



Source: Roads and railroads from U.S. Census Bureau Waterways from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

 Project Boundary



0 7,500 15,000 30,000 Feet



EXHIBIT A
BCDC Application: 2017.002.00md

Vicinity Map

PWA Ref# - 1950





Source: National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP, 2006).
 Notes: Power towers, transmission lines, and jet fuel line extend beyond extent shown in figure.

Exhibit B
 BCDC Application: 2017.002.00md

Site Plan

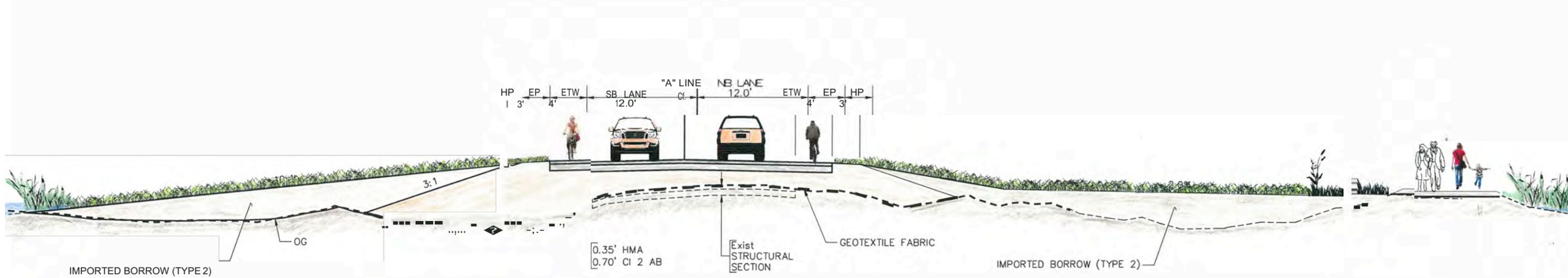
PWA Ref# - 1950



Hill Slough Project Public Access Elements



The Hill Slough Tidal Restoration Project proposes a 1.76-mile loop trail connected to a 0.31-mile trail parallel to Grizzly Island Road with a crosswalk connecting it to Suisun City's Grizzly Island Trail. Trails are minimum 10 feet wide, compacted and all-weather, with a bench, large interpretive sign with a map, and small sign alerting visitors to the sensitive wildlife habitat. A 0.87-mile section of Grizzly Island Road will be raised by up to five feet to reduce flooding. The new road section will include a four-foot-wide Class 2 bicycle lane on each side. Existing parking is at both ends of the new road section.



GRIZZLY ISLAND RD
 STA "A" 5+00.00 TO STA "A" 72+50.00

Approximate Scale:
1 inch = 10 feet

BCDC Application: **2017.002.00md**
HILL SLOUGH RESTORATION PROJECT
 Public Access on Grizzly Island Road
EXHIBIT E

