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July 30, 2015

VIA EMAIL AGNES.FARRES@WATERBOARDS.CA.GOV

Agnes Farres
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality
Control Board
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612

Re: Notice of Violation; Point Buckler Island

Dear Ms. Farres:

Thank you for responding to my telephone conversation. As I explained in that conversation, my client John Sweeney, the managing member of the Point Buckler LLC, has been negotiating with the Bay Conservation and Development Commission for several months over their allegations of improper fill and development on the Point Buckler Duck Club. In all our discussions with BCDC we have stressed the fact that we want to cooperate and work out an amicable settlement that is agreeable to all parties. You indicated that you had seen BCDC's correspondence to us and my response correspondence. As I mentioned, we have retained an environmental consultant who has drafted a report that is being finalized, originally intended for BCDC but we will certainly provide you a copy when available. We have set a meeting with BCDC's enforcement and technical people on Tuesday, August 11, and you indicated it might be desirable to postpone that meeting to allow all affected agencies to attend.

As I mentioned, Point Buckler as successor in interest to the Annie Mason Point Club, Club No. 801, is subject to an Individual Management Plan prepared and approved by BCDC and administered by the Solano Suisun Resource Conservation District ("SRCD"). I am enclosing a copy of that IMP for your review. I am also enclosing a copy of the Corps of Engineers Regional General Permit No. 3 and an outline that I did for another client (the Garibaldi Club) that sets out in outline form the work that can be performed in furtherance of the IMP under the RGP3 without having to apply to the Corps of Engineers for an individual permit.

The work that was performed on Point Buckler was in compliance with the IMP and John Sweeney has filed an application with the Corps of Engineers under section 6b for after the fact approval of the work done. I have asked my client for a copy of his

application to the Corps of Engineers and I will forward that to you as soon as I have it.

As I mentioned, I think it might be helpful if we met with you and your technical people to discuss how and when we need respond to your Notice of Violation. You were going to check with your technical people to find a date that is acceptable and John and I will try to accommodate that date. Again, let me stress that we want to approach this in a cooperative fashion and work out a solution that is satisfactory to you and to our client. If you ever have any questions or need information, please call me on my direct line, (925) 941-3217.

Very truly yours,

MILLER STARR REGALIA

Wilson F. Wendt

Wilson F. Wendt

WFW:jj
cc: John Sweeney

John Sweeney

CLUB #801

ANNIE MASON POINT CLUB

LAND USE SUMMARY

Managed wetland	30 ac.
Upland area	6 ac.
Tule berm	15 ac.
TOTAL	51 ac.

PRESENT CLUB CONDITIONS

WATER MANAGEMENT

Annie Mason Point Club is a small lone club located on Buckley Island. It is contained within a single levee surrounded by Grizzly Bay to the north and Suisun Cutoff to the south. Structure A on the east side of the club functions as the main flood gate and brings water into the club via a perimeter ditch system. A system of interior ditches running from south to north further distributes water to the pond. Structure B is used to drain the club into Grizzly Bay. Two small check dams (C and D) are located in the perimeter ditch. These structures aid in circulation by putting a head on the inlet water and forcing it to circulate across the club in a south to north direction. Removing the boards in the dam enables the ditch to drain.

VEGETATION

An on-club survey in 1976 found the club to be composed predominantly of olney and hardstem bulrush in the lower areas and saltgrass in the higher areas. The 1978 CA Dept. of Fish and Game aerial survey reported tule growth intermixed with the above vegetation. None of these plants has a relatively high use and selection value for waterfowl.

Olney and hardstem bulrush are both sod forming perennials which grow along sloughs and in ditches containing water most of the year. They will invade ponds which are shallowly flooded year round and are indicative of fairly fresh water conditions. Tules are also common in permanent ponds. Their increase was probably due to the club's lack of water control at the time.

SUMMARY

Prior to 1978, Annie Mason Point Club's vegetation largely consisted of non--waterfowl food plants. This was likely due to the club's lack of water control at the time. Since then, the situation has greatly improved and the club reports that it now has the water control structures and tight levees necessary for proper water management.

FLOOD/DRAIN EVALUATION

Due to limited access, an elevation survey was not done for this club. That being the case, the club's flood and drain capability could not be determined. However, using some assumptions, it is apparent that as the ponded area is very small, gates A and B would likely have to be only 24" in diameter to service this club effectively. Although structure B, the drain gate, must be set low enough to provide subsurface drainage of the pond.

CLUB IMPROVEMENTS

WATER MANAGEMENT

Needed Improvements: It is, first of all, necessary that the club follows a

regular program of water management; in this case the alkali bulrush program is recommended to promote such growth as well as fat hen and brass buttons. Considering the generally poorer quality water in Suisun Bay, effective spring leach cycles performed within 30 days are required to establish and maintain suitable habitat.

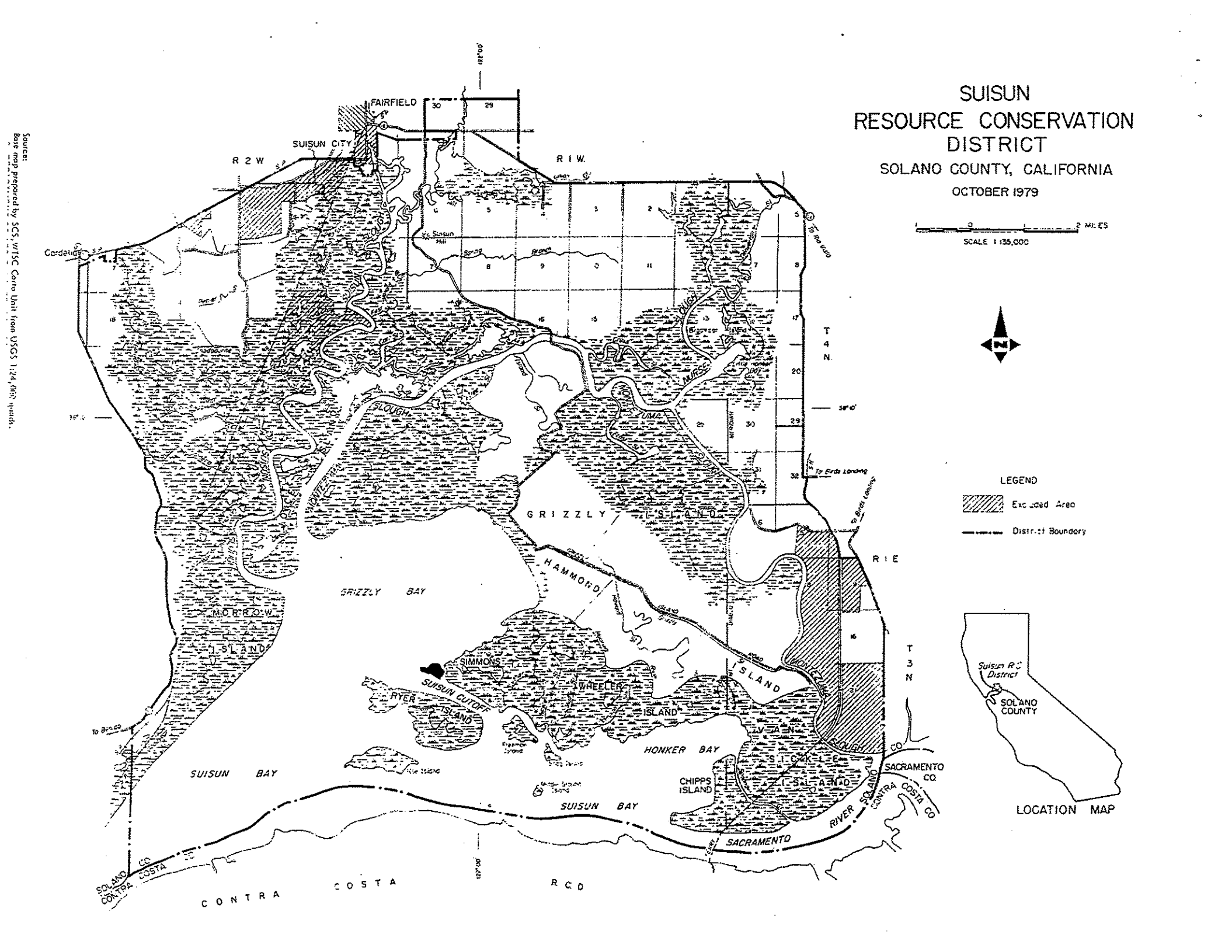
Proper water control necessitates inspection and maintenance of levees, ditches, and water control structures. Ditches need to be kept clear of vegetation blockages or silt build-ups to allow circulation and drainage. For effective drainage, ditches should be at least 2.5 ft. deeper than the average pond bottom elevation at the controlling tide gate, sloping to 1.5 ft. deep at the most remote point in the pond. Water control structures should also be kept in working order. Levees require frequent inspection and attention to prevent major breaks from occurring. See the enclosed list of standard recommendations for more information on the maintenance and repair of water control facilities.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Needed Improvements: The dense growth of undesirable vegetation in the pond needs to be reduced by burning and/or discing followed by flooding according to the water management schedule. Removing the old vegetation and turning over the soil provides a seed bed for the establishment of new vegetation which is more preferred by waterfowl.

Emergent pond vegetation should be mowed to create open pond areas which are attractive to over-wintering waterfowl in the Suisun Marsh. The extent and pattern of mowing is left to the desires of the club. Close-cutting of tules and olney bulrush prior to fall flooding is an effective method of setting back their growth.

Levee vegetation should be mowed, as necessary, to facilitate access for maintenance reasons. This should be done after June 1st to lessen disruption of pheasant and waterfowl nesting.



Source:
Base map prepared by SCS, WTSC Cartographic Unit from USGS 1:24,000 quads.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service

SOIL and CAPABILITY MAP SUMMARY

Date: _____

Effective Depth	Soil Profile: Texture: Surface	Soil Profile: Texture: Subsoil	Soil Profile: A.W.C.* Inches	Average Slope in %	Erosion Status	Suitable Land Uses or Crops	Limiting Factors or Remarks
+60"	clayey muck	clayey muck	14-15"	0-1%	slight	1) Wildlife, wetland habitat. 2) Recreation.	1) Rooting depth restricted by high water table. 2) Requires drainage and leaching of soil salts for proper management. 3) Levees and tidegates are necessary for water control. 4) Only salt tolerant vegetation should be managed for.
----------variable------			1-2"	0-1%	NONE	1) Wildlife wetland habitat.	1) Strongly saline land type. 2) Mud flats, subject to tidal inundation.

*Available Water Holding Capacity of soil ... to ... feet

SCS-CONS-15
OCTOBER 1974

SOIL MAP

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Owner Taylor, James F. Operator _____

County Solano State CA

Soil survey sheet(s) or code nos. _____ Approximate scale 1"=660'

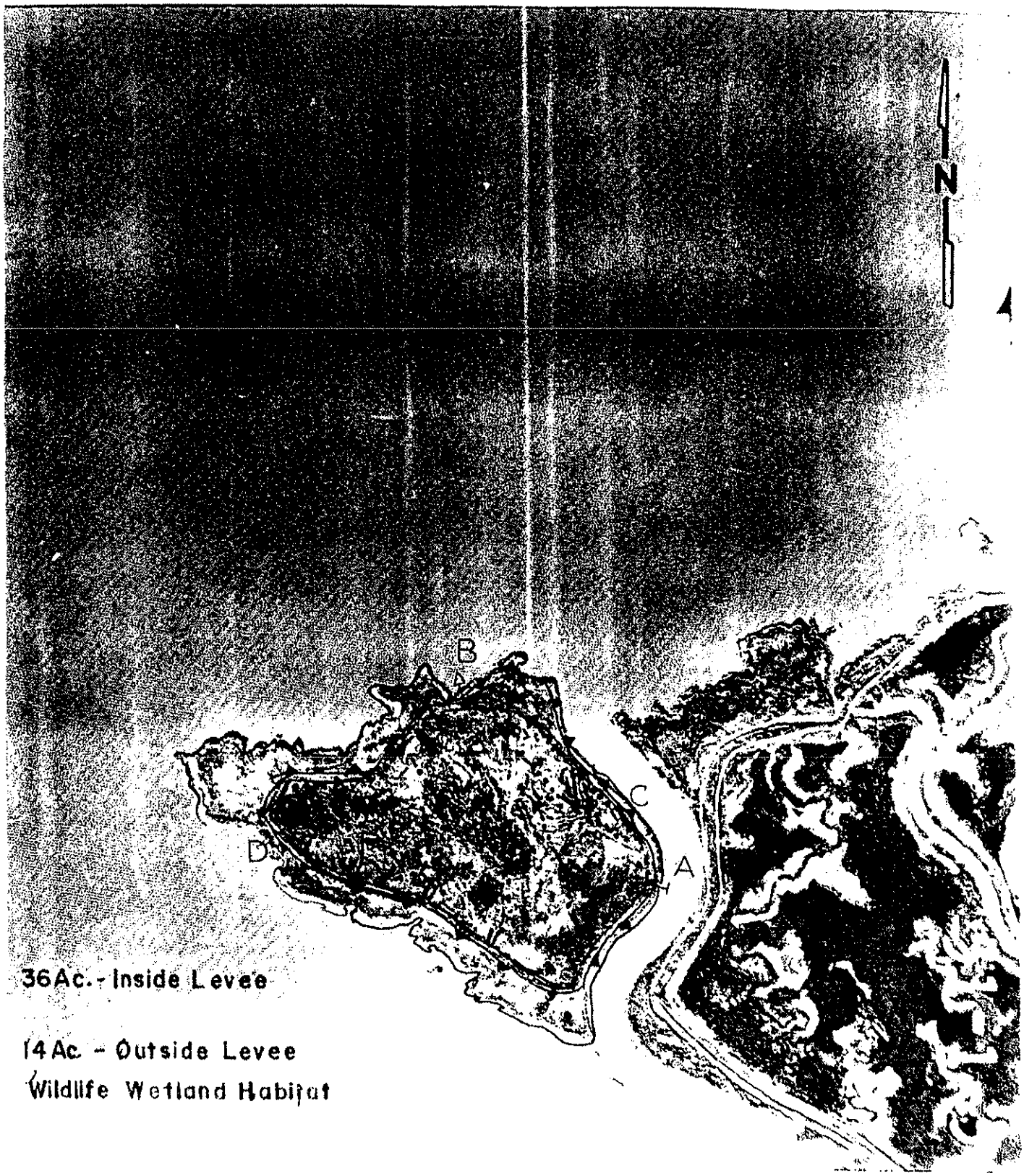
N

Prepared by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service cooperating with Suisun Resource Conservation District

