

# Bay Delta Conservation Plan Draft EIR/EIS

## Errata Sheet in Progress

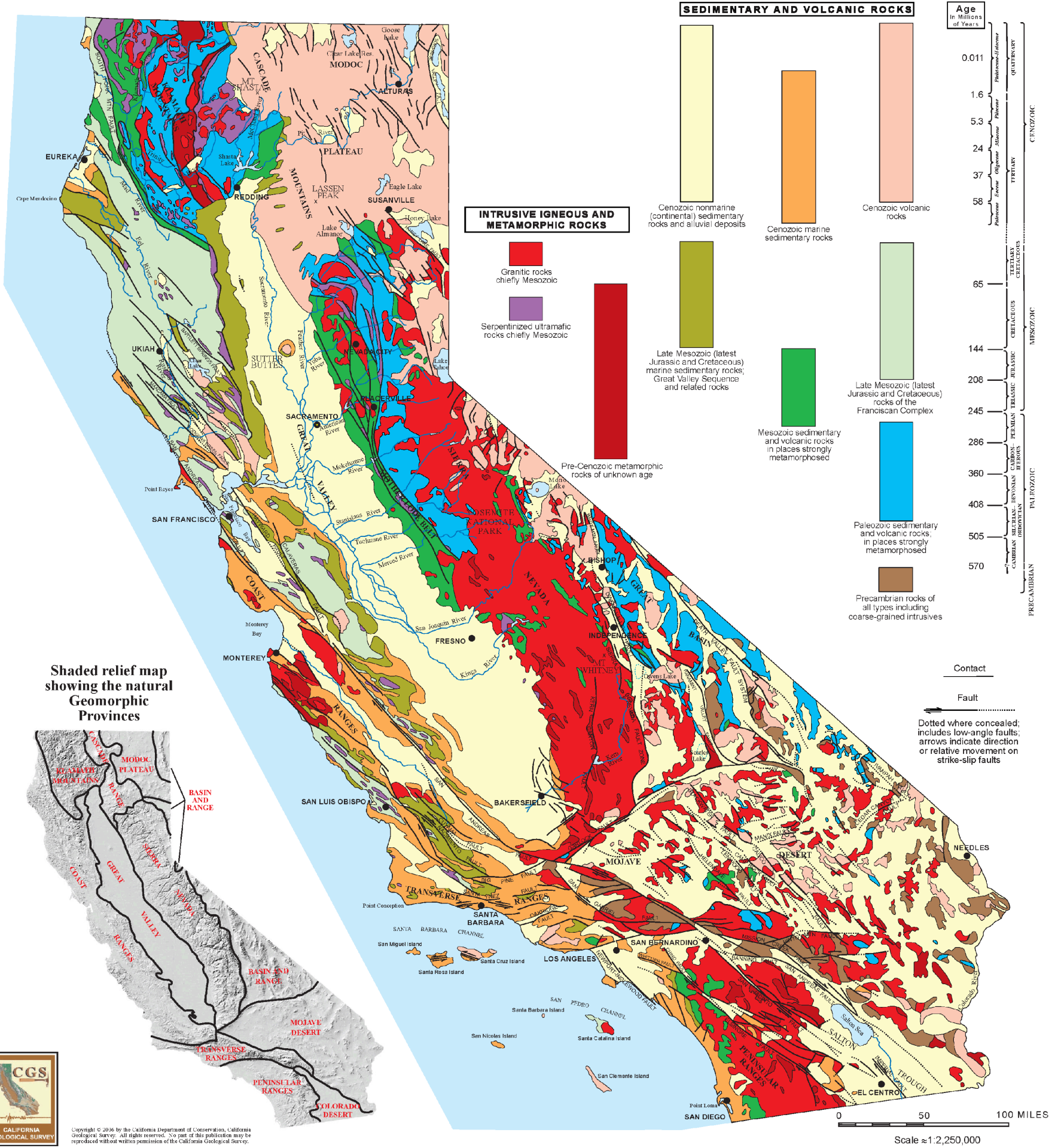
This errata sheet provides corrections to errors and/or omissions discovered in the Draft EIR/EIS.

