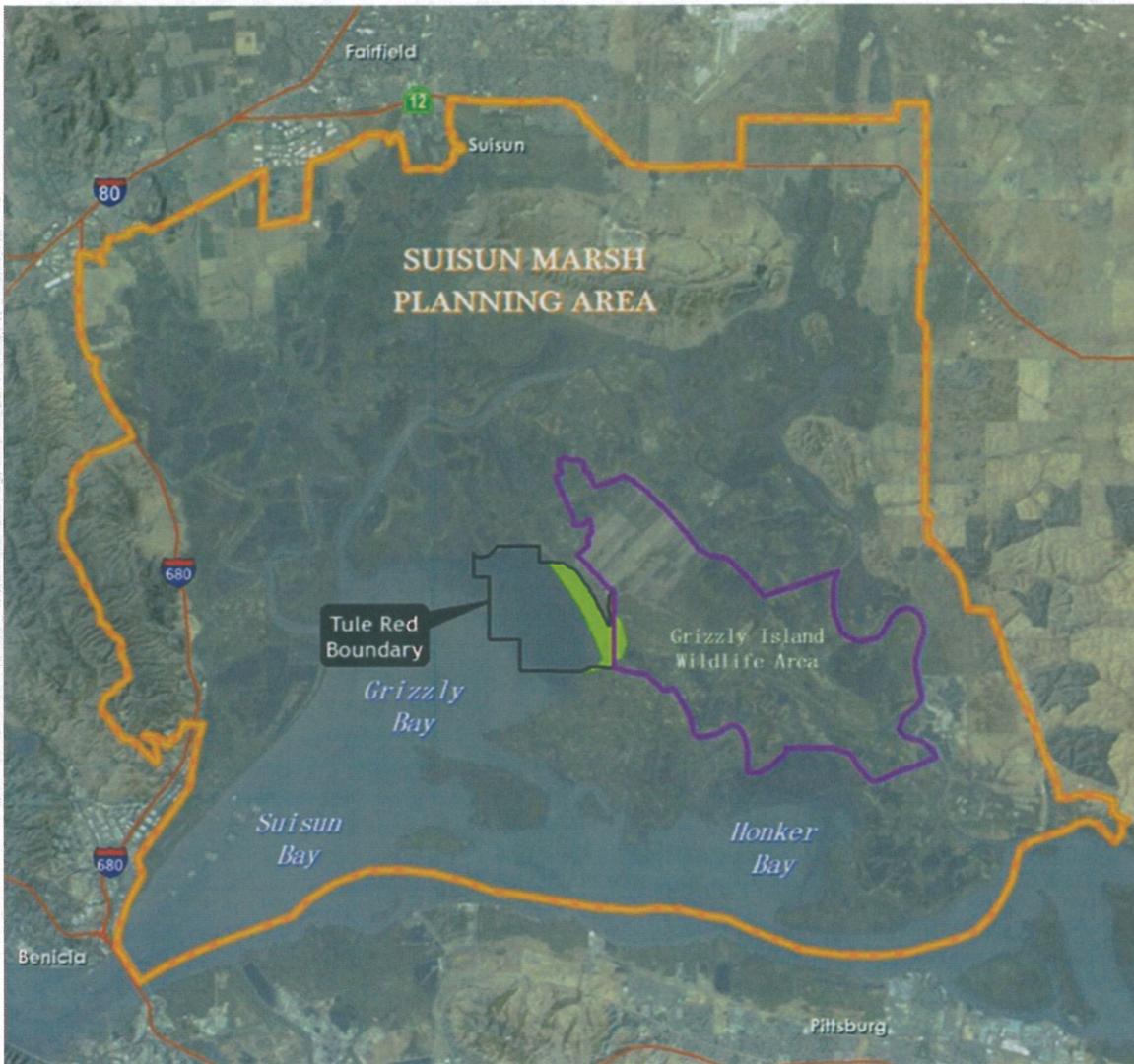


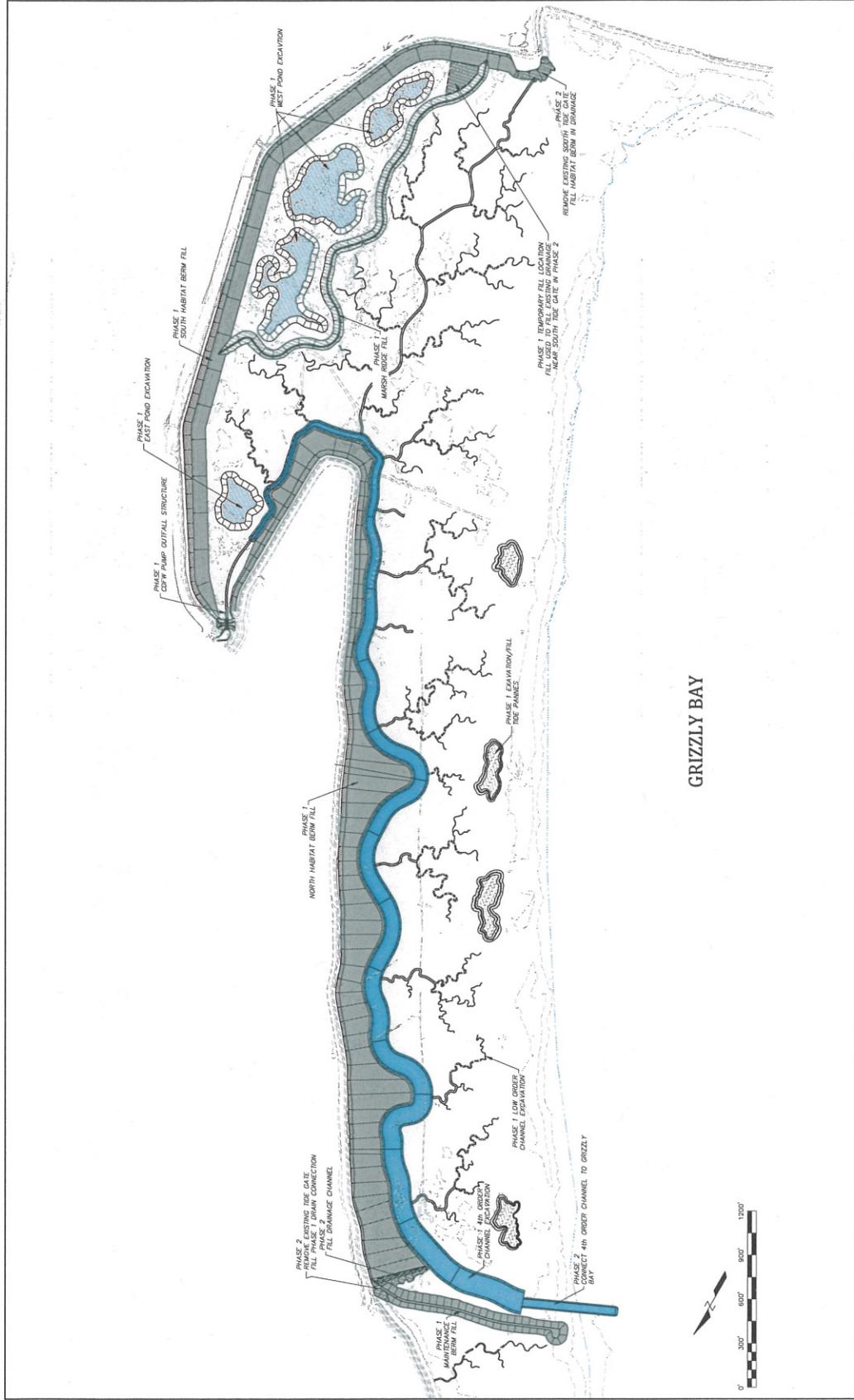
EXHIBIT A
Regional Map



Tule Red Restoration Project

Site Setting

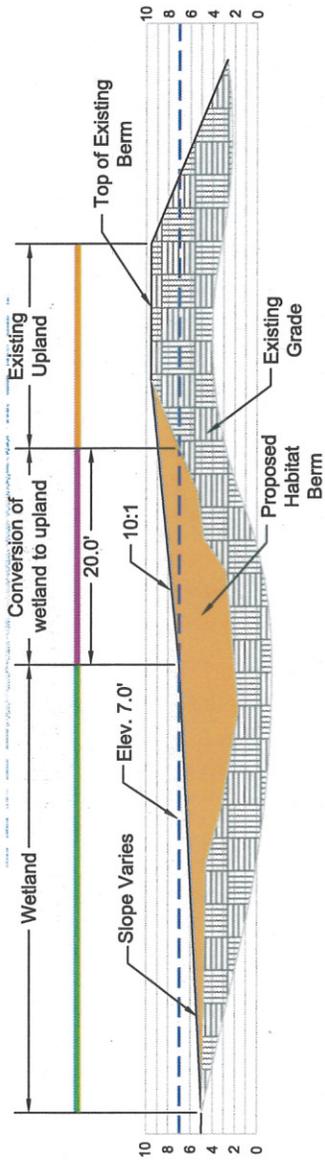
EXHIBIT B Vicinity Map



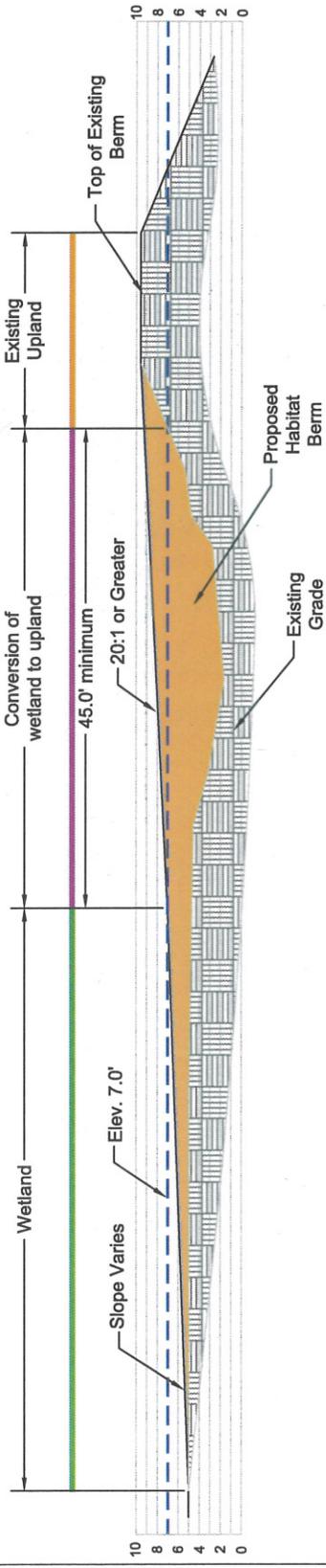
Tule Red Restoration Project . 150158

EXHIBIT C
Site Plan

SOURCE: SFCWA



10:1 - Proposed Habitat Berm



20:1 or Greater - Proposed Habitat Berm



Island Slough
Fishing Pier

Montezuma Slough
Fishing Pier

Tule Red
Restoration Area

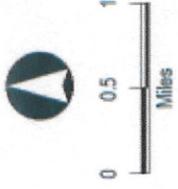
Paved Road Ends Here

Grizzly Island Rd

Grizzly Island
Wildlife Area

Tule Red

EXHIBIT E
Public Access Map



0 0.5 1
Miles

Western view of Tule Red Restoration Site from access road
(Noyce Slough Rd.)



Looking west from access road (Noyce Slough Rd): Tule Red
Restoration Site (on left) Grizzly King Duck Club (on right)

