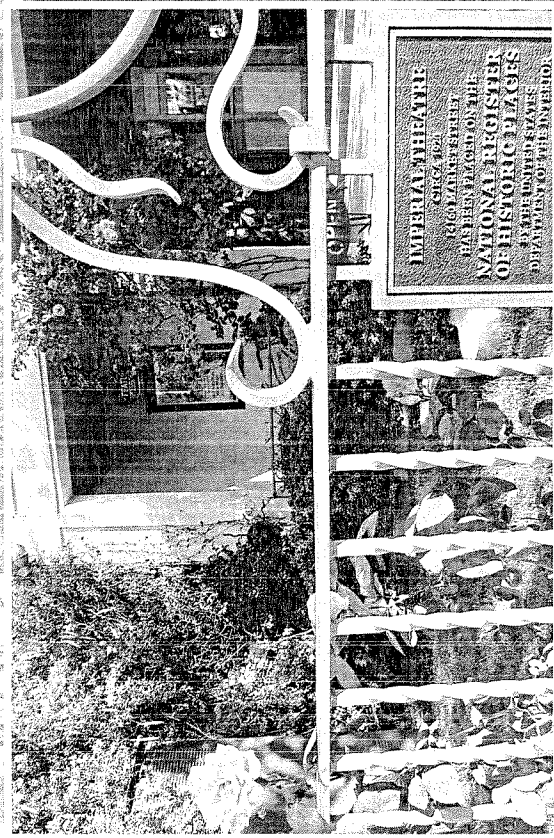




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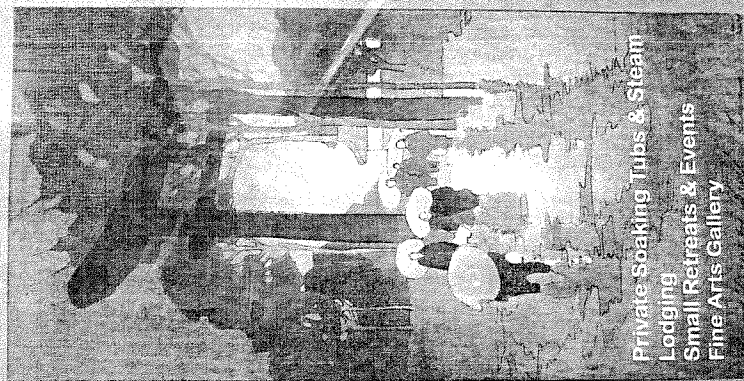






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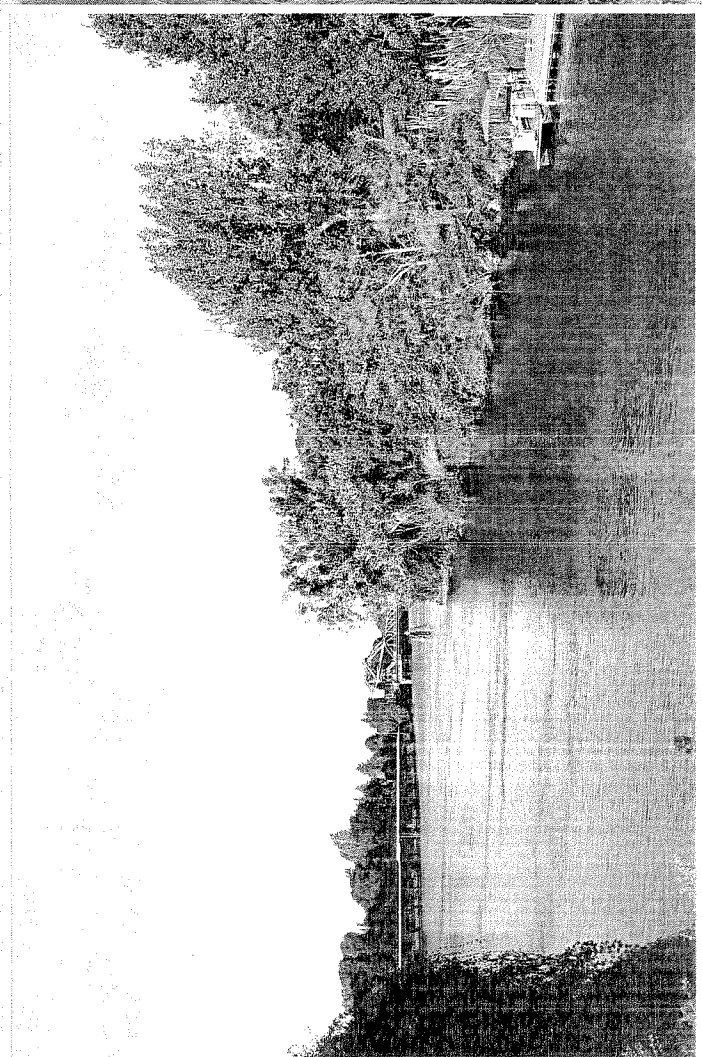