Updated: 12/20/2013

<i>Chapter/ Appendix</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Table/Figure</i>	<i>Correction</i>
3E	3E-6	6		the east and the Coast Ranges to the west (Figure 3E-23). The Central Valley is characterized by a
3E	3E-6	12		continuous since the late Jurassic Period (Figure 3E-34), with the occurrence, nature, extent and
3E	3E-6	24		units in the Delta vicinity provided below (refer also to Figure 3E-45).
3E	3E-6	29		3E-45). The presence of soils with high organic content in the Delta and adjacent areas is attributed to
3E	3E-8	10		Green Valley and Greenville faults (Figure 3E-56). Active faults are defined as those exhibiting historic
3E	3E-8	16		Hayward-Rodgers Creek faults (Figure 3E-56). The described EFZ designations are generally
3E	3E-9	3		depicted as dashed lines on Figure 3E-56, with a summary of local thrust faults and related seismicity
3E	3E-9	19	Table 3E-2	<sup>a</sup> Refer to Figure 3E-56 for fault locations.
3E	3E-12	5		environment, refer to Figure 3E-67). Longer periods of ground shaking, even at lower intensities, can
3E	3E-13	12		vicinity are depicted on Figure 3E-56) The epicenter of the 1906 Great San Francisco Earthquake
3E	3E-14	30		reflect the following categories/considerations (refer to Figure 3E-78):
3E	3E-24	37		hours per decade (note that the “Hours per decade” scale in Figure 3E-89 is logarithmic). Although
3E	3E-25	7	Figure 3E-8	<b>Figure 3E-89. Increases in Duration of High Water in the Bay-Delta System</b>
3E	<i>New</i>		Figure 3E-3	<i>See below.</i>
3E	<i>New</i>		Figure 3E-4	<i>See below.</i>
3E	<i>New</i>		Figure 3E-5	<i>See below.</i>
3E	<i>New</i>		Figure 3E-6	<i>See below.</i>
3E	<i>New</i>		Figure 3E-7	<i>See below.</i>
3E	<i>New</i>		Figure 3E-8	<i>See below.</i>

# SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGIC MAP OF CALIFORNIA

## CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

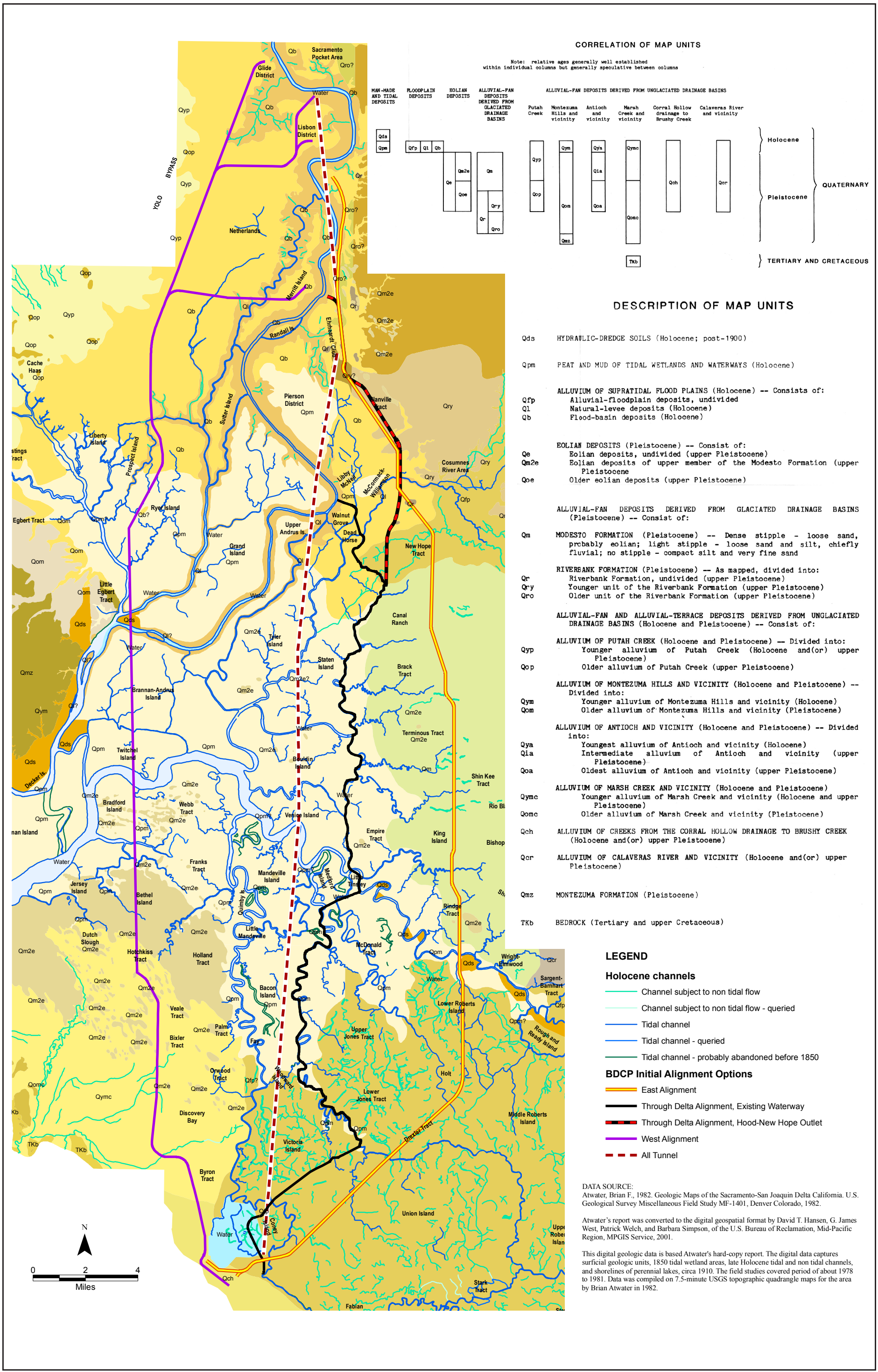


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Figure 3-E3  
Geomorphic Provinces of California

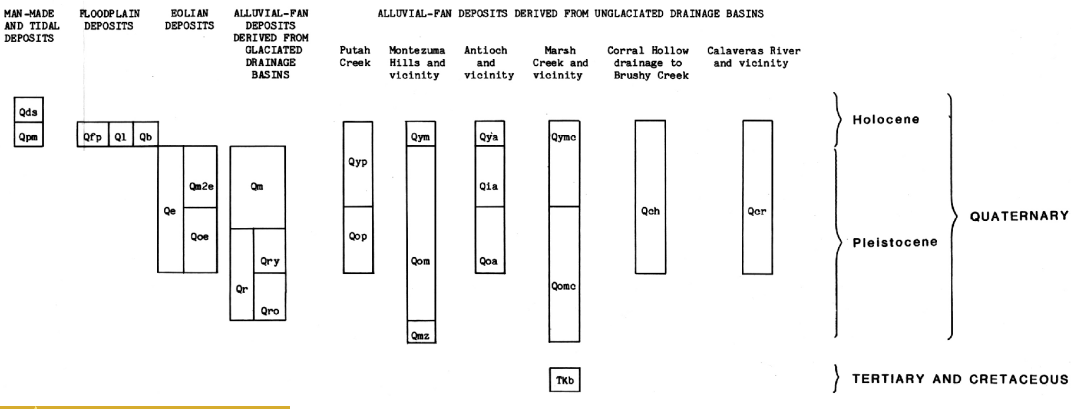






**CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS**

Note: relative ages generally well established within individual columns but generally speculative between columns



**DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**

- Qds HYDRAULIC-DREDGE SOILS (Holocene; post-1900)
- Qpm PEAT AND MUD OF TIDAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS (Holocene)
- ALLUVIUM OF SUPRATIDAL FLOOD PLAINS (Holocene) -- Consists of:
  - Qfp Alluvial-floodplain deposits, undivided
  - Ql Natural-levee deposits (Holocene)
  - Qb Flood-basin deposits (Holocene)
- EOLIAN DEPOSITS (Pleistocene) -- Consist of:
  - Qe Eolian deposits, undivided (upper Pleistocene)
  - Qm2e Eolian deposits of upper member of the Modesto Formation (upper Pleistocene)
  - Qoe Older eolian deposits (upper Pleistocene)
- ALLUVIAL-FAN DEPOSITS DERIVED FROM GLACIATED DRAINAGE BASINS (Pleistocene) -- Consist of:
  - Qm MODESTO FORMATION (Pleistocene) -- Dense stipple - loose sand, probably eolian; light stipple - loose sand and silt, chiefly fluvial; no stipple - compact silt and very fine sand
- RIVERBANK FORMATION (Pleistocene) -- As mapped, divided into:
  - Qr Riverbank Formation, undivided (upper Pleistocene)
  - Qy Younger unit of the Riverbank Formation (upper Pleistocene)
  - Qro Older unit of the Riverbank Formation (upper Pleistocene)
- ALLUVIAL-FAN AND ALLUVIAL-TERRACE DEPOSITS DERIVED FROM UNGLACIATED DRAINAGE BASINS (Holocene and Pleistocene) -- Consist of:
  - Qyp ALLUVIUM OF PUTAH CREEK (Holocene and Pleistocene) -- Divided into:
    - Qyp Younger alluvium of Putah Creek (Holocene and/or) upper Pleistocene)
    - Qop Older alluvium of Putah Creek (upper Pleistocene)
  - Qym ALLUVIUM OF MONTEZUMA HILLS AND VICINITY (Holocene and Pleistocene) -- Divided into:
    - Qym Younger alluvium of Montezuma Hills and vicinity (Holocene)
    - Qom Older alluvium of Montezuma Hills and vicinity (Pleistocene)
  - Qya ALLUVIUM OF ANTIOCH AND VICINITY (Holocene and Pleistocene) -- Divided into:
    - Qya Youngest alluvium of Antioch and vicinity (Holocene)
    - Qia Intermediate alluvium of Antioch and vicinity (upper Pleistocene)
    - Qoa Oldest alluvium of Antioch and vicinity (upper Pleistocene)
  - Qymc ALLUVIUM OF MARSH CREEK AND VICINITY (Holocene and Pleistocene)
    - Qymc Younger alluvium of Marsh Creek and vicinity (Holocene and upper Pleistocene)
    - Qomc Older alluvium of Marsh Creek and vicinity (Pleistocene)
  - Qch ALLUVIUM OF CREEKS FROM THE CORRAL HOLLOW DRAINAGE TO BRUSHY CREEK (Holocene and/or) upper Pleistocene)
  - Qcr ALLUVIUM OF CALAVERAS RIVER AND VICINITY (Holocene and/or) upper Pleistocene)
  - Qmz MONTEZUMA FORMATION (Pleistocene)
  - TKb BEDROCK (Tertiary and upper Cretaceous)

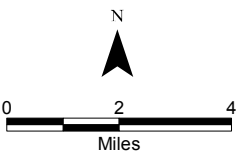
**LEGEND**

- Holocene channels**
- Channel subject to non tidal flow
  - Channel subject to non tidal flow - queried
  - Tidal channel
  - Tidal channel - queried
  - Tidal channel - probably abandoned before 1850
- BDCP Initial Alignment Options**
- East Alignment
  - Through Delta Alignment, Existing Waterway
  - Through Delta Alignment, Hood-New Hope Outlet
  - West Alignment
  - All Tunnel

DATA SOURCE:  
Atwater, Brian F., 1982. Geologic Maps of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta California. U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Study MF-1401, Denver Colorado, 1982.

Atwater's report was converted to the digital geospatial format by David T. Hansen, G. James West, Patrick Welch, and Barbara Simpson, of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, MPGIS Service, 2001.