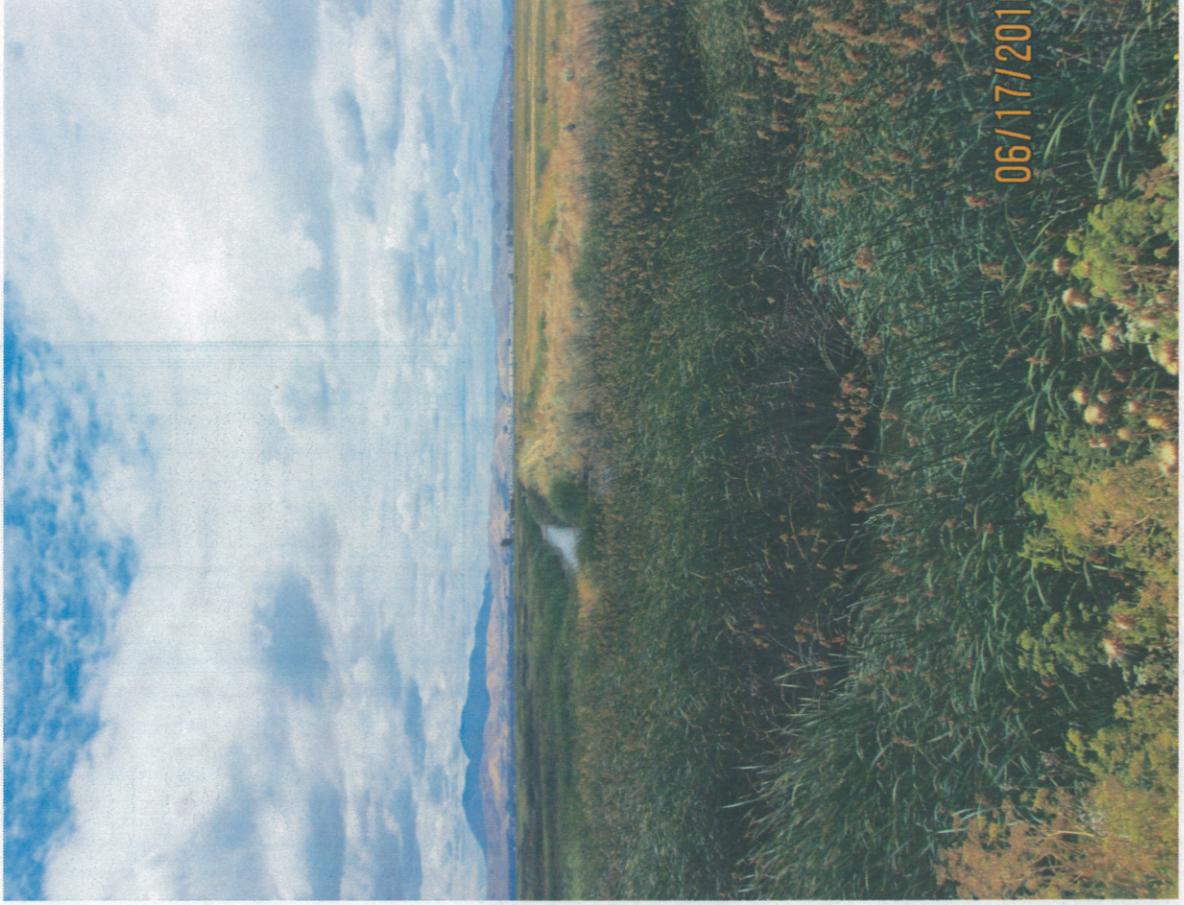


EXHIBIT F - Site Photos

Island Slough Fishing Pier



Tule Red – CEQA Summary

Following are brief summaries of the *Suisun Marsh Habitat Management, Preservation, and Restoration Plan Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report*¹ (SMP EIS/EIR) and the *Addendum for the Tule Red Tidal Restoration Project to the SMP EIS/EIR*² (Tule Red Addendum), for inclusion in BCDC's Staff Summary to be presented to the BCDC Commission.

Introduction

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the State and Federal Contractors Water Agency (SFCWA) has prepared an Addendum to the SMP EIS/EIR to implement the Tule Red Tidal Restoration Project. The SMP EIR was certified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in December 2011. The SMP EIS Record of Decision was signed by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) in April 2014. The SMP EIS/EIR is available at: http://www.usbr.gov/mp/nepa/nepa_projdetails.cfm?Project_ID=781.

The SMP EIS/EIR provides a comprehensive 30-year plan for the management of activities within the Suisun Marsh (Marsh), including tidal restoration activities. The Marsh historically was a tidal marsh system ranging in salinity, vegetation composition, and species utilization, based upon local geography and Sacramento and San Joaquin River inputs. In the late 1800s, the Marsh was diked for water management to support agriculture and duck club activities. The SMP EIS/EIR programmatically evaluated the conversion of 5,000 to 7,000 acres of managed wetlands to tidal habitat over the next 30 years.

The proposed Tule Red Project would be the first tidal restoration project within the Marsh that was planned for by the SMP and was programmatically evaluated in the SMP EIS/EIR. Accordingly, SFCWA prepared an Addendum to the SMP EIS/EIR to document potentially significant environmental impacts.

SMP EIS/EIR

SMP Background:

The SMP was prepared by the Suisun Principal Agencies (Principals), a group of agencies with primary responsibility for Suisun Marsh management. It is intended to balance the benefits of tidal wetland restoration with other habitat uses in the Marsh by evaluating alternatives that provide a politically acceptable change in Marsh-wide land uses, such as salt marsh harvest mouse habitat, managed wetlands, public use, and upland habitat. The SMP relies on the incorporation of existing science and information developed through adaptive management. The Principals are the Service, Reclamation, CDFW, California Department of Water Resources (DWR), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Suisun Resource Conservation District (SRCD), and CALFED Bay-Delta Program (CALFED). The Principals consulted

¹ Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and California Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Suisun Marsh Habitat Management, Preservation, and Restoration Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report*. November. SCH#2003112039 (Reclamation, 2011).