CONSERVATION PLAN MAP

Prepared by SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE ★ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE
cooperating with

OWNER
OPERATOR
FARM NO.
DATE
SCALE
ACRES
PHOTO NO



36Ac. - Inside Levee

14Ac. - Outside Levee

Wildlife Wetland Habitat

SCS-CONS-16
OCTOBER 1974

CONSERVATION PLAN MAP

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Owner Taylor, James F. Operator _____

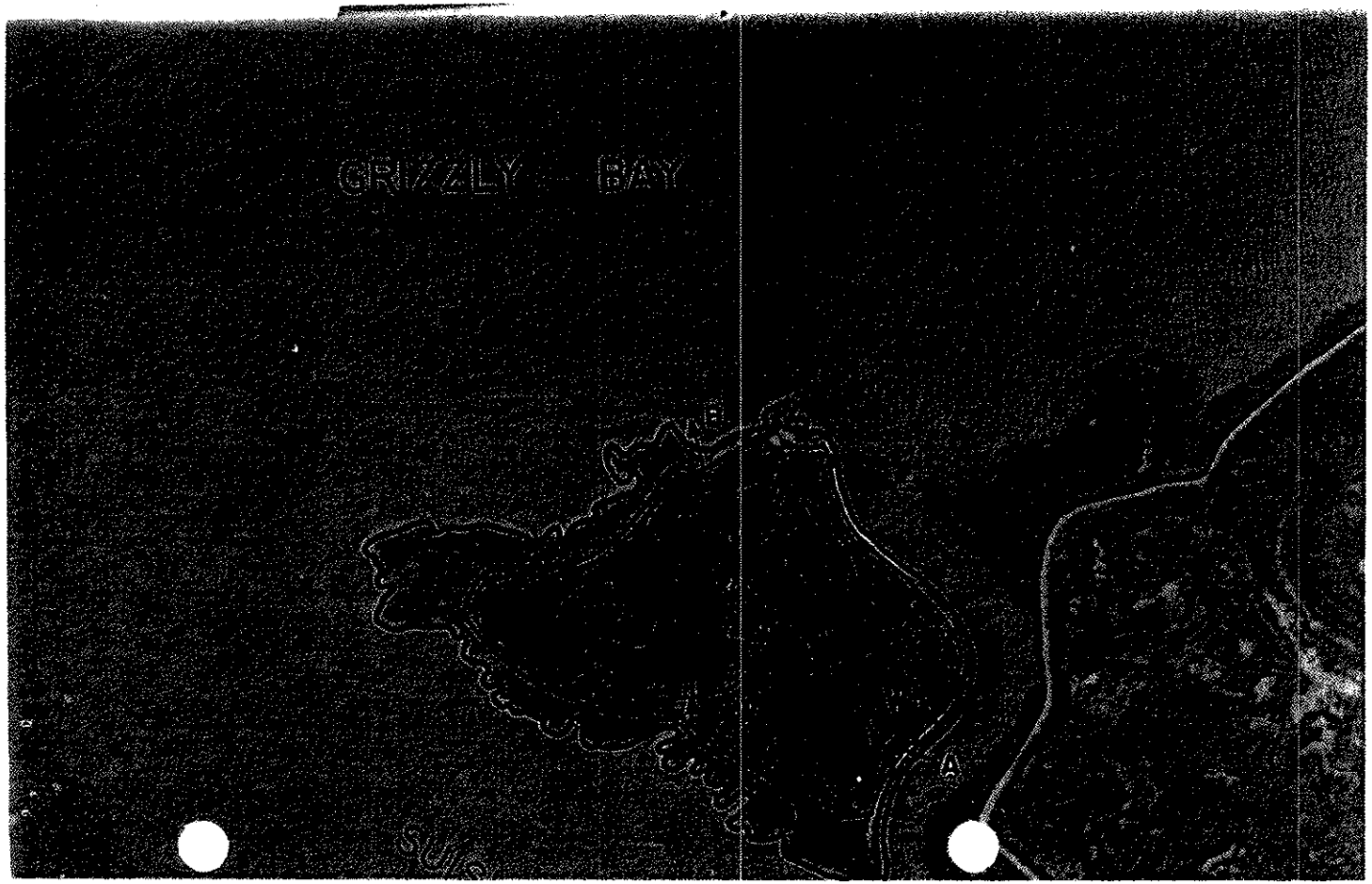
County Solano State CA Date _____

Approximate acres 51.51 Approximate scale 1"=660'

Cooperating with Suisun Resource Conservation District

N Plan identification 801 Photo number _____

Assisted by _____ USDA Soil Conservation Service



RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT FOR ALKALI BULRUSH

Alkali Bulrush has been found to have the highest overall use and selection values of the 35 food species records (Mall, 1969) in the Suisun Marsh.

The following Water Management Schedule has been developed to produce dominant stands of alkali bulrush and subdominant stands of other important waterfowl food plants such as fat-hen and brass buttons. This management practice somewhat retards the growth of other less desirable plants such as tules, cattails, pickleweed, and saltgrass. To establish stands of alkali bulrush from seed in areas where it does not presently exist, the procedures set forth in the Department of Fish and Game bulletin entitled "Propagating Alkali Bulrush" should be followed.

It is important to remember that the plant composition of the Suisun Marsh is related more to water management than any other single factor (Mall, 1969). The length of soil submergence and levels of salinity in the soil are factors which can be managed to maximize the production of waterfowl food plants. The schedule as presented here, is meant to be used as a guide to maintain optimum conditions for the production of alkali bulrush seed. For a more complete and detailed discussion of the Water Management Schedule, see the California Department of Fish and Game publication "Waterfowl Habitat Management in the Suisun Marsh".

NOTICE:

The SCMAD has participated in the preparation of this management plan and endorses this Water Management Schedule to minimize the production of mosquitoes. This plan is suitable for use on private duck club land and all other lands owned by public agencies managed as waterfowl habitat, and in normal weather cycles will limit the production of mosquitoes if water levels are managed properly. However, if adverse variations in water levels occur, SCMAD may take action to abate any production of mosquitoes pursuant to the procedures set forth in the California Health and Safety Code Sections 2274 et seq, at the property owners expense whenever larvae and adult mosquitoes are found to be present in sufficient densities to warrant control procedures.

HUNTING SEASON

September Begin filling ditches in September only if water can be circulated in the ditches without flowing into the ponds. The ditches must have a minimum width (18") and depth (24") to allow adequate circulation of the water. Do not flood any pond surface.

October Flood the ponds as rapidly as possible to the desired shooting depth of 8-12 inches. Maintain this water level for the duration of the duck hunting season. Circulate water through the ponds with inlet and outlet gates set to allow maximum flow through all ponds during the season. The Solano County Mosquito Abatement District usually authorizes the flooding of ponds three weeks prior to the opening of the waterfowl season. Landowners will be notified each year of the exact date.

Nov-Dec Continue to circulate.

LEACHING CYCLES

January Begin draining ponds at or before the end of the hunting season. Continue to drain the ponds until the water level in the ditches is 12" below the pond bottoms. This should be accomplished within 20 days. If this level is reached in less than 20 days, begin to reflood immediately.

February The first drain should be completed by early February depending on rainfall and delta outflow conditions.

Flood: Flood the fields and ponds to shooting depth, (approximately 8-12"). This should be accomplished within 10 days. Many clubs can flood much faster than this. If shooting level is reached sooner than 10 days, begin to drain immediately. If there is a problem lowering the water to a level 12" below the pond bottoms within 20 days, use any days saved during the flooding period to increase the length of the drain period. Flooding and draining should be accomplished within 30 days.

Drain: Repeat the drain as before making sure that the water level in the ditches has been drawn down 12" below the pond bottoms.

March-April Repeat Flood-Drain Cycle. Flood to 1/2 shooting level (approx. 4-6"). This cycle must be completed as quickly as possible. For mosquito prevention, it is important that the pond bottom not be allowed to dry out prior to reflooding for the seet-set cycle. Ideally this drain cycle should be completed and ponds reflooded and water levels stabilized and circulating prior to April 1. If significant number of mosquitoes are produced on clubs draining and flooding during April, aerial spraying by Solano County Mosquito Abatement District may be necessary at the expense of the club.

SEED-SET CYCLE

April-June — As soon as 2 leaching cycles have been completed, flood to 1/2 shooting level (approx. 4-6"). Stabilize at this level and continue circulating until summer drainage. Be sure to maintain a constant water level in the ponds for the entire cycle. It has been shown that in order to achieve a good seed-set bulrush stands must be flooded during this period. As soon as bulrush has seed-set or not later than June 1, begin final drainage.

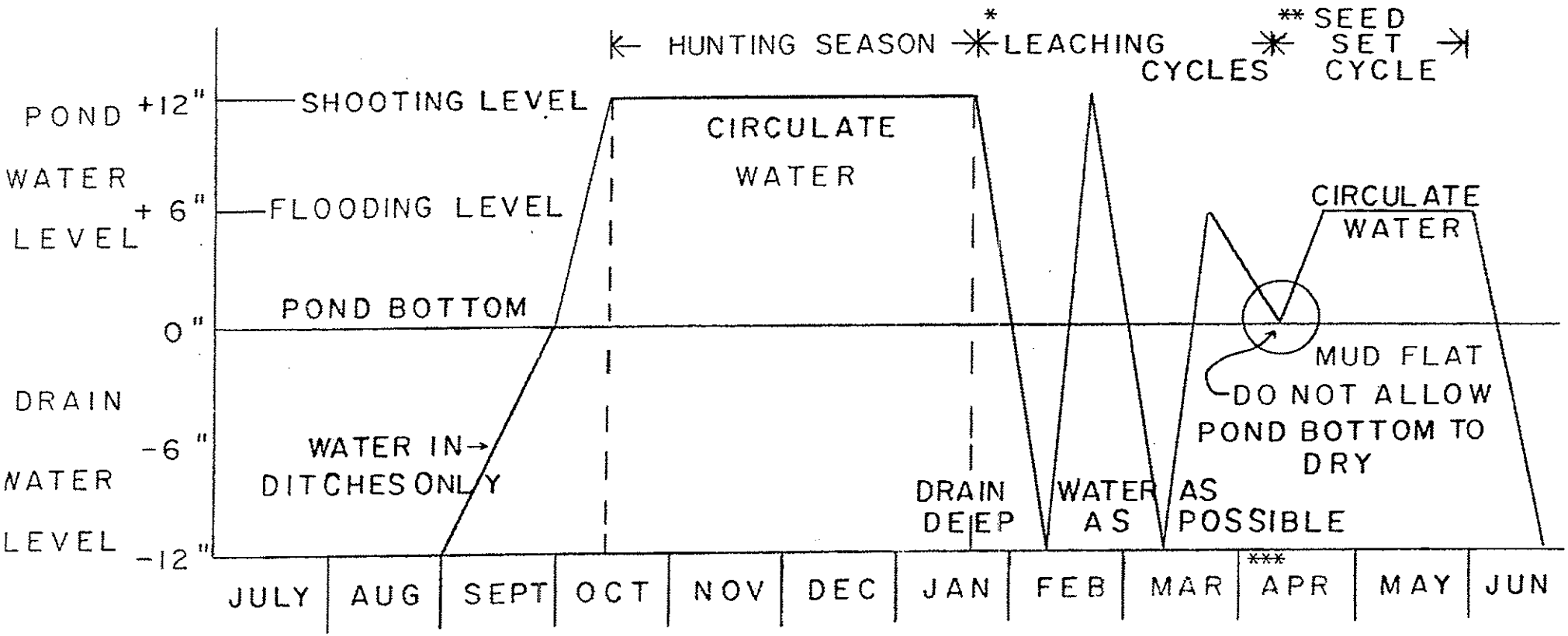
MAINTENANCE

Summer — The summer drying period will retard the invasion of undesirable plants and will allow necessary maintenance and field work.