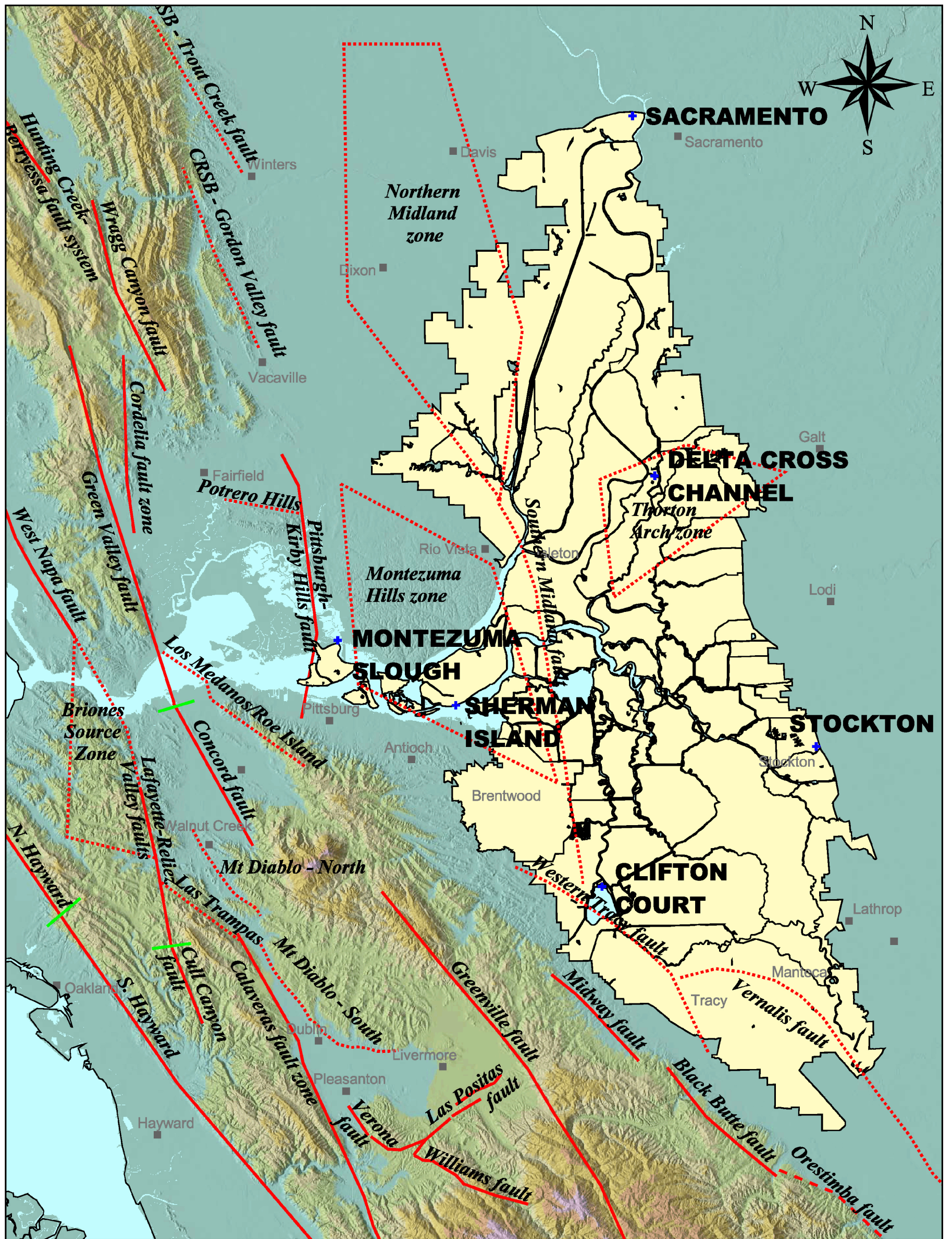
This digital geologic data is based Atwater's hard-copy report. The digital data captures surficial geologic units, 1850 tidal wetland areas, late Holocene tidal and non tidal channels, and shorelines of perennial lakes, circa 1910. The field studies covered period of about 1978 to 1981. Data was compiled on 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle maps for the area by Brian Atwater in 1982.



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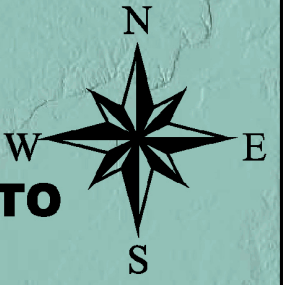
**Figure 3E-5**  
**General Geology of the Conservation Planning Area**





