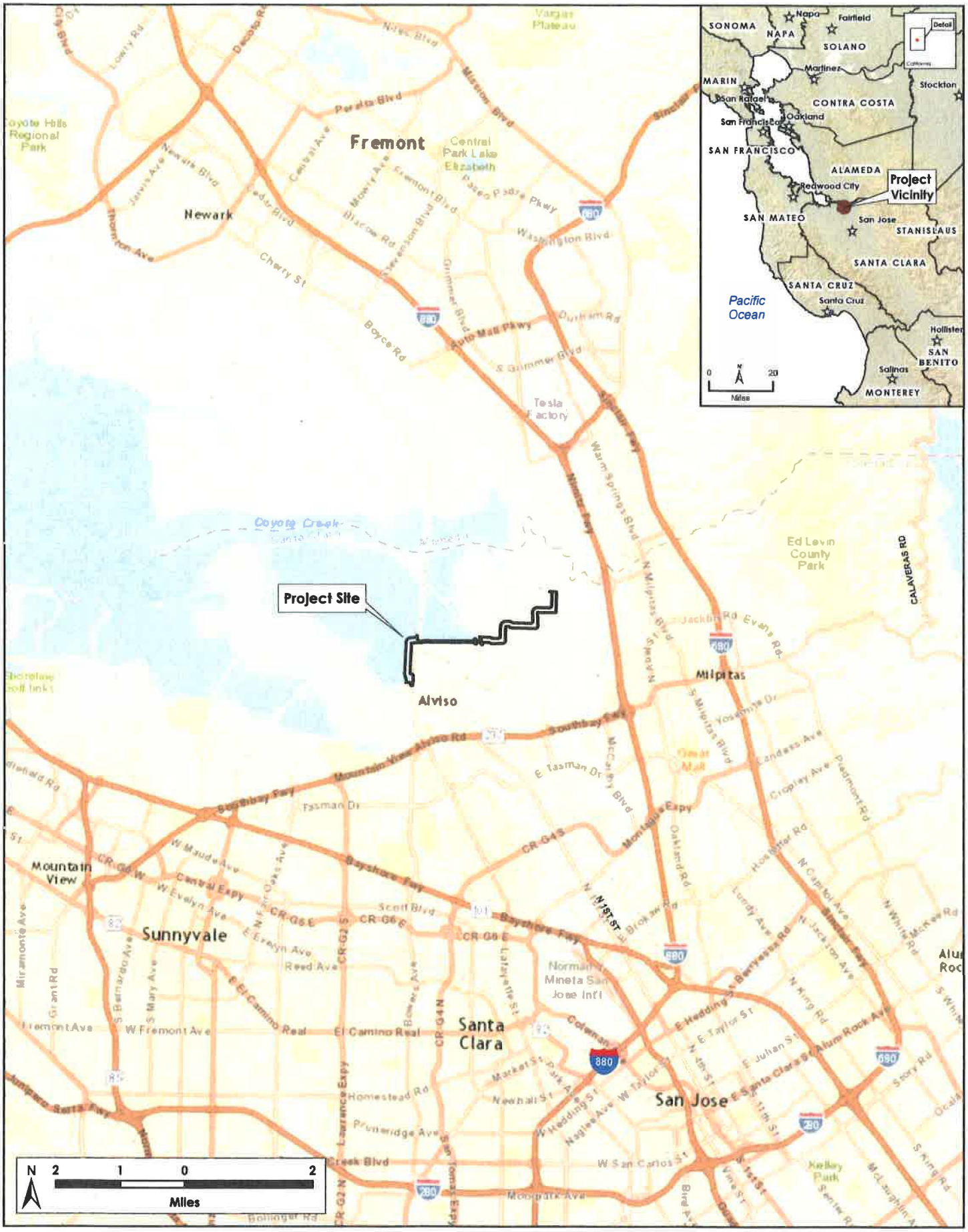

N:\Projects\2606-01 Shoreline Study\03\Reports\BCDC Application\Fig 1 Vicinity Map.mxd mlagarde