September — Mow to create open water areas. For a discussion of mowing techniques, see the Department of Fish and Game Bulletin: "Waterfowl Habitat Management in the Suisun Marsh".

ALKALI BULRUSH

WATER MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE



* The leaching cycles are calculated using a 10 day flood and 20 day drain period, however, many clubs can accomplish one total flood and drain cycle in less than 30 days. The flushing cycles should be completed as fast as possible, however, do not cut short the 20 day drain period unless the water level in the ditches 1' below pond bottom.

** Ideally, stabilized water levels of the seed set cycle should be accomplished before April 1.

*** Any duck club planning to fluctuate pond water levels in April must notify the Solano County Mosquito Abatment District of their intentions. April is the beginning of the mosquito breeding season. Extra care is essential to insure that the pond bottoms are not allowed to dry out during April prior to reflooding for the seed-set cycle.

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT FOR FAT HEN

Fat hen is an annual herb that is a prolific seed producer and preferred waterfowl food plant. It grows best during the spring and summer on disturbed soils. Fat hen does not compete well with perennials and will require discing every 4-5 years in order to maintain a dominant stand. Fat hen is recommended on clubs that are relatively level, that have firm, well-drained soils and that have a manager to insure efficient Water Management. The following Water Management Schedule has been developed to produce a dominant stand of fat hen, while supressing less desirable plants such as tules, cattails and saltgrass. This schedule may support additional stands of brass buttons. Plant composition in the Suisun Marsh is related more to Water Management than any other single factor (Mall,1969). The length of the soil submergence and salinity are factors which can be managed to maximize the production of waterfowl food plants.

The schedule as presented here, is meant to be used as a guide to maintain optimum conditions for the production of fat hen seed. For a more complete and detailed discussion of the Water Management Schedule, see the Department of Fish and Game Publication "Waterfowl Habitat Management in the Suisun Marsh".

NOTICE:

The SCMAD has participated in the preparation of this management plan and endorses this Water Management Schedule to minimize the production of mosquitoes. This plan is suitable for use on private duck club land and all other lands owned by public agencies managed as waterfowl habitat, and in normal weather cycles will limit the production of mosquitoes if water levels are managed properly. However, if adverse variations in water levels occur, SCMAD may take action to abate any production of mosquitoes pursuant to the procedures set forth in the California Health and Safety Code Sections 2274 et seq, at the property owners expense whenever larvae and adult mosquitoes are found to be present in sufficient densities to warrant control procedures.

...ornia 94585

WETLANDS MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT
SUISUN RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Date: 1-29-90

Club Name: Annie Mason Pt.

Owner or Manager Jim TAYLOR

Acres in Ownership 515

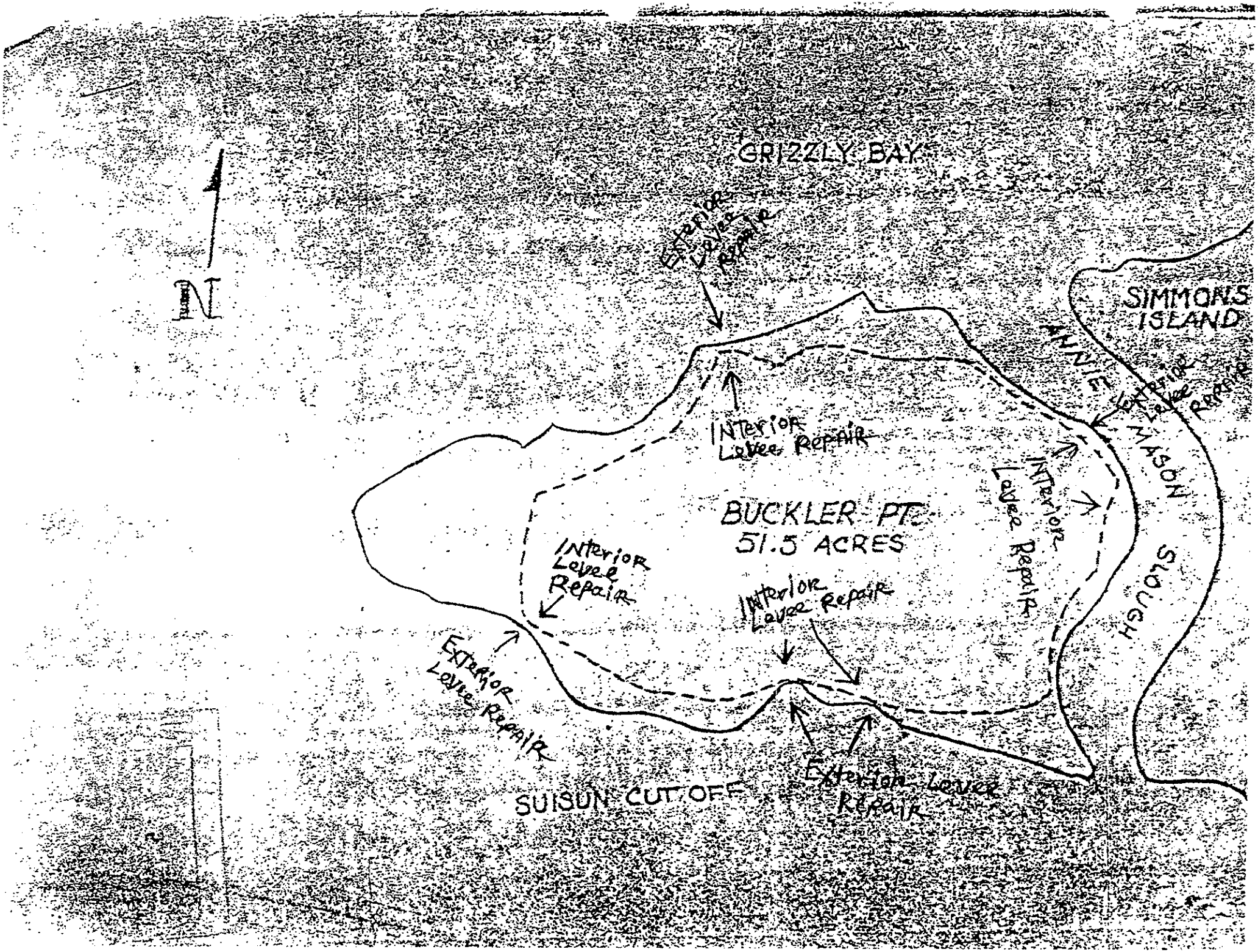
Phone: (415) 758-209

Ownership No. 801

*NOTE: YOU MUST SUBMIT A MAP OF YOUR PROPERTY SHOWING WORK LOCATIONS. SUITABLE MAPS ARE AVAILABLE FROM ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

Type of Work	# of Units	Size or Acreage	Cubic Yards	Linear Feet	Work Schedule Start	Work Schedule Complete	Comments
Clearing Ditches	XXXXX	XXXXXXX	1,000	Approx. 1,200	As soon as possible	Oct. 1	1) upon Existing Levee
Construct New Ditches	XXXXXX						1)
Interior Levee Repair	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	2000	500'	"	"	2) From Existing Ditch
Exterior Levee Repair	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	2000	≠750'	"	"	2) Suisun Cut + Annie M Suisun Bay
Road Maintenance	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXX					2)
Grading Pond Bottoms	XXXXXX						
New Culverts			XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX			
Repair-Replace Culverts			XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX			
Water Control Structures			XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX			3)
Install New Blinds		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX			
Relocate Blinds		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX			
Other Work (Specify)							

1) State where material will be placed 2) State source of material 3) State type of structure


GRIZZLY BAY
N
Exterior Levee Repair
SIMMONS ISLAND
MANIFE
Exterior Levee Repair
MASON
Interior Levee Repair
BUCKLER PT.
51.5 ACRES
Interior Levee Repair
Interior Levee Repair
Interior Levee Repair
SLOUGH
Exterior Levee Repair
Exterior Levee Repair
SUISUN CUT OFF

REGIONAL GENERAL PERMIT NO. 3

JULY, 2013 - JULY, 2018

Permittees: SRCD, DF&W, DWR, Bureau of Reclamation

Project Description: DF&W, DWR, Bureau and Landowners represented by SRCD can place and maintain structure and/or perform work and discharge dredged or fill material in areas subject to Corps jurisdiction while completing activities described in permit.

DF&W, DWR and Bureau responsible for assuring all work done by this personnel or on their land in accord with permit. SRCD responsible for providing reports and guidance to Landowners.

A. Following Structures, Work Activities and Discharges Authorized:

1. Work in interior ditches: Both existing and excavation of new primary or secondary ditches. Purpose to improve capacity of ditches to convey water or to obtain exterior levee materials.

Garibaldi authorized to excavate up to 4K cu.ys. per year (500 to 749 acres).

2. Maintenance of Existing/Creation of New Spreader Ditches: Spreader ditches are V ditches up to 24" deep. Cumulative length of spreader ditches for Garibaldi is 14,000 linear feet annually (500 to 749 acres).

3. Replacement of Rip-Rap on Interior Ditch Banks: Can replace rip-rap on interior ditches where it has been washed away. Must be in accord with Special Condition 19. (During summer, etc.)

B. Activities on Levees:

1. Repair of Interior and Exterior Levees: Place material on crown and backslope of exterior levees to repair storm drainage and subsidence. Up to 1.5 cu.ys. per linear feet on Exterior Levees. Interior Levees, amount of material up to 4,000 cu.ys. (500 to 749 acres).

2. Replacement of Existing Rip-Rap; Placement of New Rip-Rap, Alternate Bank Protection: Replacement of Rip-Rap in existing areas, including tidal sides, in accord with Special Condition 19. 334 new linear feet of rip-rap allowed over the 5 year permit period; approximately 66 feet per year on exterior slopes not previously rip-rapped. Approved by Corps only after determining other types of erosion control not workable. In accord with Special Condition 18.

Where Corps determines erosion control necessary but bioengineered options are available, permit authorizes installation of alternate bank protection, including brush boxes, biotechnical wave dissipaters, and vegetation of Corps reviews and approves.

3. Coring of Levees: Excavated material shall be temporarily sidecast onto crown of the levee. Material used to backfill trench.

4. Installing, Repairing or Reinstalling Bulkheads: Work on exterior side done at low tide not involving excavation from the external slough.

5. Maintenance of Existing Roads: Each ownership can place up to 5,000 cu.ys. annually to maintain existing roads; no new roadways or widening allowed.

C. Activities in Managed Wetlands:

1. Grading, Creating Drainage Swales, Loafing Islands; Raising Elevation of Managed Wetlands: May grade managed wetlands to obtain material for levee maintenance; expand wetland habitat; improvement of water management capability and drainage; raise subsided areas; create waterfowl loafing and nesting habitat. No authorization to import material to site for these purposes. Garibaldi may grade up to 16,000 cu.ys. annually. Permit allows discing.

2. Installation of Permanent Pump and Pump Platform: Allowed if water cannot be drained effectively through gravity.

3. Installation, Relocation or Removal of Duck Hunting Blinds: Can install, relocate or remove 5 duck hunting blinds annually.

4. Cofferdams in Managed Wetlands: Allowed to stop flow of interior water into construction sites.

D. Activities Connected With Water Control Structures:

1. Replacement and Maintenance: Can replace rusted out water control structures. Trenching, removal, back filling is method.

2. Installation of New Water Control Structures: Up to 50 may be installed annually. New structures must be screened.

(Requirements for SRCD reporting)

3. Fish Screens: 1,000 SF can be filled annually to install screens.

4. Removal of Floating Debris: Corps to review and approve removal above normal parameters.

5. Salinity Control Gate Repair and Maintenance: Allows DWR to repair and maintain existing gate.

6. Roaring Rivers: DWR authorized to clean and maintain fish screens.

E. Salinity Monitoring:

1. Station Monitoring, Maintenance, Repair and Replacement: DWR and Bureau authorized.

F. Permit Administration:

1. Routine Procedure: Up to 30 days to authorize:

(a) Landowners, including DF&W, will plan project; fill out work request form and submit to SRCD.

(b) SRCD shall prioritize and compile requests and submit monthly Proposed Work Reports to Corps.

(c) Corps has 30 days to determine if work authorized by Permit.

(d) If authorized, SRCD notifies Landowner.

2. Alternate Procedure:

(a) Landowner applies directly to Corps with copy to SRCD.

(b) Corps will determine if work in compliance with permit and have 45 days after receiving complete application to respond.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1455 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103-1398

REPLY TO

JUL 08 2013

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT

REGIONAL GENERAL PERMIT 3

PERMITTEES: Suisun Resource Conservation District; California Department of Fish and Wildlife; California Department of Water Resources; United States Bureau of Reclamation

PERMIT NO.: 2012-00258N

ISSUING OFFICE: San Francisco District

NOTE: The term "you" and its derivatives, as used in this permit, means the permittees or any future transferee. The term "this office" refers to the appropriate District or Division office of the Corps of Engineers having jurisdiction over the permitted activity or the appropriate official of that office acting under the authority of the commanding officer.