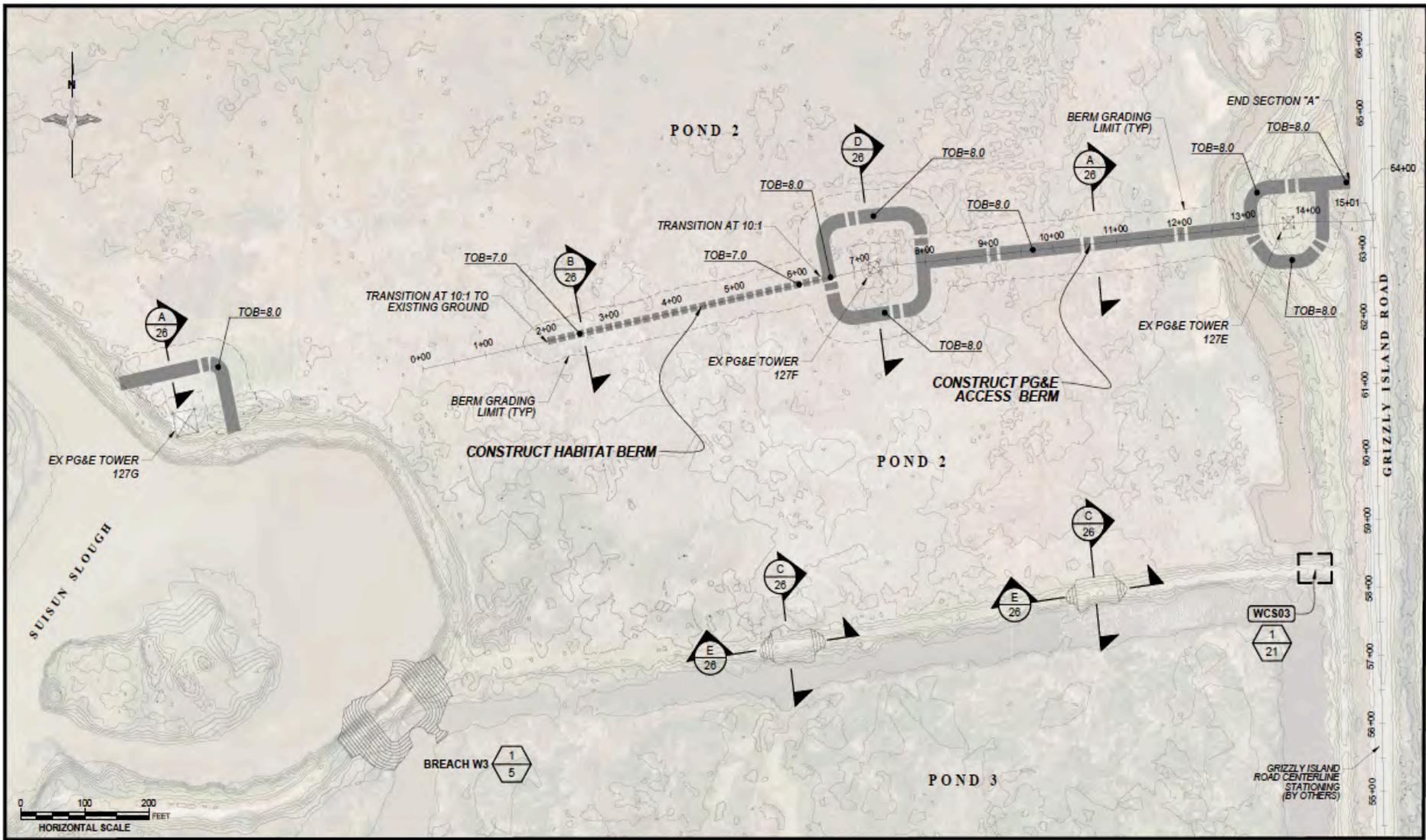
Hill Slough Tidal Restoration Project



BCDC Application: 2017.002.00md
**HILL SLOUGH
 RESTORATION PROJECT**
 Project Features

EXHIBIT C

- Trail
- Transmission Towers
- Transmission Line
- ✱ Internal Levee Breach
- ✱ External Levee Breach
- Partial High Marsh Habitat Berm
- New Access Berm
- External Levee Lower
- Internal Levee Lower
- ≡≡≡ Road Improvement
- Habitat Transition Berm
- Project Boundary



BCDC Application: 2017.002.00md
HILL SLOUGH RESTORATION PROJECT
 Transmission Tower Protection and Access Detail
EXHIBIT F



Image capture: May 2016 © 2017 Google

Facing north to trail crossing of Grizzly Island Road. North end of trail where it meets Suisun City trail. Note car at designated parking area.



Image capture: May 2016 © 2017 Google

Facing north on Grizzly Island Road. Trail will be on right, parallel to road.

Suisun Marsh Plan
Habitat Management, Preservation, and Restoration Plan Environmental Impact
Statement/Environmental Impact Report Summary

Introduction

As a project designated by Governor Brown, through Executive Order 4-25-2014, to respond to drought conditions through habitat restoration on property owned or managed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for the benefit of fish and wildlife impacted by the drought, the Hill Slough Restoration Project (Project) is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and has therefore not prepared an addendum to the *Suisun Marsh Habitat Management, Preservation, and Restoration Plan Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report* (SMP EIS/EIR) to implement the Project. The SMP EIR (State Clearinghouse Number 2003112039) was certified by the 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. Copies of the EIS/EIR are available for review at https://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 SMP EIS/EIR programmatically evaluated the conversion of from 5,000 to 7,000 acres of managed wetlands to tidal habitat over the next 30 years. The Project will be the second tidal restoration project within the Marsh that was planned for by the SMP and was programmatically evaluated in the SMP EIS/EIR.

Background

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 waterfowl hunting activities.

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 have consulted 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.

SMP

The SMP is a 30-year 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.

These resources and functions are interrelated and interdependent, and are to some extent objectives of all SMP actions. For example, the restoration of certain properties (i.e., the proposed Project) may help protect or improve water quality, and achieving the habitats and ecological processes also would help to achieve the public and private land use. Recognizing these relationships, the SMP is proposed to contribute to meeting each objective in parallel over the 30-year planning period.

In addition to total Marsh acreage targets, four separate regions divide the Marsh, each with acreage targets. For example, the proposed Project lies within Region 1, which has a target for tidal restoration of 1,000-1,500 acres. The Project would contribute 640 acres toward that goal.

