

**CALENDAR ITEM
C21**

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10/14/14
W 26782
W. Hall

GENERAL LEASE – PUBLIC AGENCY USE

APPLICANT:

West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (WSAFCA)

AREA, LAND TYPE, AND LOCATION:

Sovereign land in the Sacramento River, adjacent to 1120 Riverbank Road, city of West Sacramento, Yolo County.

AUTHORIZED USE:

Construction and monitoring of approximately 65 linear feet of erosion control measures, including placement of vegetated stabilized earth; a longitudinal stone (riprap) toe base; instream woody material for the purpose of erosion repair and prevention; and the restoration of spawning habitats for native and protected fish.

LEASE TERM:

20 years, beginning October 14, 2014.

CONSIDERATION:

The public use and benefit; with the State reserving the right at any time to set a monetary rent if the Commission finds such action to be in the State's best interest.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

1. Applicant owns the uplands adjoining the lease premises.
2. Applicant proposes to implement the Rivers Erosion Project and construct 65 linear feet of erosion site repairs. The project includes placing vegetated, stabilized earth along the erosion site, and constructing a longitudinal stone toe at the base of the site. Placement of the vegetated stabilized earth would restore the slope of the bank to match the slope upstream and downstream of the erosion site, as well as help retain soil placed as part of the project. The longitudinal stone toe base would retard erosion from fluvial forces, boat wake, and discharged flows from the channel, and provide a platform to anchor instream woody material. The

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purpose of the project is to address existing erosion problems, enhance fish habitat values, and prevent future erosion from encroaching on the levee. The Applicant is applying for a General Lease – Public Agency Use.

3. The primary construction activities would include excavating the existing bank, and placing the vegetated stabilized earth, and riprap stone toe. A track-hoe excavator would be used to excavate and bench the erosion site to provide a roughly uniform surface for the placement of fill material, and create a competent bond between the fill material and the existing bank. All heavy equipment used in excavation, riprap placement, and fill placement would be restricted to established access roads and would be operated from the top of the treatment site above the Ordinary High Water Mark. WSAFCA would require the construction contractor to implement appropriate Best Management Practices that would be used to avoid or minimize impacts on water quality. Construction is expected to occur for approximately two weeks, starting in the fall of 2014.
4. A Mitigated Negative Declaration, State Clearinghouse No. 2014032085, was prepared by the West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency and adopted on July 14, 2014, for this project. The California State Lands Commission staff has reviewed such document.
5. A Mitigation Monitoring Program was adopted by the West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency.
6. This activity involves lands identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to Public Resources Code section 6370 et seq., but such activity will not affect those significant lands. Based upon the staff's consultation with the persons nominating such lands and through the CEQA review process, it is the staff's opinion that the project, as proposed, is consistent with its use classification.

EXHIBITS:

- A. Land Description
- B. Site and Location Map
- C. Mitigation and Monitoring Program

FURTHER APPROVALS REQUIRED:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Flood Protection Board

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RECOMMENDED ACTION:

It is recommended that the Commission:

CEQA FINDING:

Find that a Mitigated Negative Declaration, State Clearinghouse No. 2014032085, and a Mitigation Monitoring Program were prepared by the West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency and adopted on July 14, 2014, for this Project and that the Commission has reviewed and considered the information contained therein.

Adopt the Mitigation Monitoring Program, as contained in Exhibit C, attached hereto.

SIGNIFICANT LANDS INVENTORY FINDING:

Find that this activity is consistent with the use classification designated by the Commission for the land pursuant to Public Resources Code section 6370 et seq.

AUTHORIZATION:

Authorize issuance of a General Lease – Public Agency Use to the West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency beginning October 14, 2014, for a term of 20 years, for construction and monitoring of approximately 65 linear feet of erosion control measures, including placement of vegetated stabilized earth, a longitudinal stone (riprap) toe base and instream woody material for the purpose of erosion repair and prevention, and the restoration of spawning habitats for native and protected fish in the Sacramento River, as described in Exhibit A and shown on Exhibit B (for reference purposes only) attached and by this reference made a part hereof; no consideration will be charged as the project will result in a public benefit, with the State reserving the right at any time to set a monetary rent if the Commission finds such action to be in the State's best interest.