You are authorized to perform work in accordance with the terms and conditions specified below:

PROJECT LOCATION: The management area covered by Regional General Permit 3 (RGP3) is located in the Suisun Marsh (Marsh), which is bounded to the west by Interstate 680, Highway 12 to the north, Shiloh Road and Collinsville Road to the east, and Suisun Bay to the south, in southern Solano County west of the Sacramento river Delta, as shown on the attached vicinity map (Figure 1).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); California Department of Water Resources (DWR); United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation); and the landowners represented by the Suisun Resource Conservation District (SRCD) are authorized to place and maintain structures and/or perform work, and discharge dredged or fill material in areas subject to Corps jurisdiction while completing the activities described below within the Marsh.

The CDFW, DWR, and Reclamation are responsible for ensuring that all authorized work done by their personnel or on their land is addressed and completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Any landowner working under this permit is responsible for ensuring that all work they or their contractors undertake is in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The SRCD is responsible for providing the required reports and guidance to the landowners. However, the Corps is the authority on determining if an activity is authorized by this permit.

The following structures, work activities, and discharges of dredged or fill material are authorized. Authorized work must be in accordance with the attached drawings labeled "Department of the Army Regional General Permit Number 3 for Activities in the Suisun Marsh" (Sheets 1-7):

1) ACTIVITIES IN DITCHES

a. Work in Interior Ditches

Work in interior ditches shall consist of excavation of material from existing primary and secondary ditches and excavation for the creation of new primary or secondary ditches. The purpose of this work shall be to maintain the

capacity of the ditches to convey water or to obtain material to be used in levee maintenance. Also authorized is the clearing of material from interior ditches managed by DWR, including the Roaring River Distribution System (RRDS), the Morrow Island Distribution System (MIDS), and Goodyear Slough Outfall (GYS) facilities (see Sheets 5 & 6). Excavation of new primary or secondary ditches is also authorized to improve water circulation on properties within the management areas covered under this permit. CDFW and the private landowners shall be authorized to excavate material from primary and secondary ditches up to the annual cubic yard amount limits based on property size of ownership as outlined below:

Size of Ownership (Acres)	Annual Limit of Excavation Per Year in Cubic Yards
Under 50	1,000
50 to 249	2,000
250 to 499	3,000
500 to 749	4,000
750 to 999	5,000
1,000 & over	6,000

Excavation within DWR facilities shall have a different cap to what is described above. Excavation within DWR facilities shall be limited to an average of 1.5 cubic yards per linear foot of DWR levee, which shall amount to 3 cubic yards per linear foot of ditch for RRDS, MIDS, and GYS, which have levees on both sides.

Excavated material that is not used in another authorized activity (i.e., raising the elevation of the managed wetlands, or levee repair) shall be hauled to a disposal site outside of Corps jurisdiction.

Sidecast materials may be left in place to dry for up to 1 year to ensure all materials are dried before being used for an authorized activity or removed to a disposal site.

b. Maintenance of Existing Spreader Ditches and Creation of New Spreader Ditches

Material excavated from spreader ditches may be sidecast adjacent to ditch. Material that has been sidecast shall not be more than 12-inches deep. Spreader ditches are "V" shaped ditches up to 24-inches deep. The cumulative length of new spreader ditches that a landowner may create is based on the sliding scale in the table below.

Individual Ownership (Acres)	Annual Linear Feet of New Spreader Ditches
Under 50	2,000
50 to 249	6,000
250 to 499	10,000
500 to 749	14,000
750 to 999	18,000
1,000 & over	20,000

c. Replacement of Rip-Rap on Interior Ditch Banks

This permit authorizes landowners to place additional rip-rap on the slopes of the interior ditches where rip rap had been previously applied but since washed away. The placement of rip-rap must be in accordance with Special Condition #19 of this permit.

d. Placement of new Rip-Rap on Interior Ditch Banks

This permit authorizes permittees to place new rip-rap (i.e., placement in a new location) on interior ditch banks. Total placement of new rip-rap on interior ditch banks shall not exceed 200 linear feet per year. The placement of rip-rap must be in accordance with Special Condition #19 of this permit.

2) ACTIVITIES ON LEVEES:

a. Repair of Interior and Exterior Levees

Landowners are authorized to place material on the crown and backslope of the existing levees to repair damage from storms and to counteract subsidence of the levees. With respect to exterior levee maintenance, permittees are authorized to place up to 1.5 cubic yards of levee material per linear foot (capped). Regarding interior levee maintenance, the amount of material each landowner is authorized to place is dependent on the size of the individual ownership in accordance with the table below.

Individual Maximum Ownership Amount (cubic yards [cys]) of Material Placed on Interior Levees annually, (Note: this does not apply to DWR levees. DWR levee repairs shall be capped at1.5cy/linear foot):

acres	cys
Under 50	1,000
50 to 249	2,000
250 to 499	3,000
500 to 749	4,000
750 to 999	5,000
1,000 & over	6,000

Note: The above sliding scale only applies to interior levees. As previously mentioned, exterior levee repairs shall be capped at 1.5 cubic yards/linear foot of exterior levee, this cap applies to all properties.

b. Replacement of Existing Riprap on Exterior Levees, Placement of New Riprap, and Installation of Alternative Bank Protection

This permit authorizes replacement of rip-rap in areas where it was previously placed, including the tidal sides of exterior levees. The placement of rip-rap must be in accordance with Special Condition #19 of this permit.

This permit authorizes up to 334 linear feet of new riprap on exterior levees over the 5-year permit period, (approximately 66 linear feet per year), on exterior levee slopes not previously rip-rapped. Placement of rip-rap on the tidal side slopes of exterior levees shall be authorized after it has been determined by the Corps that conditions of the site would not support other types of erosion control. The placement of rip-rap must be in accordance with Special Condition #18 of this permit.

In cases where the Corps has determined erosion control measures are needed but alternative bioengineered erosion control options are available, this permit shall authorize the installation of alternative bank protection such as brush boxes, biotechnical wave dissipaters, and vegetation upon review and approval by the Corps.

Brush boxes shall use natural materials associated with native plantings. Brush box installations shall be done during summer months and at low tide.

c. Coring of Levees

Material excavated from the trench of a cored levee shall be temporarily sidecast onto the crown of the levee. The material shall be used to backfill the trench.

d. Installing, Repairing, or Reinstalling Bulkheads

Bulkheads are built to stabilize and strengthen levees exposed to highly energetic water flows or wave energy. Work on the exterior side (i.e., the tidal side) of bulkheads shall be done at low tide and generally not involve any excavation of sediments from the exterior slough. In-water work shall be done by hand.

e. Maintenance of Existing Roads

This permit shall authorize each ownership to place up to 5,000 cubic yards of earth or gravel material per year to maintain existing roads. This permit does not authorize construction of new roadways or widening of existing roadways.

3) ACTIVITIES IN MANAGED WETLANDS

a. Grading, Creating Drainage Swales and Loafing Islands, and Raising the Elevation of Managed Wetlands

Ownerships may grade managed wetlands to: obtain material for levee maintenance; to expand desired wetland habitats; improve water management capability and drainage; raise subsided areas; and creation of waterfowl loafing and nesting habitats. RGP3 does not authorize importing material to an ownership project site for the aforementioned grading purposes. The amount of material a landowner may grade is dependent on the size of the ownership, in accordance with the table below.

Individual Ownership (Acreage)	Annual Grading Limitation (cys)
under 50	4,000
50 to 249	8,000
250 to 499	12,000
500 to 749	16,000
750 to 999	20,000
1,000 & over	24,000

b. Discing

This permit authorizes discing (i.e., dragging a disc behind a tractor) for enhancement activities such as: vegetation management; turning over the seed bed for planting; promoting new vegetation; creation of open water habitat; and to reduce mosquito habitat.

c. Installation of Permanent Pumps and Pump Platforms

Installation of permanent pumps and pump platforms installed by landowners to pump water that cannot be drained effectively via gravity through the exterior water control structures shall be the minimum size necessary to hold the pump.

d. Installation, Relocation, or Removal of Duck Hunting Blinds

This permit authorizes each ownership to install, relocate or remove 5 duck hunting blinds annually.

e. Constructing Cofferdams in Managed Wetlands

This permit authorizes construction of cofferdams when used to cross interior ditches or prevent interior water from flowing into construction sites, in support of other permitted construction activities. The volume of material used shall be limited to that required to stop the flow of water and provide adequate width to support equipment access to both sides of the ditch. Upon completion of the associated work activities, the cofferdam shall be removed from the ditch and the ditch shall be restored to its original width and depth. This work shall be implemented in the summer months. Sheet pile coffer dams are acceptable for use if the sheets are pushed into place, not pile driven.

4) ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH WATER CONTROL STRUCTURES

a. Replacement and Maintenance of Water Control Structures

This permit authorizes replacement of water control structures deteriorated by oxidation and rust in the brackish conditions of the Marsh. Replacement of a water control structure shall consist of trenching across a levee, removal of an existing water control structure, placement of the new water control structure and backfilling of the levee. Installation of a new water control structure shall consist of trenching across a levee and placement of the new water control structure where there was not one previously. Maintenance of a water control structure shall include repair and /or replacement of a gate, bulkhead, flashboard riser, stub or coupler (excavation of a levee is not considered maintenance activity under this permit). Any excess material shall be used to backfill the trench or used for levee maintenance. The use of HDPE pipes and stainless steel and vinyl water control structure components have been developed for uses in the Marsh to extend the useful life of the structures and reduce maintenance and should be used when appropriate.

This permit authorizes replacement of a water control structure with a larger structure to increase water management capabilities if the sole purpose is for drainage.

b. Installation of New Interior or Exterior Water Control Structures

This permit authorizes the annual installation of 50 exterior water control structures within the action area (depicted in Sheet 4). New or enlarged exterior water intake structures shall be screened in accordance with the CDFW's criteria unless the Corps determines that the structure would not adversely affect any endangered species and the Corps obtains concurrence with that determination from the NMFS or the Service as applicable. As part of the SRCD Proposed Work Report for new or enlarged water exterior intake water control structures the SRCD shall provide the following information:

-the volume of water required to flood the managed wetlands,
-the minimum size of the culvert required to flood the managed wetlands in 10 days,
-the vertical elevation of the water control structure and its local topography,
-the length, slope and material (i.e. plastic or metal) to be used,
-daily and monthly tidal range at the project site,
-the elevation of the managed wetlands, and,
-the water depth of the managed wetlands when fully flooded.

An on-site field inspection for protected plants shall be conducted by a qualified representative of the SRCD or CDFW for all water control structure replacements except when a bulkhead is present and for all installations of water control structures. The protected plants include:

a. soft bird's beak (*Cordylanthus mollis ssp. Mollis*),
b. salt marsh bird's beak (*cordylanthus maritimus ssp. Maritimus*),
c. hispid bird's beak (*cordylanthurs mollis ssp. Hispidus*),
d. delta tule pea (*Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii*),
e. Mason's lilaeopisis (*Lilaeopsis masonii*),
f. Suisun thistle (*Cirsium hydrophilum var. hyrdophilum*),

g. Suisun Marsh aster (*Aster lentus*),
h. alkali milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener*),
i. heartscale (*Atriplex cordulata*),
j. brittlescale (*Atriplex depressa*),
k. valley spearscale (*Atriplex joaquiniana*).

If a protected plant is found during a survey it shall be avoided and a map showing the location of the plant shall be provided to the Corps and Service no later than seven (7) calendar days after the survey is completed. If a protected plant cannot be avoided during the proposed work and it is not listed by the Service as a Federal Threatened or Endangered Species, it shall be carefully transplanted to the nearest suitable habitat by a qualified representative of SRCD or CDFW. If a Federally listed Threatened or Endangered Plant is found which cannot be avoided during the proposed work, the qualified representative of SRCD or CDFW shall notify the USACE immediately so it can consult with the Service.

Water control structures shall be installed or replaced only during low tides when there is the least chance of affecting fisheries.

c. Fish Screens

Fish screens are installed on water control intake structures (flood gates) which are used to divert water from bays or sloughs onto the managed wetlands. The screens prevent fish from passing through exterior water control structures into the ditches or on to the managed wetlands. This permit authorizes up to 1,000 square feet of wetlands throughout the marsh to be filled annually for the purpose of installing fish screens.

d. Removal of Floating Debris

This permit authorizes the removal of floating vegetation, and debris such as wood and trash, that accumulates in front of pipes, trash racks, and other structures. This debris shall normally be removed using a long-reach excavator. Work shall be done annually or on an as-needed basis, normally during the fall season. The Corps shall review and approve proposals to remove debris if the work proposed is outside the aforementioned normal parameters.

e. Suisun Marsh Salinity Control Gate Repair and Maintenance

This permit authorizes repairs and maintenance, conducted by DWR, to restore normal capacity to the salinity control gate facility and includes servicing, replacing, and installing sections and pieces of the radial gates or boat locks that are connected to or associated with the entire facility. Work shall normally be conducted above water from a boat or the superstructure while sections are hoisted out of the water. If the aforementioned repairs cannot be conducted under the normal procedures described above, the Corps shall be contacted for review and approval prior to initiation of work.

f. Roaring River Distribution System Fish Screen Cleaning, Repair and Maintenance

This permit authorizes the DWR and/or Reclamation to clean fish screens.

