

**RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601
TWITCHELL ISLAND
BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2024
9:00 AM
ENGINEER'S REPORT**

I. DWR SYSTEMWIDE MULTI-BENEFIT PROJECT FUNDING SCOPE OF WORK

- A. Report on progress of project for activities aimed at addressing erosion-induced damages to the levee waterside slopes and levee roadways along Sevenmile Slough between levee stations 166+50 and 170+50 on Twitchell during the 2023 high water event that DWR is considering funding as part of an Emergency.
- B. The Project will qualify for a CEQA Categorical Exemption (CE) and the District will file an Notice of Exemption (NOE) which has a 35 day posting time. Due to biological habitat on site, the District will need to apply for a California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) Lake and Stream Bed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) permit, which typically takes 4-6 months to acquire. The Project qualifies for a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Maintenance Exemption and therefore no permit or schedule is required for that.

II. PROJECT FUNDING AGREEMENT TW – 24 - 1.0 SP – PHASE I – SETBACK LEVEE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER

- A. Review the general status of Project KSN Inc has prepared Scope of Work and is still working on onboarding GEI - Environmental Consultant to assist KSN Inc.

***EXHIBIT A: 2023 Project Solicitations Package For Multi-Benefits Projects.
Scope of Work – Reclamation District No. 1601 – Twitchell Island
San Joaquin River Setback Levee – Reach 6 dated August 27,
2024***

- B. DWR announced last week at the Delta Levees and Habitat Committee Meeting (DLHAC) that advances for this round of Special Project Grants were going to be 3-4 months out.

III. DELTA LEVEE SUBVENTIONS PROGRAM AB 360

- A. Review status of future Delta Levee Subvention Funding.

IV. DISTRICT PUMP STATION SOLAR ARRAY

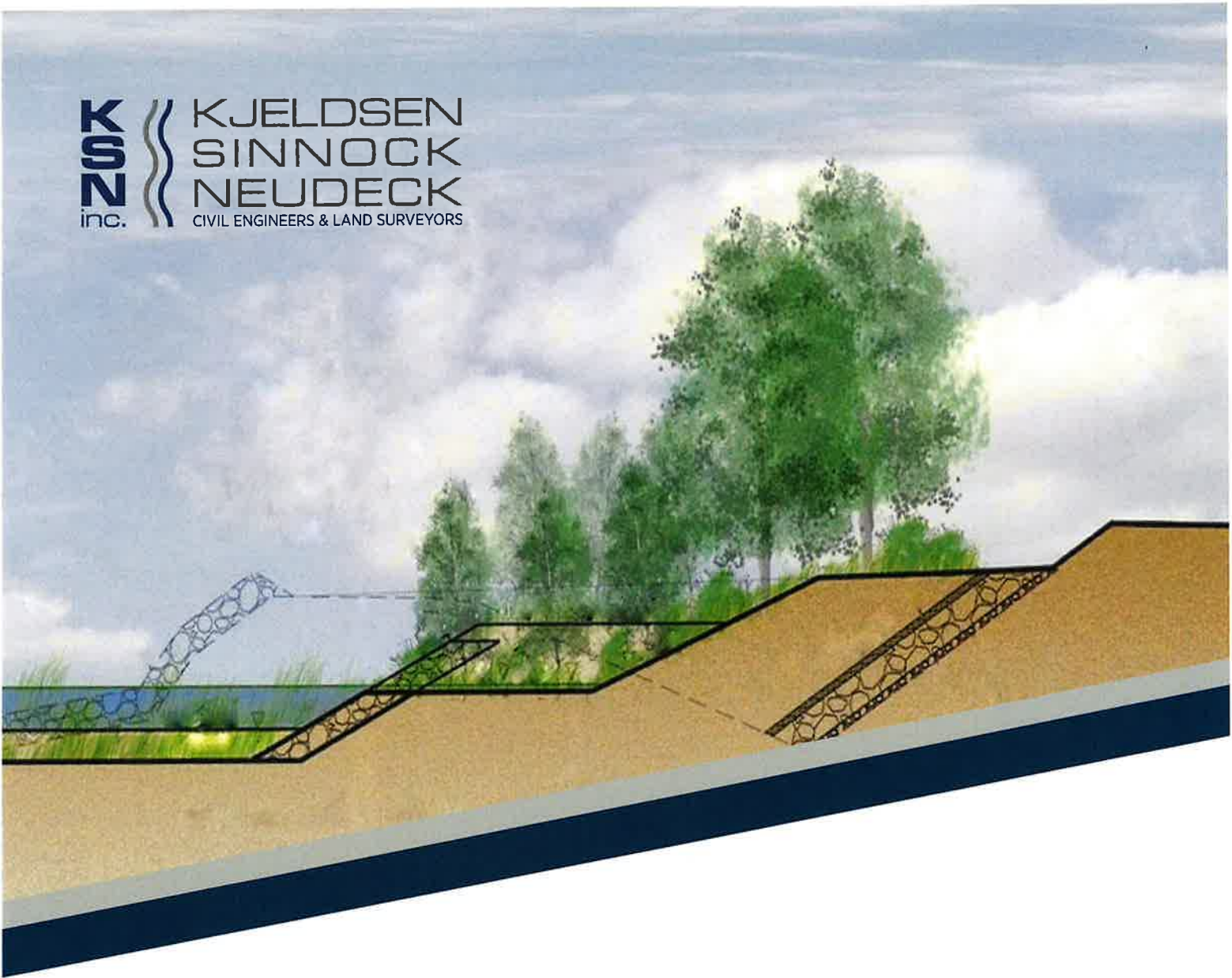
- A. Review and consider award to the lowest responsive, responsible bidder of the District's Solar Array Plans.

EXHIBIT B: Letter of recommendation of the lowest responsive responsible bidder from KSN Inc. (UNDER SEPARATE COVER)

- B. Review status of release (“not hold the County responsible for damages to the panels and its appurtenances due to flooding”) to Sacramento County regarding Panels in Flood Plain.

- C. Review requirement to design PG&E transformer pad above Base Flood Elevation (Change Order will be required with Selected Contractor).

EXHIBIT A



2023 Projects Solicitation Package for
Multi-Benefit Projects

Scope of Work

**Reclamation District No. 1601 – Twitchell Island
San Joaquin River Setback Levee – Reach 6**

August 27, 2024

Prepared For

State of California
Department of Water Resources
715 P Street, 6th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Prepared By

Kjeldsen, Sinnock & Neudeck, Inc.
711 N. Pershing Avenue
Stockton, 95203



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APPENDICES

- Appendix A. 90 Percent Improvement Plans for Phase 1 of Reach 6
- Appendix B. 10 Percent Improvement Plans for Phase 2 of the Overall Project
- Appendix C. Memorandum and 60 Percent Plans for Phase 3 of the Overall Project
- Appendix D. Project Cost Estimate Breakdown
- Appendix E. Project Schedule



1 INTRODUCTION

Reclamation District No. 1601 – Twitchell Island (District) is responsible for maintaining the levee system and drainage facilities that provide flood protection for primarily agricultural land and infrastructure on Twitchell Island. The District was formed in 1869 and encompasses an area of approximately 3,560 acres within the Delta Primary Zone, surrounded by 11.8 miles of levee. All lands are located within Sacramento County.

The District is located near State Highway Routes 12 and 160 and is bordered by Sevenmile Slough to the north and east, Threemile Slough to the west, and San Joaquin River to the south. Emergency ingress and egress routes are via Sacramento County roads along Sevenmile Slough that provides emergency evacuation to the north via Brannan-Andrus Island and State Highway 12 or to the west via State Highway 160. A vicinity map showing the location of the District is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

1.1 BACKGROUND & PROJECT NEED

The Twitchell Island levee system, and particularly the San Joaquin River levee reach, has a history of levee stability complications including settlement, subsidence, seepage, and slope failure. Deep organic soils and sands in conjunction with adjacent deep waterways and high winds common in the western Delta cause the San Joaquin River levee reach to be extremely vulnerable to erosion and failure, particularly when high winds coincide with high water events which direct significant wave energy and runoff at the levees.

The District's overall San Joaquin River Setback Levee Project consists of rehabilitating over four miles of the District's levee along the San Joaquin River in a manner that will increase the levee's resistance to erosion, provide better overall levee stability, and provide additional freeboard to protect against overtopping due to wind generated waves. Furthermore, the project will provide much needed channel margin habitat along this stretch of the San Joaquin River.

The overall San Joaquin River Setback Levee Project is currently divided into ten reaches. Each reach is approximately ½ mile long and is further divided into three phases. The specific work described within this Scope of Work (SOW) is for Reach 6 of the District's overall San Joaquin River Setback Levee Project which is from Station 482+00 to Station 508+80. Reach 6 has been identified as the District's highest priority and the reach with the greatest risk.

1.2 STATE FUNDING HISTORY

This SOW has been prepared in accordance with Project Funding Agreement (PFA) No. TW-24-1.0-SP which was executed on June 19, 2024, between the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the District. Prior PFAs have authorized funding to the District for engineering, field surveys, environmental evaluation, and permitting of the levee improvements and rehabilitation activities associated with the San Joaquin River levee reach on Twitchell Island. As a result of these prior efforts, the environmental documentation in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), permitting, and preliminary engineering were finalized for the overall San Joaquin River Setback Levee Project back in 2019.

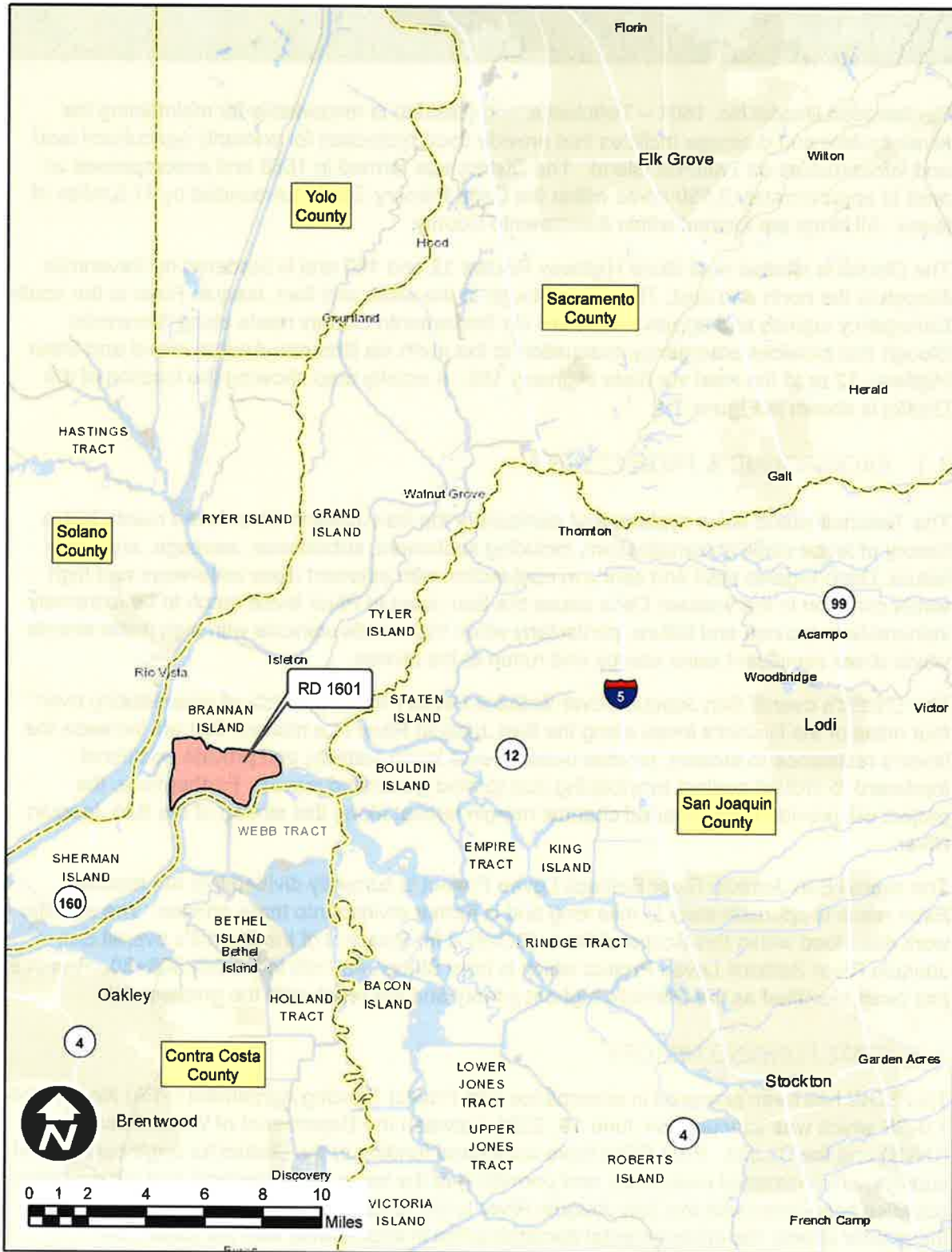


Figure 1-1 - Vicinity Map



1.3 DISTRICT PERSONNEL

District personnel, including consultants involved with the Project, are summarized below in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1 - District Personnel

Title	Name	Company
Board of Trustees		
President	Barry Sgarella	RD No. 1601 – Twitchell Island
Trustee	David Huston	RD No. 1601 – Twitchell Island
Trustee	Jasbir Gill	RD No. 1601 – Twitchell Island
District Staff		
Attorney	Jesse Barton	Gallery & Barton
District Engineer	Christopher H. Neudeck	Kjeldsen, Sinnock & Neudeck, Inc.
Secretary	Linda Carter	RD No. 1601 – Twitchell Island
Superintendent	Rick Carter, Jr.	RD No. 1601 – Twitchell Island
Project Consultants		
Project Manager	Erik Almaas	Kjeldsen, Sinnock & Neudeck, Inc.
Construction Manager	David Carr	Kjeldsen, Sinnock & Neudeck, Inc.
Environmental Compliance	Nick Tomera	GEI Consultants



2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The overall San Joaquin River Setback Levee Project is anticipated to be constructed in multiple stages over the course of many years as funding becomes available. The environmental, permitting, and preliminary engineering components of the overall project have been completed.

2.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The District is currently in the advantageous position of having a shovel-ready, multi-benefit project that will provide for the following primary objectives:

- to accomplish landside levee improvements that increase the levee's resistance to erosion, provide better overall levee stability, and provide additional freeboard (increased levee height) for an estimated wave run-up of 4.7 feet above the 100-year event water surface elevation.
- to provide channel margin habitat along this stretch of the San Joaquin River.

2.2 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PHASING

The overall San Joaquin River Setback Levee Project is currently divided into ten reaches. Each reach is approximately ½ mile long, and most reaches, including Reach 6, are further divided into three phases. The three phases consist of:

- Phase 1: Foundation Toe Berm
- Phase 2: Setback Levee
- Phase 3: Channel Margin Habitat

The specific work described within this SOW is for the District's first priority of the overall San Joaquin River Setback Levee Project which consists of Reach 6 from Station 482+00 to Station 508+80, as shown in **Figure 2-1**. The three phases of Reach 6 are summarized in **Figure 2-2** and discussed in further detail below.