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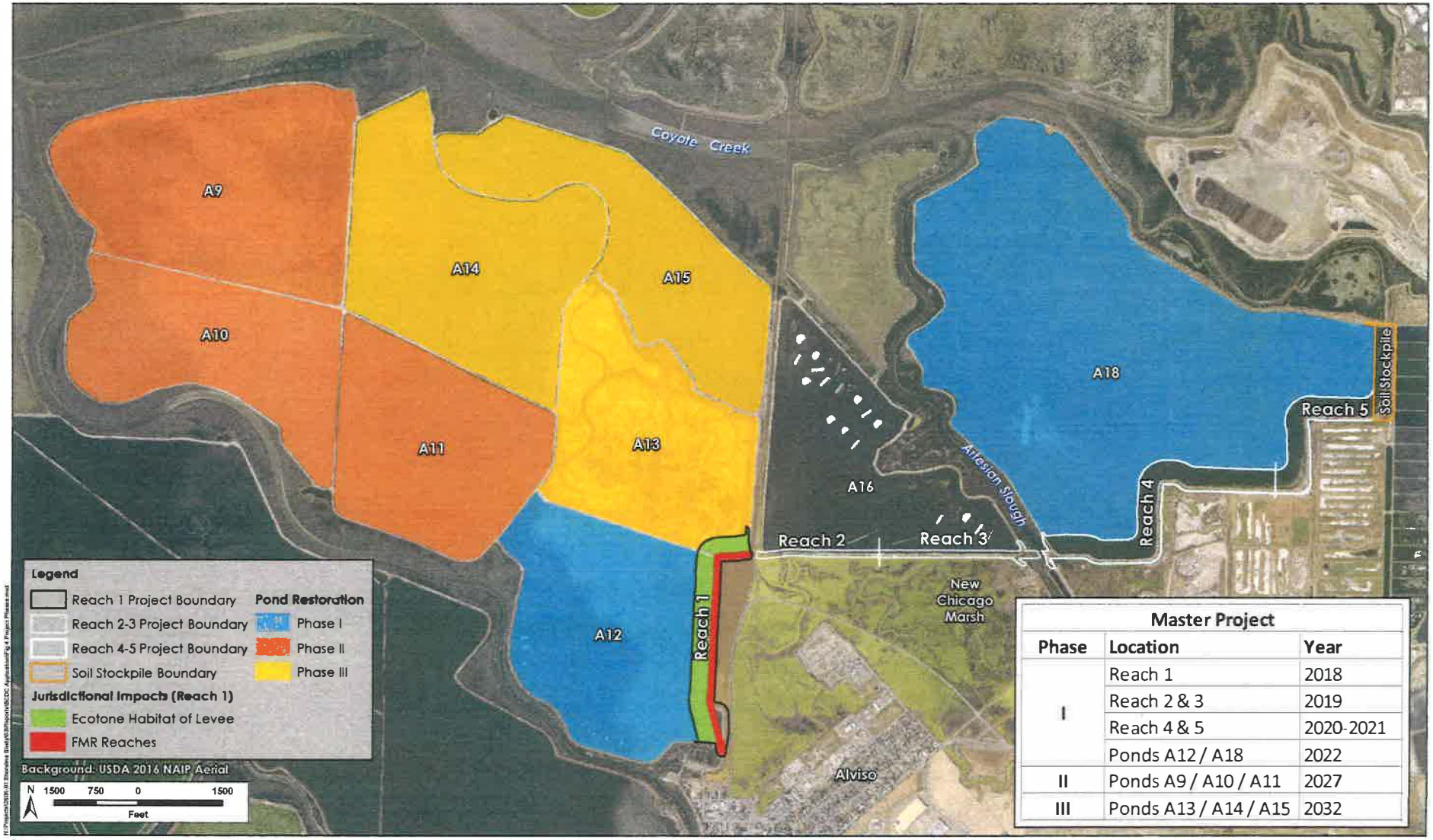
Exhibit A Vicinity Map

USACE & USFWS Shoreline Project
BCDC Application C2015.006.01



Master Project		
Phase	Location	Year
I	Reach 1	2018
	Reach 2 & 3	2019
	Reach 4 & 5	2020-2021
	Ponds A12 / A18	2022
II	Ponds A9 / A10 / A11	2027
III	Ponds A13 / A14 / A15	2032

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Exhibit B Shoreline Project Phases
USACE & USFWS Shoreline Project
BCDC Application C2015.006.01