² State and Federal Water Contractors Agency. 2016. *Addendum for the Tule Red Tidal Restoration Project to the Suisun Marsh Plan Habitat Management, Preservation, and Restoration Plan Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report*. March. (SFCWA, 2016).

with other participating agencies, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), in developing the SMP and preparing the SMP EIS/EIR.

The SMP is a comprehensive plan designed to address the various conflicts regarding use of Marsh resources, with a focus on achieving an acceptable multi-stakeholder approach to the restoration of tidal wetlands and the management of managed wetlands and their functions. As such, the SMP is intended to be a flexible, science-based management plan for the Marsh, consistent with the revised Suisun Marsh Preservation Agreement and CALFED. It also is intended to set the regulatory foundation for future actions within the Marsh.

The need for the SMP was based on the four major Marsh resources and functions, which are directly linked to the purpose and objective of the SMP EIS/EIR. These are as follows:

- **Habitat and Ecological Processes** – Restore lost tidal wetlands by implementing the CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Program Plan (ERPP) restoration target for the Suisun Marsh ecoregion of 5,000 to 7,000 acres of tidal marsh and protection and enhancement of 40,000 to 50,000 acres of managed wetlands.
- **Public and Private Land Use** – Maintain the heritage of waterfowl hunting and other recreational opportunities and increase the surrounding communities' awareness of the ecological values of Suisun Marsh.
- **Levee System Integrity** – Maintain and improve the Suisun Marsh levee system integrity to protect property, infrastructure, and wildlife habitats from catastrophic flooding.
- **Water Quality** – Protect and, where possible, improve water quality for beneficial uses in Suisun Marsh, including estuarine, spawning, and migrating habitat uses for fish species as well as recreational uses and associated wildlife habitat.

SMP Findings and Environmental Commitments:

The SMP EIS/EIR provided a programmatic evaluation of the restoration of tidal habitat in the Marsh and associated activities on a wide variety of environmental resources. As part of the SMP, environmental commitments were included for restoration activities, to be incorporated in proposed restoration projects depending on site-specific considerations and the design of proposed projects. The following environmental commitments are summarized in Chapter 2 of the SMP EIS/EIR and in Appendix F, *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*:

- Standard Design Features and Construction Practices
- Limits on Access Points and Staging Areas
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Requirements
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans
- Noise Compliance
- Traffic and Navigation Control Plan and Emergency Access Plan
- Recreation Best Management Practices
- Mosquito Abatement Best Management Practices

- Hazardous Materials Management Plans
- Air Quality Best Management Practices
- Visual/Aesthetic Best Management Practices
- Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resource Requirements
- Biological Resources Best Management Practices
- Biological Monitoring

The SMP EIS/EIR disclosed that impacts to most environmental resources as a result of tidal restoration activities were either less than significant or did not occur (i.e., no impact). Potentially significant impacts with respect to effects of restoration activities were identified for the following resources: air quality, cultural resources, and utilities and public services. To reduce significant impacts to a less-than-significant level, mitigation was incorporated in the SMP EIS/EIR (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Resources Requiring Mitigation

Resource	Mitigation in the SMP EIS/EIR
Air Quality	AQ-MM-1: Limit Construction Activity during Restoration AQ-MM-2: Reduce Construction NO _x Emissions AQ-MM-3: Implement All Appropriate BAAQMD Mitigation Measures AQ-MM-4: Limit Construction Activity during Restoration and Management
Cultural Resources	CUL-MM-1: Document and Evaluate the Montezuma Slough Rural Historic Landscape, Assess Impacts, and Implement Mitigation Measures to Lessen Impacts CUL-MM-2: Evaluate Previously Recorded Cultural Resources and Fence NRHP- and CRHR-Eligible Resources prior to Ground-Disturbing Activities CUL-MM-3: Protect Known Cultural Resources from Damage Incurred by Inundation through Plan Design (Avoidance) CUL-MM-3: Protect Known Cultural Resources from Damage Incurred by Inundation through Plan Design (Avoidance) CUL-MM-4: Resolve Adverse Effects prior to Construction CUL-MM-5: Conduct Cultural Resource Inventories and Evaluations and Resolve Any Adverse Effects
Utilities and Public Services	UTL-MM-1: Relocate Overhead Power Lines or Other Utilities that Could Be Affected by Construction UTL-MM-2: Avoid Ground-Disturbing Activities within Pipeline Right-of-Way UTL-MM-3: Relocate or Upgrade Utility Facilities that Could Be Damaged by Inundation UTL-MM-4: Test and Repair or Replace Pipelines that Have the Potential for Failure