EXHIBIT A

W 26782

LAND DESCRIPTION

A parcel of tide and submerged land situate in the bed of the Sacramento River, lying adjacent to Swamp and Overflowed Land Survey 305, patented date May 1, 1869, County of Yolo, State of California and more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point having CCS83, Zone 2 coordinates of Northing (y) = 1981337.82 feet and Easting (x) = 6694112.30 feet; thence from said point of beginning in the clockwise direction through the following twelve (12) points:

- 1) Northing (y) = 1981338.93 feet and Easting (x) = 6694092.21 feet;
- 2) Northing (y) = 1981354.65 feet and Easting (x) = 6694085.53 feet;
- 3) Northing (y) = 1981353.54 feet and Easting (x) = 6694076.44 feet;
- 4) Northing (y) = 1981369.43 feet and Easting (x) = 6694078.88 feet;
- 5) Northing (y) = 1981389.26 feet and Easting (x) = 6694069.93 feet;
- 6) Northing (y) = 1981398.25 feet and Easting (x) = 6694079.21 feet;
- 7) Northing (y) = 1981430.23 feet and Easting (x) = 6694140.34 feet;
- 8) Northing (y) = 1981401.38 feet and Easting (x) = 6694155.78 feet;
- 9) Northing (y) = 1981388.19 feet and Easting (x) = 6694149.28 feet;
- 10) Northing (y) = 1981374.53 feet and Easting (x) = 6694152.18 feet;
- 11) Northing (y) = 1981362.52 feet and Easting (x) = 6694148.06 feet;
- 12) Northing (y) = 1981358.48 feet and Easting (x) = 6694133.69 feet; thence returning to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM any portion lying landward of the ordinary high water mark of the right bank of said river.

The coordinates of this description is the California Coordinates System of 1983 (CCS83), Zone 2, (Epoch 1991.35) and provided by HDR Engineering, Inc. and on file with the State Lands Commission, Sacramento Office, in lease file W 26782.

END OF DESCRIPTION

Prepared 08/11/14 by the California
State Lands Commission Boundary Unit



NO SCALE

SITE

SACRAMENTO RIVER

LEASE PARCEL

APPROX. SHORELINE

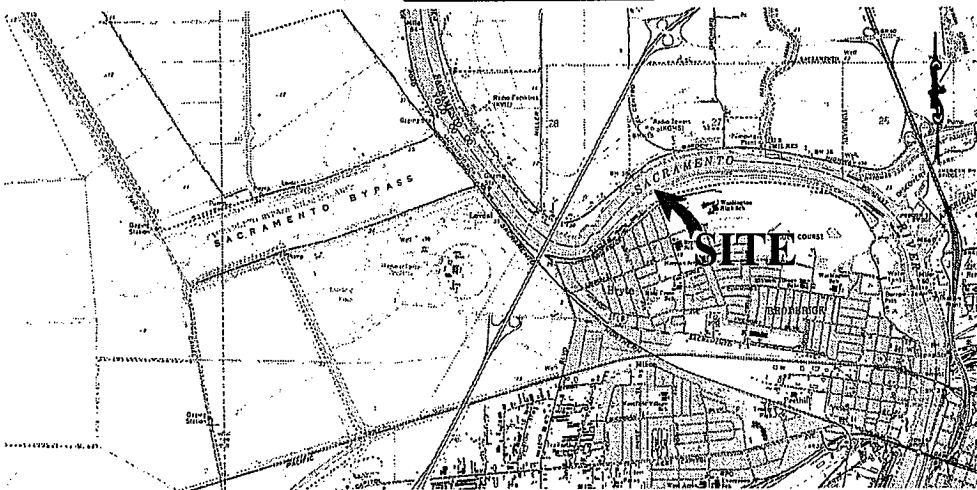
TODHUNTER AVE.
(UNIMPROVED)

APN 014-580-010

1120 RIVERBANK ROAD, WEST SACRAMENTO

NO SCALE

LOCATION



MAP SOURCE: USGS QUAD

Exhibit B

W 26782
 WEST SACRAMENTO AREA
 FLOOD CONTROL AGENCY
 APN 014-580-010
 GENERAL LEASE -
 PUBLIC AGENCY AND
 PROTECTIVE STRUCTURE USE
 YOLO COUNTY



This Exhibit is solely for purposes of generally defining the lease premises, is based on unverified information provided by the Lessee or other parties and is not intended to be, nor shall it be construed as, a waiver or limitation of any State interest in the subject or any other property.