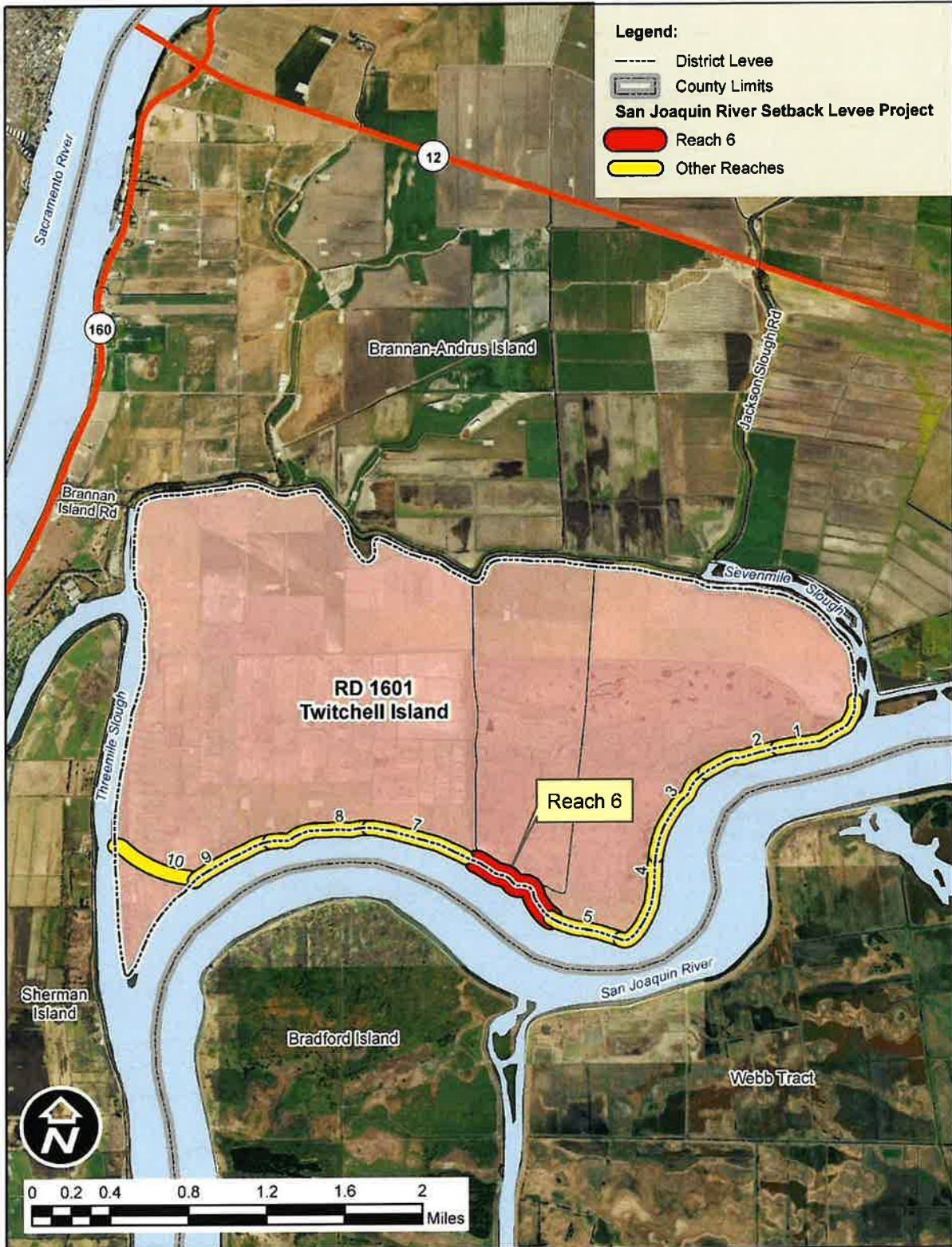


Figure 2-1 - Project Site Map

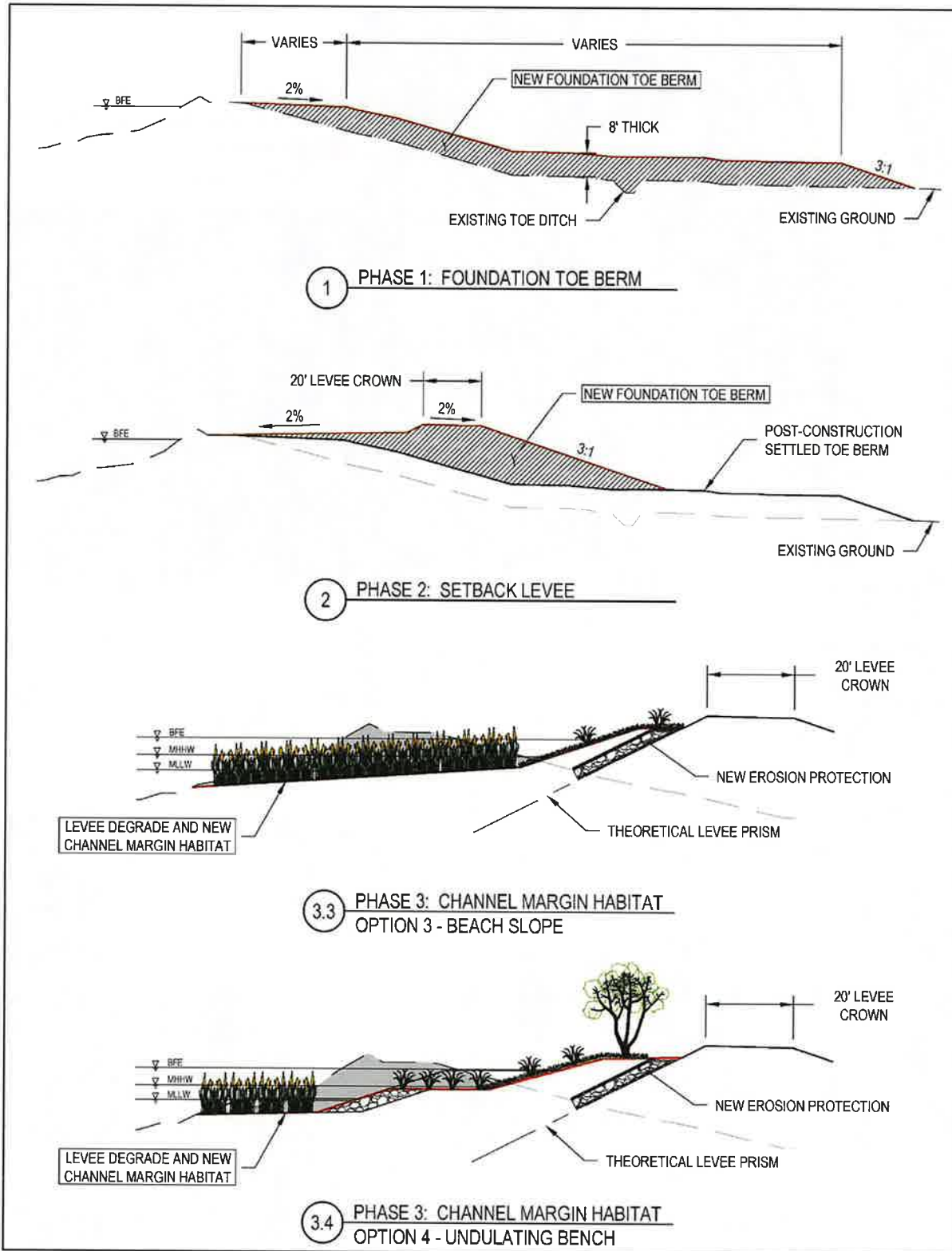


Figure 2-2 - Project Phases



2.2.1 FLOOD PROTECTION

Phase 1 – Foundation Toe Berm

Phase 1 consists of a substantial toe berm placed on the landside of the existing levee that will consolidate and increase the peat foundation strength and provide stability for new levee embankment construction to allow landside crown widening and raising to be safely performed.

Construction activities will commence with clearing and grubbing operations along with any necessary demolition work. Existing irrigation ditches and toe drains will be “mucked out” and free of highly organic matter prior to the placement of toe berm fill material. The ditches will be relocated to a new alignment outside of the berm footprint. Fill material will be placed in horizontal lifts against vertical faces keyed into existing levee material. Fill placement will be staged in maximum 3-foot lifts, and placement rates and settlement will be field monitored. Subsequent stages of fill placement will not be placed within three weeks of the previous stage or until the settlement rates under the initial filling show a distinct reduction consistent with substantial completion of consolidation.

A set of 90-percent improvement plans for Phase 1 for Reach 6 is included as **Appendix A**. As part of the Project, an updated topographic survey will be conducted. The plans for Phase 1 will be revised and refined as necessary, and a final biddable set of plans will be prepared for formal bid solicitation.

Phase 2 – Setback Levee

Phase 2 consists of the new setback levee. It will be constructed on top of the foundation toe berm immediately behind the existing levee with a levee crown elevation equal to the 100-year base flood elevation plus 4.7 feet of estimated wave run-up plus 0.5 foot for future consolidation and settlement.

Fill material will be placed in horizontal lifts against vertical faces keyed into existing levee material. Existing irrigation siphons will be reconstructed to follow the lines and grades of the new levee. All-weather patrol roads will be constructed with 3/4-inch Class 2 aggregate base at the levee crown and toe. Rock slope protection consisting of quarry stone riprap will be constructed on the waterside of the theoretical levee prism and buried.

A set of 10-percent conceptual design plans for Phase 2 of the overall San Joaquin River Setback Levee Project are included as **Appendix B**. Prior to construction of Phase 2, a limited topographic survey will be performed in order to incorporate the new toe berm into the Phase 2 design. Using the 10-percent conceptual design and the new survey data, a final biddable set of plans for Phase 2 will be prepared for formal bid solicitation.

2.2.2 HABITAT DEVELOPMENT

Phase 3 – Channel Margin Habitat

Phase 3 consists of the proposed waterside habitat design. The primary design objective is the creation of a diverse range of channel margin habitat structures and shaded riverine aquatic habitats, and their associated ecological functions and target species benefits. A secondary objective is the creation of a continuous corridor of riparian and upland scrub habitats having a diversity of botanical species and canopy structure.



To achieve these objectives, another essential objective is to design structures and habitats that can withstand the erosive forces of chronic ship/boat wakes and wind waves, and the occasional high energy storm waves, with minimal loss of substrate, soil and vegetation and the ability to recover from infrequent storm-related damage. The waterside of the existing levee along the San Joaquin River will be modified based on up to five design options to create a mosaic of three different habitat types (tule marsh and mudflat; riparian forest and scrub; and upland scrub and grassland).

The remnant levee will be degraded and/or regraded as necessary to provide the lines and grades to support planting. Planting will occur and be maintained for one year during the Habitat Establishment Period.

A memorandum and set of 60 percent plans for Phase 3 of the overall project are included in **Appendix C**. Using the final Phase 2 design, a final biddable set of plans for Phase 3 will be prepared for formal bid solicitation.



3 CEQA / PERMITTING / MITIGATION

All environmental compliance and permitting work for the overall San Joaquin River Setback Levee Project were completed under a prior PFA.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was completed, and a Notice of Determination (NOD) was filed in 2015.

The EIR identifies potential jurisdictional waters of the United States and waters of the State occurring on the project site, including freshwater emergent wetland, willow scrub wetland, and irrigation/drainage ditches. Project construction will result in the permanent removal (because of the direct filling) of potential USACE-jurisdictional waters of the United States, waters of the State, and riparian habitat (i.e., willow scrub wetland). Also, construction of the proposed project will result in the permanent removal of existing vegetation and cover types that are suitable for special-status plants.

3.2 PERMITTING

Permitting has also been completed. A summary of the permitting effort is as follows:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Section 404 Individual Permit and River and Harbors Section 10 Permit
- Endangered Species Act Section 7 Compliance
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion
 - National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Section 401 Water Quality Certification
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA)
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Compliance

The District had previously been granted a five-year extension for its LSAA, and it is currently set to expire on December 31, 2024. CDFW recently informed the District that an additional extension will not be allowed beyond this date. As such, the District will be applying for a new LSAA as part of this SOW.

3.3 HABITAT IMPACTS

California Water Code §12314 specifies that no net loss of habitat shall occur. Any long-term and/or short-term and construction-related impacts resulting from the project have been mitigated.

The District developed a wetland mitigation and monitoring plan to compensate for the loss of jurisdictional wetlands, including appropriate wetland replacement ratios to replace the loss of aquatic functions. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) determined that the overall San Joaquin River Setback Levee impacted freshwater emergent wetland and willow scrub wetland.



The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) determined that suitable giant garter snake (GGS) habitat was impacted by the overall project.

Compensatory mitigation credits will be purchased by the District prior to construction of Reach 6. Pursuant to the USACE Section 404 permit, the District will purchase 0.9 acre of floodplain mosaic re-establishment credits from the Cosumnes Floodplain Mitigation Bank at a ratio of 1:1 to compensate for the loss of freshwater emergent wetland. Pursuant to the USFWS Biological Opinion, the District will purchase 2.7 acres of credits at a USFWS-approved GGS habitat conservation bank and/or at a DWR-specific compensatory mitigation site on the east side of Twitchell Island at a ratio of 3:1 to compensate for the permanent effects to GGS aquatic habitat (i.e., freshwater emergent marsh).

3.4 HABITAT BENEFITS

California Water Code §12314 also specifies the need for net long-term habitat improvement. The current 60 percent Phase 3 design for Reach 6 includes the creation of 9.1 acres of new habitat consisting of tule marsh, dense willow scrub, upland scrub, and mixed riparian. The current 60 percent Phase 3 design also includes approximately 300 linear feet of Shaded Riverine Aquatic (SRA) habitat. However, given that DWR and CDFW have expressed interest in the development of programmatic SRA habitat, the District expects to add up to 2,380 linear feet of additional SRA in the final 100 percent design. All habitat that is developed will qualify as a net long-term habitat improvement.



4 SUMMARY OF TASKS

The work generally consists of project and grant management, final engineering and design, construction of the three phases of work, environmental compliance, and construction management. Expected tasks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Project management
 - Execute agreement(s) with subconsultants.
 - Apply for a new CDFW LSAA for the overall project.
 - Develop and certify Delta Stewardship Council (DSC) consistency determination.
 - Negotiate and purchase compensatory mitigation credits.
 - Explore cost sharing opportunities.
 - Apply for and execute agreement with Pacific Gas and Electric for the relocation of existing utility poles.
- Grant management
 - Prepare and submit this SOW.
 - Prepare and submit funding advance requests.
 - Prepare and submit progress invoicing.
 - Prepare and submit final construction completion report.
- Engineering / bidding (for each phase)
 - Perform topographic survey.
 - Prepare plans, specifications, and cost estimate.
 - Advertise in a public newspaper, solicit bids from prospective bidders, and issue addenda if necessary.
 - Receive bids and host public bid opening.
 - Review bids for completeness and award the construction contract to the responsible bidder with the lowest responsive bid.
- Construction and environmental compliance (for each phase)
 - Issue Notice to Proceed to contractor.
 - Review and approve submittals from the contractor and respond to RFIs.
 - Provide construction observations and Quality Assurance testing to ensure that construction is performed in general accordance with the plans and specifications.
 - Review and approve the contractor's progress payment invoices.
 - Provide biological monitoring as necessary to ensure compliance with environmental and permitting requirements.



5 BUDGET

The estimated project cost for Reach 6 is \$15,784,000. Except as noted otherwise, all environmental, permitting, and preliminary engineering for the overall project have already been completed as part of a prior PFA. The project cost for Reach 6 includes construction of all three phases as well as soft costs consisting of project management, final engineering, bidding and contract award, and construction management and inspection. The project cost also includes compensatory mitigation for permanent impacts to freshwater emergent marsh on the landside of the District’s levee. The estimated project cost for Reach 6 is summarized below in **Table 5-1**. A detailed breakdown of the estimated project costs is included in **Appendix D**.

Table 5-1 – Estimated Project Costs

Description	Total Project Cost	State Cost Share (95%)	Local Cost Share (5%)
Construction – Phase 1	\$6,914,000	\$6,568,000	\$346,000
Construction – Phase 2	\$3,547,000	\$3,370,000	\$177,000
Construction – Phase 3	\$1,032,000	\$980,000	\$52,000
Management / Environmental / Engineering	\$1,542,000	\$1,465,000	\$77,000
Compensatory Mitigation	\$689,000	\$655,000	\$34,000
15% Contingency	\$2,059,000	\$1,956,000	\$103,000
Totals:	\$15,783,000	\$14,994,000	\$789,000



6 SCHEDULE

Upon approval of this SOW, work on final permitting for the project, including a new CDFW LSAA and a DSC Consistency Determination, will commence. At that time, the surveying and final engineering for Phase 1 will kick off as well. The project is expected to be constructed over the course of three consecutive construction seasons beginning in May 2025 and ending in July 2027. The estimated project schedule is summarized below in **Table 6-1** and **Figure 6-1**. A detailed breakdown of the estimated project schedule is included in **Appendix E**.

Table 6-1 - Estimated Project Schedule

Task	Start Date	End Date
Execution of Project Funding Agreement	April 2024	June 2024
Prepare Scope of Work	July 2024	October 2024
Final Permitting	October 2024	April 2025
Surveying & Final Engineering – Phase 1	October 2024	February 2025
Bidding & Contracting – Phase 1	February 2025	April 2025
Construction – Phase 1	May 2025	September 2025
Surveying & Final Engineering – Phase 2	October 2025	January 2026
Bidding & Contracting – Phase 2	January 2026	March 2026
Construction – Phase 2	May 2026	August 2026
Surveying & Final Engineering – Phase 3	August 2026	December 2026
Bidding & Contracting – Phase 3	December 2026	February 2027
Construction – Phase 3	May 2027	July 2027
Establishment Period	August 2027	July 2028
Prepare Project Completion Report	May 2028	September 2028
Performance Period ⁽¹⁾	August 2028	July 2031

Notes:

- (1) The three-year Performance Period will be funded through a separate PFA and will begin immediately after the Establishment Period.

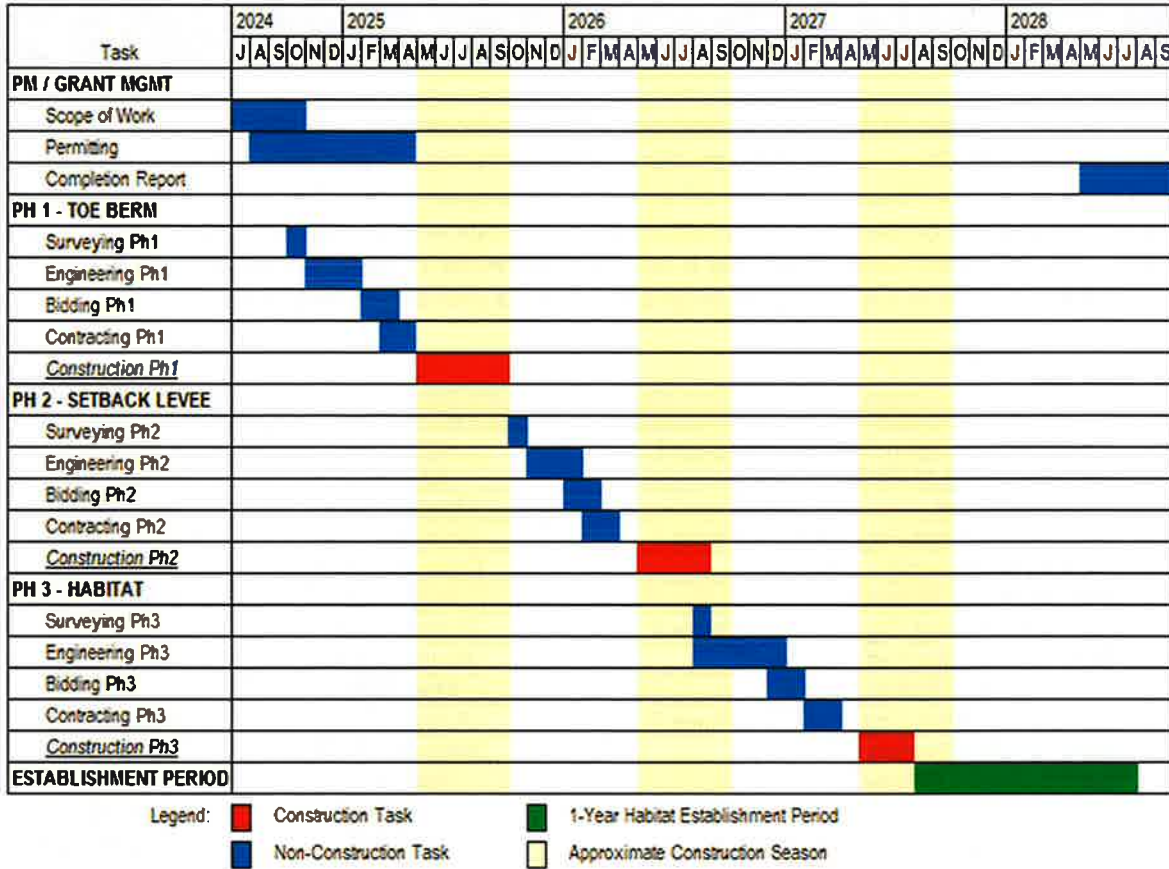


Figure 6-1 - Estimated Project Schedule



7 SUMMARY

On behalf of the District, we hereby submit this SOW to DWR and CDFW. In accordance with Paragraph 7 of PFA No. TW-24-1.0-SP, this SOW includes “a *complete project description and costs of all activities along with schedules and completion dates.*” We look forward to collaborating with DWR and CDFW in implementing this much needed project. Please don’t hesitate to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Erik Almaas, P.E.
Kjeldsen, Sinnock & Neudeck, Inc.
San Joaquin River Setback Levee
Project Manager