5) SALINITY MONITORING

a. Salinity Monitoring Station Maintenance, Repair, and Replacement

This permit authorizes the DWR and Reclamation to conduct equipment maintenance, replacement, calibration, and cleaning of salinity monitoring station parts. These activities shall normally be done above the water or adjacent to the water on the levee bank. Stilling well replacement and walkway/platform piling replacement shall involve removal by tractors and trucks operated from the existing roadway/levee and excavators or cranes operated from the roadway/levee or barge and shall normally only occur once every 5 to 10 years. Work shall normally be scheduled during the dry

months of summer and fall. If the aforementioned work cannot be conducted under the normal procedures described above, the Corps shall be contacted for review and approval prior to initiation of work.

b. Salinity Monitoring Station Relocation, Installation, and Removal

This permit authorizes DWR and Reclamation to relocate, install, or remove salinity monitoring stations on an as-needed basis. Maintenance equipment shall normally include trucks, bucket excavators, small cranes, boats, barges, and other equipment as required. Work shall normally occur during the dry months of summer and fall. Removal of a monitoring station shall not disturb an area of greater than 400 square feet. New monitoring stations shall not disturb an area of greater than 50 square feet. If the aforementioned work cannot be conducted under the normal procedures identified above, the Corps shall be contacted for review and approval prior to initiation of work.

6) PERMIT ADMINISTRATION:

There shall be two procedures for authorization: routine and alternative.

a. Routine Procedures

The routine authorizations shall take up to 30 days to authorize. This process shall be followed in most cases. Under the routine authorizations, the following steps shall apply:

(1) Landowners, including CDFW and DWR, shall plan a project and fill out a work request form, then submit the form and accompanying maps to the SRCD.

(2) The SRCD will then prioritize and compile the requests and submit monthly Proposed Work Reports describing the proposed work to the Corps of Engineers.

(3) The Corps will have 30 days to verify if proposed work is authorized by this Regional Permit. If proposed work cannot be authorized under the Regional Permit the Corps will notify the SRCD and landowner as soon as it makes its determination.

(4) If a project is authorized, the SRCD will notify the landowner.

b. Alternative Procedures

(1) Landowners shall apply directly to this office of the Corps and provide a copy of the application to the SRCD.

(2) The Corps will determine if the proposed work is in compliance with this Regional Permit and respond to the applicant no later than 45 days after receiving a complete application.

PERMIT SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. The time limit for completing the work authorized is December 31, 2017.

2. To remain exempt from the prohibitions of Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, the non-discretionary Terms and Conditions for incidental take of federally-listed Species shall be fully implemented as stipulated in the enclosed NMFS BO dated **July 3, 2013**, and the enclosed Service BO dated **June 10, 2013**. Project authorization under this permit is conditional upon compliance with the mandatory terms and conditions associated with incidental take. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions for incidental take, where a take of a federally-listed species occurs, would constitute an unauthorized take and non-compliance with the authorization for your project. The Service and NMFS are, however, the authoritative federal agency for determining compliance with the incidental take statement and for initiating appropriate enforcement

actions or penalties under the Endangered Species Act.

3. All authorized work must be maintained in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Abandonment of the permitted activity does not relieve the landowner of this responsibility. If a structure authorized by this permit is to be abandoned, the landowner must contact this office of the Corps. The Corps shall make a determination if restoration of the site is required.

4. If any previously unknown historic or archeological artifacts are discovered while accomplishing the authorized work, the landowner must stop work immediately and notify the Corps. The activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

5. The CDFW and/or SRCD shall keep the Corps informed of any changes in property ownership in the Marsh and provide the Corps with an updated property club ownership map with the following month's proposed work report submittal when changes occur.

6. All parties must comply with the attached conditions of the State of California San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board Certification, dated **June 27, 2013**, Titled, "Subject: Conditional Water Quality Certification for the Regional General Permit Number 3 Reissuance Project, Suisun Marsh, Solano County", (CIWQS Place ID: 792443).

7. Landowners working under this authorization shall allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

8. Work is not authorized within 100-feet of a known archeological site (CAL-SOL-13).

9. Exterior levee repairs shall be capped at 1.5 cubic yards/linear foot of exterior levee. This amount applies to all properties.

10. Authorized work may not be conducted in the areas shown on the attached California clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*) Breeding Habitat maps (Figure 2) between February 1 and August 31 (refer to the aforementioned habitat maps and reference the latest club map for properties that are affected by this restriction). This Corps permit does not authorize you to take an endangered species (Please see Special Condition #2). The Service is the appropriate authority to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of its BO and with the ESA as it pertains to California clapper rail and its habitat.

11. The SRCD and the CDFW shall continue to identify and prioritize placement of water control structures which require fish screens in consultation with the Corps, NMFS and the Service. The SRCD and CDFW shall seek to install screens at the highest priority sites.

12. Any suspected take of endangered species shall be immediately reported to the CDFW or the SRCD who shall immediately contact the Service or the NMFS. Any carcasses of protected fish shall be frozen in a whirl-pak bag and retained until instructions are received from the applicable Federal agency.

13. Landowners diverting water from the sloughs shall obey unscreened water diversion restrictions outlined in the attached NMFS BO dated July 3, 2013, from November 1 to the last day of duck hunting season. Also pursuant to conditions outlined in the aforementioned NMFS BO, these landowners are prohibited from diverting unscreened water from sloughs from February 21 to March 31 (reference the salmon diversion restrictions described in the NMFS BO at Page 38).

14. Landowners diverting water from sloughs, shall obey unscreened water diversion restrictions described in the

attached Service BO dated Jun 10, 2013, pursuant to intake capacity restrictions between April 1 and May 31, (reference the table for determining delta smelt diversion restrictions in the BO). If between April 1 and May 31 two out of the three CDFW 20-millimeter trawl surveys sites (sites 606, 609, and 610) predict delta smelt densities greater than 20 delta smelt individuals per 10,000-cubic meters over a two week sampling period, all diversions from these sloughs shall follow procedures outlined in the aforementioned Service BO (e.g., use only 20% of the water control structures intake capacity). Survey trawls shall take place at least once every fourteen days between April 1 and May 31 pursuant to the above mentioned Service BO.

15. While diversion restrictions are in place the SRCD and CDFW shall monitor gate closures, notify landowners, and take appropriate action on such gates in compliance with the attached BOs from Service and NMFS dated **June 10, 2013** and **July 3, 2013** respectively.

16. All new and/or replacement drain pipes shall be located on the largest possible sloughs, or sloughs with the highest levels of tidal circulation possible, to minimize the possibility of degraded water quality conditions. When metal pipes are replaced they shall be replaced with HDPE where it is appropriate to do so. Pipe shall be pre-assembled to minimize work time in waters of the United States.

17. Landowners importing any material except for rock material from outside the Marsh must contact the RWQCB before importation. Landowners must obtain the RWQCB's concurrence that the imported material is acceptable before its use.

18. This permit authorizes up to 334 linear feet of new riprap on exterior levees over the 5-year permit period. This permit also authorizes the re-placement of rip-rap on the tidal side of exterior levees where it was previously placed. For sites where new rip-rap is proposed or proposals for rip-rap where it was previously placed: rip-rap is authorized in the minimum amount necessary; new rip-rap is authorized by this permit where fetch length exceeds 1,000 feet in the direction of the predominant southwest to southeast winds during high water conditions to dissipate wind driven wave energy in the minimum amount necessary; rip-rap shall not be placed on emergent vegetation; emergent vegetation shall not be uprooted or displaced by rip-rap; placement of rip-rap shall occur at low tide; placement of rip-rap shall generally occur during summer months; where new rip-rap is applied, integrative vegetation also shall be applied where it is biologically appropriate; stone utilized for rip-rap shall consist of field stone or rough un-hewn quarry stone; the stone shall be hard and angular and of a quality that will not disintegrate on exposure to water or weathering. Recycled concrete equivalent may be used provided it has a density of at least 150 pounds per cubic foot and does not have any exposed steel or reinforcing bars; any proposed alternative types of rip-rap material must be reviewed and approved by the Corps prior to placement.

19. Placement of rip-rap shall occur generally during summer months; rip-rap shall be placed in an area with persistent erosion; where new rip-rap is applied, integrative vegetation also shall be applied where it is biologically appropriate; rip-rap shall not be placed on emergent vegetation; emergent wetland vegetation shall not be uprooted during the placement of rip-rap, nor shall it be displaced by rip-rap; stone utilized for rip-rap shall consist of field stone or rough un-hewn quarry stone; the stone shall be hard and angular and of a quality that will not disintegrate on exposure to water or weathering. Recycled concrete equivalent may be used provided it has a density of at least 150 pounds per cubic foot and does not have any exposed steel or reinforcing bars; any proposed alternative types of rip-rap material must be reviewed and approved by the Corps prior to placement.

20. Installation of new exterior drain structures shall be placed where the discharge channel already exists. The new drain shall not be placed on emergent vegetation. The pipe shall be installed at low tide. No in-water work is authorized.

21. The proposed work reports shall be submitted to the Corps, NMFS, State Lands Commission, and RWQCB by the 1st day in each month. When the 1st day falls on a weekend the report would be due the following Monday.

22. The SRCD shall prepare an annual report that summarizes the amounts and locations of activities performed under this permit (RGP3). This report shall be submitted to the Corps, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), NMFS, US FWS, State Lands Commission, and the RWQCB. This report must include an estimate of wetlands temporarily impacted and describe any additional minimization methods (e.g., replacing a metal pipe with HDPE pipe to lessen future maintenance needs).

23. If a proposed activity requires a permit from the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), the permit will not become effective until that permit is obtained, fully executed and returned to BCDC. Activities that require a BCDC permit in the Suisun Marsh are those activities which constitute a marsh development and that are not exempt from the need to obtain a BCDC permit under the Suisun Marsh Preservation Act, which included maintenance, repair, or replacement that does not result in any addition to or expansion or enlargement of the object of the maintenance, repair, or placement or that are not already included in the SRCD's component of the Suisun Marsh Local Protection Program, which includes each individual duck club's management plan.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party. Should you wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.

2. If you discover any previously unknown historic or archeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and State coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

3. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit. For your convenience, a copy of the certification is attached if it contains such conditions.

4. You must allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.

5. You understand and agree that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation or other alteration of the structure or work authorized herein, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, you will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

1. Congressional Authorities: You have been authorized to undertake the activity described above pursuant to:

   (X) Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. Section 403).
   (X) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1344).

2. Limits of this authorization:

a. This permit does not obviate the need to obtain other Federal, State, or local authorizations required by law.

b. This permit does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

c. This permit does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

d. This permit does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

3. Limits of Federal Liability: In issuing this permit, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:

a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes.

b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the United States in the public interest.

c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit.

d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work.

e. Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

4. Reliance on Applicant's Data: The determination of this office that issuance of this permit is not contrary to the public interest was made in reliance on the information you provided.

5. Reevaluation of Permit Decision: This office may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. You fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

b. The information provided by you in support of your permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate. (See Item 4 above.)