EXHIBIT C
CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION
MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

THE RIVERS EROSION PROJECT
(State Clearinghouse No.2014032085)

The California State Lands Commission (Commission) is a responsible agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Rivers Erosion Site Project (Project). The CEQA lead agency for the Project is the West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (WSAFCA).

In conjunction with approval of this Project, the Commission adopts this Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) for the implementation of mitigation measures for the portion(s) of the Project located on Commission lands. The purpose of a MMP is to discuss feasible measures to avoid or substantially reduce the significant environmental impacts from a project identified in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Mitigated Negative Declaration. State CEQA Guidelines section 15097, subdivision (a), states in part:¹

In order to ensure that the mitigation measures and project revisions identified in the EIR or negative declaration are implemented, the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program.

The lead agency has adopted a MMP for the whole of the Project (see Exhibit C, Attachment C-1) and remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with its program. The Commission's action and authority as a responsible agency apply only to the mitigation measures listed in Table C-1 below. The CEQA Lead Agency did not provide the full text of each MM in their MMP; therefore, the full text for MMs within CSLC jurisdiction have been included in Table C-1. Any mitigation measures adopted by the Commission that differ substantially from those adopted by the lead agency are shown as follows:

- Additions to the text of the mitigation measure are underlined; and
- Deletions of the text of the mitigation measure are shown as ~~strikeout~~ or as otherwise noted.

¹ The State CEQA Guidelines are found at California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 15000 et seq.

Table C-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures.

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM) ²
<p>Impact BIO-2: Disturbance or Loss of Western Pond Turtles and Their Habitat</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-3: Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for Western and Pacific Pond Turtles and Exclude Turtles from Work Area. To avoid and minimize impacts on western and Pacific pond turtles, WSAFCA would retain a qualified wildlife biologist to conduct a preconstruction survey 1 week before, and within 48 hours of, disturbance in aquatic and riparian habitats. The survey objectives would be to determine the presence or absence of pond turtles in the construction work area.</p> <p>If possible, the surveys would be timed to coincide with the time of day and year when turtles are most likely to be active (during the cooler part of the day, 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. during spring and summer). Prior to conducting presence/absence surveys the biologist would locate the microhabitats for turtle basking (logs, rocks, brush thickets) and determine a location to quietly observe turtles.</p> <p>Each survey would include a 30-minute wait time after arriving on site to allow startled turtles to return to open basking areas. The survey would consist of a minimum 15-minute observation time per area where turtles could be observed.</p> <p>If turtles are observed during a survey, they would be relocated outside of the construction area to appropriate aquatic habitat by a biologist with a valid memorandum of understanding from CDFW and as determined during coordination with CDFW.</p> <p>If turtles are present they would either be hand-captured or trapped and then moved.</p> <p>If turtles are captured and moved up or downstream, an exclusion fence would be installed perpendicular to the river extending upslope at an appropriate distance, determined based on topography and site vegetation. If this is determined to be infeasible, a monitor would need to be present during in water construction (and construction within riparian habitat areas) to ensure that turtles do not move into the construction area.</p>
	<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-MM-2: Conduct Mandatory Contractor/Worker Awareness Training for Construction Personnel. Before any work occurs in the project area, including grading, a qualified biologist would conduct mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. The awareness training would be provided to all construction personnel to brief them on the need to avoid impacts on sensitive biological resources (e.g., riparian habitat, special-status species, special-status wildlife habitat) and the penalties for not complying with permit requirements. The biologist would inform all construction personnel about the life history of special-status species with potential for occurrence on site, the importance of maintaining habitat, and the terms and conditions of the biological opinion or other authorizing document. Proof of this instruction would be submitted to USFWS, CDFW, or another overseeing agency, as appropriate.</p> <p>The training would also cover the restrictions and guidelines that must be followed by all construction personnel to reduce or avoid impacts on special-status species during project construction. The construction crew leader would be responsible for ensuring that crew members adhere to the guidelines and restrictions. Educational training would be conducted for new personnel as they are brought on the job during the construction period. General restrictions and guidelines for vegetation and</p>

² See Attachment C-1 for the MMP prepared by the CEQA lead agency.