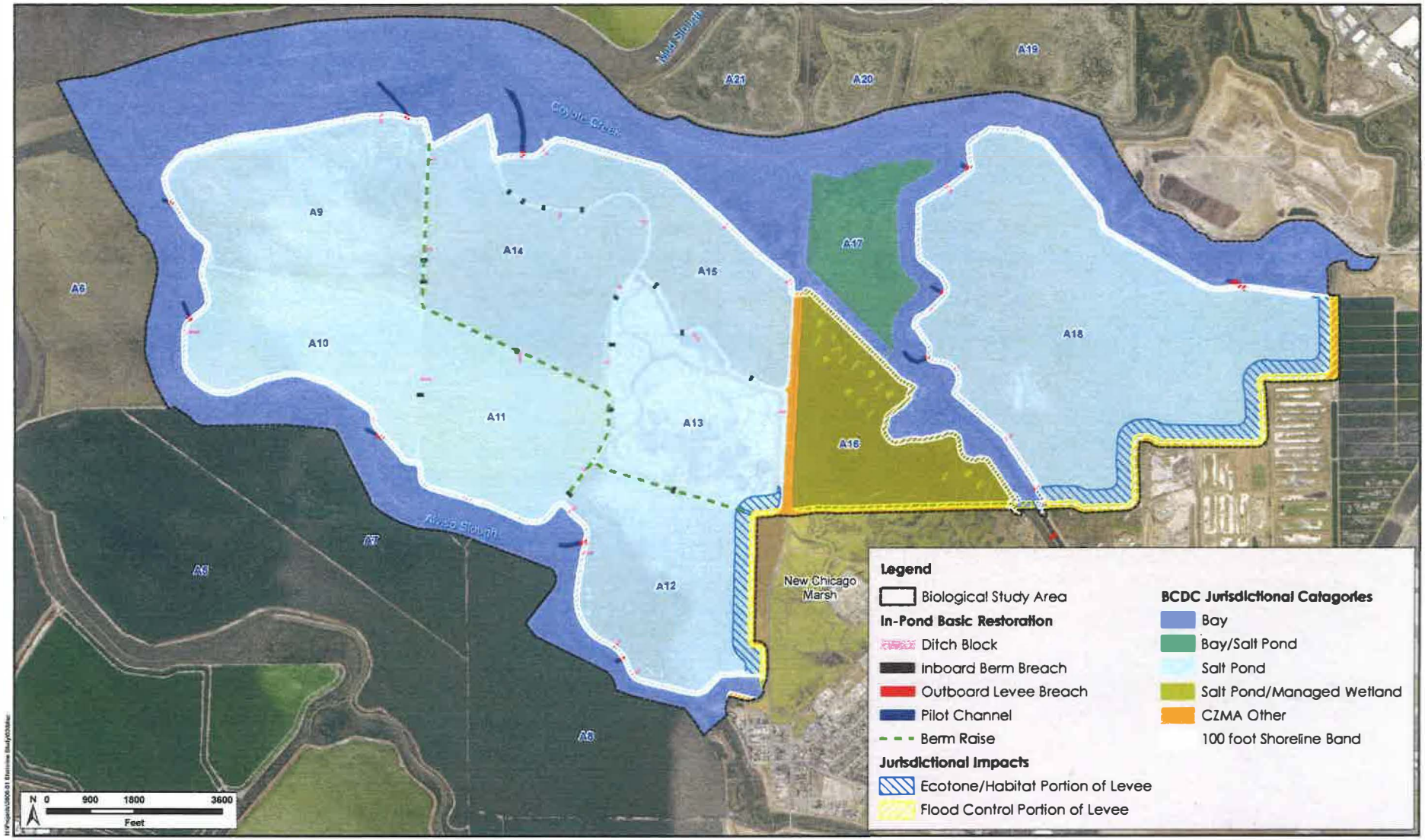

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Exhibit C BCDC Jurisdiction

USACE & USFWS Shoreline Project
BCDC Application C2105.006.01

N:\Projects\2606-01 Shoreline Study\03\Reports\BCDC Application\Fig 3 Project Site and Aerial Photograph.mxd mlagarde