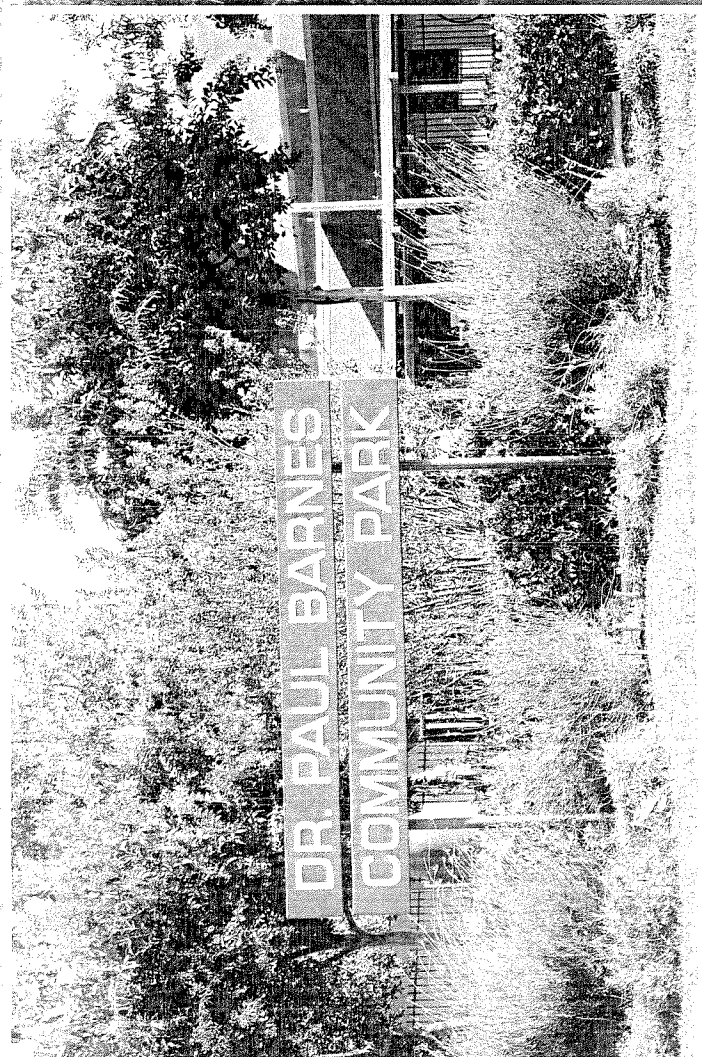
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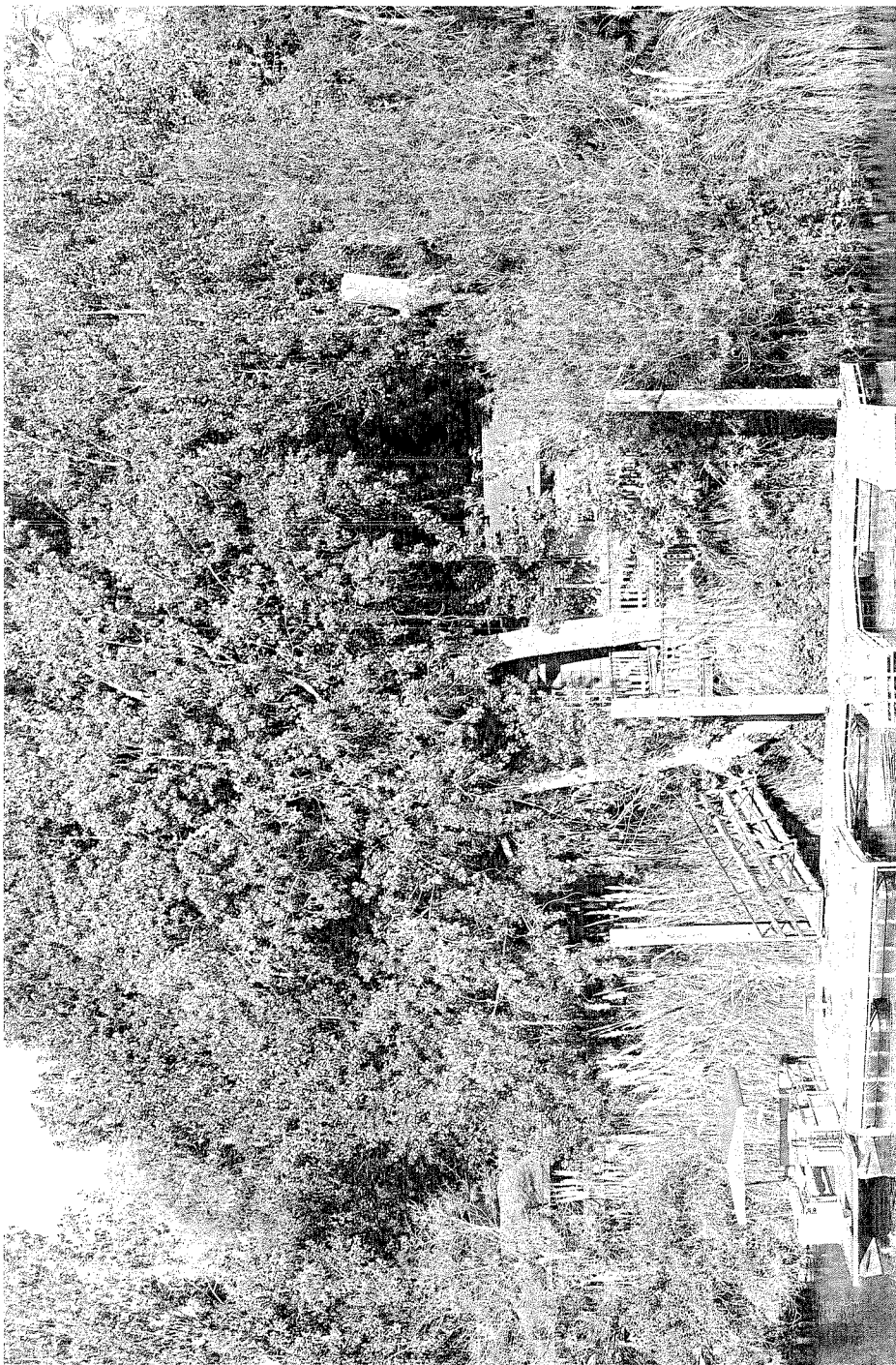
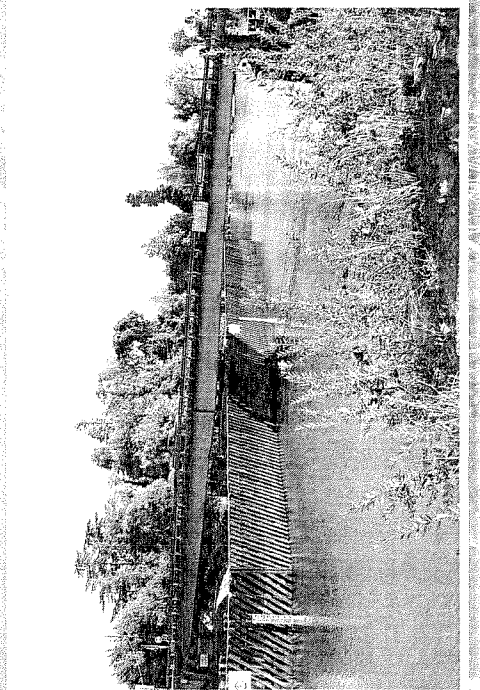
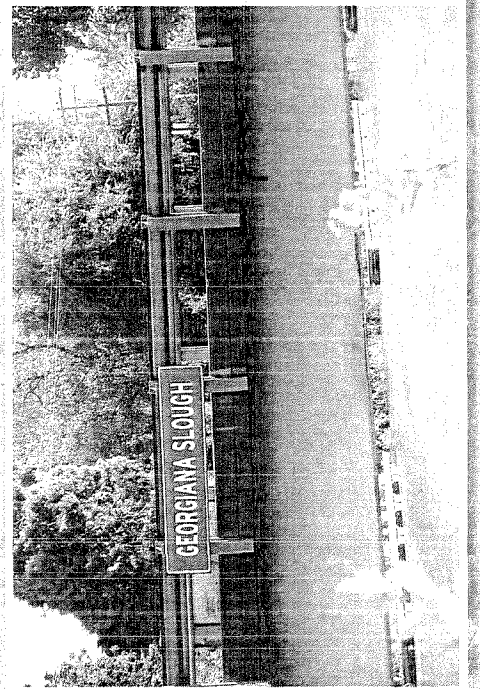


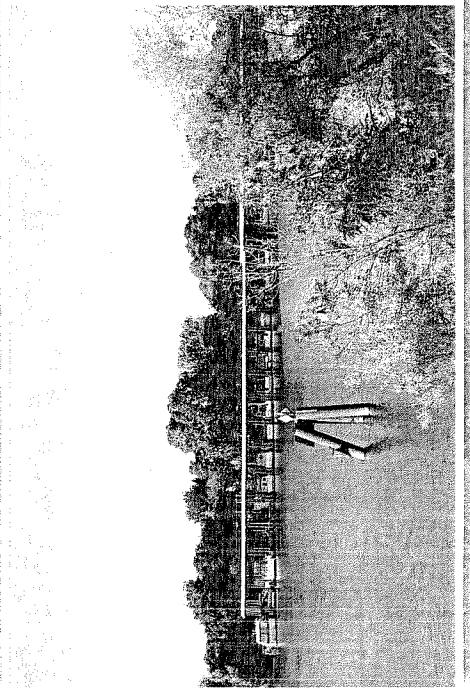