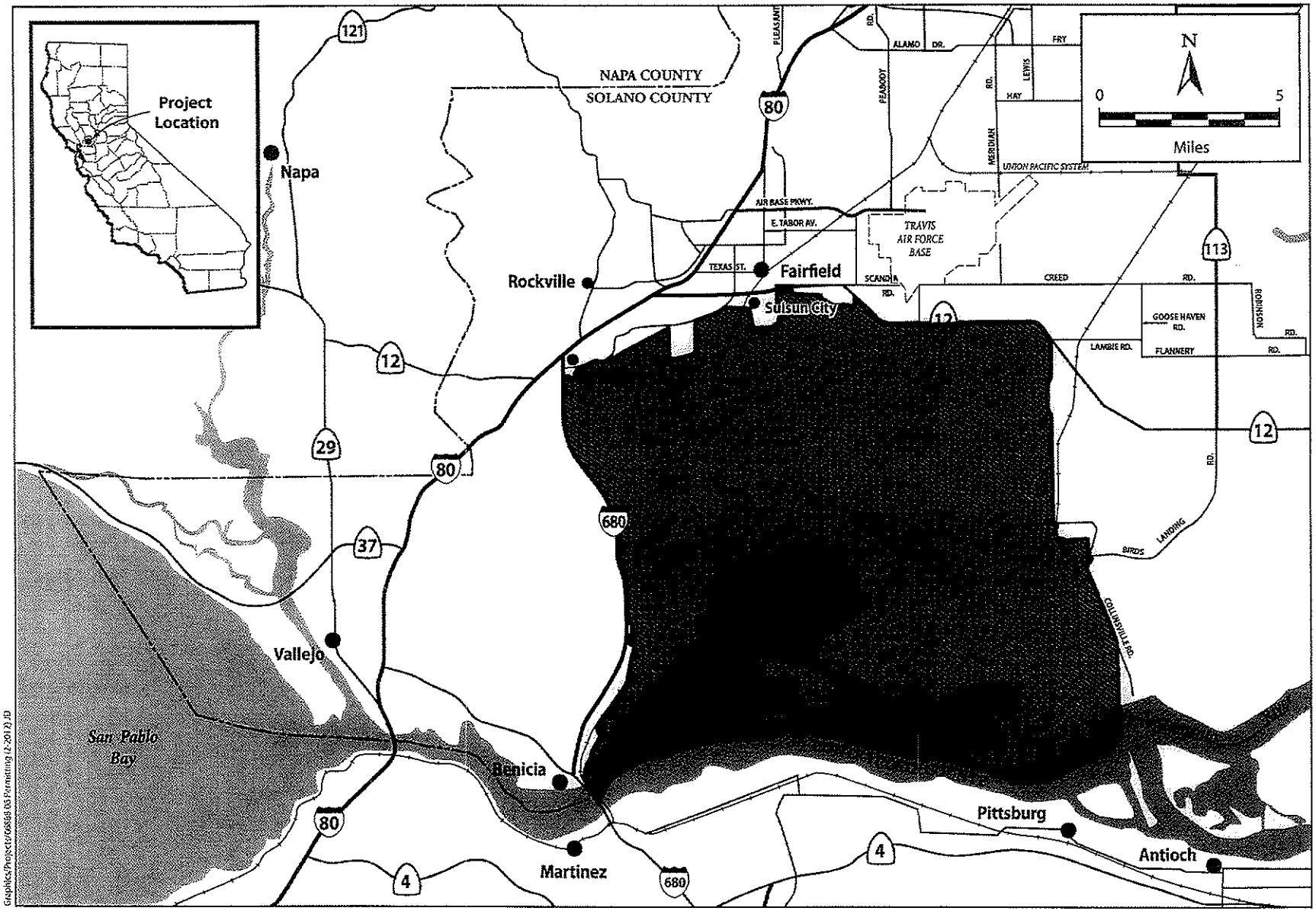
c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision.

Such a reevaluation may result in a determination that it is appropriate to use the suspension, modification, and revocation procedures contained in 33 C.F.R. Section 325.7 or enforcement procedures such as those contained in 33 C.F.R. Sections 326.4 and 326.5. The referenced enforcement procedures provide for the issuance of an administrative order requiring you to comply with the terms and conditions of your permit and for the initiation of legal action where appropriate. You will be required to pay for any corrective measures ordered by this office, and if you fail to comply with such directive, this office may in certain situations (such as those specified in 33 C.F.R. Section 209.170) accomplish the corrective measures by contract or otherwise and bill you for the cost.

This permit becomes effective when the Federal official, designated to act for the Secretary of the Army, has signed below.

7/8/13

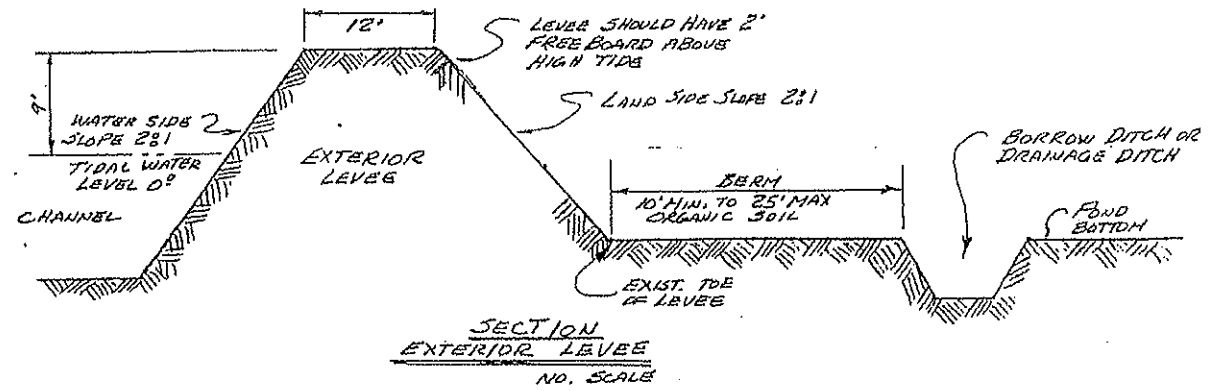
John K. Baker (DATE)
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army
Commander and District Engineer



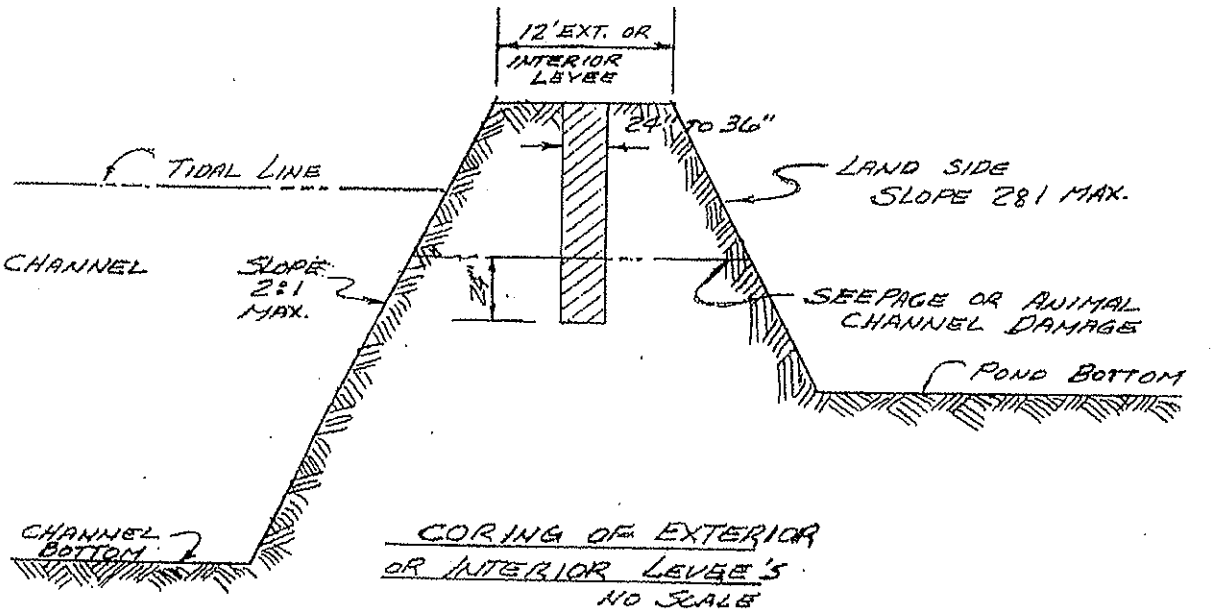
Graphics/Projects/60868103 Permitting (2-2012) JD

ICF INTERNATIONAL

Figure 1
Project Location

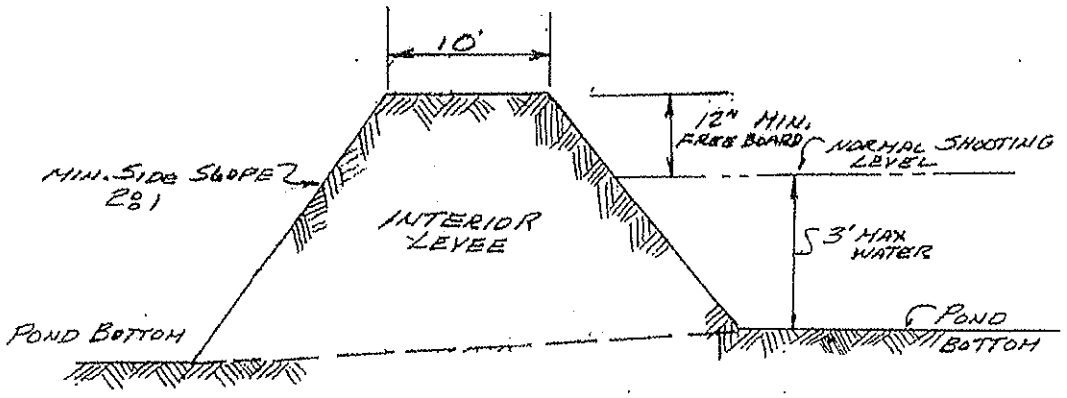


SECTION
EXTERIOR LEVEE
NO. SCALE

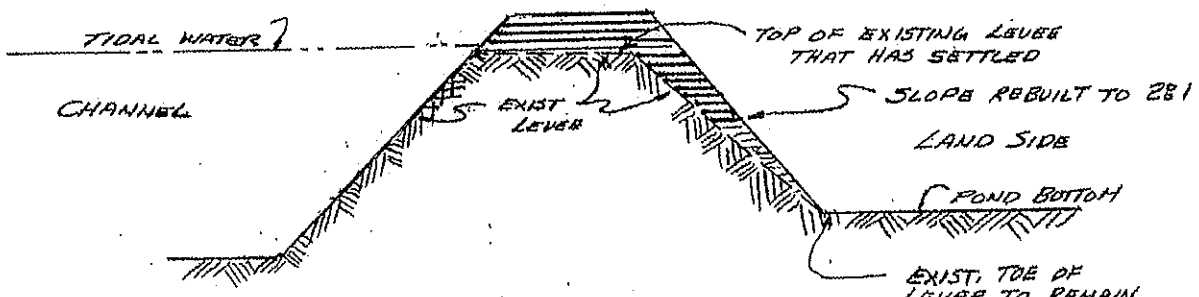


CORING OF EXTERIOR OR INTERIOR LEVEES
NO SCALE

Purpose: Conduct annual wetland maintenance activities to protect and enhance Suisun Marsh managed wetlands. Datum: MLLW Property Owners: 1. Suisun Resource Conservation District (SRCD) and private landowners 2. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) 3. California Department of Water Resources (DWR)	TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS No Scale Location: Suisun Marsh - Near Fairfield CA. At: Individually Owned State and Private Properties County: Solano State: CA	Application By: 1) SRCD: 2544 Grizzly Island Rd. Suisun CA. 94585 2) DFW: 2109 Arch-Airport Rd. Suite 100, Stockton CA. 95206 3) DWR: 3500 Industrial Blvd. West Sacramento, CA. 95691 4) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 801 I St. Suite 140, Sacramento CA. 95814 Sheet 2 of 7 Date: 6/26/13

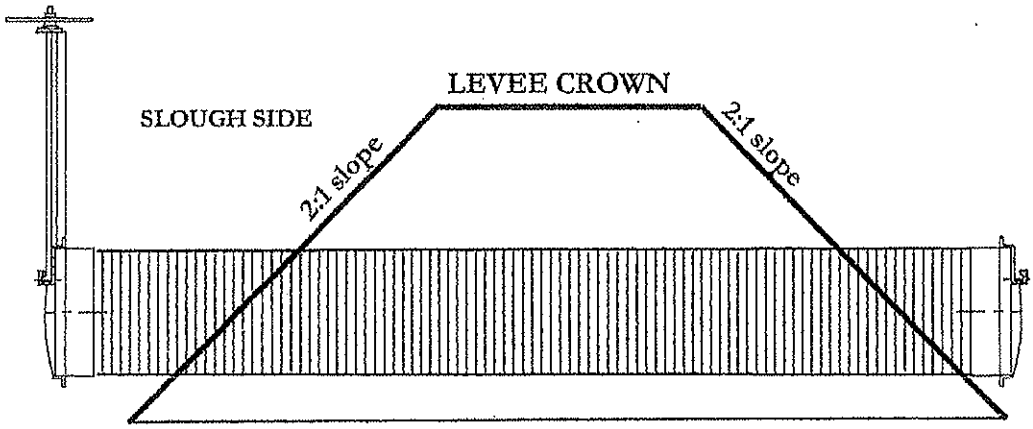


SECTION
INTERIOR LEVEE
NO SCALE

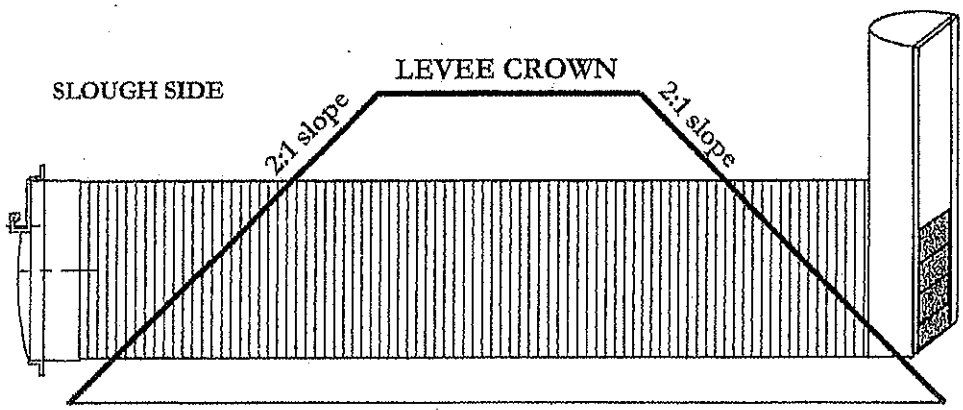


TOPPING OF EXIST. LEVEE
AND REPAIRING SIDE SLOPES
NO SCALE
WITH SETTLEMENT & EROISION

Purpose: Conduct annual wetland maintenance activities to protect and enhance Suisun Marsh managed wetlands. Datum: MLLW Property Owners: 1. Suisun Resource Conservation District (SRCD) and private landowners 2. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) 3. California Department of Water Resources (DWR)	**TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS** No Scale Location: Suisun Marsh - Near Fairfield CA. At: Individually Owned State and Private Properties County: Solano State: CA	Application By: 1) SRCD: 2544 Grizzly Island Rd. Suisun CA. 94585 2) DFW: 2109 Arch-Airport Rd. Suite 100, Stockton CA. 95206 3) DWR: 3500 Industrial Blvd. West Sacramento, CA. 95691 4) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 801 I St. Suite 140, Sacramento CA. 95814 Sheet 3 of 7 Date: 6/26/13