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM) ²
	<p>wildlife that would be followed by construction personnel are listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project-related vehicles would observe the posted speed limit on hard-surfaced roads and a • 10-mile-per-hour speed limit on unpaved roads during travel in the project area. • Project-related vehicles and construction equipment would restrict off-road travel to the designated construction area. • All food-related trash would be disposed of in closed containers and removed from the project site at least once a week during the construction period. Construction personnel would not feed or otherwise attract fish or wildlife to the project area. • No pets or firearms would be allowed in the project area. • To prevent possible resource damage from hazardous materials such as motor oil or gasoline, construction personnel would not service vehicles or construction equipment outside designated staging areas. <p>For special-status wildlife, any worker who inadvertently injures or kills a special-status wildlife species or finds one dead, injured, or entrapped would immediately report the incident to the biological monitor. The monitor would immediately notify WSAFCA, who would provide verbal notification to the USFWS Endangered Species Office or the local CDFW warden or biologist within 3 working days. WSAFCA would follow up with written notification to USFWS or CDFW within 5 working days.</p>
<p>BIO-3: Loss of Foraging and Nesting Habitat for Swainson’s Hawk and other Migratory Birds and Raptors</p>	<p>See BIO-MM-2 (above)</p> <p>BIO-MM-4: Conduct Preconstruction Nesting Bird Surveys. Swainson’s hawks are known to nest adjacent to the project area, and project construction could affect Swainson’s hawk through habitat modification. To avoid and minimize impacts on Swainson’s hawk, the following measures would be implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A breeding season (generally February 1 through August 31) survey for nesting migratory birds would be conducted for all trees and shrubs located within 0.5 mile of construction activities, including grading. Swainson’s hawk surveys would be completed during at least two of the following survey periods: January 1 to March 20, March 20 to April 5, April 5 to April 20, and June 10 to July 30 with no fewer than three surveys completed in at least two survey periods, and with at least one of these surveys occurring immediately prior (within 48 hours) to project initiation. The results of the surveys would be submitted to CDFW. Other migratory bird nest surveys could be conducted concurrent with Swainson’s hawk surveys. If the biologist determines that the area surveyed does not contain any active migratory bird nests, construction activities can commence without any further mitigation. • If active nests are found, WSAFCA would maintain a 0.5-mile buffer, or other distance determined appropriate through consultation with CDFW, between construction activities and the active nest(s) until young were determined to have fledged. In addition, a qualified biologist (experienced with raptor behavior) would be present on site (daily) during construction activities occurring during the breeding season to watch for any signs of stress. If nesting birds exhibit agitated behavior indicating that they are experiencing stress, construction activities would cease until a qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW, determines that young have fledged the active nest. If the 0.5-mile buffer is not feasible, a reduced buffer distance may be used as determined during discussions with CDFW and based on the type and extent of the proposed activity in proximity to the nest, the duration and timing of the activity, the sensitivity and habituation of the species nesting, and the dissimilarity of the proposed activity to background activities.