Source: DWR, 2007a, DRMS Seismology TM

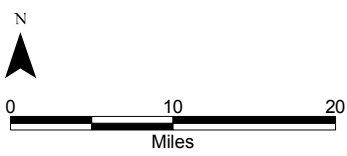
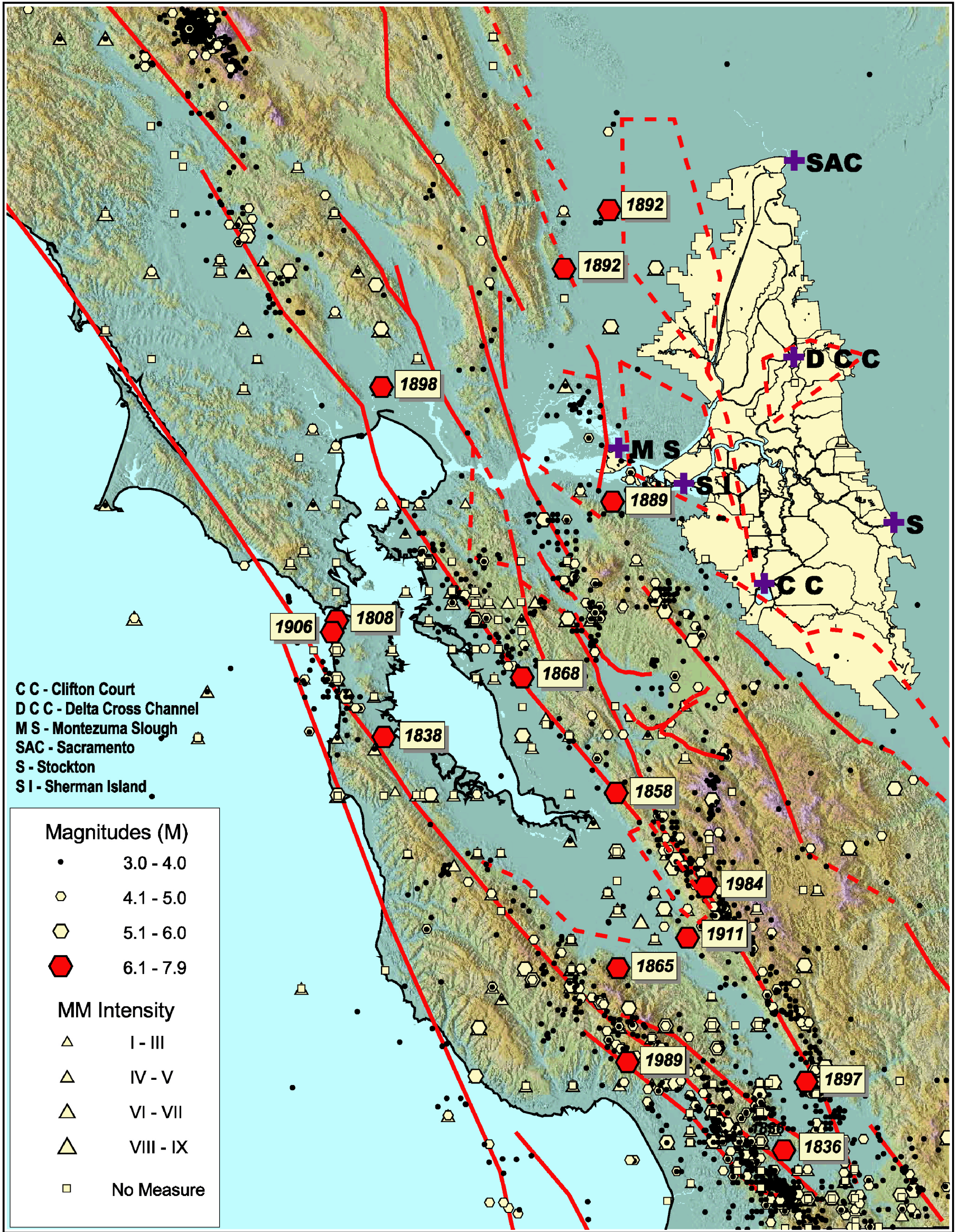
- Legal Delta Boundary V. 2002-4
- Surficial faults used in the hazard analysis
- Blind faults used in the hazard analysis
- Bounds of delta islands
- CRSB - Coast Range Sierran Block



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Figure 3E-6  
Active Faults and Historical Seismicity of the San Francisco Bay and Delta Region