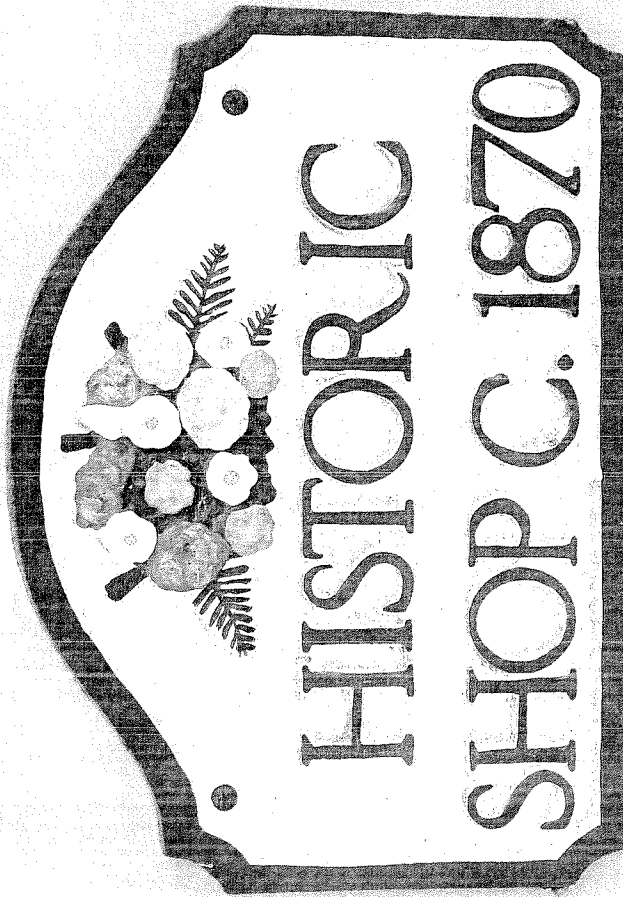
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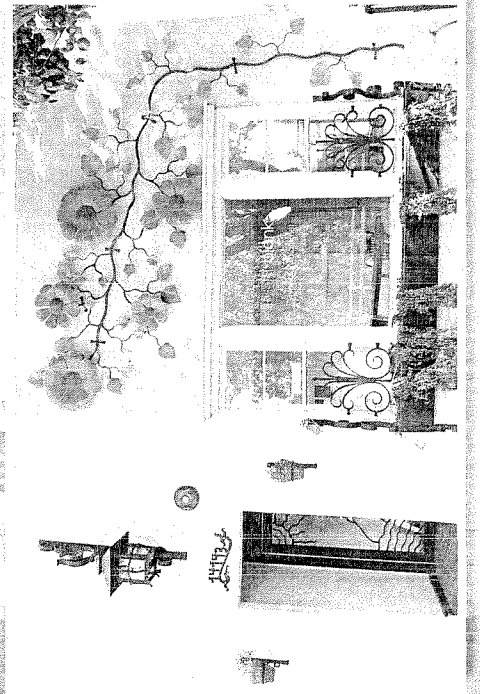
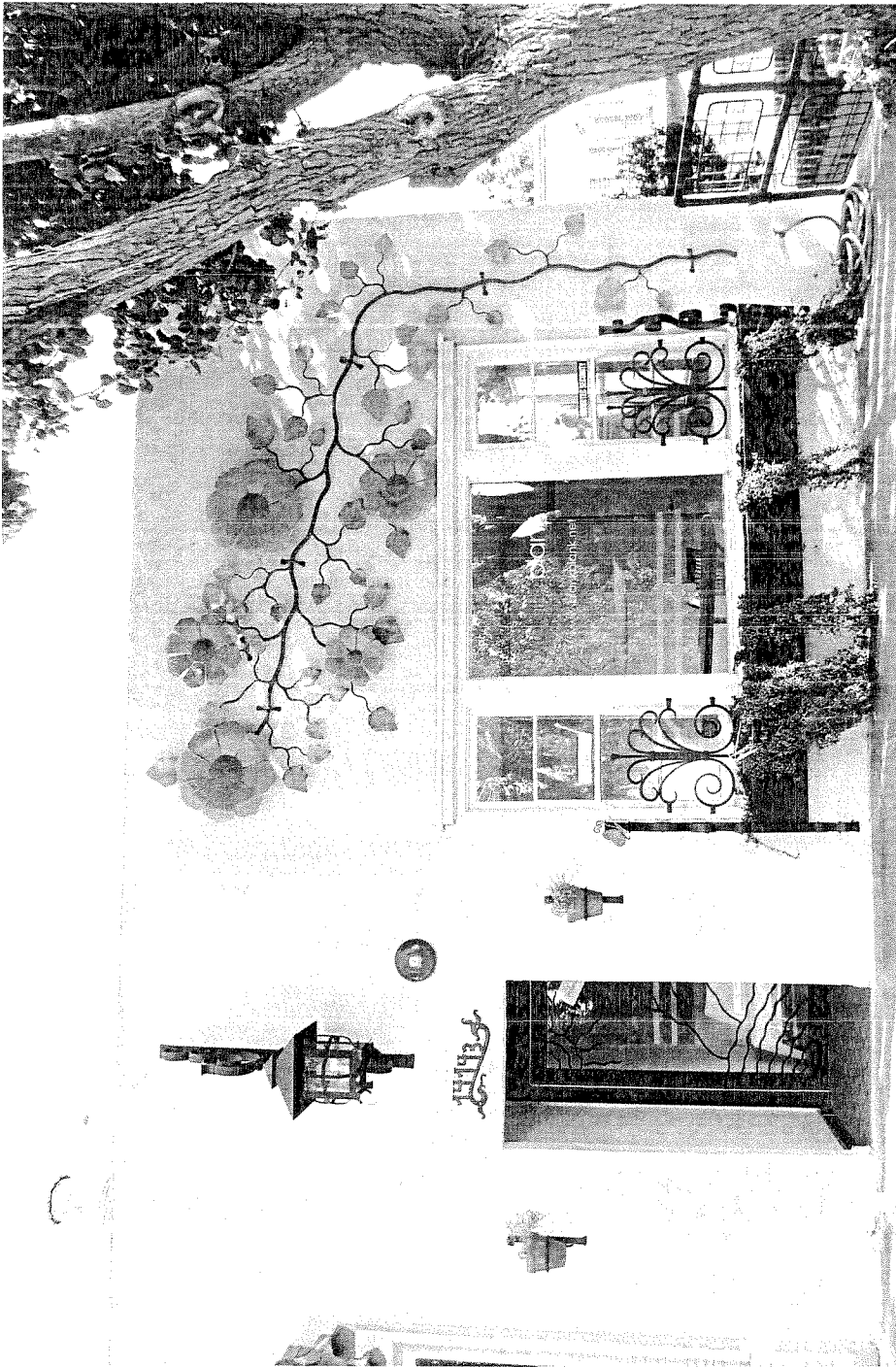
Private Soaking Tubs & Steam
Lodging
Small Retreats & Events
Fine Arts Gallery