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM) ²
	Implementation of these protection measures would avoid and minimize potential nesting disturbance impacts on Swainson’s hawk and other nesting migratory birds, and would avoid take as defined under CESA and MBTA.
CUL-1: Inadvertent Damage of Buried Cultural Resources during Ground Disturbance	CUL-MM-1: Stop Work, Assess Resource Significance, and Mitigate If Needed. If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, or building foundations, are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within a 100-foot radius of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop a response plan with appropriate treatment measures, in consultation with WSAFCA, USACE, SHPO, and other appropriate agencies. Preservation in place shall be the preferred treatment method per State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 subdivision (b)(3)(B)(1-3) (avoidance, open space, or capping, and easement). Data recovery of important information about the resource, research, or other actions determined during consultation, is allowed if it is the only feasible treatment method. If the buried cultural resources are within the tide and submerged lands of California, WSAFCA will also consult with CSLC staff.
CUL-2: Inadvertent Damage of Human Remains During Construction	CUL-MM-2: Stop Work and Treat Remains in Accordance with State Laws. If human skeletal remains are encountered, ground-disturbing activities will be stopped within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. The area will be protected with flagging or by posting a monitor or construction worker to ensure that no additional disturbance occurs. If the discovery occurs at the end of the work day, the area must be secured by posting a guard, covering with heavy metal plates (if the human remains are found below grade), covering with other impervious material, or making other provisions to prevent damage to the remains. Upon discovery of any human remains, WSAFCA or its authorized representative must immediately contact the Yolo County (County) coroner (Coroner), who is required to examine the discovery within 48 hours. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner is required to contact the NAHC within 24 hours. If the human remains are within the tide and submerged lands of California, WSAFCA will also contact the CSLC. A qualified archaeologist (QA) should also be contacted immediately. The Coroner is required to notify and seek out a treatment recommendation of the NAHC-designated Most Likely Descendant (MLD). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If NAHC identifies an MLD, the MLD makes a recommendation, and the landowner accepts the recommendation, then ground-disturbing activities may resume after the QA verifies and notifies the County that the recommendations have been completed. • If NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, or the MLD makes no recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation, and mediation per PRC 5094.98(k) fails, then ground-disturbing activities may resume, but only after the QA verifies and notifies the County that the landowner has completely reentered the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property, and ensures no further disturbance of the site per PRC 5097.98(e) by county recording or open space designation, or a conservation easement. <p>If the Coroner determines that no investigation of the cause of death is required and that the human remains are not Native American, then ground-disturbing activities may resume, after the Coroner informs the County of such determination. According to State Law, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (PRC Sections 21083.2, 5094.98, 5097.5, 5097.9; Health and Safety Code Sections. 7050.5, 7052).</p>
Various	Environmental Commitments. See Attachment C-2 for environmental commitments.

ATTACHMENT C-1

Mitigation Monitoring Program Adopted by the West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency

Appendix F

Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan for The Rivers Erosion Site Project

Description of Measure	Implementation Schedule	Responsible Party
Aesthetics		
No mitigation required.		
Agriculture and Forestry Resources		
No mitigation required.		
Air Quality		
No mitigation required.		
Biological Resources		
BIO-MM-1: Establish Buffers around Elderberry Shrubs	Prior to and during construction	WSAFCA
BIO-MM-2: Conduct Mandatory Contractor/Worker Awareness Training for Construction Personnel	Prior to construction	WSAFCA
BIO-MM-3: Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for Western and Pacific Pond Turtles and Exclude Turtles from the Work Area	1 week and 48 hours prior to construction	WSAFCA
BIO-MM-4: Conduct Preconstruction Nesting Bird Surveys	Between June 10 and July 30, and within 48 hours prior to construction	WSAFCA
Cultural Resources		
CUL-MM-1: Stop Work, Assess Resource Significance, and Mitigate If Needed	During construction	WSAFCA
CUL-MM-2: Stop Work and Treat Remains in Accordance with State Laws	During construction	WSAFCA
Geology and Soils		
No mitigation required.		
Greenhouse Gas Emissions		
No mitigation required.		
Hazards		
No mitigation required.		
Hydrology and Water Quality		
No mitigation required.		
Land Use and Planning		
No mitigation required.		
Mineral Resources		
No mitigation required.		
Noise		
No mitigation required.		

Description of Measure	Implementation Schedule	Responsible Party
Population and Housing		
No mitigation required.		
Public Services		
No mitigation required.		
Recreation		
No mitigation required.		
Transportation and Traffic		
No mitigation required.		
Utilities and Service Systems		
No mitigation required.		
Growth-Inducement		
No mitigation required.		
Cumulative		
No mitigation required.		

ATTACHMENT C-2

Environmental Commitments Adopted by the West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency

2.2.7 Environmental Commitments

Environmental commitments are measures proposed as elements of the proposed project and are considered in conducting the environmental analysis and determining effects and findings. The purpose of environmental commitments is to reflect and incorporate best practices into the proposed project that would avoid, minimize, or offset potential environmental effects. These best practices tend to be standardized and compulsory; they represent sound and proven methods to reduce the potential effects of an action. The rationale behind including environmental commitments is that the project proponent commits to undertake and implement these measures as part of the proposed project in advance of impact findings and determinations in good faith to improve the quality and integrity of the proposed project, streamline the environmental analysis, and demonstrate responsiveness and sensitivity to environmental quality. To avoid and minimize construction-related effects, WSAFCA would implement the environmental commitments listed below to reduce or offset short-term, construction-related effects.