NO_x = nitrogen oxides; BAAQMD = Bay Area Air Quality Management District

Source: Tule Red Addendum, Table 2-2,

The SMP EIS/EIR determined that restoration activities would significantly and unavoidably affect known and as-yet-unidentified cultural resources by damaging or destroying them. Although mitigation measures are included in the SMP EIS/EIR (Table 1), it was determined that the measures would not reduce the impact to less than significant.

Tule Red Addendum

Tule Red Addendum Background:

Although not required by CEQA, a notice of the preparation of an Addendum was posted and circulated for 30-days to the State Clearinghouse, public agencies and interested stakeholders on October 9, 2015. A total of four written comments were received in response. These comments are included in an appendix to the Addendum, and relevant information was incorporated in the Addendum.

In accordance with CEQA [Public Resources Code] 21000 et seq.), and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Administrative Code [CAC] 15000 et seq.). Section 15063(c)(3)(D) of the CEQA Guidelines states that earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, a program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR. The Addendum describes the affected environmental resources and evaluates the potential changes in the impacts that were previously described in the SMP EIS/EIR with respect to constructing and operating the proposed project.

Tule Red Addendum Findings and Environmental Commitments:

The Addendum used the following project-specific analyses to support conclusions:

- Hydraulic modeling, evaluating flow rate, velocity, and water-surface elevation
- Hydrodynamic and salinity modeling, evaluating salinity changes
- Geotechnical modeling, evaluating soil stability for the existing perimeter berm and the designed habitat levee
- Sensitive-species surveys
- Air quality analysis
- Cultural resource evaluation, documenting known cultural resources and identifying the potential for undiscovered cultural resources within the project area

The Addendum determined that the proposed Tule Red Project is consistent with the SMP and with the evaluation in the SMP EIS/EIR. **Table 2** below summarizes the consistency of the proposed Project with the SMP purpose and objectives. The proposed Project would partially fulfill the 8,000-acre tidal restoration obligations of the Fish Restoration Program Agreement (FRPA) in satisfaction of requirements in the 2008 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service *Biological Opinion for Delta Smelt*; the 2009 NMFS *Biological Opinion for the Coordinated Operations of the State Water Project (SWP) and the Federal Central Valley Project (CVP)*; and the Longfin Smelt Incidental Take Permit for the SWP. The proposed Project is also identified as a Priority Restoration project under the California Eco Restore (EcoRestore) program.

Table 2. Proposed Project Consistency with Suisun Marsh Plan Purpose and Objectives

Suisun Marsh Plan Purpose and Objectives	Proposed Project
Habitats and Ecological Processes—Implement the CALFED ERPP restoration target for the Suisun Marsh ecoregion (5,000 to 7,000 acres of tidal marsh) and protect and enhance 40,000 to 50,000 acres of managed wetlands.	The proposed project would restore approximately 420 acres of tidal marsh and tidal channel habitat.
Public and Private Land Use—Maintain the heritage of waterfowl hunting and other recreational opportunities and increase the surrounding communities' awareness of the ecological values of Suisun Marsh.	The proposed project would maintain the heritage of waterfowl hunting. Tidal areas below the ordinary high-water mark are public access areas. Additionally, the Grizzly Island Wildlife Area may run hunting through its reservation system.
Levee System Integrity—Maintain and improve the Suisun Marsh levee system integrity to protect property, infrastructure, and wildlife habitats from catastrophic flooding.	The proposed project design has been reviewed for levee system integrity, including protection of the Roaring River Distribution System and incorporation of a habitat berm to protect the managed wetlands on the east side of the site.
Water Quality—Protect and, where possible, improve water quality for beneficial uses in Suisun Marsh, including estuarine, spawning, and migrating habitat uses for fish species, as well as recreational uses and associated wildlife habitat.	The proposed project design is being modeled to protect water quality.