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APPENDIX A

90 PERCENT IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR PHASE 1 OF REACH 6

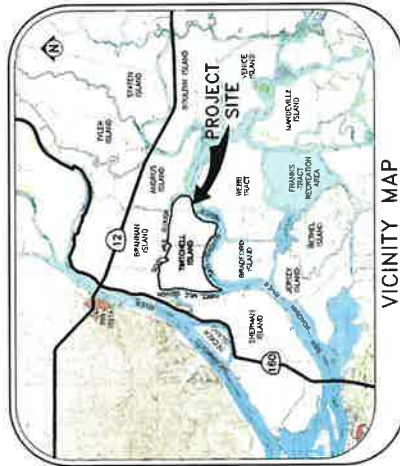
RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 TWITCHHELL ISLAND

SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE, REACH 6.1

BETWEEN

STATION 482+00 to STATION 508+80



DWG NO.	SHEET NO.	DESCRIPTION
G001	1	TITLE SHEET
G002-G003	2-3	NOTES
C101	4	PROJECT CONTROL SHEET
C102	5	BASE MAP
C201-C203	6-8	SITE PLAN
C401-C403	9-11	DETAILS
C501-C510	12-21	CROSS SECTIONS

SHEET INDEX



Submitter	Date
KS	5/23/2017

PROJECT ENGINEER

K S INC.
K. S. NEUDECK
Civil Engineers
and Land Surveyors
www.ksninc.com
711 N. Parkville Avenue
Shoreline, CA 95503
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 213
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-403-5000

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE, REACH 6.1
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Revisions	Date	By	Description

Scale: N.T.S.
Original Drawing Scale: 0 1/4" = 1'

Design ECA: CHN
Drawn EEA
Check CHN

Date: MAY 2017
Sheet Number: 1 of 21
Project File No.: 1110-0571

Submital	Date	Scale	Design	By	Date	Revisions	Notes
X	5/23/2017	N.T.S.	EIA				
Z	5/23/2017	Original Drawing Scale	EIA				
		0 1/4" = 1'	Check				
			CHN				
Date: MAY, 2017 Sheet Number: 2 Of 21 Project File No.: 1110-0571							6002

GENERAL NOTES:

- PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK, A JOINT INSPECTION BETWEEN THE ENGINEER, OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE, AND THE CONTRACTOR, OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE, SHALL BE CONDUCTED TO VERIFY THE LOCATION AND DEPTH OF ALL UTILITIES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, EXISTING AND PROPOSED UTILITIES, AND TO VERIFY THE LOCATION AND DEPTH OF ALL EXISTING AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. IF SUCH EXISTING UTILITIES ARE DAMAGED BY THE CONTRACTOR, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR OR REPLACE THEM TO THE ORIGINAL CONDITION THAT EXISTED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER AT (909) 845-0268, A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
- THE DISTRICT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND CONSTRUCTION AT ANY TIME IF THE CONTRACTOR FAILS TO MAINTAIN THE SAFETY OF THE PROJECT OR OTHER CONDITIONS OR CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MAY JEOPARDIZE THE INTEGRITY OF THE DISTRICT'S LEVEE AND ROAD SYSTEM.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS, AS REQUIRED FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY DURING PROJECT CONSTRUCTION.
- THE DISTRICT WILL FURNISH ALL RIGHT-OF-WAYS FOR ALL LEVEE ROADS AND ACCESS ROADS UNDER THE DISTRICT'S JURISDICTION. THE CONTRACTOR WILL SECURE RIGHT-OF-WAYS FOR ALL OTHER AREAS NOT UNDER THE DISTRICT'S JURISDICTION.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING ACCESS FOR LOCAL TRAFFIC ALONG THE DISTRICT LEVEE ROADS AND ACCESS ROADS AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION. ANY DAMAGE TO THE LEVEE ROADS AND ACCESS ROADS SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY REPAIRED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT HIS EXPENSE.
- IF DELIVERING MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT BY TRUCK, ALL TRUCK TRAFFIC SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE DISTRICT LEVEE ROADS AND ACCESS ROADS, UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED.
- MAXIMUM SPEED LIMIT ON DISTRICT LEVEE ROADS IS 30 MPH, OR AS POSTED.
- THE ENGINEER WILL PROVIDE THE LOCATION OF THE DESIGNATED PROJECT REPAIR SITES WITH A START AND STOP POINT, AND WILL PROVIDE THE CONTRACTOR WITH THE LOCATION OF THE DESIGNATED PROJECT REPAIR SITES TO BE UTILIZED BY THE CONTRACTOR FOR SETTING ELEVATIONS.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTING ALL CONSTRUCTION STAKING AND ELEVATIONS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SETTING ANY ELEVATIONS AS REQUIRED THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT SITE.
- ANY DEFICIENCIES NOTED DURING INTERIM AND FINAL INSPECTIONS BY THE ENGINEER AND/OR DISTRICT, SHALL BE CORRECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO FINAL ACCEPTANCE BY THE DISTRICT. ANY ADDITIONAL COSTS AND EXPENSES FOR MOBILIZATION AND/OR DEMOBILIZATION, LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS, SHALL BE BORNE BY THE CONTRACTOR. ANY DEFICIENCIES NOTED, EXCEPT SPECIFIED MATERIAL(S), SHALL BE BORNE BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- ALL IMPROVEMENTS TO BE DONE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THESE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
- THE INTENT OF THESE PLANS ARE TO SERVE AS A GUIDE AND TO PROVIDE THE CONTRACTOR WITH THE NECESSARY LABOR, MATERIALS, AND EQUIPMENT TO PERFORM THE WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR TRUE INTENT AND PURPOSE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY IF ANY DEFICIENCIES ARE NOTED IN THE PLANS OR SPECIFICATIONS. IF THE PLANS DESCRIBE PORTION OF THE WORK IN GENERAL TERMS BUT NOT IN COMPLETE DETAIL, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ONLY THE BEST GENERAL PRACTICE IS TO PREVAIL AND USED. ONLY MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP OF THE FIRST QUALITY ARE TO BE USED.
- SHOULD IT APPEAR THAT THE WORK TO BE DONE, OR ANY MATTER RELATIVE TO THE WORK, IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR OR EXPLICIT ON THESE PLANS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE ENGINEER AT (909) 845-0268 FOR SUCH FURTHER EXPLANATIONS AS MAY BE NECESSARY.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER WHENEVER IT APPEARS THERE IS A CHANGE IN SITE CONDITIONS OR AN ADJUSTMENT TO BE MADE IN WORK REQUIREMENTS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY FIELD CHANGES MADE WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM THE ENGINEER.
- ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE OSHA REGULATIONS.

ENVIRONMENTAL NOTES:

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN AIR POLLUTION CONTROLS BY NOT DISCHARGING SMOKE, DUST, OR ANY OTHER AIR CONTAMINANTS INTO THE LEGALLY CONSTITUTED AIRSPACE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALSO ABATE ANY LEGAL NUISANCE BY CLEANING, SWEEPING AND SPRINKLING WITH WATER, OR OTHER MEANS AS NECESSARY. THE USE OF WATER IN AN AMOUNT WHICH IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SWEEPING OR OTHER METHODS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE EVERY REASONABLE PRECAUTION AND OTHER BODIES OF WATER FROM POLLUTION WITH FUELS, OIL, BITUMENS, CALCIUM CHLORIDE, AND OTHER HARMFUL MATERIALS AND SHALL CONDUCT AND MAINTAIN OPERATIONS CAREFULLY TO AVOID EXCESSIVE DUST AND ROADSIDE VEGETATION BEYOND THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION.
- THROUGHOUT ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING SUSPENSION OF WORK, AND UNTIL FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROJECT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP THE WORK SITE CONDITIONS CLEAN AND FREE FROM RUBBISH AND DEBRIS.

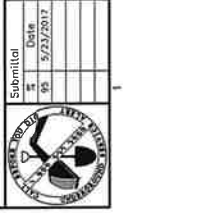
DUST AND MUD CONTROL:

- DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP ALL ACCESS ROADS, OTHER ROADWAYS, AND OTHER USE AREAS WHERE DUST IS GENERATED WELL WATERED, AND DURING WET CONDITIONS, AREAS USED BY LOCAL TRAFFIC, FREE AND CLEAR FROM MUD.
 - CROP DAMAGE: THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DUST CONTROL TO PREVENT CROP DAMAGE AND FOR ANY AREAS IN ADDITION TO THOSE MENTIONED THAT GENERATE DUST AND/OR OTHER CONDITIONS WHICH MIGHT DAMAGE CROPS.
 - NON-WORK DAYS: THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DUST CONTROL ON ALL NON-WORK DAYS, UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BERIGATE AT LEAST ONE (1) WATER TRUCK FOR EACH DAY OF CONSTRUCTION OF DUST NUISANCE FOR, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING AREAS:
 - PROJECT AREA
 - LEVEE AND ACCESS ROADS
 - LEVEE CROWN FILL AREAS
 - OTHER CONSTRUCTION USE AREAS
 - ROADSIDE DAMAGE PREVENTION
 - BUILDINGS

NOTES:

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601
 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEL, REACH 6.1
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

K KJELDSEN 711 N. Pershing Avenue
S SINNOCK Stockton, CA 95203
N NEUDECK 1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 212
 INC. West Sacramento, CA 95691
 Civil Engineers 916-403-5500
 and Land Surveyors www.kksinc.com



Submittal	
Date	9/5/2017
Distr	

**K S KJELSDEN
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N NEUDECK
I INC.**
Civil Engineers
and Land Surveyors

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**RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE, REACH 6.1
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

NOTES

Revisions					
Design EEA	By	Date	Scale	Drawn EEA	Check CHN
Original Drawing Scale	N.T.S.	0 1/2" = 1'			
Date	MAY, 2017		Sheet Number	3	Of 21
Project File No.	1110-0571				

6603

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPROVE, MAINTAIN, AND REPAIR/RECONSTRUCT ALL LEVEL CROWN AND SLOPE AREAS AS NOTED. ALL SURFACE AREAS TO BE RESTORED TO PRE-EXISTING CONDITION OR BETTER.
2. THE ACCESS ROUTES FOR THIS PROJECT MAY REQUIRE THE CONTRACTOR TO MODIFY AND REWORK THE GRADING OF THE EXISTING ROADS TO MEET THE CONTRACTOR'S HAULING AND ROAD DRAINAGE REQUIREMENTS.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REVIEW THE ACCESS ROUTES AND DETERMINE THE LOCATION FOR TURNOUTS, RAMPS, ROAD DRAINAGE, ALIGNMENT, ETC. UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, SOME PORTIONS OF THE ACCESS ROADS WHICH REMAIN SHALL BE LEFT IN GOOD CONDITION FOR THE DISTRICT FARMERS, AND OTHER LOCAL TRAFFIC.
4. THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING ANY NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS, MODIFICATIONS, AND ALTERATIONS TO MEET HIS REQUIREMENTS AND FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND EXPENSE THEREOF.
5. THE CONTRACTOR'S EQUIPMENT SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO OPERATE ONLY ON THOSE LEVEE ROADS AND ACCESS ROADS AND WITHIN THOSE SPECIFIED WORK AREAS INDICATED ON THE PLANS UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER, DISTRICT, AND LANDOWNERS.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXTEND, STRENGTHEN, REPLACE, OR OTHERWISE MODIFY THE EXISTING CROSSINGS (E.G. CULTIVETS, SIPHONS, DRAIN PIPES, INGRESS PIPES, DRAIN DISCHARGES, ETC.) AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE WHATEVER MEASURES ARE NECESSARY TO PRESERVE, PROTECT, AND MAINTAIN THE CROSSINGS SO AS TO ENSURE CONTINUOUS AND UNINTERRUPTED OPERATIONS DURING THE ENTIRE TERM OF THIS CONTRACT.
7. THE ACCESS ROADS MAY REQUIRE TEMPORARY IRRIGATION OR DISCHARGE PIPE EXTENSIONS AND RAMPING DURING CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. TEMPORARY EXTENSIONS AND RAMPING SHALL BE PROVIDED IN A MANNER WHICH MEETS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER, THE DISTRICT, AND THE LANDOWNERS.
8. NEITHER THE DISTRICT NOR THE ENGINEER MAKE ANY WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE AS TO THE ADEQUACY OF THE EXISTING NATIVE MATERIALS TO SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC ON THE ACCESS ROADS. THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING ANY NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE HIS ANTICIPATED NEEDS.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SECURE ALL OTHER PROPERTY OWNERS AS MAY BE AFFECTED WITH THE INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY BOUNDARIES FOR ALL NON-DISTRICT AND/OR PUBLIC ACCESS ROADS AND AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS.

LEVEL IMPORT FILL:

1. LEVEE IMPORT FILL SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS SUFFICIENT TO MEET DESIGN GRADES AND SPECIFICATIONS.
2. ALL SURGRADE AREAS RECEIVING LEVEE IMPORT FILL SHALL BE PREPARED AS NOTED. THE CONTRACTOR MAY BE REQUIRED TO PERFORM ADDITIONAL SURGRADE PREPARATION WORK WITHIN THE FILL AREAS PRIOR TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE IMPORT FILL MATERIAL.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DELIVER LEVEE IMPORT FILL MATERIAL TO THE REQUIRED SECTIONS AS UNIFORM MIXTURES. THE MIXTURE SHALL BE SEPARATED INTO LAYERS AND EACH LAYER SHALL BE ANDDED AND EACH LAYER OF MATERIAL, AS SPREAD, SHALL BE FREE FROM POCKETS OF COARSE OR FINE MATERIAL.
- A. IN THE EVENT SEGREGATION OCCURS, THE MATERIAL SHALL BE WORKED UNTIL THE VARIOUS SIZES OF MATERIAL ARE UNIFORMLY AND SATISFACTORILY BLENDED. AFTER BEING SPREAD, THE MATERIAL SHALL BE REWORKED AND SHIPPED TO THE REQUIRED SECTION AND THEN COMPACTED.
- B. WHERE THE REQUIRED THICKNESS IS 6 INCHES (6") OR LESS, THE REQUIRED THICKNESS IS MORE THAN 6 INCHES (6"), THE MATERIAL SHALL BE SPREAD AND COMPACTED IN TWO OR MORE LAYERS OF APPROXIMATELY EQUAL THICKNESS, AND THE MAXIMUM COMPACTED THICKNESS SHALL BE 6 INCHES (6"). EACH LAYER SHALL BE SPREAD AND COMPACTED IN A SIMILAR MANNER THROUGHOUT THE MATERIAL.
- C. AT THE TIME THE EMBANKMENT FILL MATERIAL IS SPREAD, IT SHALL HAVE AN APPROPRIATE MOISTURE CONTENT. SUCH MOISTURE SHALL BE UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE MATERIAL.
4. THE FINISH SURFACE OF THE TOP LAYER SHALL BE FINISHED TO THE DESIGNATED GRADE AND CROSS SECTION. THE FINISHED SURFACE SHALL BE OF UNIFORM TEXTURE, DRESSED AND GRADED TO DRAIN AND PREVENT WATER PONDING.

COMPACTATION EQUIPMENT:

1. COMPACTATION EQUIPMENT SHALL BE NON-VIBRATORY TYPE, 2 AXLE TANDEM ROLLER COMPACTOR EQUIPMENT, SHEEPSFOOT ROLLERS, PNEUMATIC-TIRED ROLLERS, OR TAMPAK TYPE ROLLERS AS SPECIFIED ON THE PLANS. THE ENGINEER TO SUCH EXTENT AS WILL PRODUCE THE SPECIFIED RELATIVE COMPACTION, VIBRATORY EQUIPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED ON EXISTING LEVEES AND FILLS.
- TESTING:**
1. THE DISTRICT WILL RETAIN THE SERVICES OF AN INDEPENDENT SOILS CONSULTANT AND TESTING LABORATORY TO PERFORM SOIL ANALYSIS FIELD COMPACTATION, AND DENSITY TESTS AND CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THESE SPECIFICATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REQUIRED TO REMOVE THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REQUIRED TO REMOVE THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REQUIRED TO REMOVE THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REQUIRED TO REMOVE AND TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE AS NECESSARY FOR TESTING. THE INDEPENDENT TESTING LABORATORY WILL SAMPLE AND PERFORM ALL REQUIRED TESTS SUCH AS MOISTURE CONTENT, GRADATION AND MOISTURE DENSITY RELATIONSHIPS.

WELDED STEEL PIPE (SIPHON RECONSTRUCTION):

1. WELDED STEEL PIPE SHALL CONFORM TO THE SPECIFICATIONS. ALL NEW PIPE SHALL BE EPOXY-COATED.
2. ALL PIPE JOINTS SHALL BE WELDED. ALL WELDING SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS.
3. PRIOR TO BACKFILLING AT THE WELDED JOINTS, THE PIPE SHALL BE TESTED TO PROVE THE WELDED JOINTS ARE LEAK FREE. ANY LEAKS OR OTHER DEFECTS SHALL BE CORRECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL TEST EQUIPMENT, GAUGES, PLUGS AND CAPS REQUIRED FOR TESTING.
4. AFTER THE PIPE HAS BEEN PROPERLY ASSEMBLED AND INSTALLED, BACKFILLING SHALL BE PERFORMED AT ALL TIMES IN A MANNER THAT AVOIDS ABRASION OR OTHER PIPE DAMAGE.
5. AFTER THE INITIAL BACKFILLING HAS BEEN MADE AND APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER, THE FINAL BACKFILLING SHALL BE MADE. MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED IN THE TRENCH CAREFULLY IN ORDER NOT TO DAMAGE THE PIPE AND TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE PROPER LINES AND GRADES. REFER TO SPECIFICATION D 1557-78 PROCEDURE TO THE PROPER LINES AND GRADES.

