

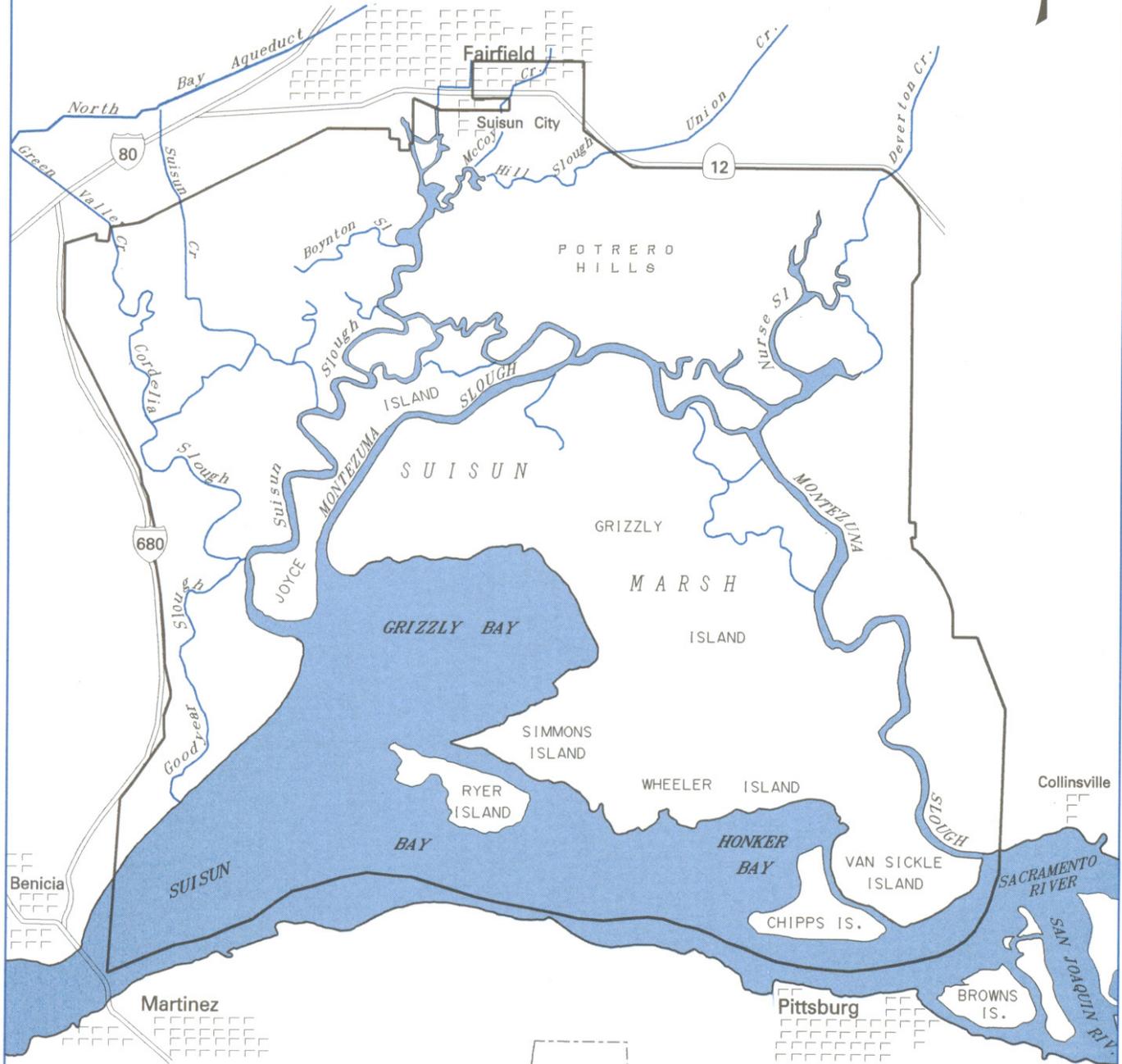
LEGEND

— Suisun Resource Conservation District Boundary

0 1 2
Scale in Miles



Suisun Resource Conservation District



LEGEND

— Suisun Resource Conservation District Boundary

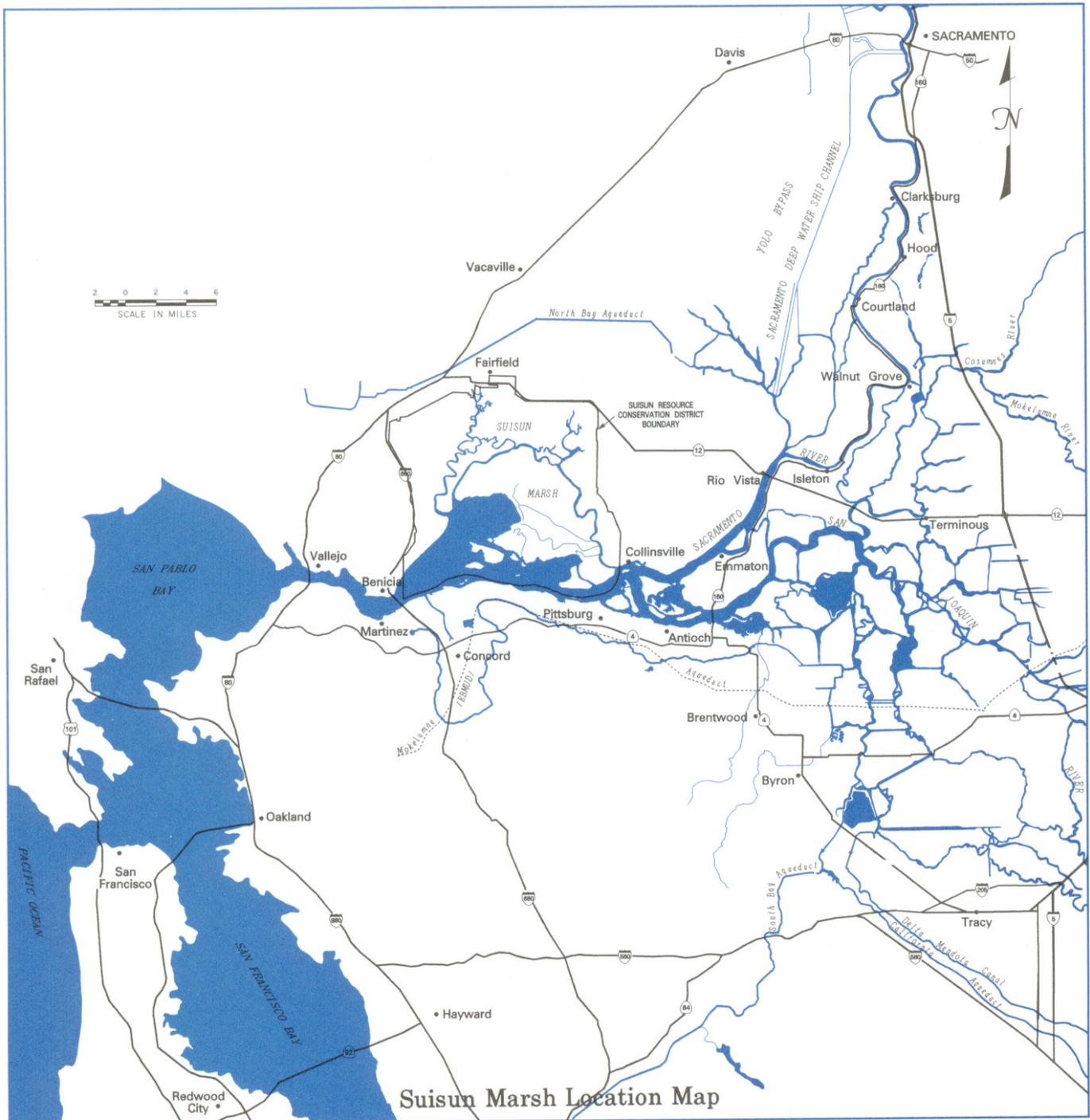


Suisun Resource Conservation District

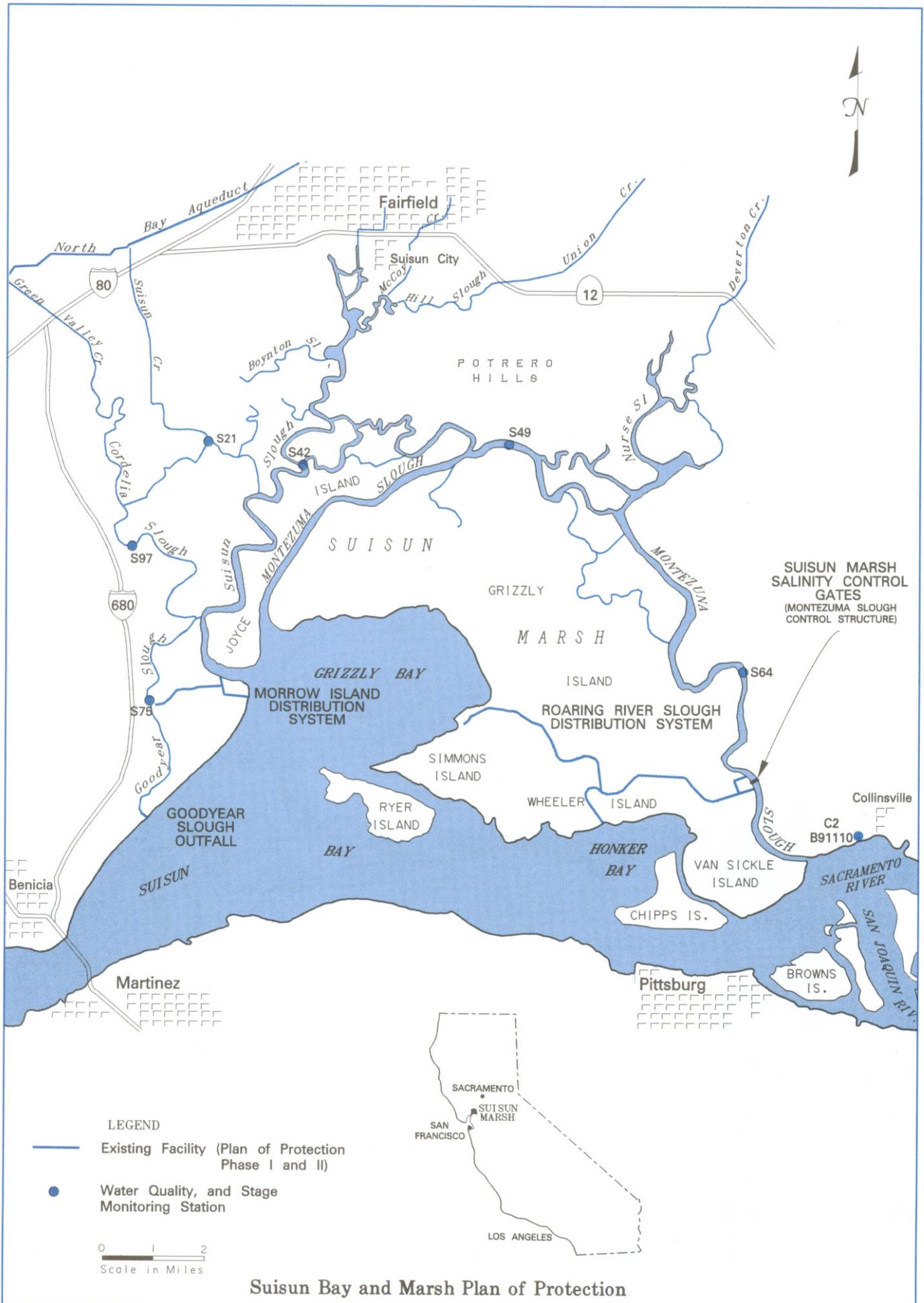
Suisun Resource Conservation District

Resource Conservation Districts are authorized under the California Public Resource Code to assist the State in soil and water conservation by giving assistance to landowners and municipalities to control soil erosion and runoff, stabilize soils, and improve water quality. In 1963, local landowners in the Suisun Marsh formed the Suisun Resource Conservation District (SRCD) to protect the environmental quality of the marsh.