Source: Tule Red Addendum, Table 2-3

The Addendum makes the following impact conclusion (pg. 3-1):

“The proposed Project, as well as the analysis contained within this Addendum, would not result in any new significant environmental effects or any substantial increases in the severity of environmental effects identified in the certified Final SMP EIS/EIR (Sections 15162.1 and 15162.2). The proposed Project would not require mitigation measures that would be considerably different from those identified in the SMP EIS/EIR (Section 15162.3(d)). The level of overall activities analyzed as part of the certified SMP EIS/EIR for restoration projects and the location is comparable to that under the proposed Project. The potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Project were adequately identified and addressed in the certified SMP EIS/EIR. All of the mitigation measures included in the certified SMP EIS/EIR were adopted for the previously approved SMP. Throughout this Addendum, the mitigation measures, where applicable, would not be considerably different from those disclosed in the SMP EIS/EIR and would be adopted for the proposed Project, where appropriate. In addition, some of the environmental commitments described in the SMP EIS/EIR would be adopted, as appropriate, for the proposed Project. The significant and unavoidable impacts related to utilities and cultural resources identified in the SMP EIS/EIR would not occur under the proposed Project because of the location of the proposed Project and because there are no utilities or significant cultural resources on the Project site.”

Addendum Appendix B, *Tule Red Restoration Environmental Commitments and Mitigation Measures*, describes all applicable and appropriate environmental commitments and mitigation measures for the proposed Project, which are then referenced and described in the impact analysis in the Addendum (Chapter 3, *Environmental Impact Analysis*). **Table 3** summarizes the status of impact determinations and the need for mitigation measures by resource based on the analysis contained within the Addendum and compared to the SMP EIS/EIR for restoration projects. **Table 4** provides a comparison of the environmental commitments and best management practices between the proposed Project and the SMP EIS/EIR that are incorporated throughout the analysis within the Addendum.

Table 3. Status of Impacts by Resource of the Proposed Project Compared to the Final SMP EIS/EIR

Resource	Proposed Project Impact Findings ¹			Required Mitigation in SMP?	Requires Substantially Different or New Mitigation Measures for Tule Red?
	Same as SMP EIS/EIR	Changed from SMP EIS/EIR	Substantially More Severe than Disclosed in SMP EIS/EIR		
Water Quality, Surface Hydrology, and Water Supply	LS		—	No	—
Biological Resources – Fisheries	LS		—	No	—
Biological Resources – Vegetation and Wetlands	LS		—	No	—
Biological Resources – Wildlife		LS	No	No	No
Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases, and Climate Change	LS with MM		—	Yes	No
Cultural Resources		LS	No	Yes	No
Land Use	LS		—	No	—
Aesthetics	LS		—	No	—
Agricultural Resources		NI	No	No	—
Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources	LS		—	No	—
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	LS		—	No	—
Noise		NI	—	No	—
Recreation		NI	No	No	—
Transportation and Navigation		NI	—	No	—
Utilities and Public Services		LS	No	Yes	No
Population and Housing		NI	No	No	—

NI = No Impact

LS = Less than significant impact

LS with MM = Less than significant impact with mitigation

¹ The impact determinations summarized in this table reflect the multiple thresholds analyzed in this document. Each resource was given the most severe impact determination.

Source: SMP EIS/EIR, Table 3-1

Table 4. Comparison of Environmental Commitments and Best Management Practices of the Proposed Project to the Final SMP EIS/EIR

Similar ECs/BMPs	Different ECs/BMPs	ECs/BMPs Not Needed
Standard Design Features and Construction Practices	Mosquito Abatement Best Management Practices	Standard Design Features and Construction Practices ¹
Limits on Access Points and Staging Areas	Hazardous Materials Management Plans	Noise Compliance
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Requirements	Biological Resources Best Management Practices – General Best Management Practices	Traffic and Navigation Control Plan and Emergency Access Plan
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans	Biological Resources Best Management Practices – Special-Status Plant Species Protection	Recreation Best Management Practices
Air Quality Best Management Practices	Biological Resources Best Management Practices – Special-Status Wildlife Species Protection: Mammals	Visual/Aesthetic Best Management Practices
Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resource Requirements	Biological Resources Best Management Practices – Special-Status Wildlife Species Protection: California Clapper Rail and California Black Rail	
Cultural Resources	Nonnative Plant Control	
Biological Resources Best Management Practices – Worker Training	Biological Monitoring	
Biological Resources Best Management Practices – Protection of Special-Status Wildlife Species: Raptors		
Biological Resources Best Management Practices – Protection of Special-Status Wildlife Species: Birds		
Biological Resources Best Management Practices – Protection of Special-Status Wildlife Species: Western Pond Turtle		
Biological Resources Best Management Practices – Protection of Special-Status Wildlife Species: California Least Tern		
Construction Period Restrictions		