AGGREGATE BASE:

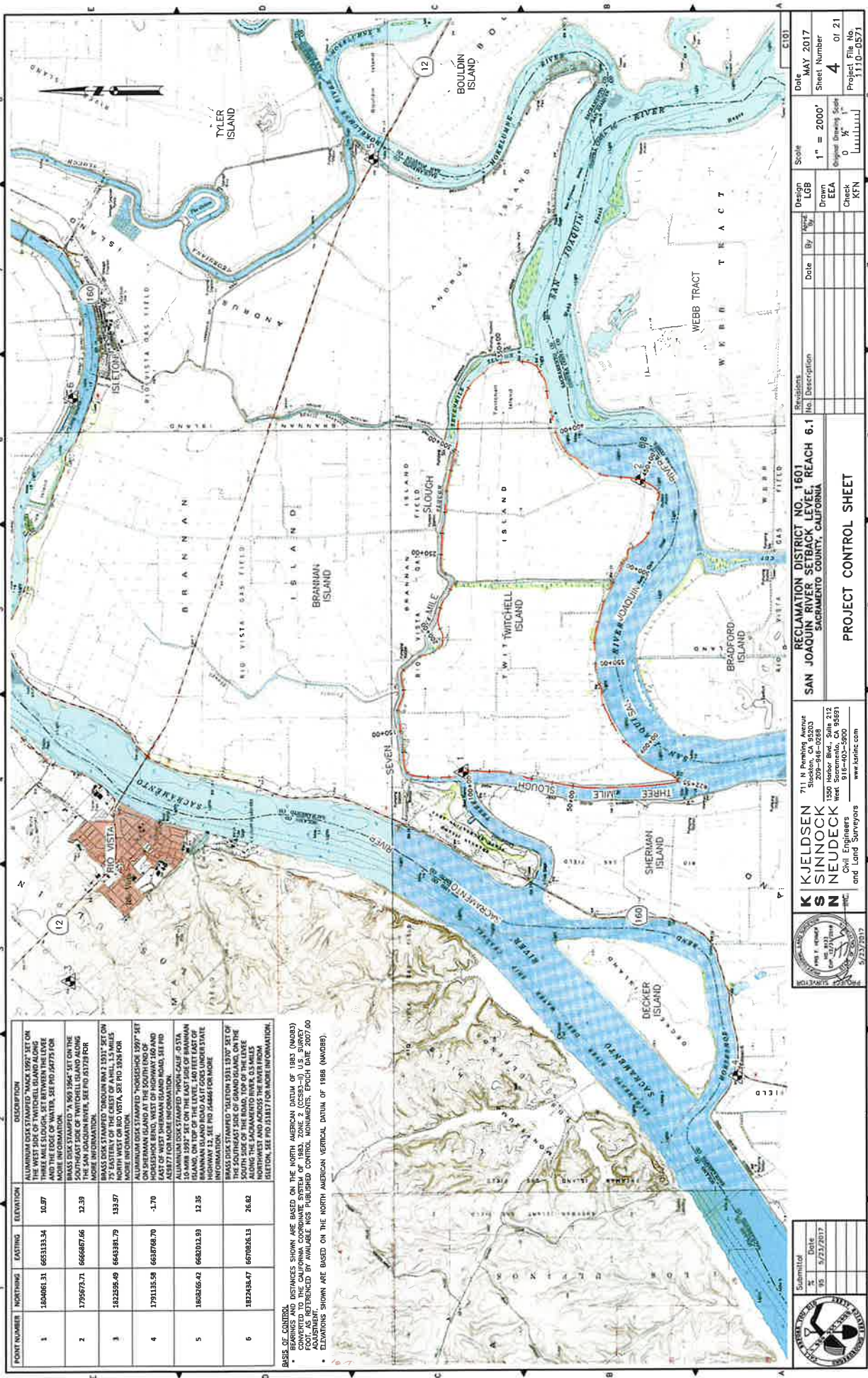
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND PLACE 3/4" MAXIMUM GRADING CLASS 2_A AGGREGATE BASE TO THE LINES AND GRADES INDICATED IN THESE PLANS. THE AGGREGATE BASE SHALL CONFORM TO THE SPECIFICATIONS.
2. AGGREGATE BASE SHALL BE PLACED AND COMPACTED TO A MIN. RELATIVE DENSITY OF AT LEAST 95 PERCENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D-1557 PROCEDURE.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING THE PROGRESS OF THE MATERIAL PLACEMENT TO ENSURE CONFORMANCE WITH THE SPECIFIED LINES AND GRADES.
4. AGGREGATE BASE SHALL BE UNIFORMLY TAPERED AT THE ENDS OF EACH FILL SITE AND IN AREAS OF EXISTING RAMPS, TO PROVIDE A SMOOTH TRANSITION TO THE EXISTING CROWN ELEVATION.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE ALL EXISTING LANDSIDE LEVEE ACCESS RAMPS AFFECTED BY LEVEE CROWN WORK WITH NEW AGGREGATE BASE MATERIAL AS NECESSARY.
6. FINISH LEVEE CROWN GRADE SHALL PROVIDE A MIN. CROSS SLOPE OF 2%.
7. MEASUREMENT FOR PAYMENT WILL BE BASED UPON THE ACTUAL TONNAGE ACCEPTED IN PLACE WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MATERIAL PLACED IN EXCESS OF THE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES.

LEVEL CROWN GRADING:

1. ALL SURGRADE AREAS SHALL BE PREPARED AS NOTED AND SHALL BE FINISHED TO THE DESIGNATED GRADE AND CROSS SECTION. DRESSED AND GRATED TO DRAIN AND PREVENT WATER PONDING.
2. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO PLACING IMPORT FILL OR AGGREGATE BASE, ALL SUBGRADE AREAS SHALL CONFORM TO THE HEREIN SPECIFIED COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS. EXISTING LEVEE AREAS SHALL BE PREPARED WITH A MINIMUM OF 2% CROSS-SLOPE.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN, AND RECONSTRUCT AS NECESSARY, ALL EXISTING LANDSIDE LEVEE ACCESS RAMPS AFFECTED BY LEVEE CROWN WORK.

CLEARING & GRUBBING

1. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, THE WORK AREAS SHALL BE CLEARED AND GRUBBED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING.
2. USE CAUTION WHILE CLEARING AND GRUBBING AROUND POWER LINES & BURIED ELECTRICAL CABLES.
3. ALL MATERIAL THAT IS CLEARED AND REMOVED SHALL BECOME THE PROPERTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR FOR REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OFFSITE.



POINT NUMBER	NORTHINGS	EASTING	ELEVATION	DESCRIPTION
1	1804061.31	6683133.34	10.87	BRASS DOG STAMPED "A 969 394" SET ON THE WEST END OF TWITCHELL ISLAND ALONG THE EDGE OF WATER. SEE PID 154775 FOR MORE INFORMATION.
2	1795673.71	6666867.66	13.29	BRASS DOG STAMPED "A 969 394" SET ON THE SOUTH EAST SIDE OF TWITCHELL ISLAND ALONG THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER. SEE PID 151729 FOR MORE INFORMATION.
3	1822556.49	6643394.79	13.57	BRASS DOG STAMPED "ORION R42 1531" SET ON THE WEST END OF VISTA, SEE PID 1528 FOR MORE INFORMATION.
4	1791135.58	6637876.70	-1.70	ALUMINUM DOG STAMPED "HORSESHOE 1997" SET ON SHERMAN ISLAND AT THE SOUTH END OF HORSESHOE BEND, WEST OF HIGHWAY 160 AND WEST OF THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER. SEE PID 154877 FOR MORE INFORMATION.
5	1805265.42	6682012.99	12.35	ALUMINUM DOG STAMPED "PIPER CALF .03A" SET ON THE EAST END OF SHERMAN ISLAND, BRANNAN ISLAND ROAD AS IT GOES UNDER STATE HIGHWAY 12. SEE PID 154866 FOR MORE INFORMATION.
6	1822434.47	6670826.13	26.82	BRASS DOG STAMPED "SECTION 1931 1530" SET ON THE SOUTH EAST SIDE OF GRAND ISLAND, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ROAD, TOP OF THE LEVEE NORTHWEST AND ACROSS THE RIVER FROM SECTION 12. SEE PID 151817 FOR MORE INFORMATION.

BASIS OF CONTROL
 BARRIERS AND DISTANCES SHOWN ARE BASED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83) CONVERTED TO THE CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM OF 1983, ZONE 2 (CCS83-2). U.S. SURVEYING ADJUSTMENT.
 ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).

Submit Date: 5/23/2017
 Date: 5/23/2017
 Scale: 1" = 2000'
 Original Drawing Scale: 0 1/4" = 1'
 Project File No.: 1110-0571



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RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601
 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, SERRA LEVEE, REACH 6.1
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
 PROJECT CONTROL SHEET

Design	Drawn	Check	Date	By	Scale
LSB	EEA	KFN			1" = 2000'
Sheet Number	4	Of 21			
Project File No.	1110-0571				



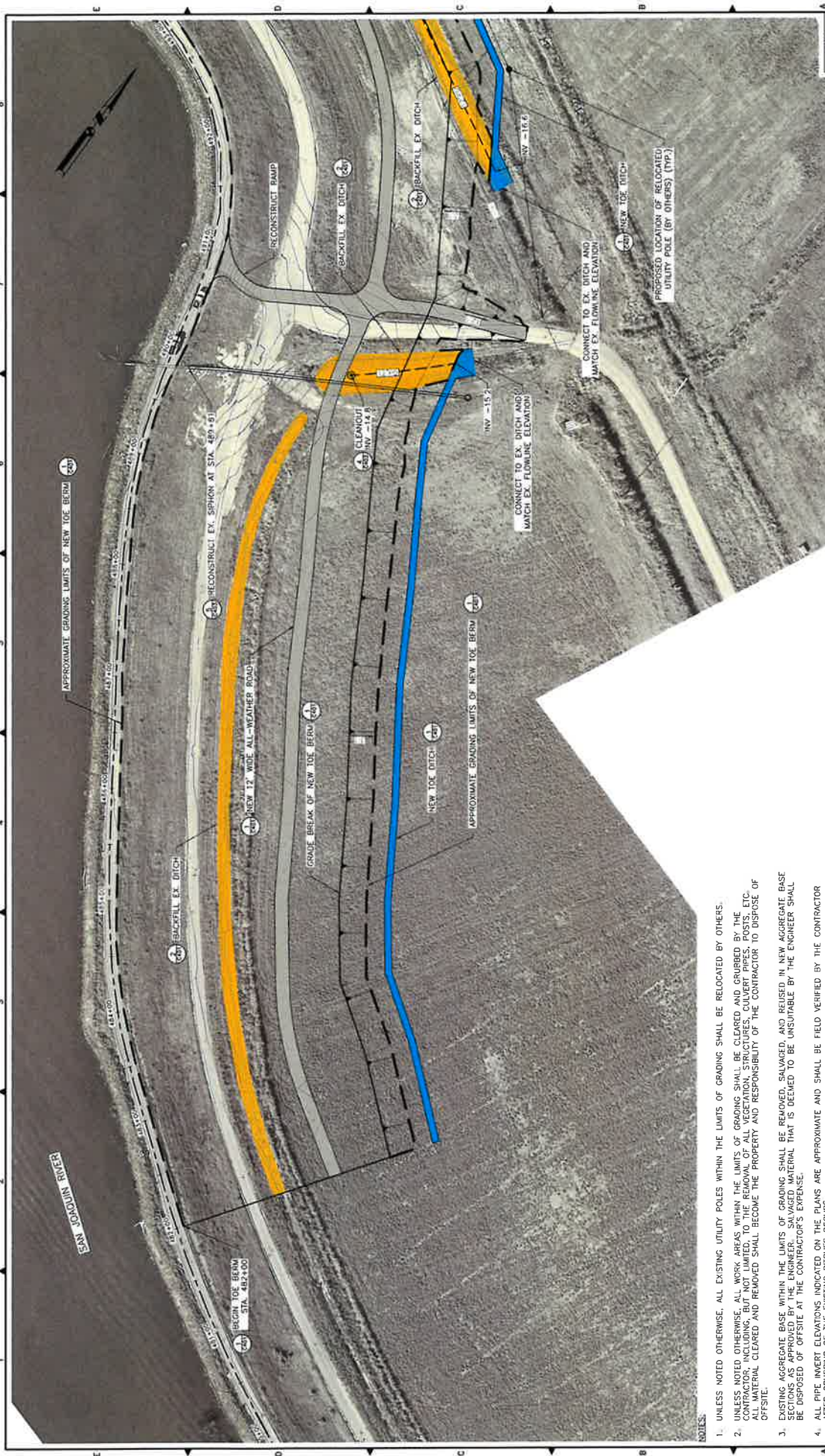
ACCESS ROAD LEGEND:
 ——— EXISTING LEVEE CROWN ROAD
 - - - - - EXISTING ISLAND ROAD
 - - - - - PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD

- NOTES:**
- EXISTING LEVEE CROWN ROAD MAY ONLY BE USED AS AN ACCESS ROAD AT LOCATIONS DESIGNATED ON THIS SHEET.
 - EXISTING ISLAND ROADS MAY ONLY BE USED AS ACCESS ROADS AT LOCATIONS DESIGNATED ON THIS SHEET.
 - NEITHER THE DISTRICT NOR THE ENGINEER MAKE ANY WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE AS TO THE ADEQUACY OF ANY EXISTING ROADS AND/OR NATIVE VEGETATION TO SUPPORT THE NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS (SUCH AS PUMPS, CALVERTS, ETC.) AND PROVIDING THE NECESSARY MEASURES REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE HIS ANTICIPATED NEEDS.

		Submission Date 5/23/2017
K. J. KJELSDEN S. SINNOCK N. NEUDECK INC. Civil Engineers and Land Surveys		Project Engineer
RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETACK LEVEL REACH 6.1 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
Resubmits No. Description	Date By	Design ECA
1 2 3	10/10/17 10/10/17 10/10/17	ECA ECA CHN
Scale 1" = 800' Original Drawing Scale 0 1/2" = 1"		Sheet Number 5 of 21
Project File No. 1110-0571		Design Date MAY 2017

BASE MAP

Image courtesy of USGS © 2016 Microsoft Corporation



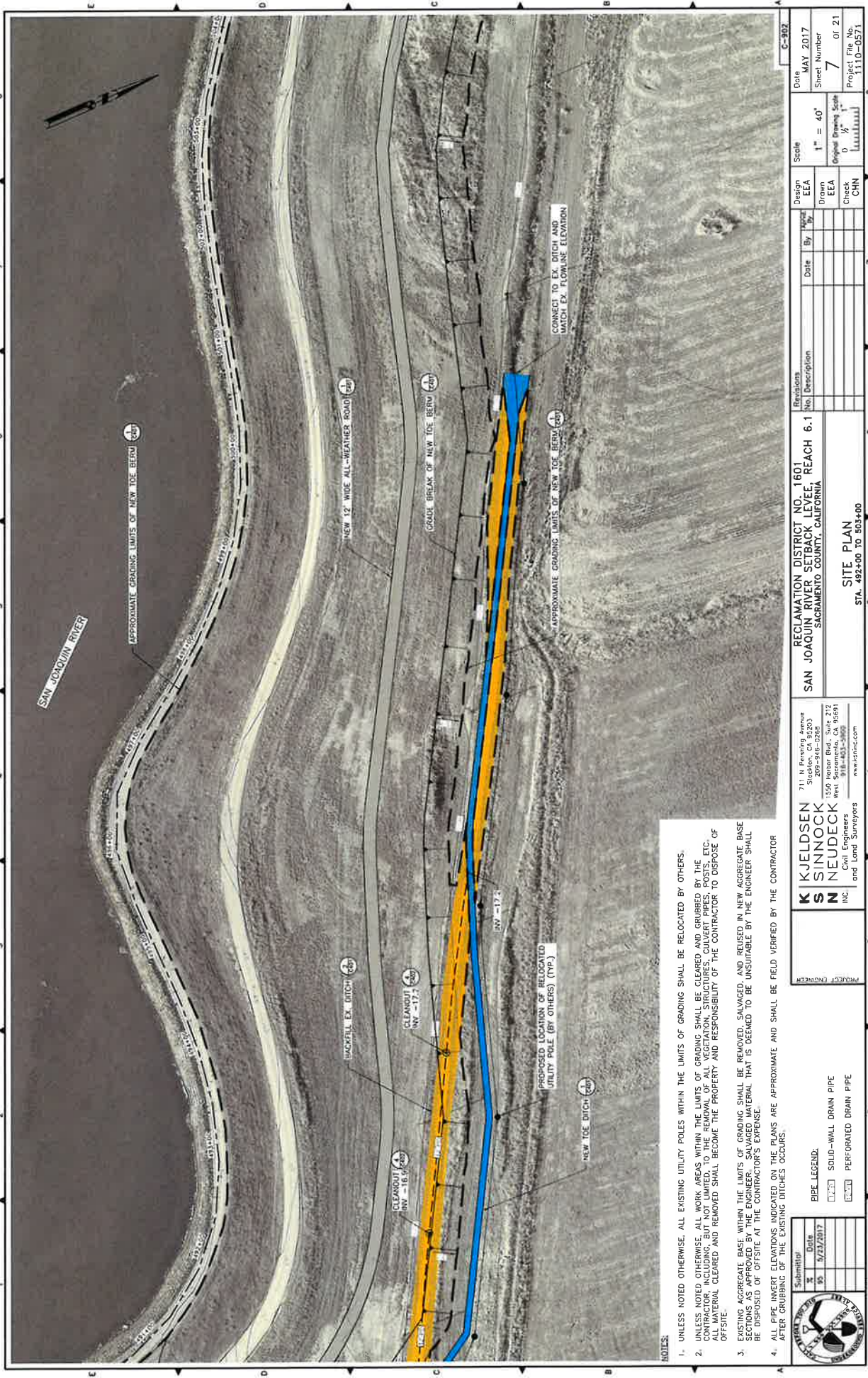
Submital	Date	3/23/2017
Sheet No.	6	Of 21
Project File No.	1110-0571	
Design	EEA	Scale
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RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACKS, REACH 6.1 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SITE PLAN STA. 482+00 TO 492+00		
711 N Pershing Avenue Sacramento, CA 95823 916-483-2900 www.kcsinc.com	K S SINNOCK INC. Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors	

- NOTES:**
- UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL EXISTING UTILITY POLES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING SHALL BE RELOCATED BY OTHERS.
 - UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL WORK AREAS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING SHALL BE CLEARED AND GRUBBED BY THE CONTRACTOR TO DISPOSE OF ALL MATERIAL CLEARED AND REMOVED SHALL BECOME THE PROPERTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO DISPOSE OF OFFSITE.
 - EXISTING AGGREGATE BASE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING SHALL BE REMOVED, SALVAGED, AND REUSED IN NEW AGGREGATE BASE SECTIONS AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. SALVAGED MATERIAL THAT IS DEEMED TO BE UNSUITABLE BY THE ENGINEER SHALL BE DISPOSED OF OFFSITE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
 - ALL PIPE INVERT ELEVATIONS INDICATED ON THE PLANS ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR AFTER GRUBBING OF THE EXISTING DITCHES OCCURS.