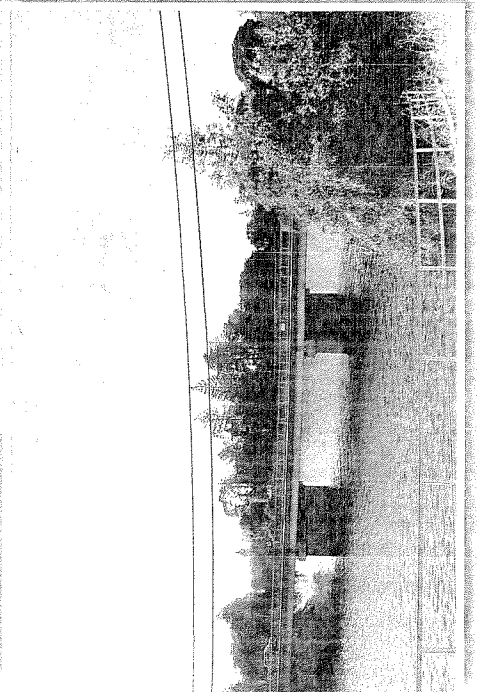
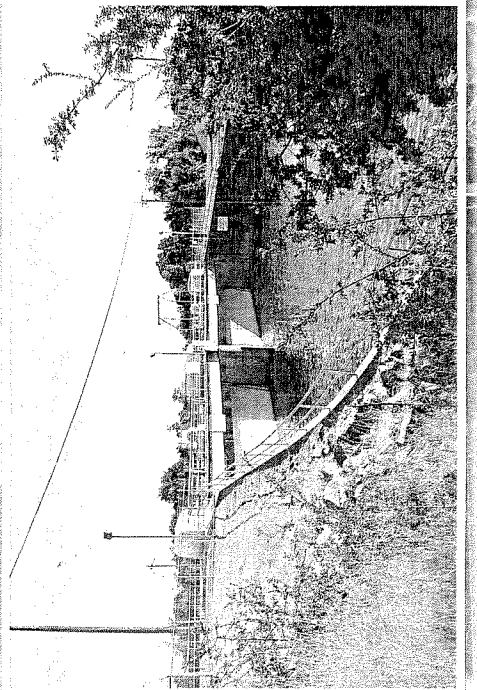
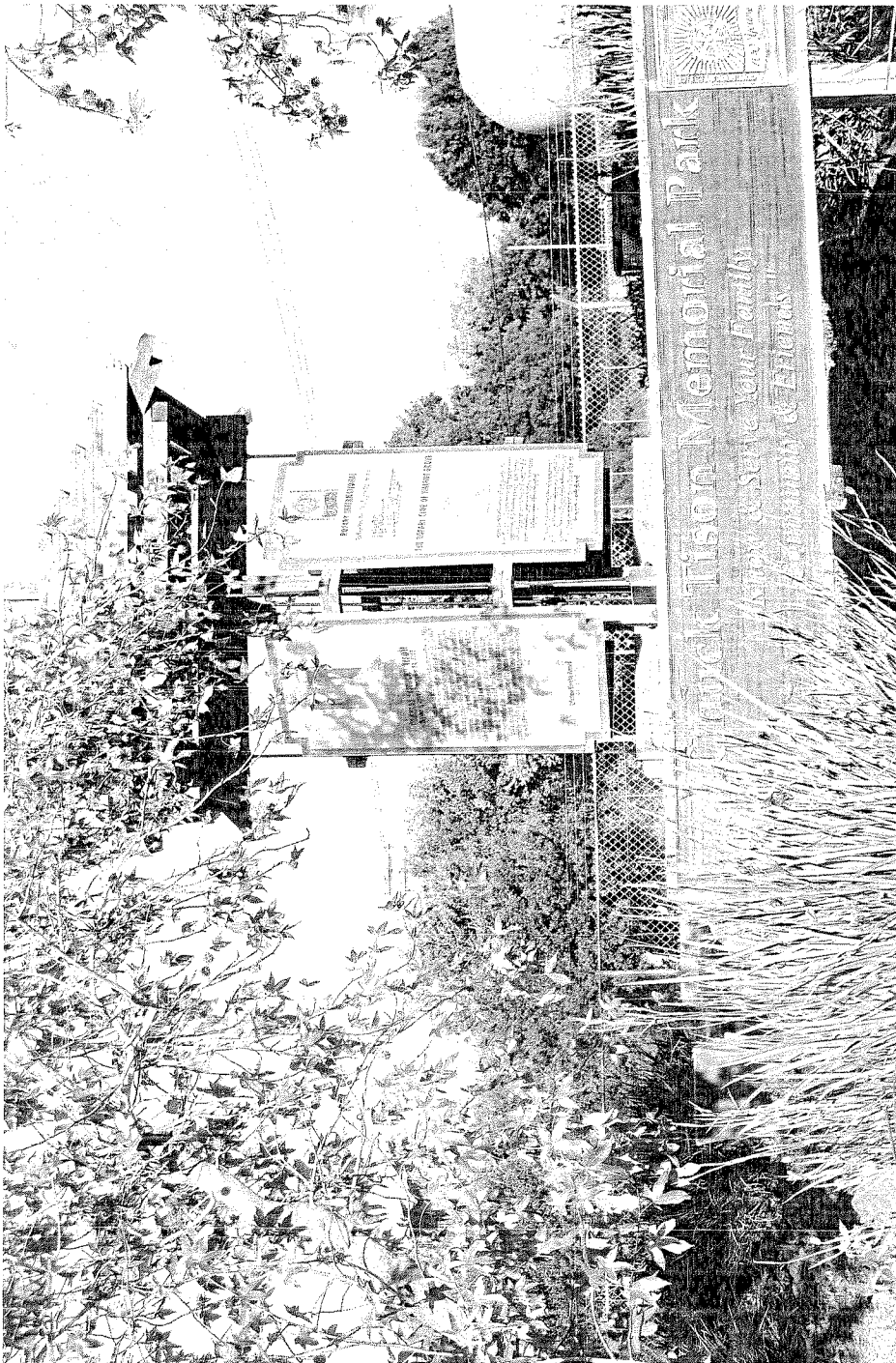
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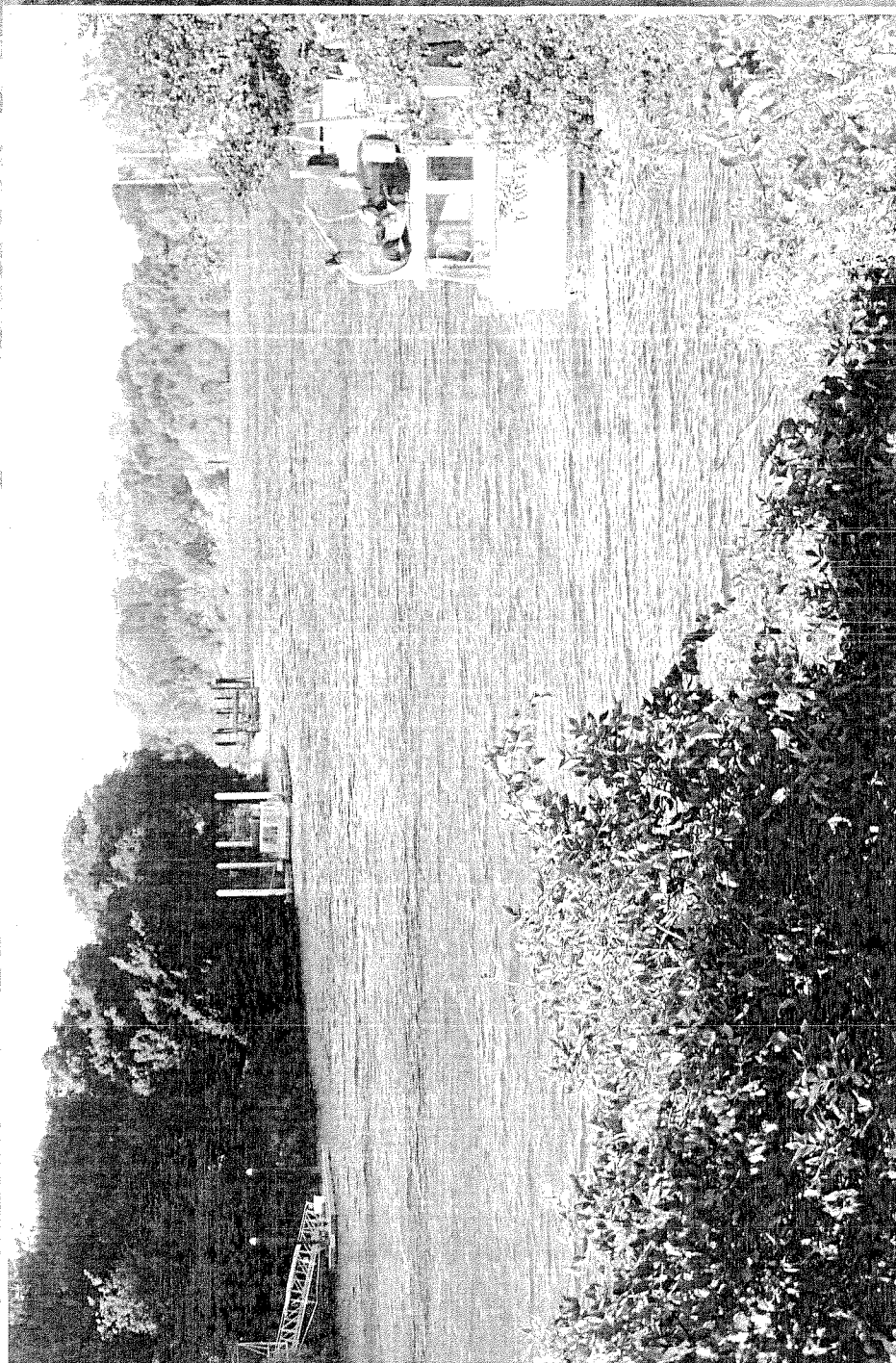
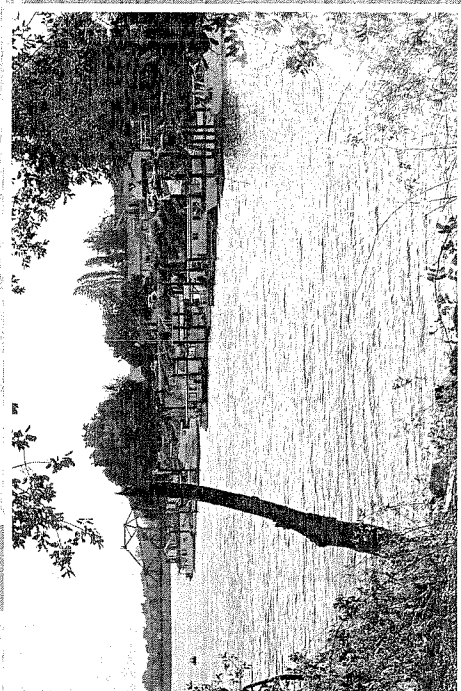