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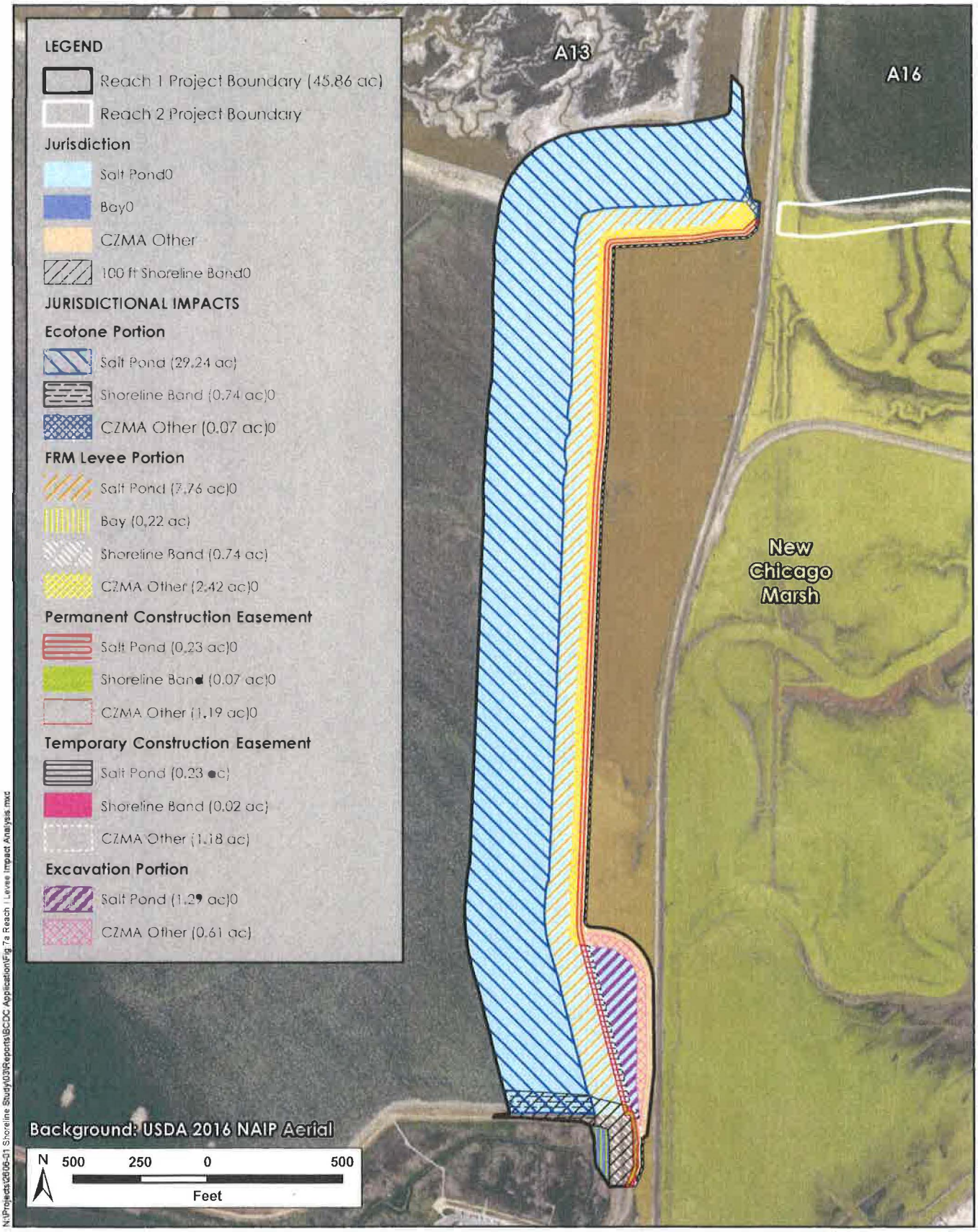
Exhibit D Project Site and Aerial Photograph
USACE & USFWS Shoreline Project
BCDC Application C2015.006.01



N:\Projects\2606-01 Shoreline Study\03\Reports\BCDC Application\Fig 7a Reach I Levee Impact Analysis.mxd

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Exhibit E Reach I Levee and Ecotone