PIPE LEGEND:

[Symbol] SOLID-WALL DRAIN PIPE

[Symbol] PERFORATED DRAIN PIPE



- NOTES:**
1. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL EXISTING UTILITY POLES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING SHALL BE RELOCATED BY OTHERS.
 2. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL WORK AREAS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING SHALL BE CLEARED AND GRUBBED BY THE CONTRACTOR. ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES SHALL BE IDENTIFIED AND RECORDED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL MATERIAL CLEARED AND REMOVED SHALL BECOME THE PROPERTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO DISPOSE OF OFFSITE.
 3. EXISTING AGGREGATE BASE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING SHALL BE REMOVED, SALVAGED, AND REUSED IN NEW AGGREGATE BASE SECTIONS AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. SALVAGED MATERIAL THAT IS DEEMED TO BE UNSUITABLE BY THE ENGINEER SHALL BE DISPOSED OF OFFSITE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
 4. ALL PIPE INSET ELEVATIONS INDICATED ON THE PLANS ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR AFTER GRUBBING OF THE EXISTING DITCHES OCCURS.

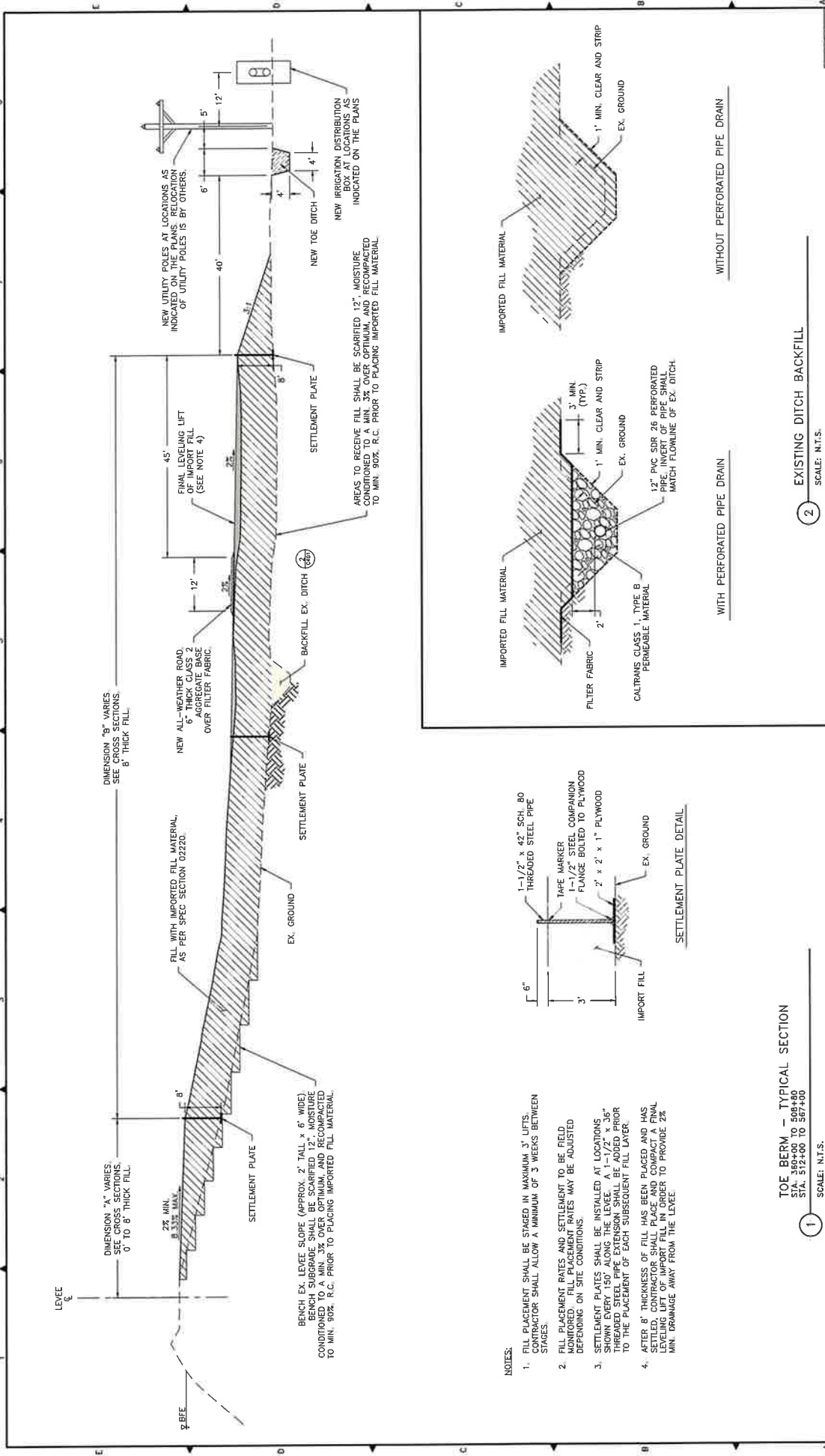
	Submitter 95 3/23/2017	RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SOLE LEVEE, REACH 6.1 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Revision No. Description 6.1	Date By Date	Design EEA Drawn EEA Check CHN	Scale 1" = 40' Original Drawing Scale 0 1/2" = 1'	Date MAY 2017 Sheet Number 7 Project File No. 1110-0571
	PROJECT ENGINEER K S NEUDECK INC. Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors 711 N. Pershing Avenue Suite 212 1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 212 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-453-3900 www.snrinc.com			STA. 492+00 TO 503+00 SITE PLAN		C-202	



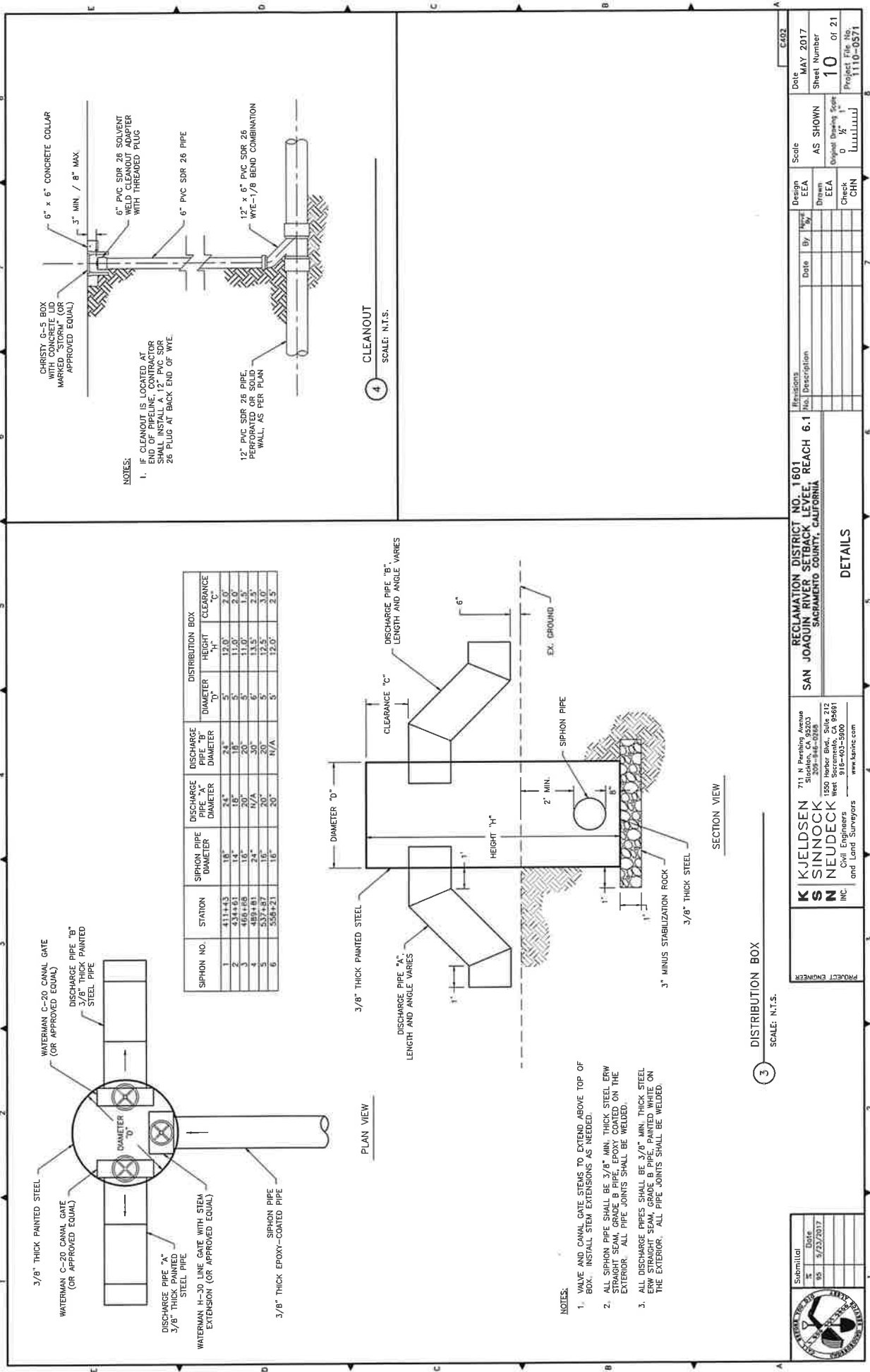
- NOTES:**
1. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL EXISTING UTILITY POLES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING SHALL BE RELOCATED BY OTHERS.
 2. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL WORK AREAS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING SHALL BE CLEARED AND GRUBBED BY THE CONTRACTOR. ALL EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE IDENTIFIED AND RELOCATED BY THE CONTRACTOR. ALL MATERIAL CLEARED AND REMOVED SHALL BECOME THE PROPERTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO DISPOSE OF OFFSITE.
 3. EXISTING AGGREGATE BASE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GRADING SHALL BE REMOVED, SALVAGED AND RELIEF IN NEW AGGREGATE BASE SECTIONS AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. SALVAGED MATERIAL THAT IS DEEMED TO BE UNSUITABLE BY THE ENGINEER SHALL BE DISPOSED OF OFFSITE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
 4. ALL PIPE INSERT ELEVATIONS INDICATED ON THE PLANS ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR AFTER GRUBBING OF THE EXISTING DITCHES OCCURS.

		K. S. SINNOCK INC. Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors 711 N. Pershing Avenue Suite 203 209-948-0205 1555 Hobart Blvd., Suite 212 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-463-9900 www.fsinc.com	PROJECT ENGINEER
Submitter No. Date 25 3/23/2017	PIPE LEGEND: SOLID-WALL DRAIN PIPE PERFORATED DRAIN PIPE	RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1501 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEL REACH 6.1 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	STATIONING STA. 503+00 TO 508+80
Revision No. Description 1. 11/11/17	Date By 11/11/17 CHN	Design EEA Drawn EEA Check CHN	Scale 1" = 40' Original Drawing Scale 0 1/2" = 1"
Date MAY 2017	Sheet Number 8	Project File No. 1110-0571	Of 21

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		RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE, REACH 6.1 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Revision This Description	Design EEA	Scale AS SHOWN	Date MAY 2017	Sheet Number 9 of 21	Project File No. 1110-0571
K KJELSDEN S SINNOCK N NEUDECK INC. Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors		711 N. Parkway Avenue Stockton, CA 95203 1500 Harbor Blvd., Suite 212 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-403-9900 www.kjelic.com	Description THIS DESCRIPTION	Drawn EEA	Original Drawing Scale 0 1/4" = 1'	Date MAY 2017	Sheet Number 9 of 21	Project File No. 1110-0571
Submital No. 95 Date 5/23/2017		DETAILS						



SIPHON NO.	STATION	SIPHON PIPE DIAMETER	DISCHARGE PIPE "A" DIAMETER	DISCHARGE PIPE "B" DIAMETER	DISTRIBUTION BOX DIAMETER	HEIGHT "H"	CLEARANCE "C"
1	411+4.3	18"	24"	24"	5'	12.0'	2.0'
2	434+6.1	14"	18"	18"	5'	11.0'	2.0'
3	460+8.6	16"	20"	20"	5'	11.0'	1.5'
4	489+8.1	24"	N/A	30"	6'	13.5'	2.5'
5	504+9.7	16"	20"	20"	5'	12.0'	2.5'
6	554+2.1	18"	20"	N/A	5'	12.0'	2.5'

- NOTES:
1. VALVE AND CANAL GATE STEMS TO EXTEND ABOVE TOP OF BOX. INSTALL STEM EXTENSIONS AS NEEDED.
 2. ALL SIPHON PIPE SHALL BE 3/8" MIN. THICK STEEL ERW STRAIGHT SEAM, GRADE B PIPE, EPOXY COATED ON THE EXTERIOR. ALL PIPE JOINTS SHALL BE WELDED.
 3. ALL DISCHARGE PIPES SHALL BE 3/8" MIN. THICK STEEL ERW STRAIGHT SEAM, GRADE B PIPE, PAINTED WHITE ON THE EXTERIOR. ALL PIPE JOINTS SHALL BE WELDED.

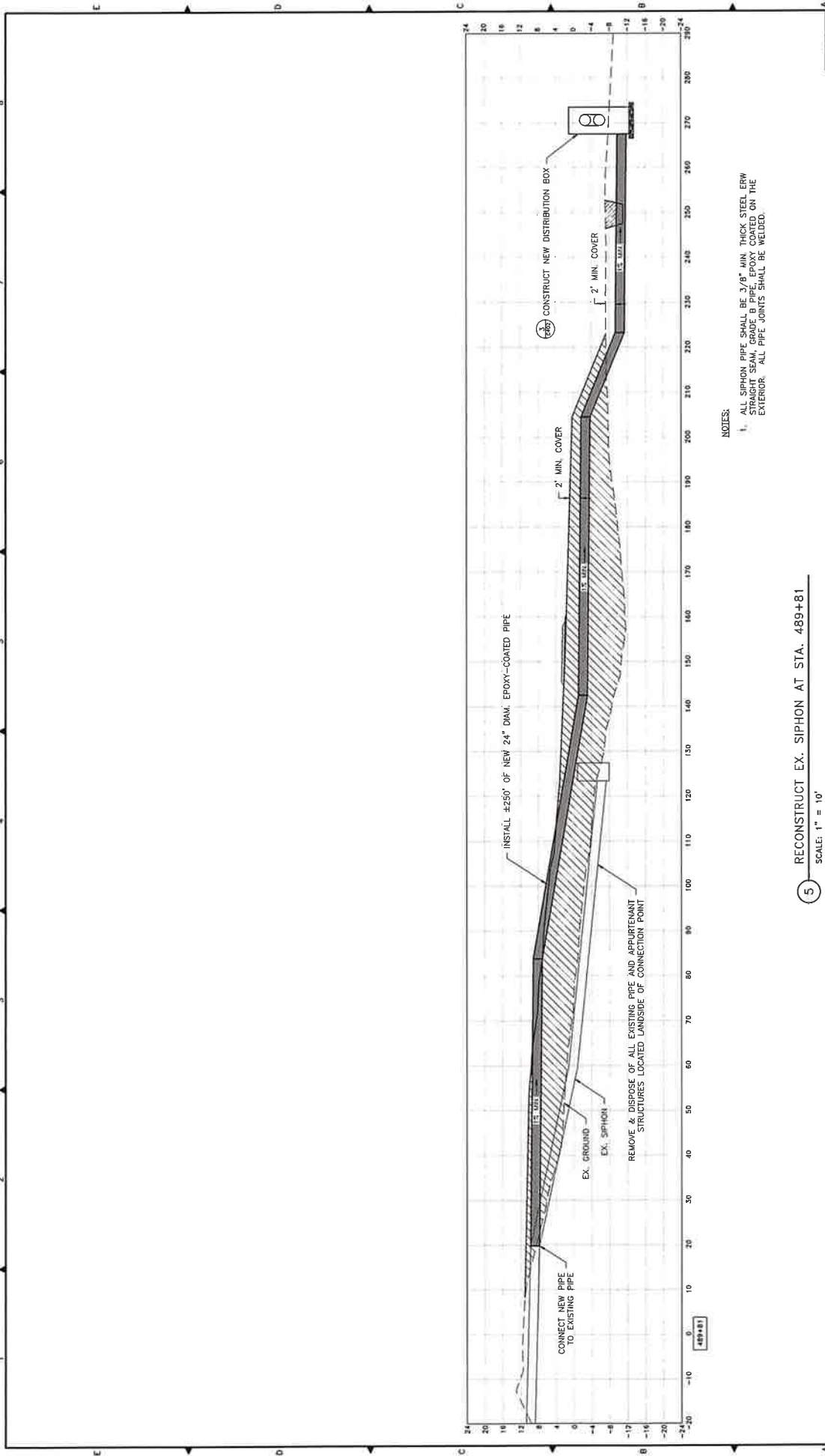
3 SCALE: N.T.S.