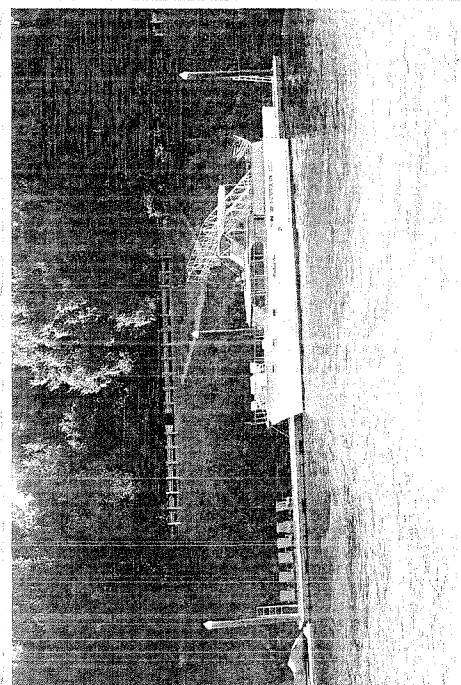


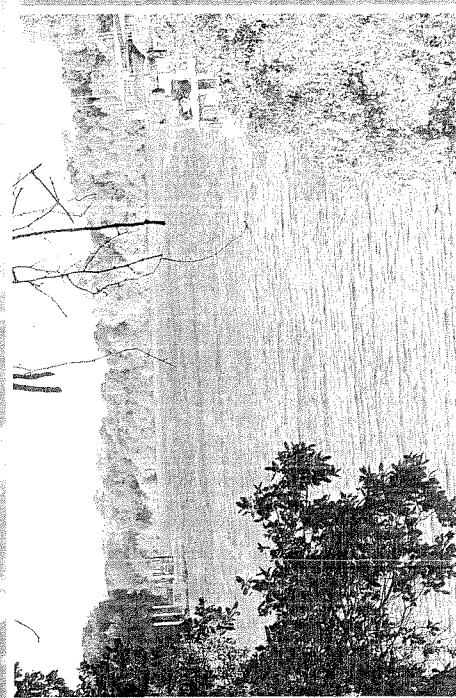
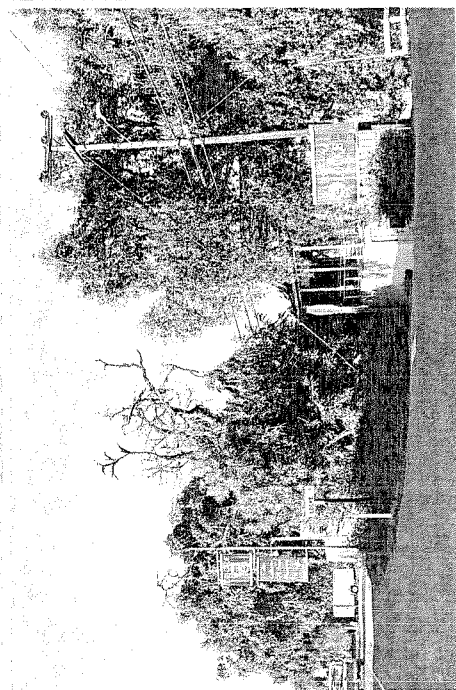
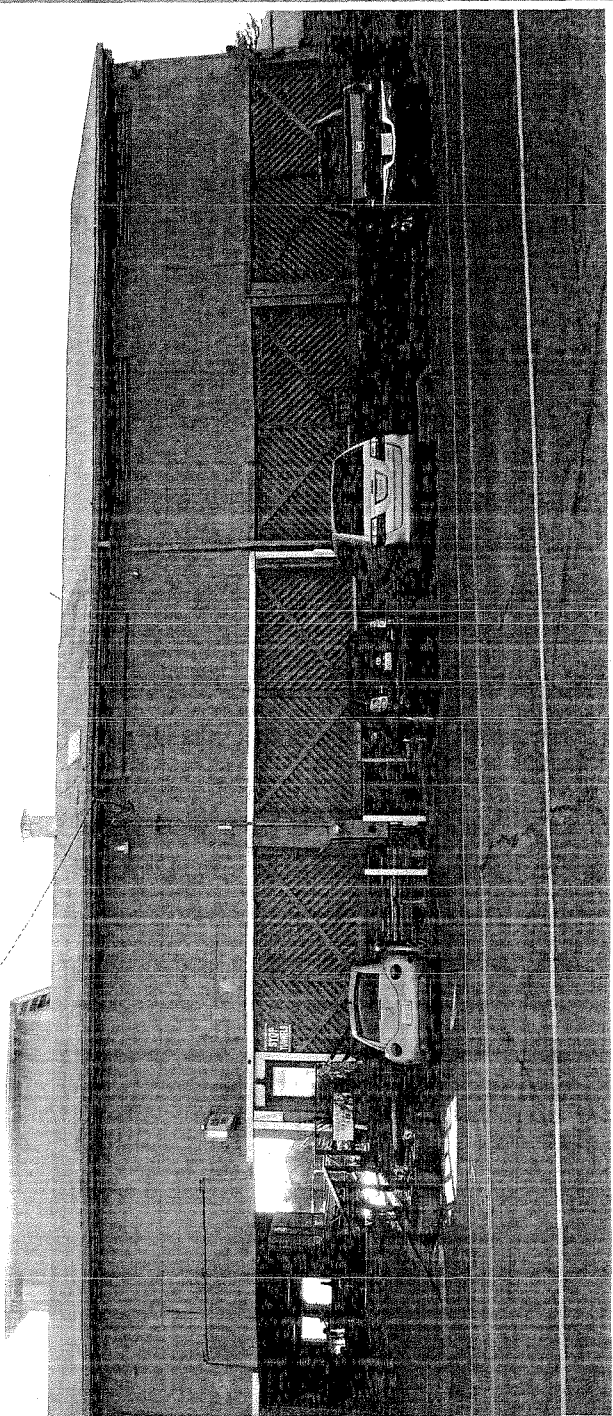


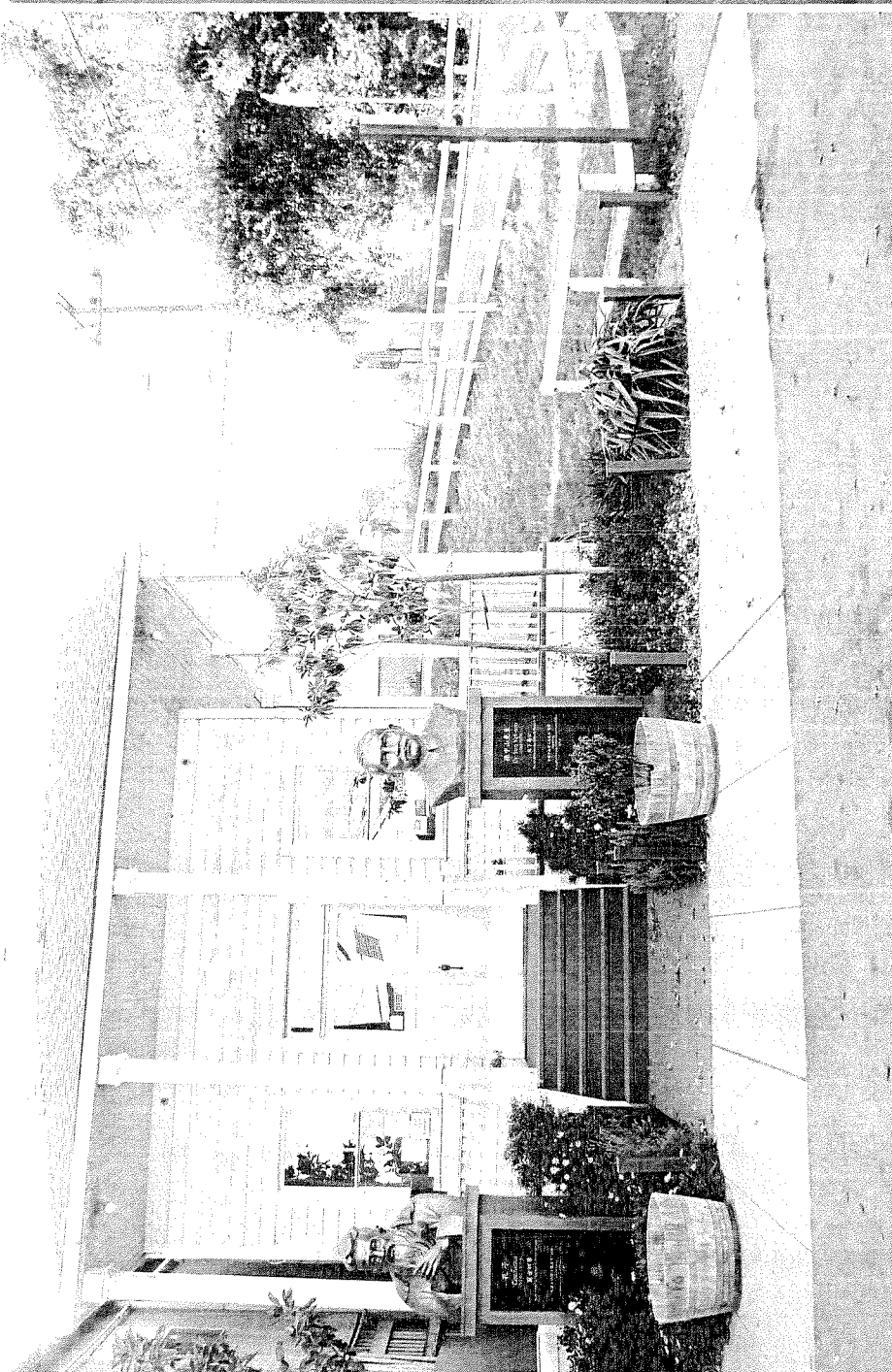
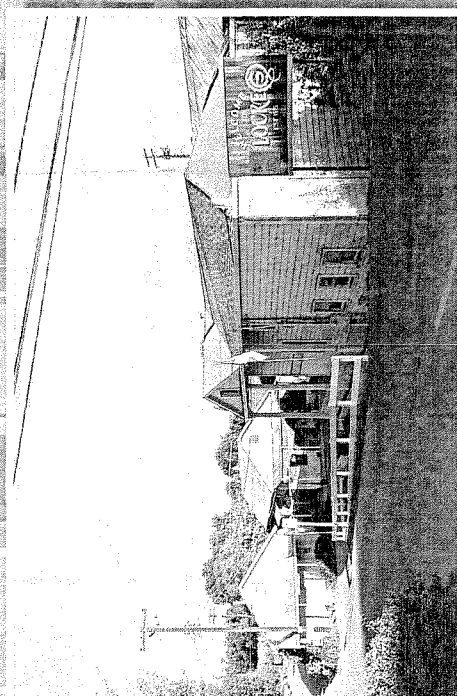