USACE & USFWS Shoreline Project0
BCDC Application C2015.006.010

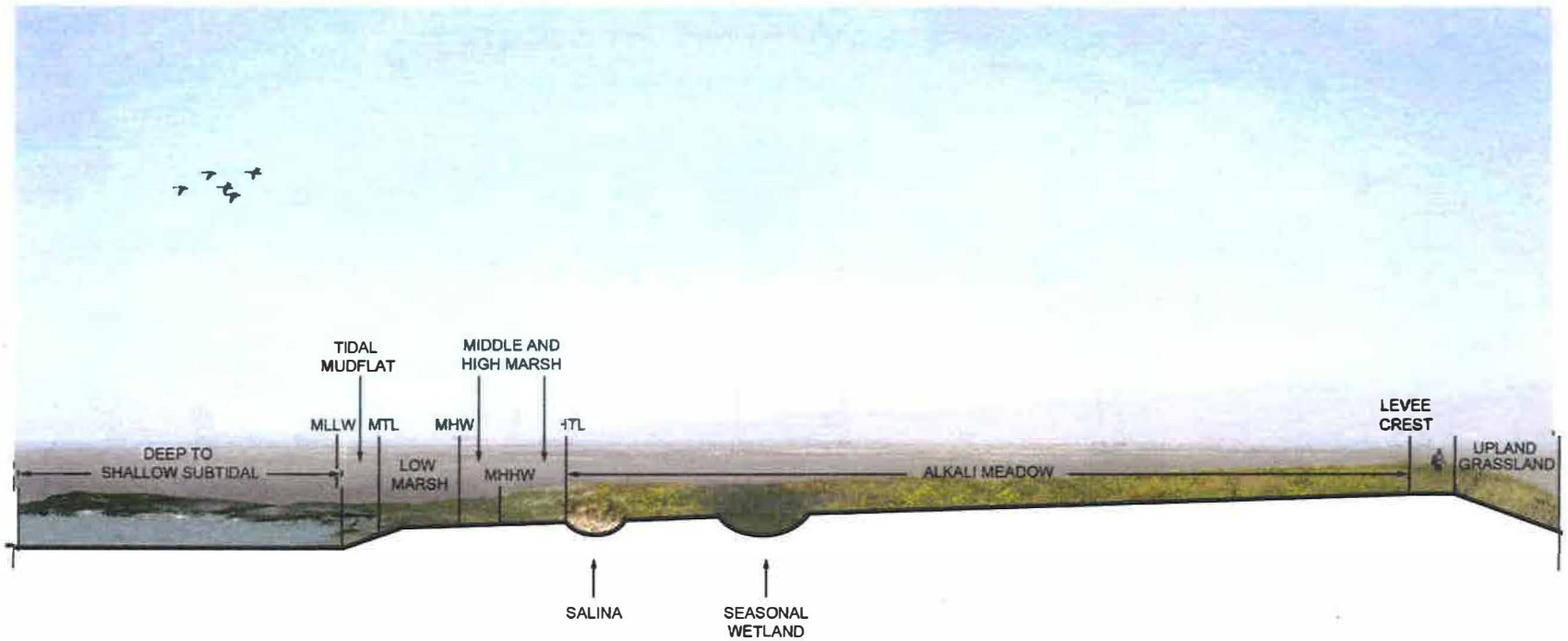

Exhibit F Shoreline Project Levee

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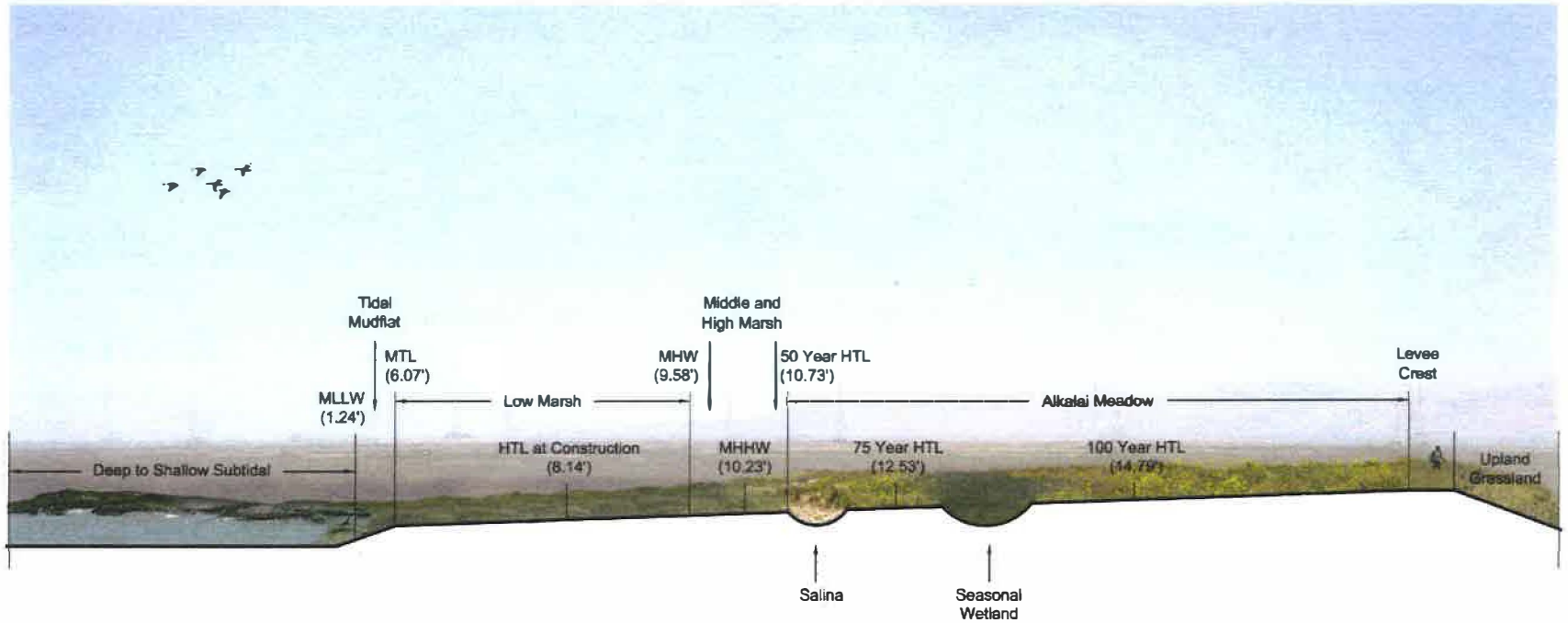
SOUTH BAY SHORELINE PROJECT TRANSITION ZONE—TYPICAL CROSS SECTION
USACE & USFWS SHORELINE PROJECT
BCDC Application C2015.008.01



Note: All elevations are in ft NAVD88

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Exhibit G 100 Years Projection, High Sea Level Rise Scenario