SECTION VIEW

4 CLEANOUT SCALE: N.T.S.

	Submission No. 05 Date 5/23/2017	RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEL REACH 6.1 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Design ECA Drawn ECA Check CHN	Scale AS SHOWN Original Drawing Scale 0 1/2" = 1'-0"	Date MAY 2017 Sheet Number 10 OF 21 Project File No. 1110-0571
	PROJECT ENGINEER K S SINNOCK NEUDECK INC Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors 711 N Pershing Avenue Stockton, CA 95203 1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 212 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-403-5900 www.ksninc.com		REVISIONS No. Description		

DETAILS

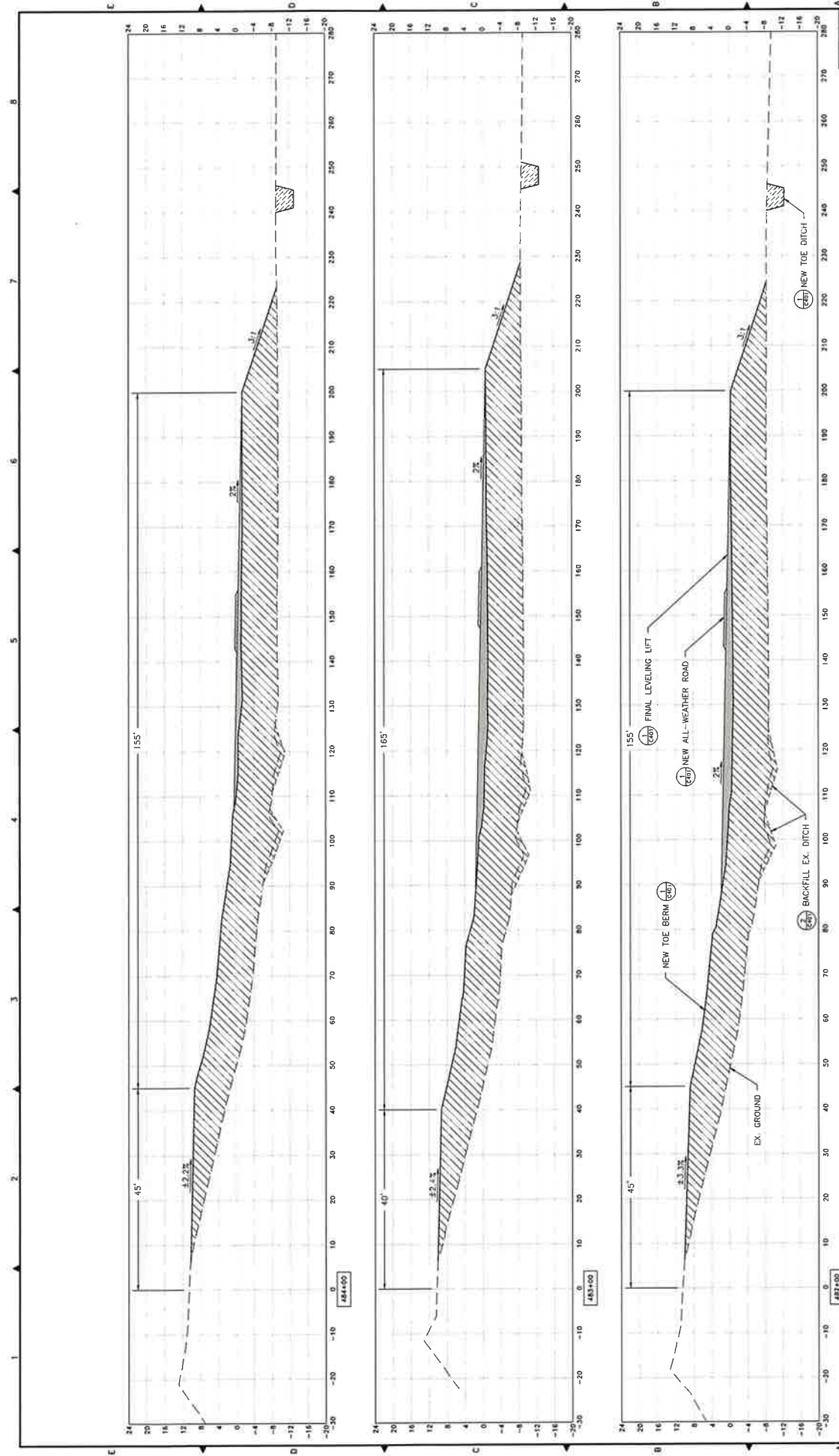


NOTES:
 1. ALL SIPHON PIPE SHALL BE 3/8" THICK STEEL ERW STRAIGHT SEAM, GRADE B PIPE, EPOXY COATED ON THE EXTERIOR. ALL PIPE JOINTS SHALL BE WELDED.

5 RECONSTRUCT EX. SIPHON AT STA. 489+81
 SCALE: 1" = 10'

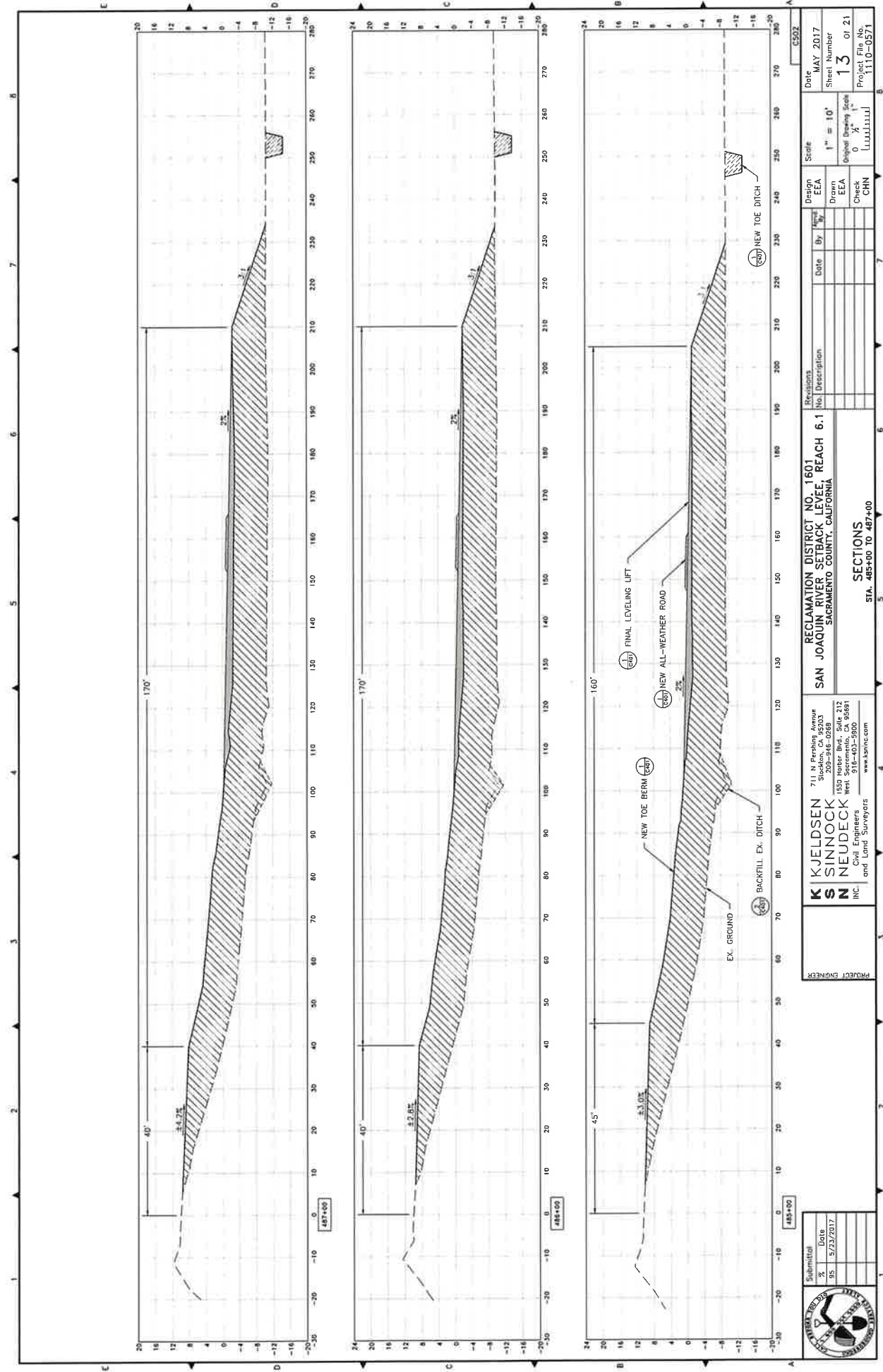
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K S INC Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors 711 N Pershing Avenue Stockton, CA 95203 1550 Hecker Blvd., Suite 212 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-803-3000 www.ksninc.com	Drawn EEA	Check CHN	Original Drawing Scale 0 1/2" = 1"	Design EEA
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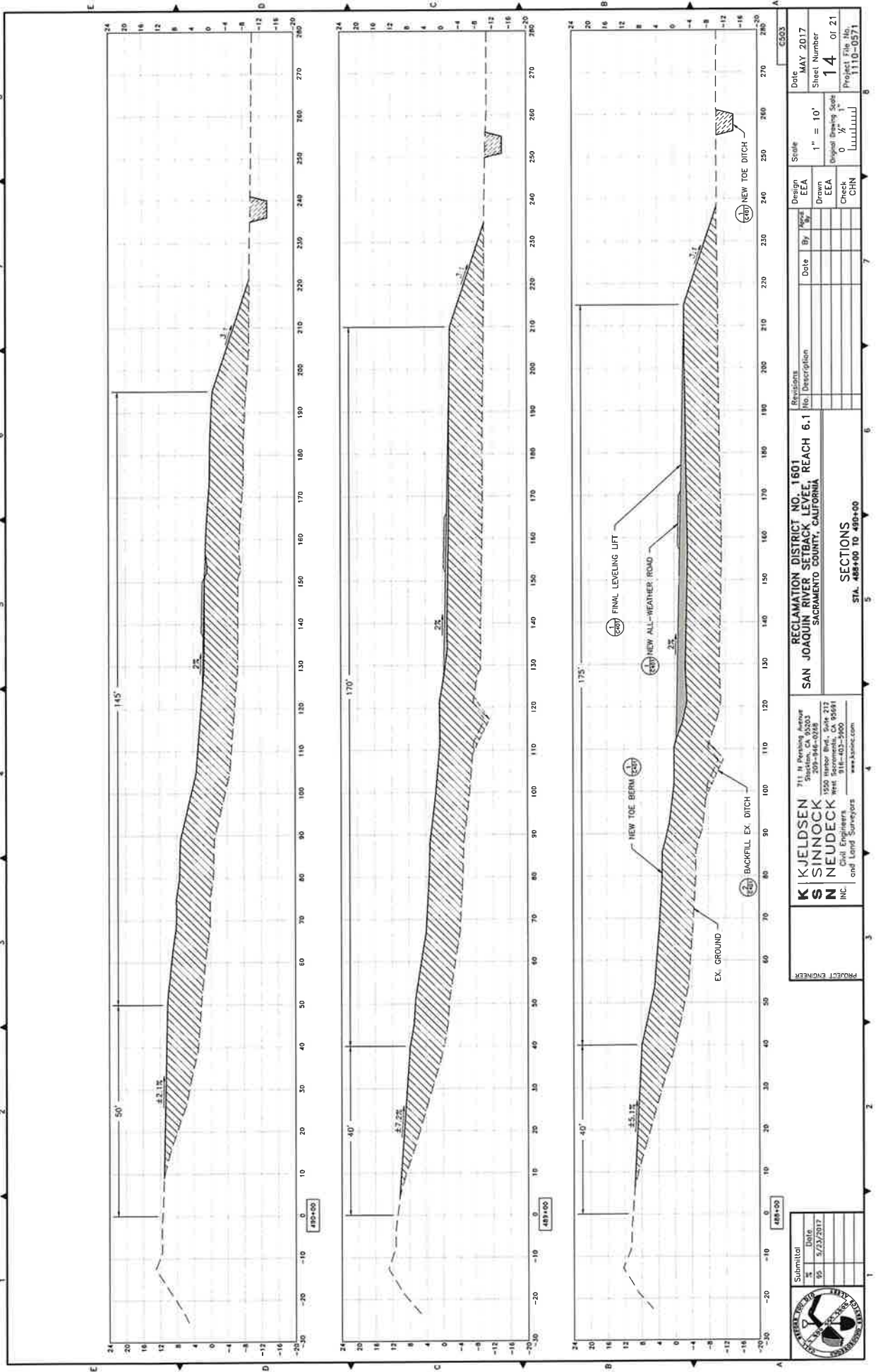


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PROJECT ENGINEERS K S INC. 711 N Pershing Avenue Stockton, CA 95203 1550 Heron Blvd., Suite 212 West Sacramento, CA 95691 Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors 916-403-3900 www.kenic.com			
RECLAIMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE, REACH 6.1 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		Residents No. Description _____ _____ _____	Design EEA Drawn EEA Check CHN
STA. 482+00 TO 484+00 SECTIONS		Date MAY 2017	Scale 1" = 10' Original Drawing Scale 0 1/2" = 1'
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484+00		C-501	

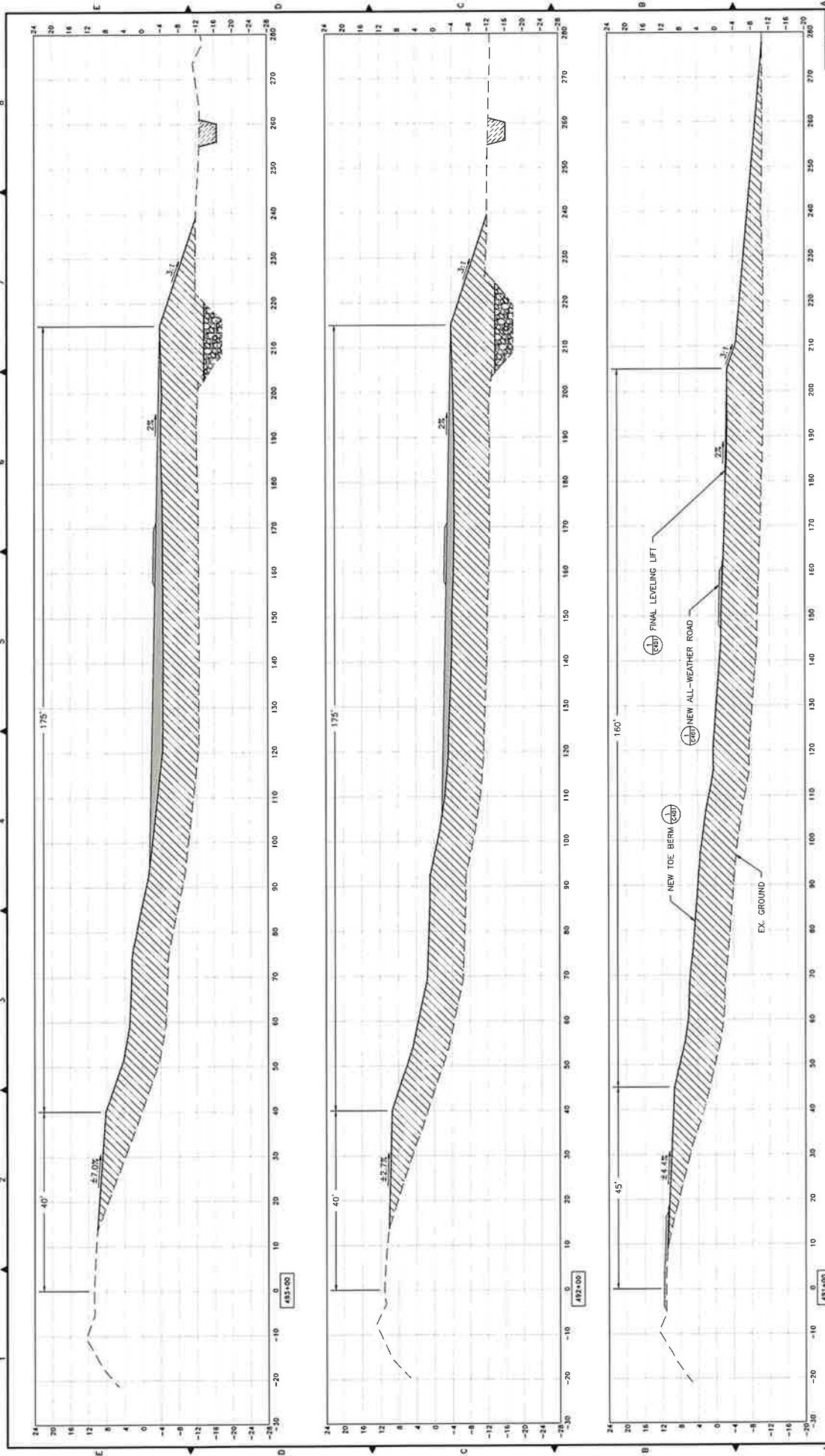
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				PROJECT ENGINEER K. KJELDTSEN S. SINNOCK N. NEUDECK INC. Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors 711 N Pershing Avenue Stockton, CA 95203 1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 212 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-403-5900 www.kjnlinc.com			