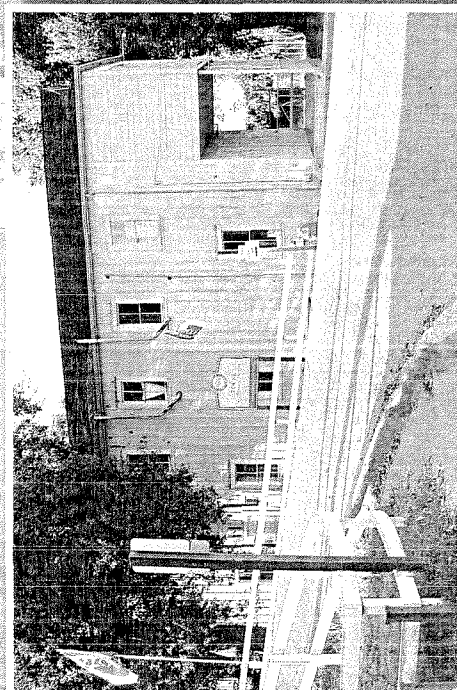


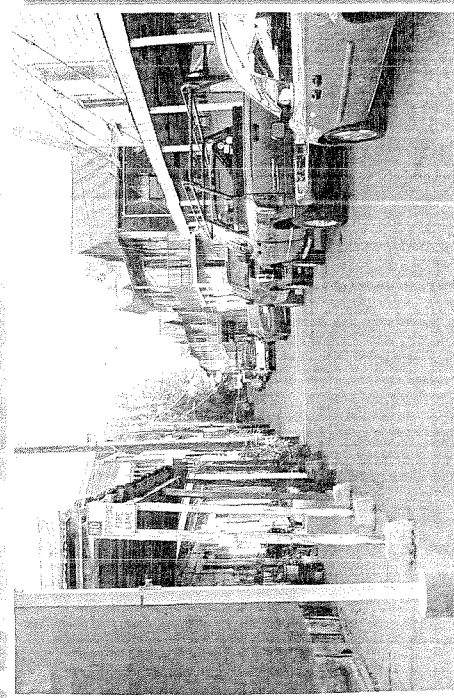
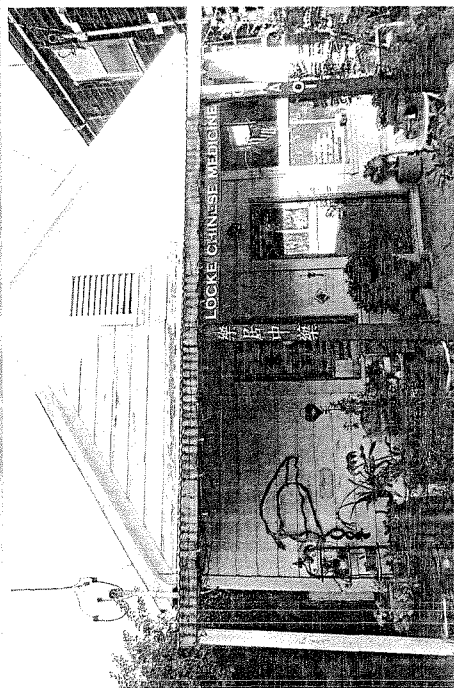
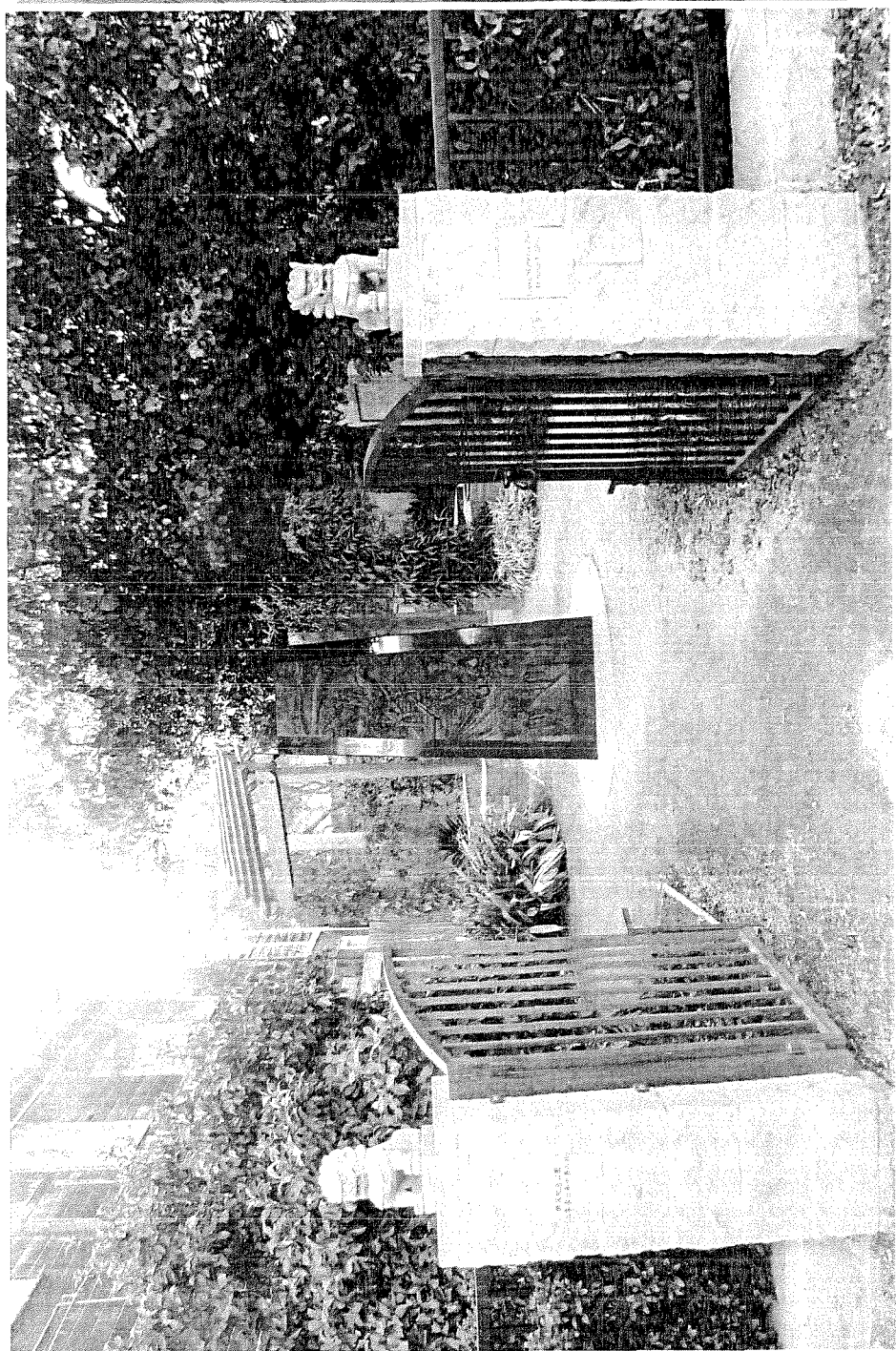


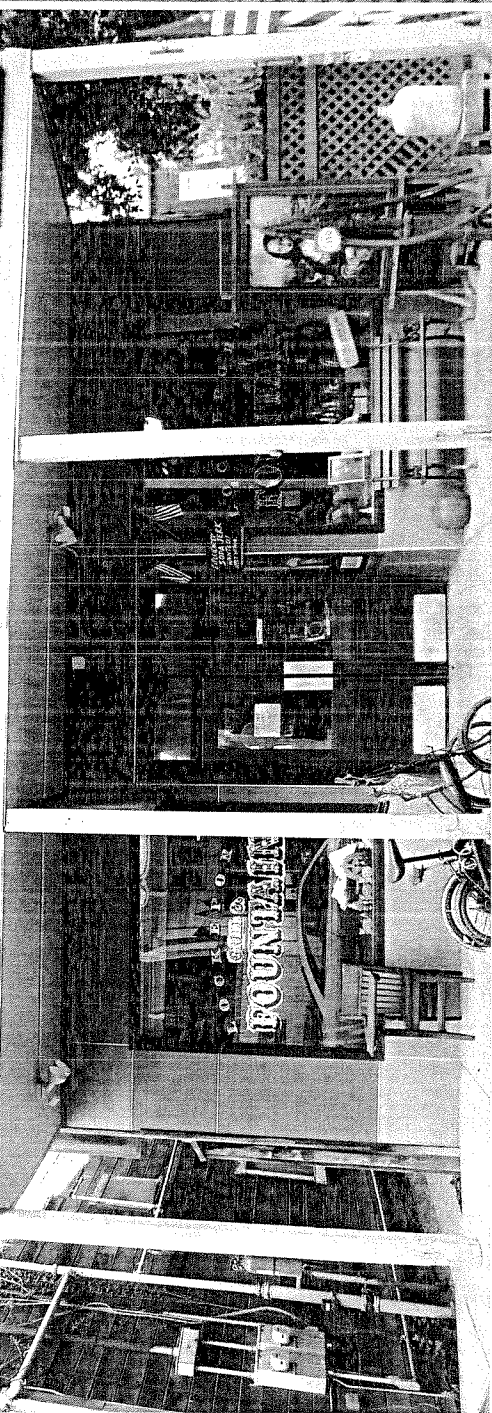
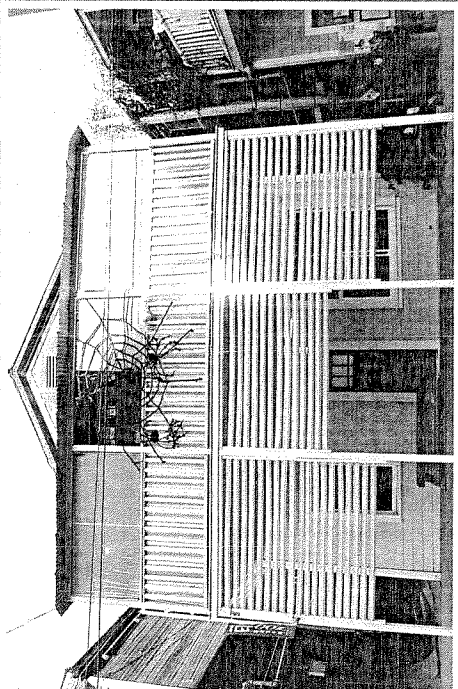