2.2.7.1 Site Monitoring Plan

To ensure the riparian plantings are successful in achieving design objectives and offsetting project-related habitat deficits, WSAFCA would prepare and implement a 5-year monitoring plan that includes methods, success criteria, and remedial actions should any success criteria not be met.

2.2.7.2 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

A spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan (SPCCP) is intended to prevent any discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. WSAFCA or its contractor would develop and implement an SPCCP to minimize the potential for and effects from spills of hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances during construction and operation activities. The SPCCP would be completed before any construction activities begin. The SPCCP would describe spill sources and spill pathways in addition to the actions that would be taken in the event of a spill (e.g., an oil spill from engine refueling will be immediately cleaned up with oil absorbents). The SPCCP would outline descriptions of containments facilities and practices and describe how and when employees are trained in proper handling procedure and spill prevention and response procedures.

WSAFCA would review and approve the SPCCP before onset of construction activities and routinely inspect the construction area to verify that the measures specified in the SPCCP are properly implemented and maintained. WSAFCA would notify its contractors immediately if there is a noncompliance issue and would require compliance.

The federal reportable spill quantity for petroleum products, as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 110, is any oil spill that does the following.

- Violates applicable water quality standards.
- Causes a film or sheen on or discoloration of the water surface or adjoining shoreline.
- Causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines.

If a spill is reportable, the contractor's superintendent would notify WSAFCA, and WSAFCA would take action to contact the appropriate safety and cleanup crews to ensure that the SPCCP is followed. A written description of reportable releases must be submitted to the Regional Water Board. This

submittal must contain a description of the release, including the type of material and an estimate of the amount spilled, the date of the release, an explanation of why the spill occurred, and a description of the steps taken to prevent and control future releases. The releases would be documented on a spill report form.

If an appreciable spill occurs and results determine that project activities have adversely affected surface or groundwater quality, a detailed analysis would be performed by a registered environmental assessor or professional engineer to identify the likely cause of contamination. This analysis would conform to American Society for Testing and Materials standards and would include recommendations for reducing or eliminating the source or mechanisms of contamination. Based on this analysis, WSAFCA and its contractors would select and implement measures to control contamination, with a performance standard that surface water quality and groundwater quality must be returned to baseline conditions.

2.2.7.3 Turbidity Monitoring

WSAFCA or its contractor would monitor turbidity in the Sacramento River during construction to determine whether turbidity is being affected by construction and ensure that construction does not affect turbidity levels, which ultimately increase the sediment loads.

The Regional Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan (2011) (Basin Plan) contains turbidity objectives for the Sacramento River. Specifically, the plan states that where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs), turbidity levels may not be elevated by 20% above ambient conditions. Where ambient conditions are between 50 and 100 NTUs, conditions may not be increased by more than 10 NTUs.

WSAFCA or its contractor would monitor ambient turbidity conditions upstream during construction and adhere to the Surface Water Quality Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) requirements for turbidity monitoring. Monitoring would continue approximately 300 feet downstream of construction activities to determine whether turbidity is being affected by construction. Grab samples would be collected at a downstream location that is representative of the flow near the construction site. If there is a visible sediment plume being created from construction, the sample would represent this plume. Monitoring would occur hourly when construction encroaches into the Sacramento River. If construction does not encroach into the river, the monitoring would occur once a week on a random basis.

If turbidity limits exceed Basin Plan standards, construction-related earth-disturbing activities would slow to a point that would alleviate the problem. WSAFCA would notify the Regional Water Board of the issue and provide an explanation of the cause.

2.2.7.4 Protected Trees and Riparian Trees

WSAFCA would comply with the City's Tree Preservation Ordinance requirements and would implement the following measures.

- Protect trees that occur in the vicinity of the project site and outside the construction area by installing protective fencing. Protective fencing would be installed along the edge of the construction area (including temporary and permanent access roads) where construction would occur within 20 feet of the dripline of an oak or native tree 6 inches or more in diameter at 4.5 feet above the ground (as determined by a qualified biologist or arborist).