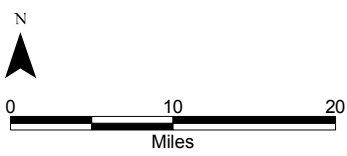
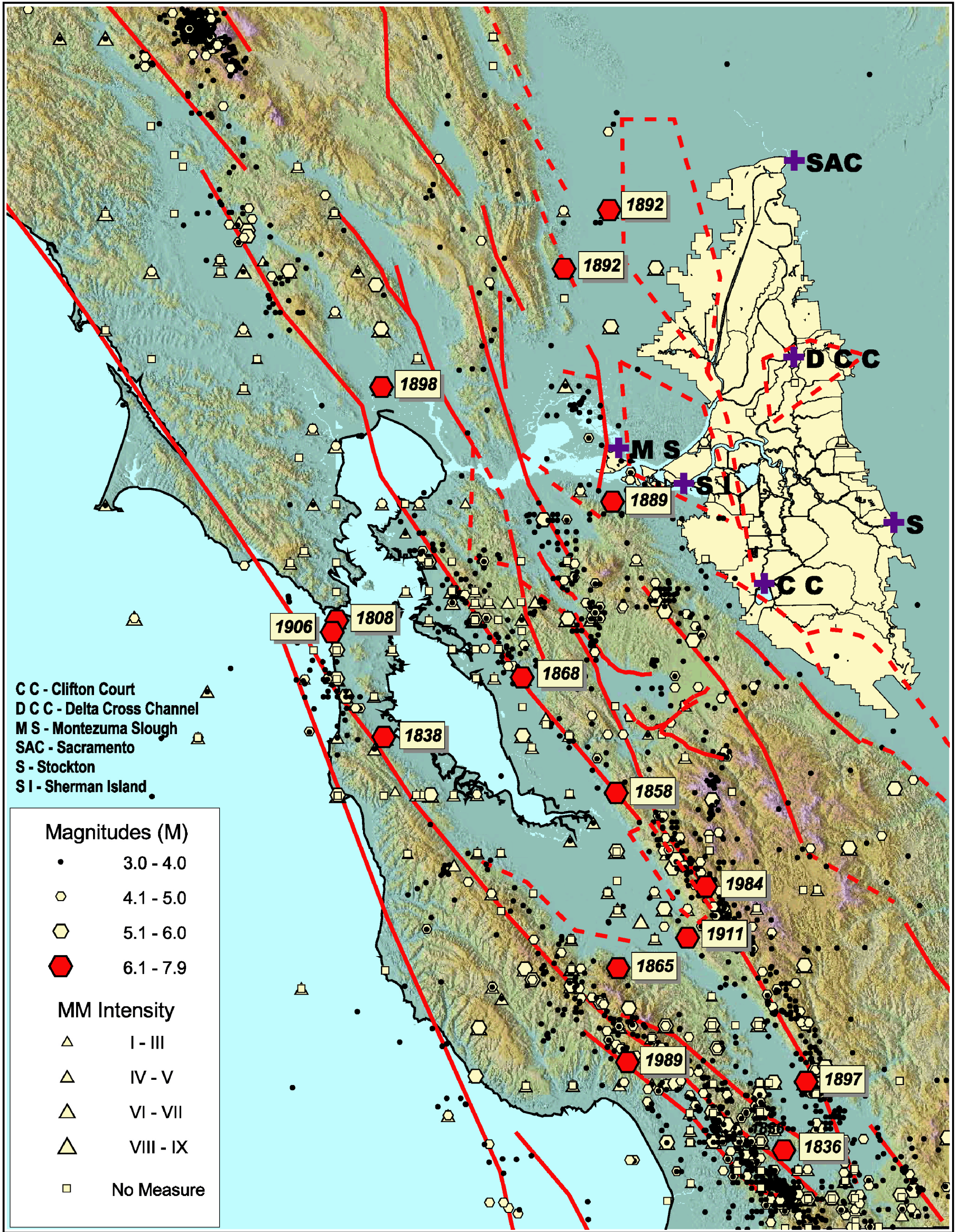




Source: DWR, 2007a, DRMS Seismology TM

Figure 3E-7  
The Modified Mercalli Scale of Earthquake Intensities





— Surficial faults  
 - - - Blind faults and zones of faults

Source: DWR, 2007a, DRMS Seismology TM

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Figure 3E-8  
 Spatial Distribution of Vulnerability Classes