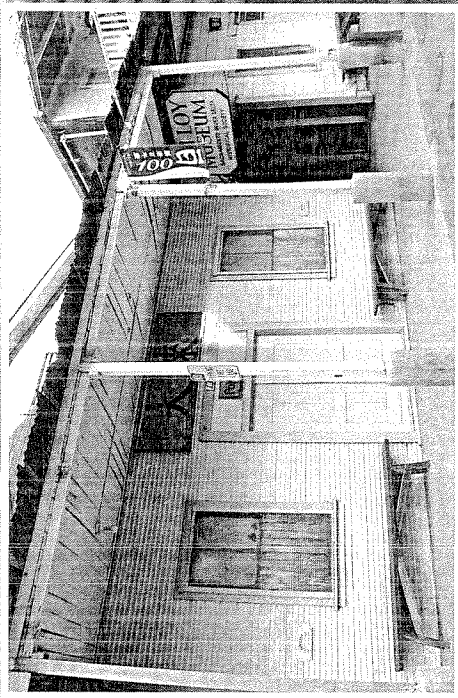


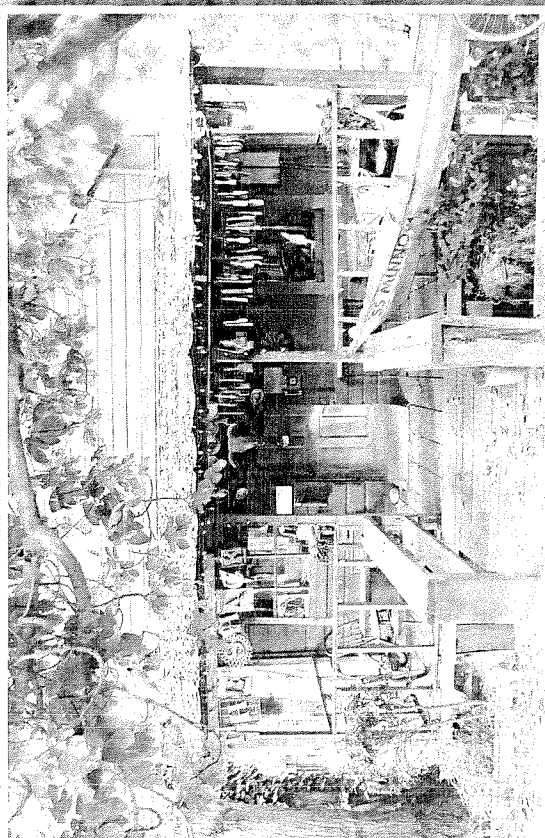
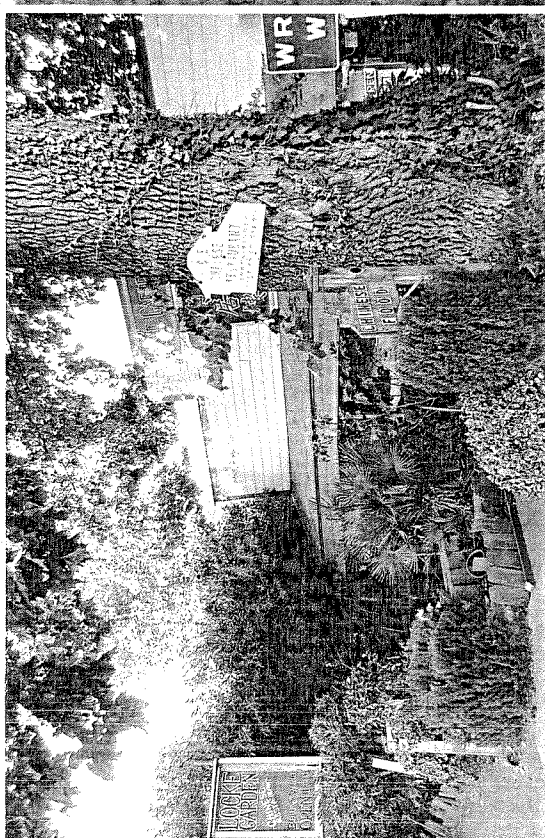


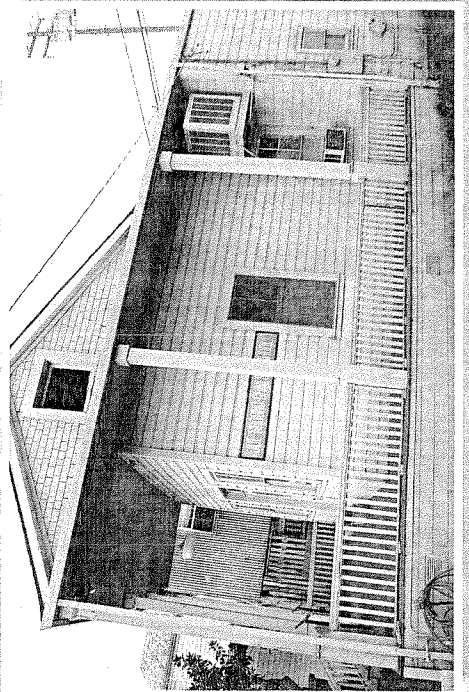
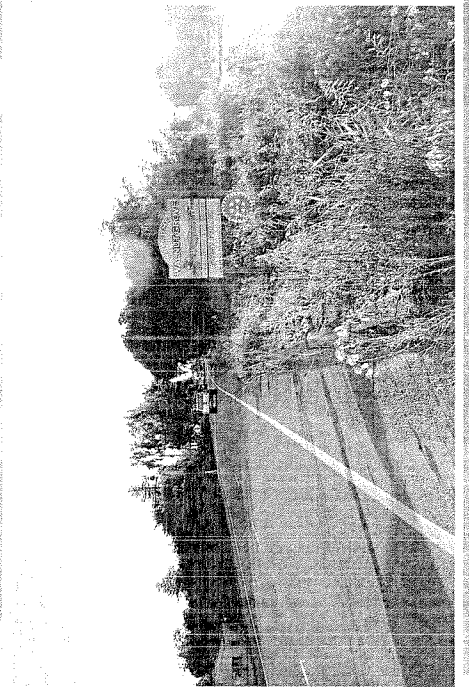
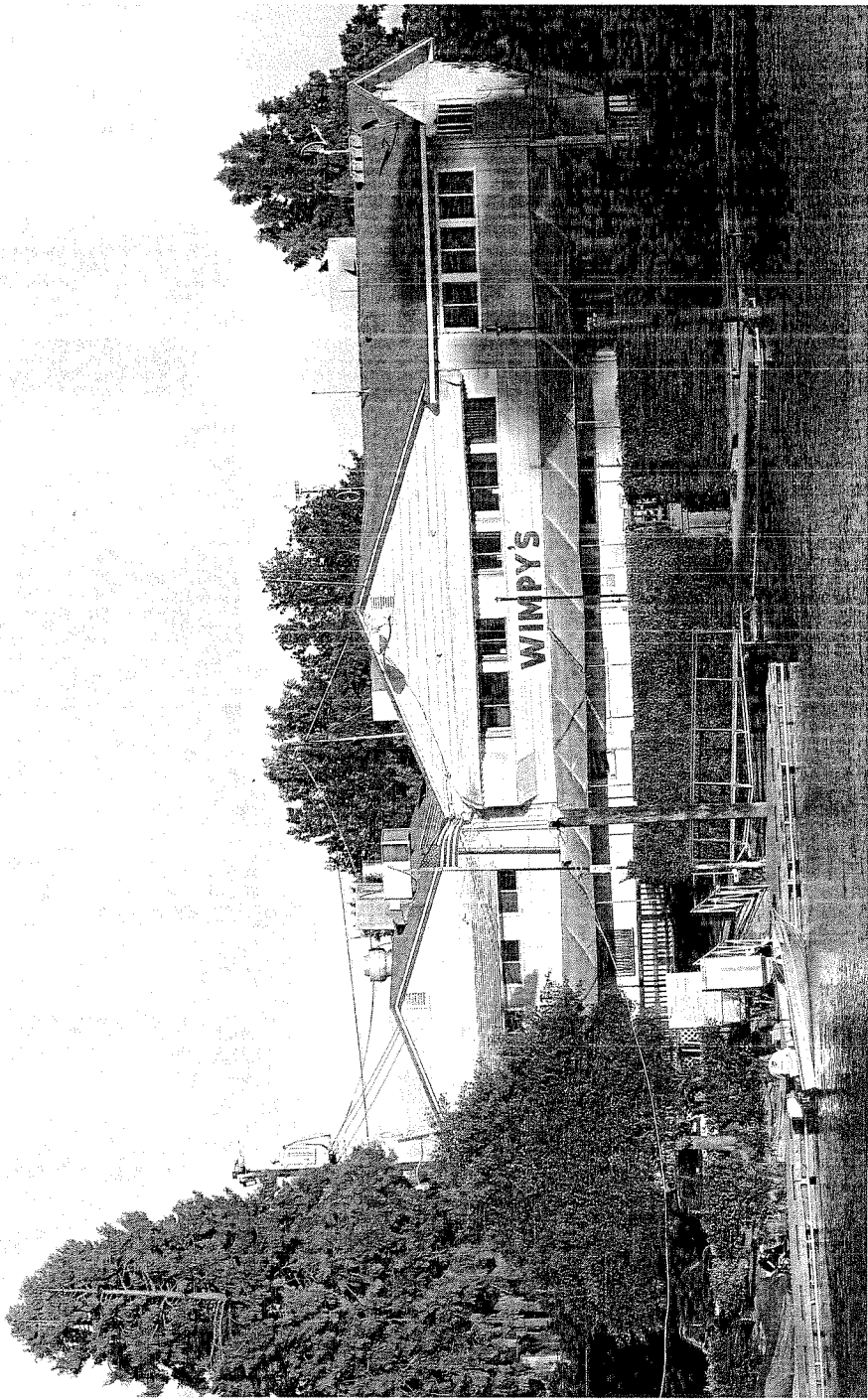