- Provide signs along the protective fencing at a maximum spacing of one sign per 100 feet of fencing stating that the area is environmentally sensitive and that no construction or other operations may occur beyond the fencing.
- Retain a certified arborist to perform any necessary pruning of oak or native trees along the construction area, in accordance with International Society of Arboriculture standards.

All native woody riparian trees and shrubs would be protected in place. Temporary fencing would be used to mark riparian vegetation and the boundaries of other sensitive habitat or species adjacent to the construction area.

2.2.7.5 Invasive Plant Species Prevention

WSAFCA or its contractors would implement one or more of the following actions to avoid and minimize the introduction or spread of invasive plant species. In addition, WSAFCA would coordinate with the Yolo County Agricultural Commissioner to ensure that the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) are implemented for the duration of the construction of proposed projects.

- Clean construction equipment and vehicles in a designated wash area prior to entering and exiting the project site.
- Educate construction supervisors and managers about the importance of controlling and preventing the spread of invasive plant infestations.
- Treat small, isolated infestations with eradication methods that have been approved by or developed in conjunction with the Yolo County Agricultural Commissioner to prevent and/or destroy viable plant parts or seeds.
- Minimize surface disturbance to the greatest extent feasible to complete the work.
- Use native, non-invasive species or non-persistent hybrids in erosion-control plantings to stabilize site conditions and prevent invasive plant species from colonizing.
- Use erosion-control materials that are weed-free or contain less than 1% weed seed.
- One year after construction, conduct a monitoring visit to ensure that no new occurrences have established.

2.2.7.6 Noise-Reducing Construction Practices

Construction contractors would control noise from construction activity such that noise would not exceed applicable noise ordinance standards specified by the City of West Sacramento and City of Sacramento. The following measures can be implemented to control noise.

- Locate noise-generating equipment as far away as practical from residences and other noise-sensitive uses.
- Equip all construction equipment with standard noise-attenuation devices, such as mufflers to reduce noise, and equip all internal combustion engines with intake and exhaust silencers in accordance with manufacturer's standard specifications.
- Establish equipment and material haul routes that avoid residential uses to the extent practical, limit hauling to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., and specify maximum acceptable speeds for each route.

- Employ electrically powered equipment in place of equipment with internal combustion engines where practical, where electric equipment is readily available, and where this equipment accomplishes project work as effectively and efficiently as equipment powered with internal combustion engines.
- Restrict the use of audible warning devices such as bells, whistles, and horns to those situations that are required by law for safety purposes.
- Provide noise-reducing enclosures around stationary noise-generating equipment.
- Provide temporary construction noise barriers between active construction sites that are in proximity to residential and other noise-sensitive uses. Temporary barriers can be constructed or created with parked truck trailers, soil piles, or material stock piles.
- Route haul trucks away from residential areas where practical.
- The construction contractor would develop a construction noise-control plan that identifies specific feasible noise-control measures that would be employed and the extent to which the measures would be able to control noise to specific noise ordinance limits. The noise-control plan would be submitted to WSAFCA for approval before any noise-generating activity begins.

2.2.7.7 Construction Best Management Practices

WSAFCA would require the construction contractor to implement appropriate BMPs that would be used to avoid or minimize impacts on water quality. Such BMPs would include, but would not be limited to, the following.

- **Staging construction equipment and materials.** To the extent possible, equipment and materials would be staged in areas that have already been disturbed.
- **Minimize soil and vegetation disturbance.** The construction contractor would minimize ground disturbance and the disturbance/destruction of existing vegetation. This would be accomplished, in part, through establishing designated equipment staging areas, ingress and egress corridors, and equipment exclusion zones prior to the commencement of any grading operations, as well as protecting existing trees.
- **Stabilize soil stockpiles.** Soil stockpiles generated during construction would be temporarily stockpiled in staging areas. Silt fences, fiber rolls, or similar devices would be installed around the base of the temporary stockpiles to intercept runoff and sediment during storm events. If necessary, temporary stockpiles may be covered with an appropriate geotextile to increase protection from wind and water erosion.
- **Install sediment barriers.** The construction contractor may install silt fences, fiber rolls, or similar devices to prevent sediment-laden runoff from leaving the construction area.
- **Stormwater drain inlet protection.** The construction contractor may install silt fences, sandbag barriers, and/or other similar devices.