¹ Constructing structures in accordance with California Building Code and County General Plan standards to resist seismic effects and meet the implementation standards outlined in the general plan.

Ensuring that changes within Suisun Marsh channels will not significantly affect navigation and emergency access by having the Rio Vista and Vallejo Coast Guard stations review plans to assess safety issues associated with changes when there is potential for in-channel work to affect access.

Source: SMP EIS/EIR, Table 3-3

As demonstrated in the Addendum’s analysis (Sections 3.3.1 through Section 3.3.6 and contained in Table 3-7), the proposed Project would not result in impacts not previously disclosed in the SMP EIS/EIR. In addition, the proposed Project would not result in any significant and unavoidable impacts on resources not previously disclosed in the SMP EIS/EIR and would not result in new significant and unavoidable impacts on resources. Furthermore, impacts on cultural resources and utilities and public services would be less than significant under the proposed Project because of the baseline conditions and the location of the proposed Project and, thus, would be reduced when compared to the impact determination disclosed for those resource in the SMP EIS/EIR (i.e., significant and unavoidable or less than significant with mitigation incorporated).

In November 2015, CCWD requested a quantitative cumulative salinity analysis by expanding the model analysis of the proposed Project (Addendum Appendix D.1) to one that contained several foreseeable habitat restoration projects. Resource Management Associates (RMA) modified the model to include the following projects, which are in concept and planning phases: Dutch Slough (1,178 acres modeled),

Prospect Island (1,600 acres modeled), Lower Yolo Restoration Project (1,787 acres modeled), Mallard Farms Conservation Bank (650 acres modeled), Honker Bay Conservation Bank (112 acres modeled), and McCormack-Williamson Tract (1,600 acres modeled). None of these projects are as close to implementation as the proposed Project. The addition of several thousand acres of tidal prism to the model geometry, especially the addition of McCormack-Williamson Tract located in the eastern Delta, resulted in increases in salinity at the Delta pumps well beyond what was modeled for the proposed Project alone³. Several proposed tidal restoration projects within the Suisun Marsh, which may dampen the modeled salinity increases in the Delta, were not included in the model run. Furthermore, there is uncertainty regarding which Delta tidal restoration projects would be fully implemented. As such, the salinity effects of the proposed Project do not exceed those described in the SMP EIS/EIR, and the incremental contribution of the proposed Project is not cumulatively considerable or significant.

The proposed Project does not include activities that would contradict the cumulative impact analysis and conclusions in the SMP EIS/EIR. Thus, the proposed Project:

- Would be restricted to areas within the marsh; many of the other projects that could result in potentially cumulatively considerable impacts related to resources such as noise, traffic, utilities and public services, and cultural resources would occur outside the marsh
- Would occur at on a different temporal and geographic scale than some of the restoration and development/infrastructure projects listed in Addendum Tables 3-6a and 3-6b
- Includes design criteria and environmental commitments to reduce substantial changes related to water supply, water quality, fish and wildlife species, vegetation and wetlands, and sediment and geology
- Would be relatively small, sporadic, and short term in nature and magnitude during construction over the entire marsh and, thus, have very limited, localized, or temporary effects related to water quality, fish and wildlife species, vegetation and wetlands, sediment and geology, and hazards and hazardous materials during construction
- Would result in an increase in quality and quantity related to sensitive fish and wildlife species and vegetation Would not need to implement mitigation measures related cultural resources or utilities and public services
- Would not need to implement new mitigation measures related to air quality
- Would not result in impacts on aesthetics, recreation, flood control and levee stability, noise, or land use

Although past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects may result in cumulatively considerable impacts on certain resources, it is anticipated that the proposed Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution, and impacts would be less than significant.

³ The RMA report is available at SFCWA website: <http://www.sfcwa.org/2013/03/27/tule-red-restoration-project/>