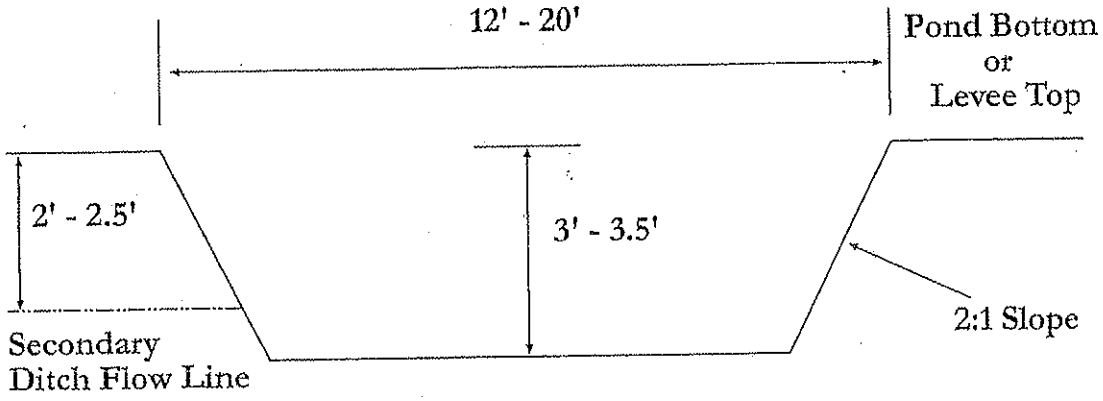
Typical Levee Section For a Flood Gate



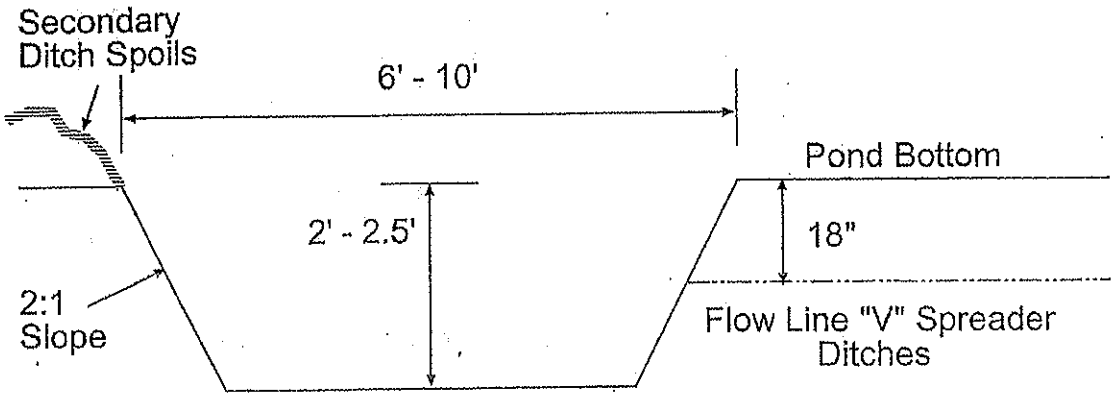
Typical Levee Section For a Drain Gate

Purpose: Conduct annual wetland maintenance activities to protect and enhance Suisun Marsh managed wetlands. Datum: MLLW Property Owners: 1. Suisun Resource Conservation District (SRCD) and private landowners 2. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) 3. California Department of Water Resources (DWR)	TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS No Scale Location: Suisun Marsh - Near Fairfield CA. At: Individually Owned State and Private Properties County: Solano State: CA	Application By: 1) SRCD: 2544 Grizzly Island Rd. Suisun CA. 94585 2) DFW: 2109 Arch-Airport Rd. Suite 100, Stockton CA. 95206 3) DWR: 3500 Industrial Blvd. West Sacramento, CA. 95691 4) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 801 I St. Suite 140, Sacramento CA. 95814 Sheet 4 of 7 Date: 6/26/13

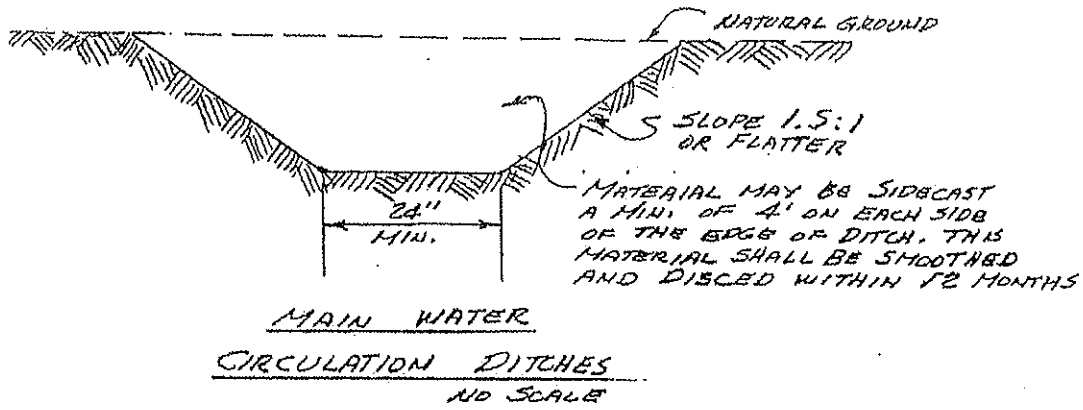
Cross Section of Primary Ditch



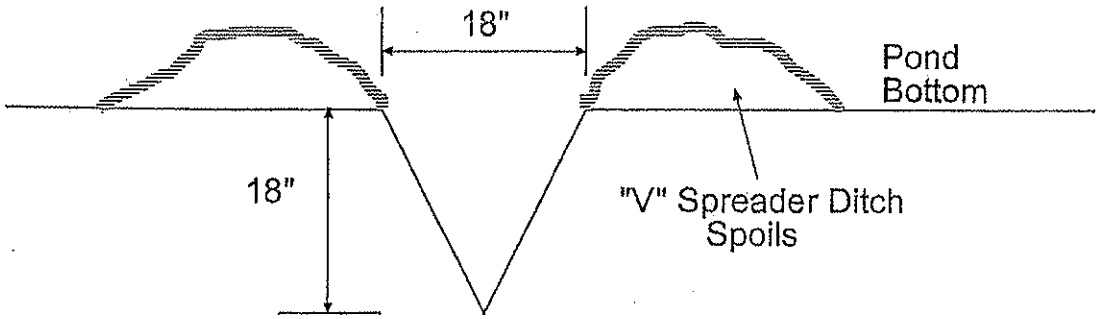
Cross Section of Secondary Ditch

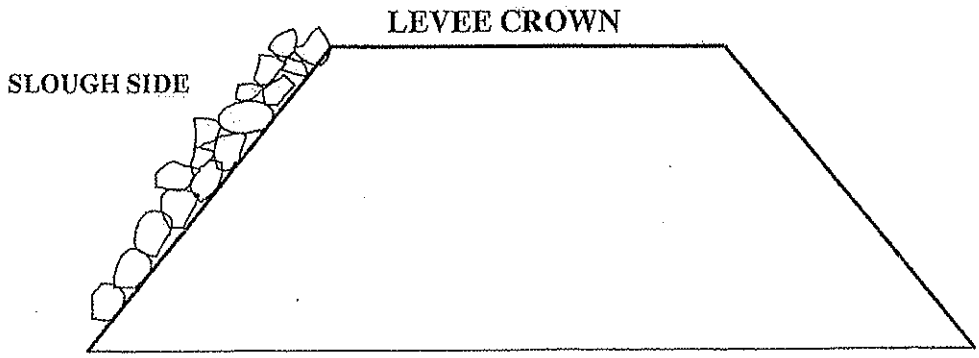


Purpose: Conduct annual wetland maintenance activities to protect and enhance Suisun Marsh managed wetlands. Datum: MLLW Property Owners: 1. Suisun Resource Conservation District (SRCD) and private landowners 2. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) 3. California Department of Water Resources (DWR)	**TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS** No Scale Location: Suisun Marsh - Near Fairfield CA. At: Individually Owned State and Private Properties County: Solano State: CA	Application By: 1) SRCD: 2544 Grizzly Island Rd. Suisun CA. 94585 2) DFW: 2109 Arch-Airport Rd. Suite 100, Stockton CA. 95206 3) DWR: 3500 Industrial Blvd. West Sacramento, CA. 95691 4) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 801 I St. Suite 140, Sacramento CA. 95814 Sheet 5 of 7 Date: 6/26/13



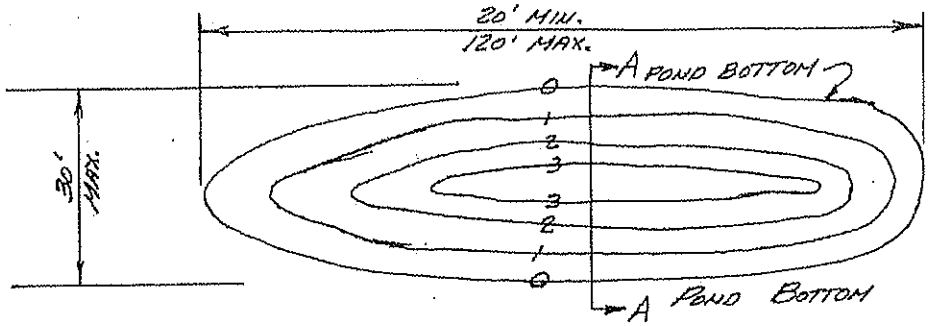
Cross Section "V" Spreader Ditch



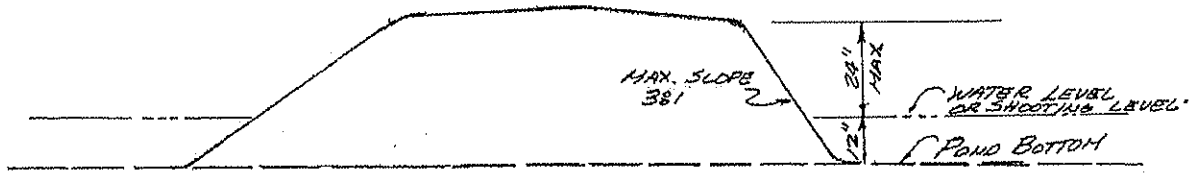


Typical Levee Section For the Replacement of Rip-Rap

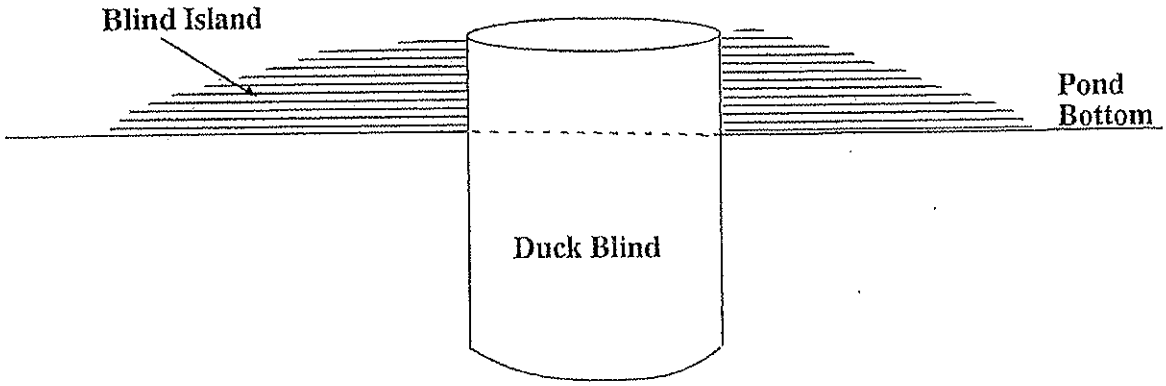
Purpose: Conduct annual wetland maintenance activities to protect and enhance Sulsun Marsh managed wetlands. Datum: MLLW Property Owners: 1. Sulsun Resource Conservation District (SRCD) and private landowners 2. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) 3. California Department of Water Resources (DWR)	TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS No Scale Location: Sulsun Marsh - Near Fairfield CA. At: Individually Owned State and Private Properties County: Solano State: CA	Application By: 1) SRCD: 2544 Grizzly Island Rd. Sulsun CA. 94585 2) DFW: 2109 Arch-Airport Rd. Suite 100, Stockton CA. 95206 3) DWR: 3500 Industrial Blvd. West Sacramento, CA. 95691 4) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 801 I St. Suite 140, Sacramento CA. 95814 Sheet 6 of 7 Date: 6/26/13