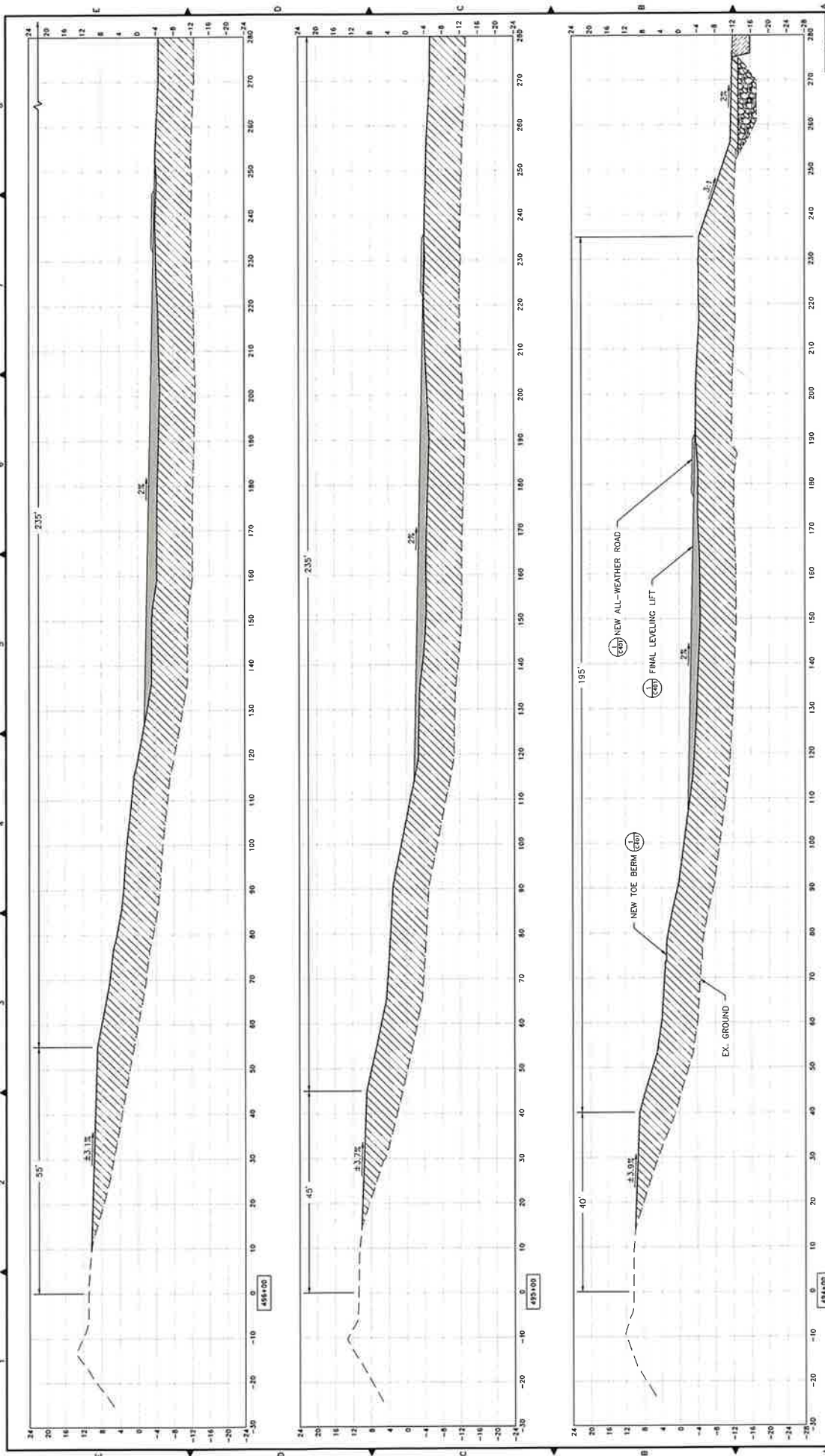


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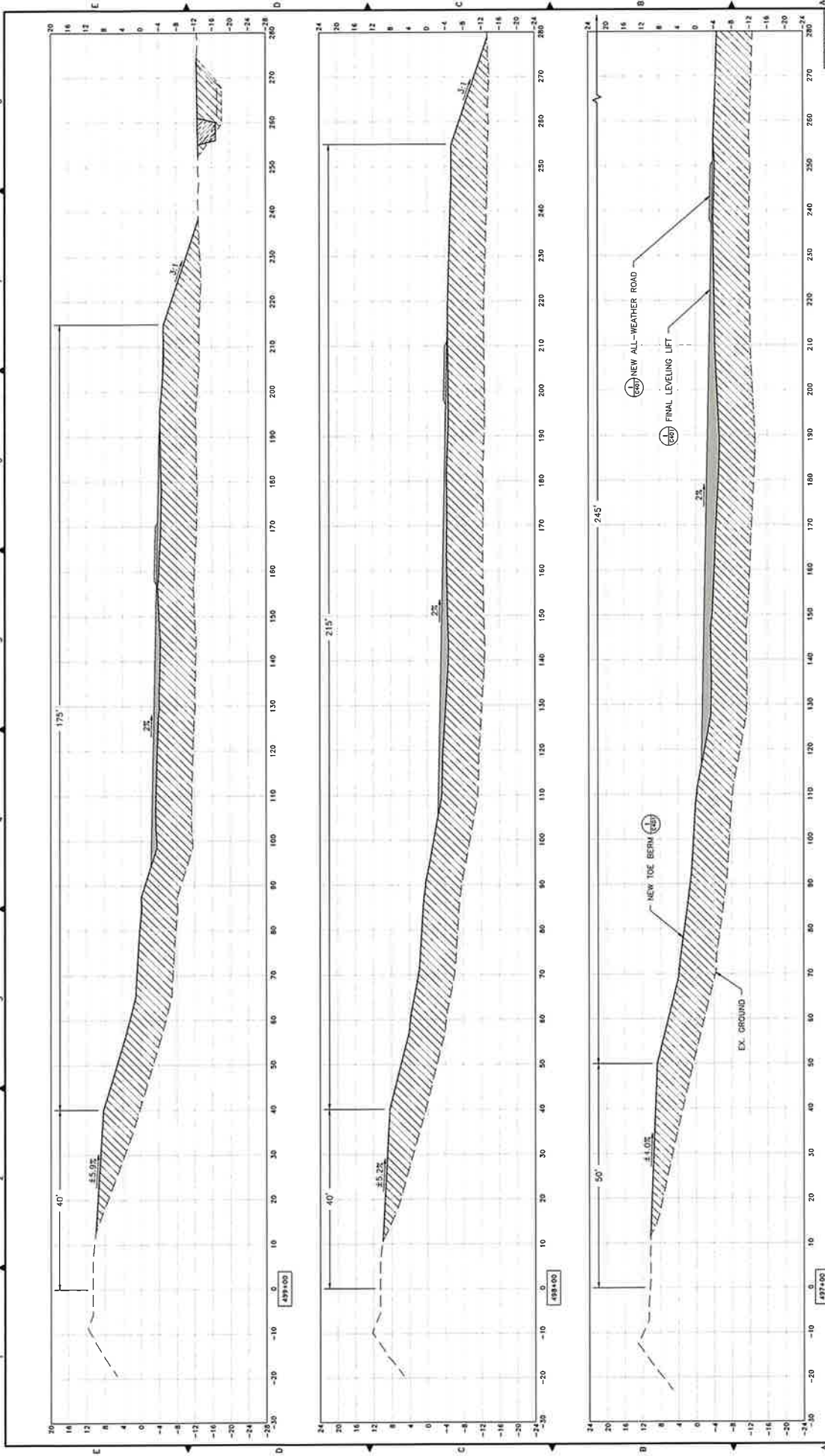


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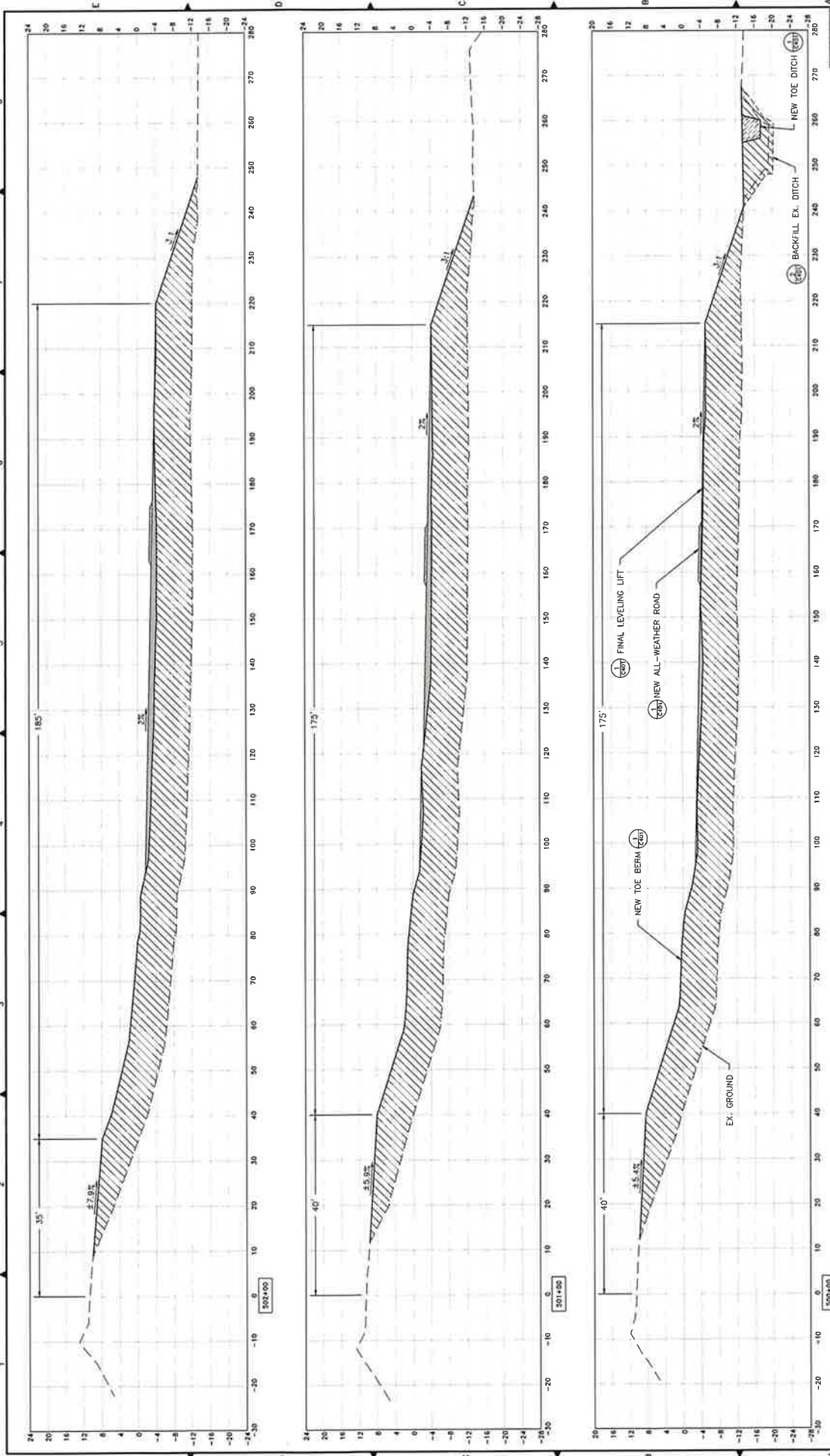
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K KJELDSSEN S SINNOCK N NEUDECK INC. Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors		711 N Perkins Avenue Station, CA 95203 1550 Weber Blvd., Suite 212 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-403-5900 www.ksninc.com		DO NOT SCALE DATE: MAY 2017		C505	

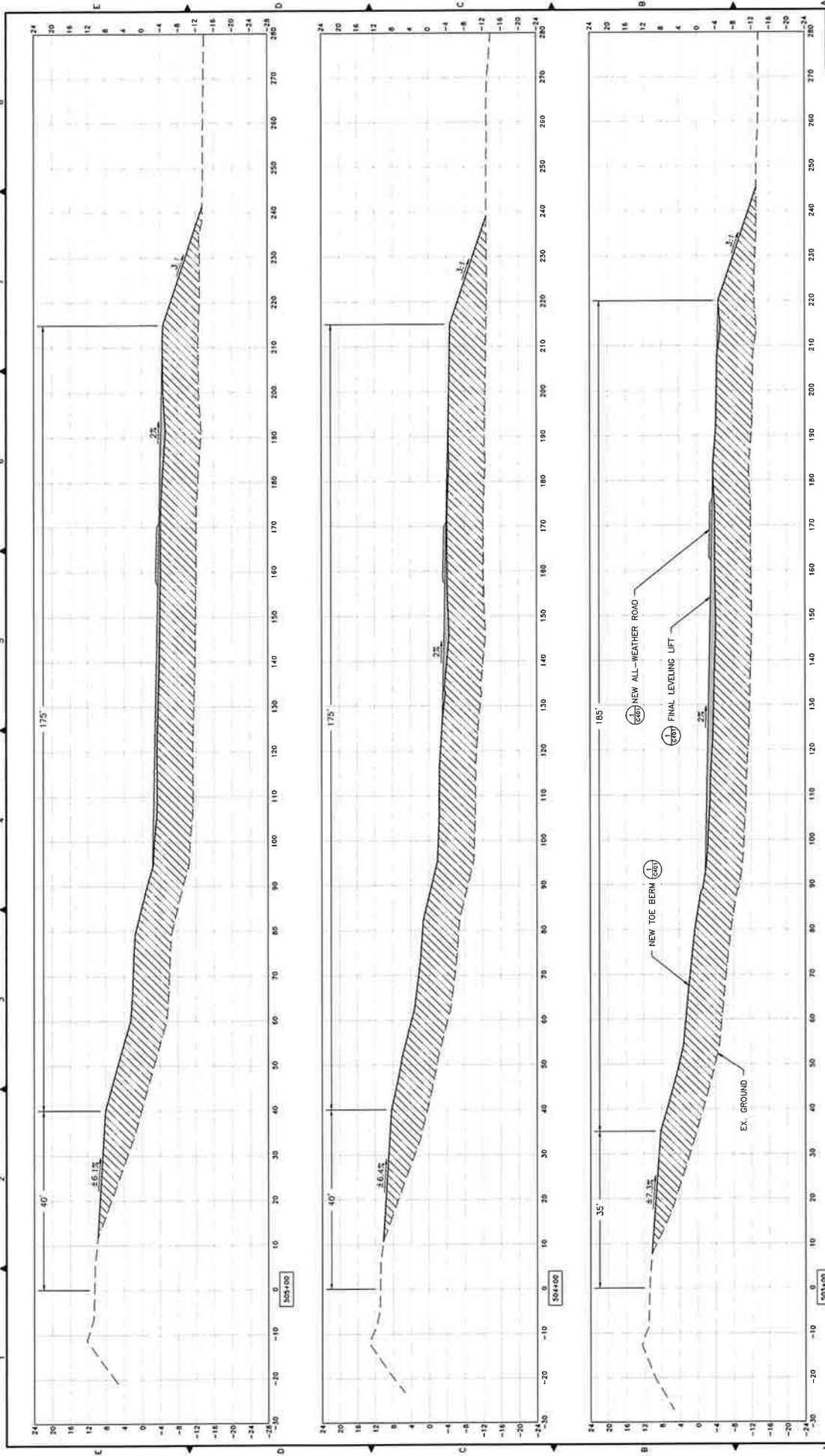


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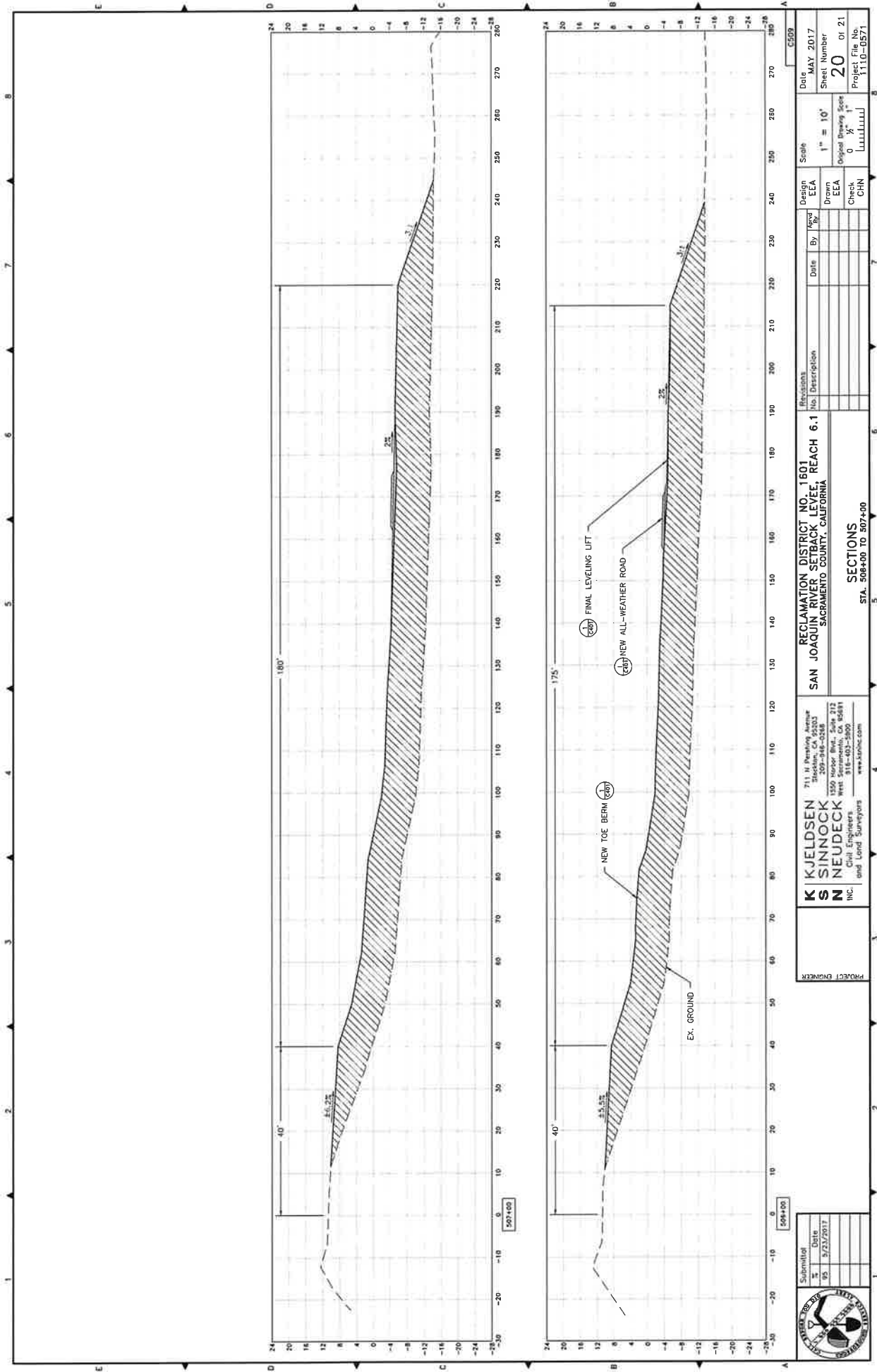