SRCD performs both administrative and technical functions that include representing the interests of the landowners. The District includes 116,000 acres, consisting of approximately 52,000 acres of managed wetlands, 6,300 acres of unmanaged tidal wetlands, 30,000 acres of bays and sloughs, and 27,700 acres of upland grasslands.



SUISUN MARSH



Suisun Bay and Marsh Plan of Protection

The State Water Resources Control Board issued Water Right Decision 1485 in 1978, in which the Suisun Marsh was recognized as an endangered brackish water marsh. D-1485 set channel water salinity standards, ordered the development of a water quality monitoring program, and required a Plan of Protection be implemented by October 1, 1984. In 1984, the Department of Water Resources published the Plan of Protection for the Suisun Marsh including an Environmental Impact Report, prepared in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game, the Suisun Resource Conservation District, and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service also provided helpful

information. The Plan of Protection is a proposal for staged implementation. Components for Phases I and II of the Plan of Protection are complete, including the Morrow Island Distribution System, Roaring River Distribution System, Goodyear Slough Outfall, and the Suisun Marsh Salinity Control Gates (also referred to as Montezuma Slough Control Structure). The locations of these facilities along with the water quality monitoring stations are shown on the map at left. DWR and USBR have begun the planning and environmental review for Phases III and IV of the Plan of Protection which focus on the western marsh.



The Suisun Marsh Salinity Control Gates began operating in 1989. Each of the three gates measures 36 feet wide by 28 feet high and operates electronically to improve water quality in the marsh.



Suisun Marsh, the largest contiguous brackish water marsh in the United States, contains 12 percent of the remaining natural wetlands in California.