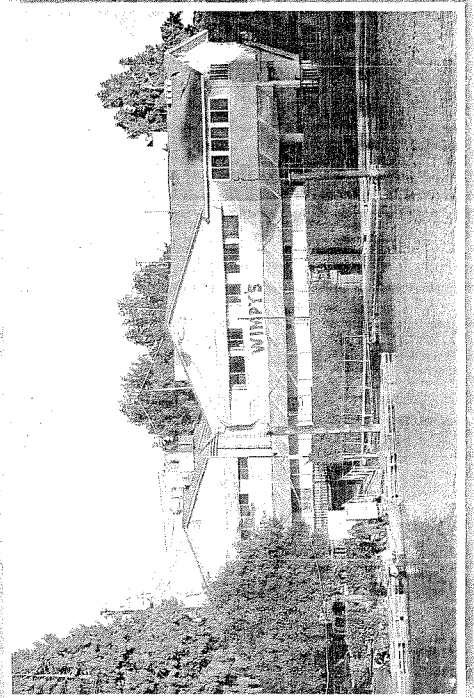
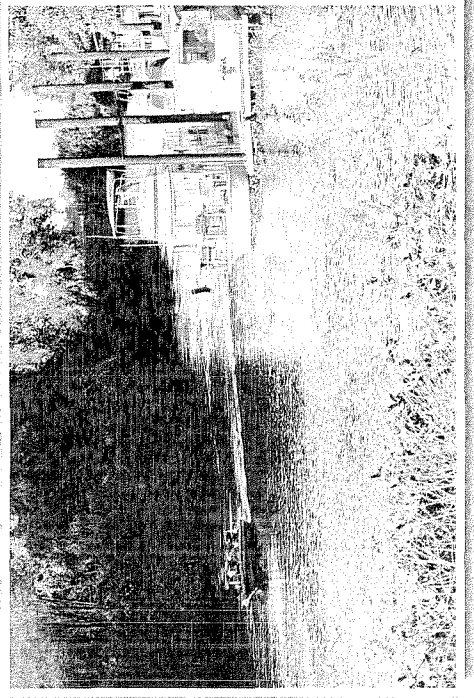


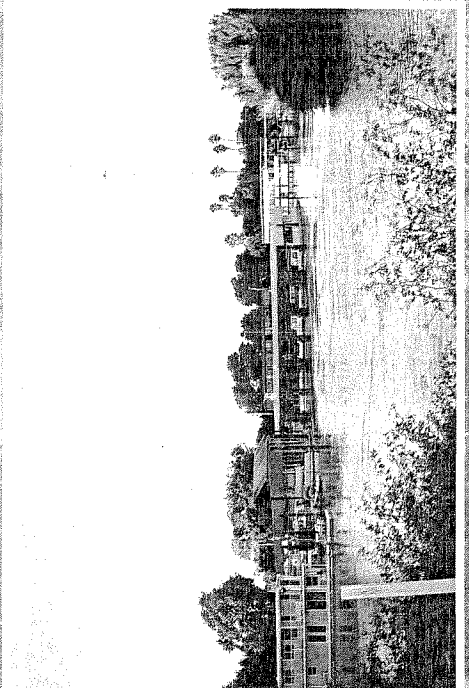
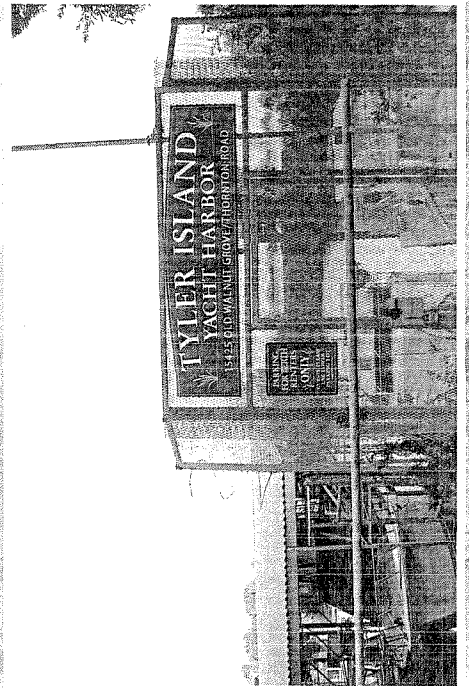
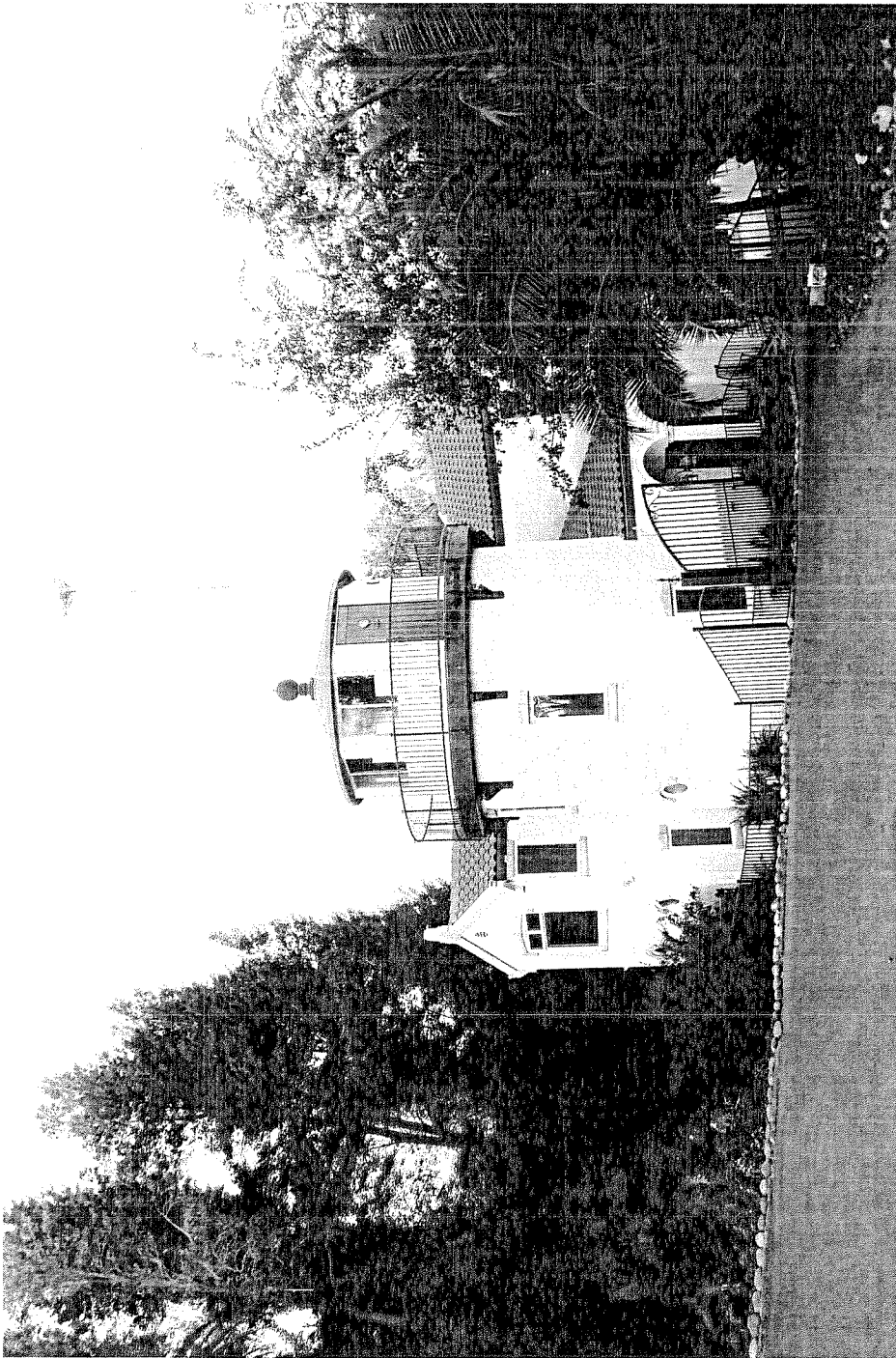












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