SMP EIS/EIR

Multiple agencies were involved in preparing the SMP EIS/EIR, including all of the Principals. The EIS/EIR evaluated the SMP as the proposed project and documented all potentially significant environmental impacts that could result from implementing the SMP and activities associated with managed wetlands and tidal restoration.

Three alternatives were evaluated in the EIS/EIR, varying in the number of acres restored and the number of acres subject to managed wetland activities. Table 1 summarizes these differences.

Table 1. Differences in Amount of Tidal Wetlands Restored and Remaining Acres Subject to Managed Wetland Activities among the Alternatives (in acres)

Alternative	Tidal Restoration Target (acres)	Managed Wetlands Subject to Managed Wetland Activities (acres)
No Action Alternative	700	52,112
Alternative A, Proposed Project	5,000–7,000	44,000–46,000
Alternative B	2,000–4,000	46,000–48,000
Alternative C	7,000–9,000	42,000–44,000

The lead agencies identified Alternative A as the Preferred Alternative because of its consistency with the restoration and enhancement goals of the ERPP, its ability to contribute to recovery of listed species, and acceptability by landowners in the Marsh.

Agency Involvement

The SMP EIS/EIR describes the agencies involved in preparing the SMP, the SMP EIS/EIR, and those expected to use the SMP EIS/EIR (Chapter 1). These agencies assume roles and responsibilities either through their agency's authority or through their participation in the NEPA and CEQA process. These agencies include:

- The Service and Reclamation as NEPA co-lead agencies primarily responsible for preparing the EIS and the Record of Decision.
- NMFS and the Corps as NEPA cooperating agencies primarily responsible for providing special expertise related to the project and holding jurisdiction over the project.

- CDFW as CEQA lead agency and trustee agency primarily responsible for preparing and certifying the EIR and for managing certain resources held in trust for the people of the state of California.

Table 2 summarizes additional responsible and trustee agencies.

Table 2. Additional Responsible and Trustee Agencies

Agency	Jurisdiction
Trustee	
State Lands Commission	State-owned “sovereign” lands
Responsible	
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Streambed alteration and impacts on state-listed species
Office of Historic Preservation	Historic and cultural resources
California Department of Water Resources	Delta Levees Program; SMPA funding; water management facilities
Suisun Resource Conservation District	Managed wetland management
California Air Resources Board	Air quality
Regional Water Quality Control Board (#5)	Pollutant discharges to water bodies
Bay Conservation and Development Commission	Dredging; any development activity that occurs below the 10-foot contour level
Solano County	Construction
SMPA = Suisun Marsh Preservation Agreement.	
Trustee Agency: those that have jurisdiction over certain resources held in trust for the people of California but do not necessarily have legal authority over approving or carrying out the project.	
Responsible Agency: those that have a responsibility for carrying out or approving the project.	

Impact Analysis

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 developed to be implemented during any restoration activities within the Marsh. These environmental commitments are summarized in Chapter 2 of the EIS/EIR and in Appendix F, *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*, and are briefly listed below.

- 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 beneficial, less than significant, or did not occur (i.e., no impact). To reduce significant impacts to a less-than-significant level, mitigation was incorporated in the EIS/EIR with respect to effects of restoration activities on two environmental resources, air quality and utilities and public services, with their proposed mitigation measures summarized below.

Air Quality

- AQ-MM-1: Limit Construction Activity during Restoration
- AQ-MM-2: Reduce Construction NOX Emissions
- AQ-MM-3: Implement All Appropriate BAAQMD Mitigation Measures
- AQ-MM-4: Limit Construction Activity during Restoration and Management

Utilities and Public Services

- UTL-MM-1: Relocate Overhead Powerlines 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

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

BCDC Consistency Determination

Because the implementation of the SMP involves depositing fill, extracting materials, or changing the use of water, land, or structures in the Marsh and surrounding waterways, compliance with BCDC's federally approved Coastal Zone Management Program was required. In a letter dated January 10, 2014, the BCDC informed the Service and Reclamation of its agreement with their determination (No. C2013.005.00) that the SMP is consistent with BCDC's Amended Coastal Zone Management Program for San Francisco Bay.

Conclusion

Many of the SMP restoration and managed wetland activities will occur in the Suisun Marsh primary management area and waterways in BCDC jurisdiction. All proposed activities are consistent with the policies identified in the Suisun Marsh Protection Plan, San Francisco Bay Plan, McAteer-Petris Act, and Local Protection Plans.



Facing west along south side of loop trail.



Facing south along external levee of loop trail. McCoy Creek is on the left. Note path through weeds made by anglers.