PLAN VIEW
NESTING ISLANDS
NO SCALE

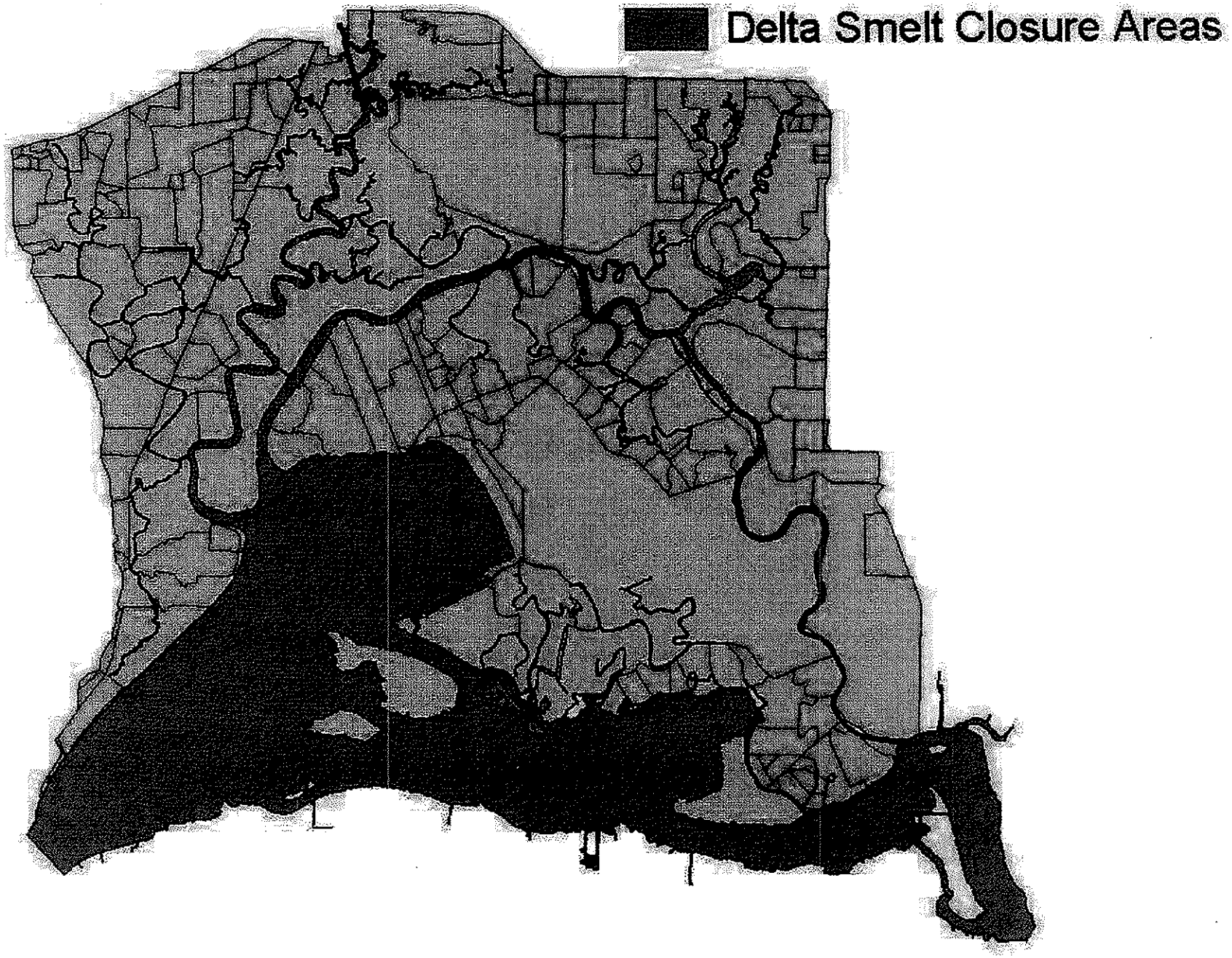


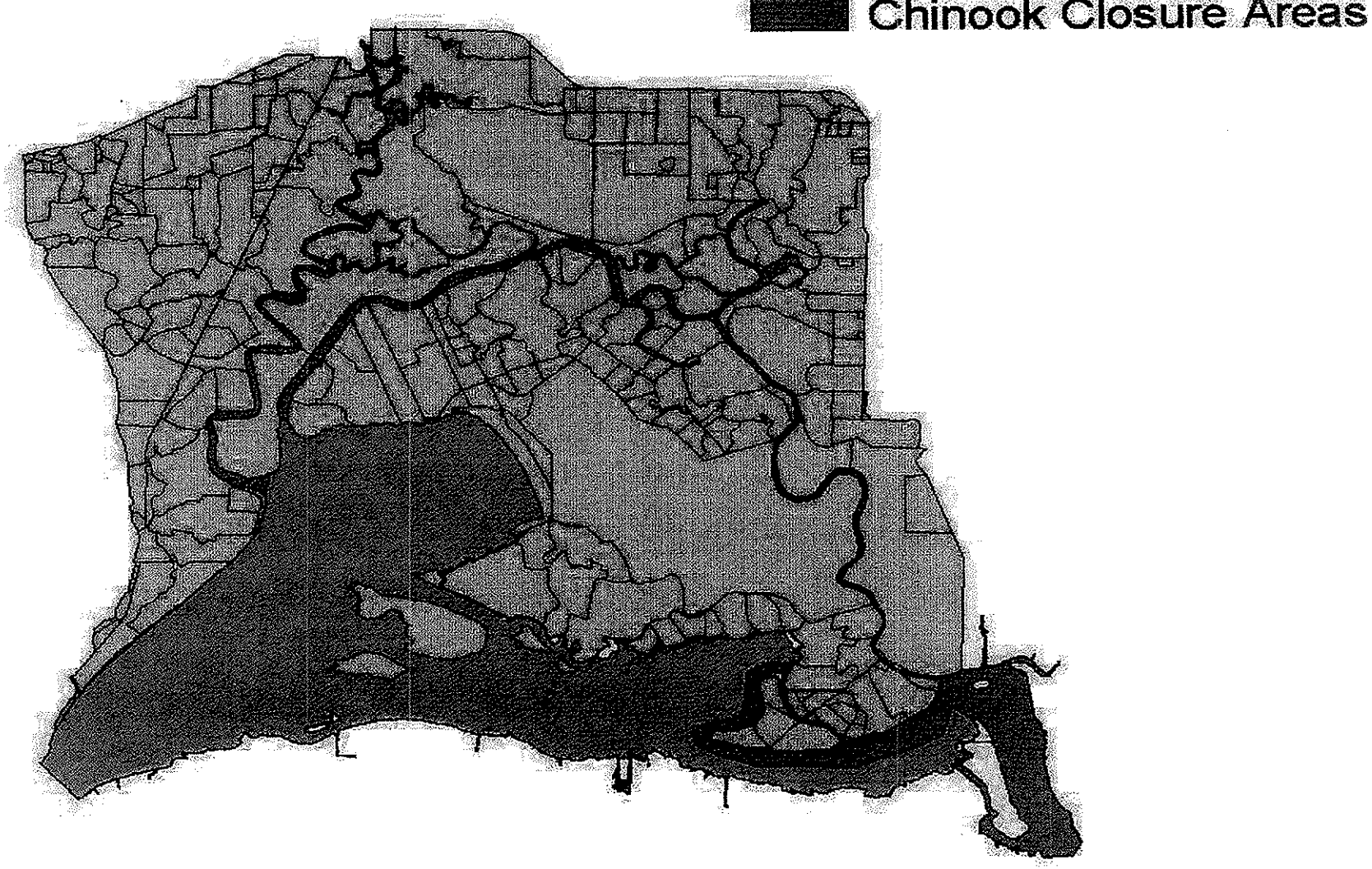
SECTION A-A
NO SCALE

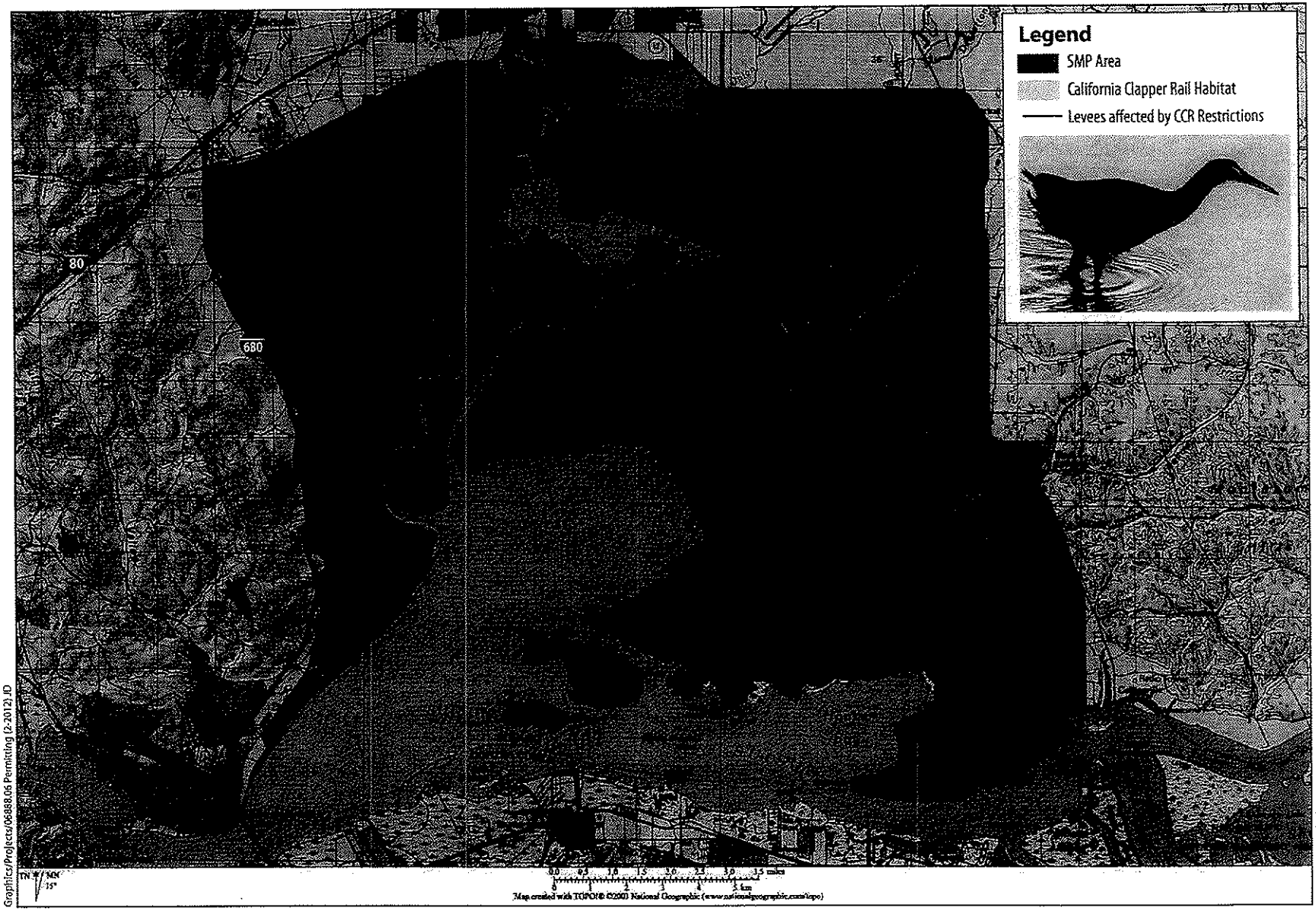


Typical Duck Blind and Blind Island Cross Section

Purpose: Conduct annual wetland maintenance activities to protect and enhance Suisun Marsh managed wetlands. Datum: MLLW Property Owners: 1. Suisun Resource Conservation District (SRCD) and private landowners 2. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) 3. California Department of Water Resources (DWR)	PLAN VIEW & TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS No Scale Location: Suisun Marsh - Near Fairfield CA. At: Individually Owned State and Private Properties County: Solano State: CA	Application By: 1) SRCD: 2544 Grizzly Island Rd. Suisun CA. 94585 2) DFW: 2109 Arch-Airport Rd. Suite 100, Stockton CA. 95206 3) DWR: 3500 Industrial Blvd. West Sacramento, CA. 95691 4) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 801 I St. Suite 140, Sacramento CA. 95814 Sheet 7 of 7 Date: 6/26/13


Delta Smelt Closure Areas


Chinook Closure Areas



Graphics/Projects/06888.06 Permitting (2-2012) JD

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Figure 2
California Clapper Rail Habitat in Suisun Marsh