USACE & USFWS Shoreline Project BCDC Application C2015.006.01

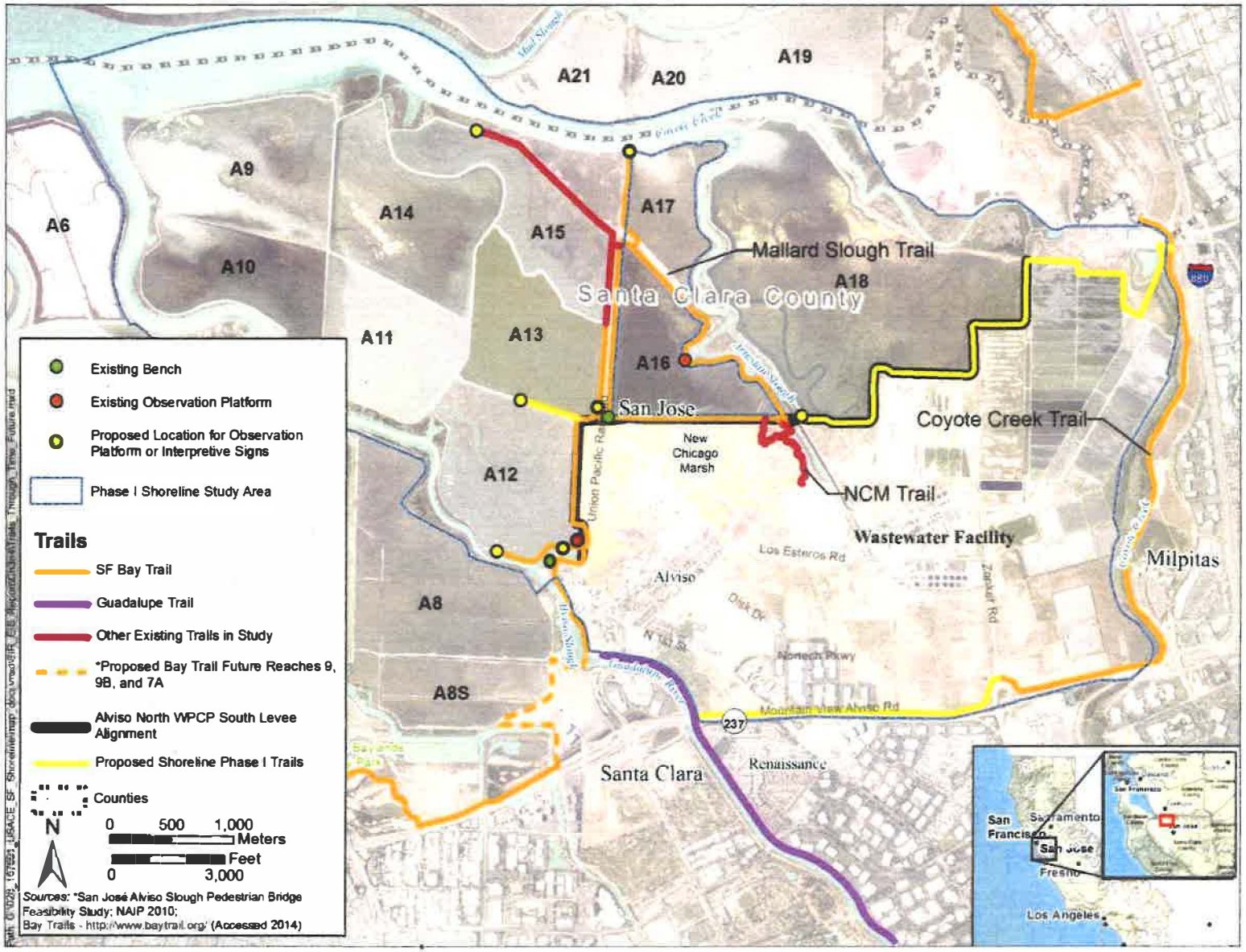

Exhibit H. Likely future trail alignment after completion of all phases of the Shoreline project.

Environmental Impact Documentation

CEQA Documentation

The State Clearinghouse Number is 2006012020. A Notice of Preparation was completed in September 2014. The Draft Environmental Impact Report was completed in December 2014. The Final Environmental Impact Report was completed in September 2015. The EIR was certified on March 22, 2016. The CEQA lead agency is the Santa Clara Valley Water District and the contact is Michael Martin, who can be reached at (408) 630-3095.

Appendix G is the Draft Integrated EIS/EIR (HDR 2014). Below is a brief summary of this document in less than 10 pages. The following summary is excerpted from the CEQA Summary section of the document, from pages CS-1 to CS-11.

CS CEQA Summary

CS-1 Summary

This document includes a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzing the environmental effects of the Shoreline Phase I Project. The project would provide tidal flood protection between Coyote Creek and the Guadalupe River, allow for the restoration of approximately 2,000 acres of former salt ponds to tidal marsh, and recreational features.

This EIR has been prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), to provide an objective analysis to be used by the CEQA lead agency (the Santa Clara Valley Water District), as well as other agencies and the public, in their considerations regarding the implementation, rejection, or modification of the Project as proposed. The EIR itself does not determine whether the Project will be implemented or not; it only serves as an informational document in the local planning and decision-making process. The purpose of the draft EIR process is to develop and assess a recommended plan and alternatives for the Project and to avoid and mitigate significant adverse effects on environmental resources, while aiming to achieve the primary project objectives.

CS-2 Proposed Project

The SCVWD's preferred alternative, which is the Locally Preferred Project (Alternative 3) would include engineered levees along the western and northern outer levees of the New Chicago Marsh along the existing margins of Ponds A12, A13, and A16 (Alviso North alignment) and follow the Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) levee that runs west to east in a stair-step pattern along the north border (WPCP South alignment) to protect against the 1percent tidal event with anticipated sea level rise; a tide gate across Artesian Slough; restoration of Ponds A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A15, and A18; a transition habitat slope

of 30:1 in Ponds A12 and A18; and multi-use trails on top of the new proposed flood risk management levee with connection to the Bay Trail network, viewing platforms and benches, and trail upgrades to be made to an existing segment of the Bay Trail system along State Route 237. The flood protection components would be constructed between 2017 and 2020. Restoration of the ponds and recreation elements would take place between 2020 and 2031 with monitoring and adaptive management occurring throughout the period.

CS-4 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Chapter 4 Existing and Future Conditions / Affected Environment, Environmental Consequences, and Mitigation Measures describes the potentially significant project-related effects on the built and natural environments. The analyses in Chapter 4 identify a number of potentially significant effects associated with the action alternatives; most of those effects could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with the application of mitigation. The action alternatives would result in the following unavoidable adverse effects:

- **Incompatibility with the *New Chicago Marsh Water Management Plan*** (Section 4.3 Land Use) – Alternative 5 only.
- **Loss / Disruption of Marsh Habitat in New Chicago Marsh** (Section 4.7 Terrestrial Biological Resources):
    - Levee bisecting New Chicago Marsh effect on wildlife movement and habitat connectivity – Alternative 4 only
    - Levee alignment leaving all/part of New Chicago Marsh subject to tidal flooding effect on population and habitat trends – project and cumulative impact for Alternatives 4 and 5
    - Incompatible with biological components of *New Chicago Marsh Water Management Plan* – Alternatives 4 and 5
- **Violate Air Quality Standard for NOx and ROG** (Section 4.10, Air Quality) – All action alternatives
- **Short-term negative effect on visual character** (Section 4.12, Aesthetics) – Alternatives 4 and 5
- **Long-term negative effect on visual character from Alviso** (Section 4.12, Aesthetics) – project and cumulative impact for Alternatives 4 and 5

- **Substantial adverse effect to the Alviso Salt Ponds Historic Landscape** (Section 4.15, Cultural Resources) – project and cumulative impact for all action alternatives

- **Cumulative loss of pond habitat used by pond-specialist bird species** (Section 4.7 Terrestrial Biological Resources) – all action alternatives

- **Cumulative temporary increase in noise levels** (Section 4.13, Noise) – all action alternatives

CS-5 Potential Areas of Controversy

The loss of pond habitats due to the creation of tidal marsh was extensively debated during the five year programmatic planning effort of the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project (2003-2008). The SBSP Restoration Project stated that the preferred alternative was up to 90% of the project area be restored to tidal marsh in order to make up for the overwhelming loss of the historic tidal wetland resources. However, the project also stated that several strategies would be incorporated into the project to address impacts to the pond-specialist species. The first major strategy is to enhance a carefully selected group of existing ponds to improve their productivity, creating what are called "enhanced managed ponds". These are ponds that have lower salinity levels, better ability to manage water levels and flows with new water control structures, as well as islands for roosting and nesting. The second strategy for the SBSP Restoration Project to prevent significant impacts to pond species is the Adaptive Management process. Conversion of ponds to tidal wetlands will happen over time, in phases, with monitoring and applied studies being incorporated into the process. Based on these results, if undesired impacts appear, then corrective action would be taken or, possibly, the conversion of ponds to tidal wetlands would stop. Since the Shoreline Study is closely coordinated with the SBSP Restoration Project planning effort, a similar approach was adopted to address the impacts of converting pond habitats to tidal wetlands. The ecosystem restoration actions will be implemented in phases with monitoring and close integration with the Adaptive Management Program of the SBSP Restoration Project.

CS-6 Issues to be Resolved

The final EIR for the Plant Master Plan for the San Jose / Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility includes a levee alignment between Pond A18 and plant property that is not the same alignment discussed in this report. The project proponents of the Shoreline Phase I Project will continue to work with the City of San Jose and the regulatory agencies to coordinate the two plans and develop a final alignment that serves both while minimizing adverse effects.

As noted throughout the report there is some uncertainty as to how various environmental resources will respond to long term changes brought about by the Shoreline Phase I Project and the South Bay Salt Ponds Restoration Project. The project includes an extensive adaptive

management plan (*Shoreline Study Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan for Ecosystem Restoration*). As implementation of the project progresses, adaptive management will guide the selection of the final mix of habitats. Since project construction will occur over more than 14 years, later phases will reflect lessons learned from earlier actions. Adaptive management may also result in corrective measures being implemented for earlier phases.