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K KJELDSSEN S SINNOCK N NEUDECK INC. Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors 711 N Pershing Avenue Stockton, CA 95203 1500 Harbor Blvd, Suite 212 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-403-5900 www.kahnc.com		RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE, REACH 6.1 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	
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K KJELDTSEN S SINNOCK INC. NEUDECK Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors	711 N Pershing Avenue Stockton, CA 95203 1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 212 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-403-5900 www.kajinc.com	Design: EEA Drawn: EEA Check: CHN
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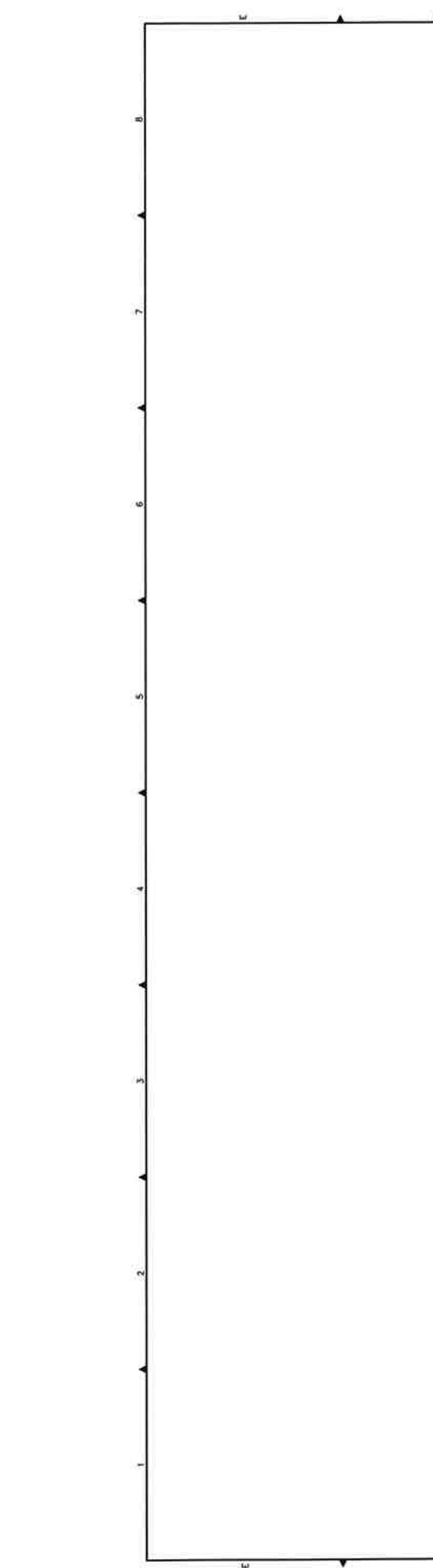
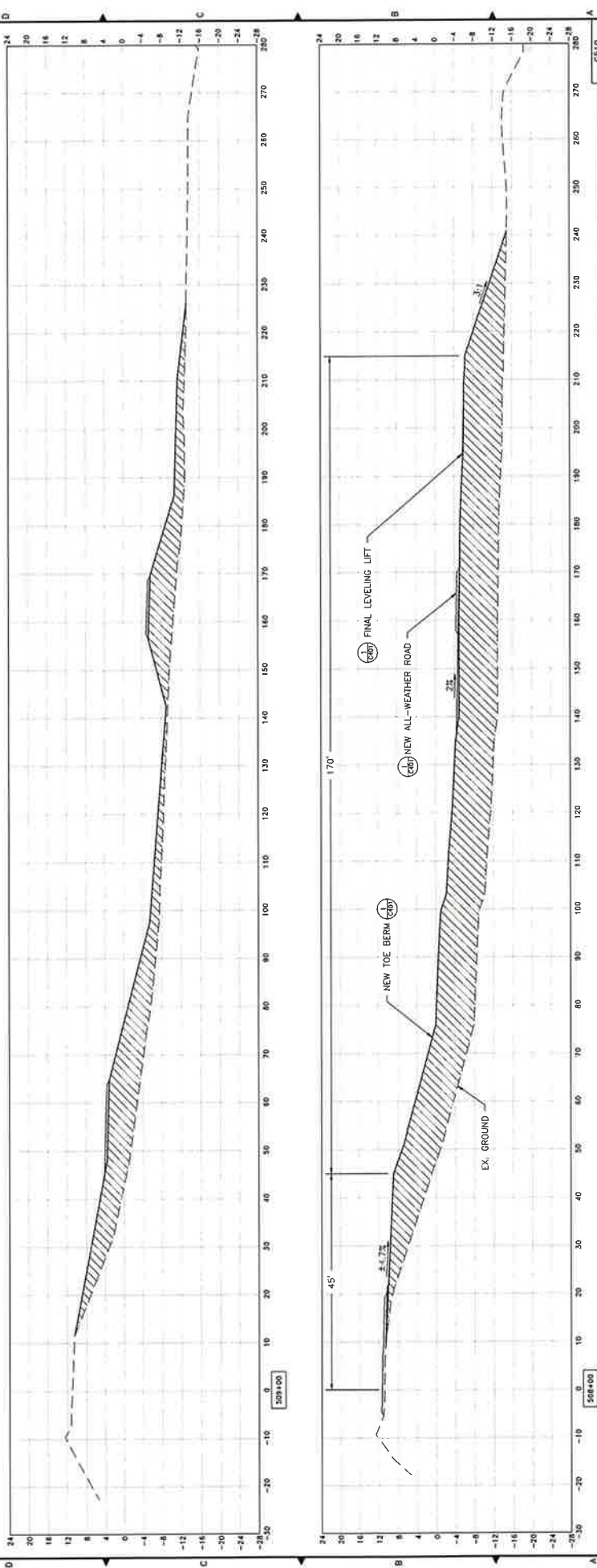
K S KJELDSSEN
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NC
 INC.
 Civil Engineers
 and Land Surveyors
 711 N. Pershing Avenue
 Stockton, CA 95203
 1550 Market Blvd., Suite 213
 West Sacramento, CA 95691
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RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601
 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE, REACH 6.1
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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 Project File No. 1110-0571
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APPENDIX B

10 PERCENT IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR PHASE 2 OF THE OVERALL PROJECT

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601

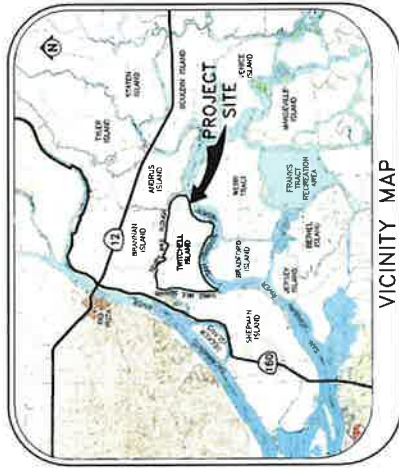
TWITCHHELL ISLAND

SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE, PHASE 2

VARIOUS LOCATIONS BETWEEN
STATION 360+00 to 590+00

DWR PROJECT FUNDING AGREEMENT NO. TW-XX-XX



DWG. NO.	SHEET NO.	DESCRIPTION
G001	1	TITLE SHEET
C101	2	BASE MAP
C401	3	DETAILS

SHEET INDEX

PROJECT SITE MAP



Submital	Date
10	9/27/2014

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
PROJECT ENGINEER

K S INC.
K. S. NEUDECK
Civil Engineers
and Land Surveyors
www.ksnec.com
711 N. Pershing Avenue
Stockton, CA 95210
1305 Maywood Drive, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95601
916-403-3500

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE, PHASE 2
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

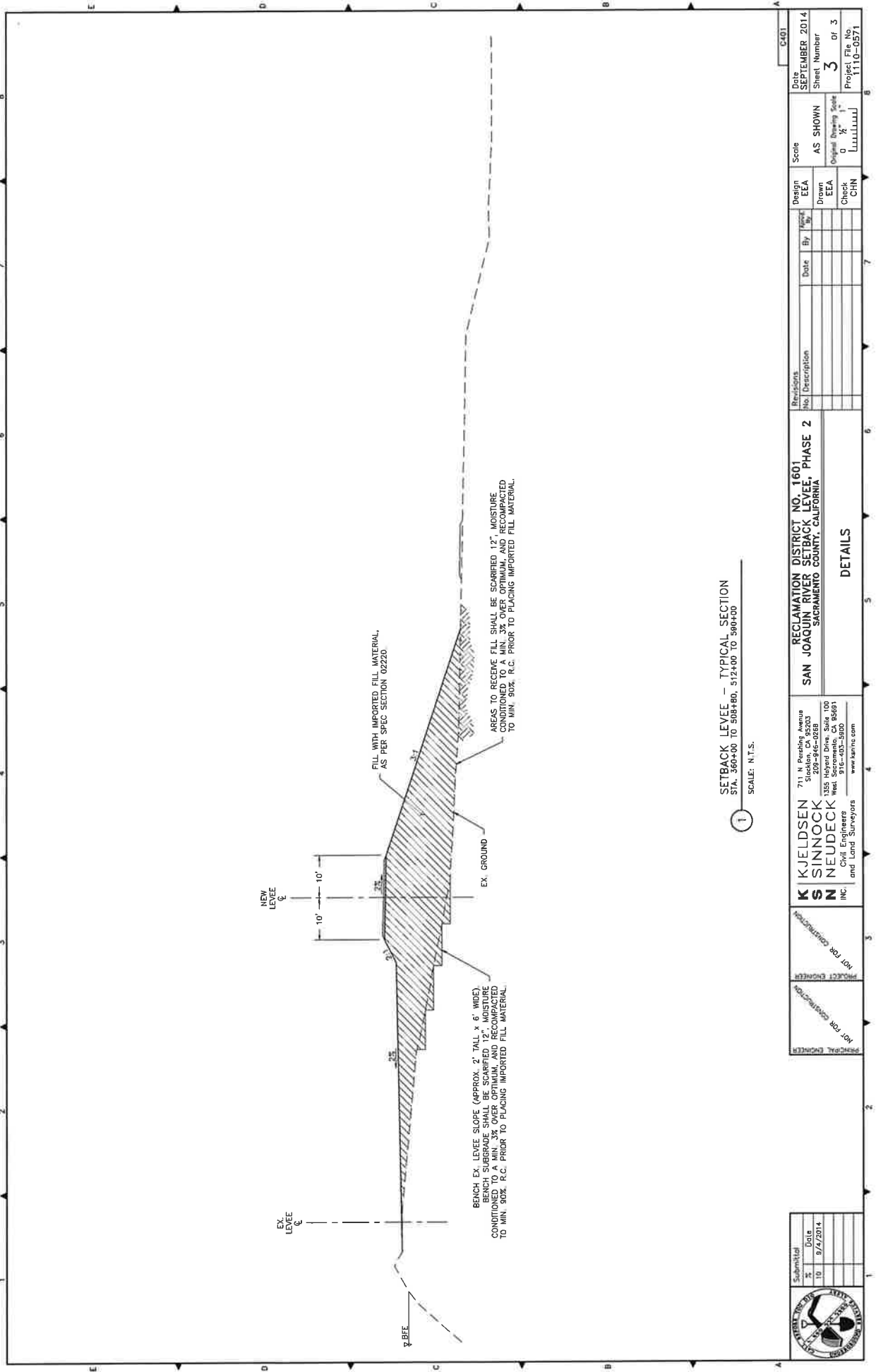
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G001
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2014
SHEET NUMBER



	Submit Date: 9/1/2014 Date: 9/1/2014	RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 SAN JOAQUIN DELTA CANAL, PHASE 2 SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Description: BASE MAP	Date: _____ By: _____ Checked By: _____	Scale: 1" = 800' Original Drawing Scale: 0 1/2" = 1"	Sheet Number: 2 Of 3 Project File No.: 1110-0571
	NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECT ENGINEER					

K S
NEUDECK
 Civil Engineers
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 711 N Peaking Avenue
 Stockton, CA 95210
 1335 Woodrow Drive, Suite 100
 West Sacramento, CA 95691
 916-403-3800
 www.ksninc.com



1 SETBACK LEVEE - TYPICAL SECTION
 STA. 560+00 TO 508+80, 512+00 TO 590+00
 SCALE: N.T.S.

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K S NEUDECK INC. Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors 711 N. Peabody Avenue Stockton, CA 95203 1355 Hatched Drive, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-405-9900 www.ksninc.com		RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE, PHASE 2 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA			DETAILS			



PFA No. TW-24-1.0-SP
Scope of Work

San Joaquin River Setback Levee Project
Reach 6: Station 482+00 to Station 508+80

APPENDIX C

MEMORANDUM AND 60 PERCENT PLANS FOR PHASE 3 OF THE OVERALL PROJECT

Memorandum

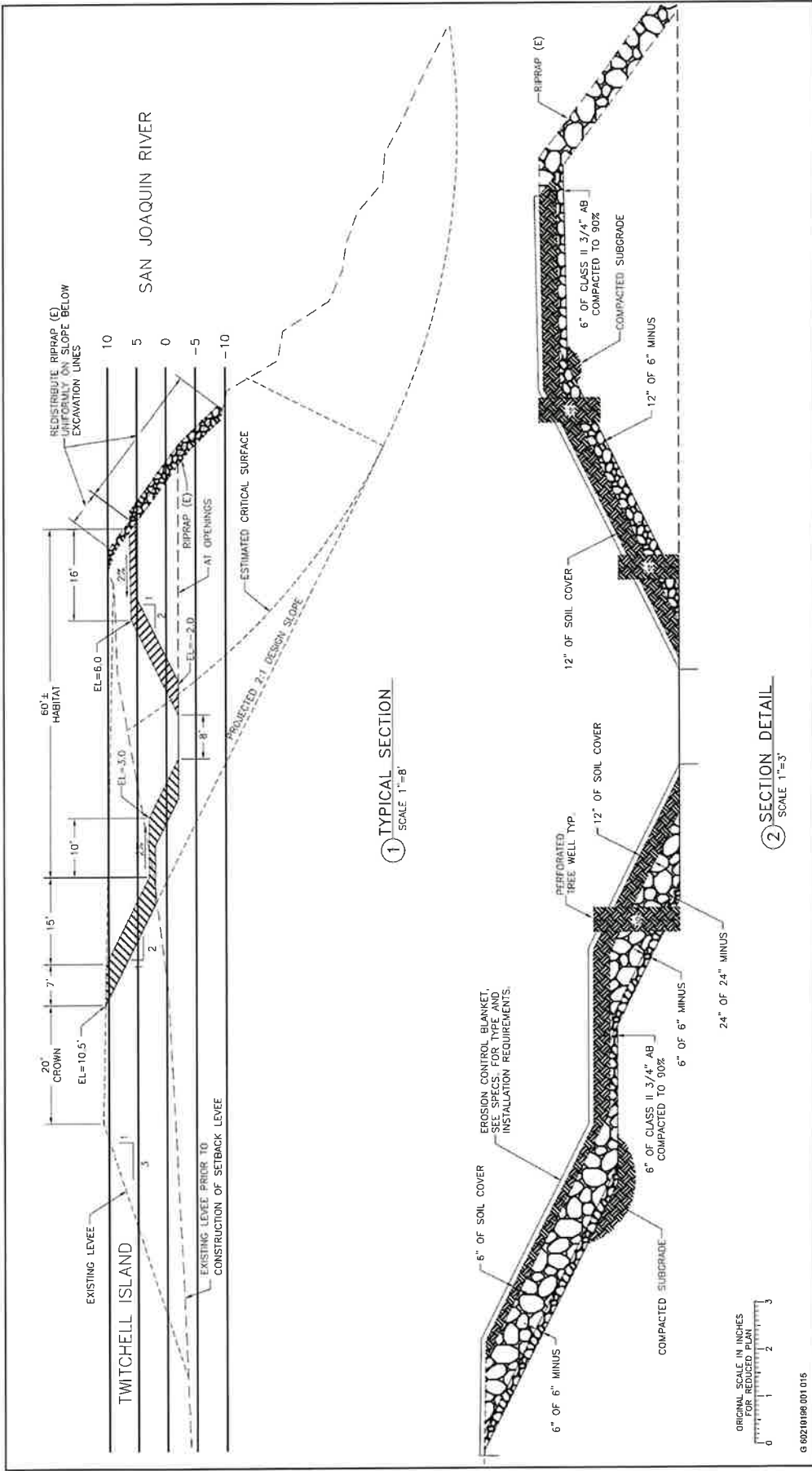
To: Erik Almaas, KSN Engineers
From: Steve Chainey and Andrea Shephard, AECOM
CC: DWR – Bryan Brock
AECOM – Francine Dunn, Cori Resha, Kesha Chapman, and Stephen Ramirez
Date: February 12, 2014
Subject: RD 1601 Twitchell Island Setback Levee Project Waterside Habitat Design Technical Memorandum

BACKGROUND

1999/2000 Setback Levee Habitat Enhancement Project

In 1999, DWR's Delta Levees Program and Environmental Compliance and Ecosystem Enhancement Branch, in concert with RD 1601, constructed the *Twitchell Island Setback Levee Habitat Enhancement Project* on 3,000 lineal feet (LF) of the north side (right bank) of the San Joaquin River (SJR), just upstream of the mouth of Threemile Slough. The south levee of Twitchell Island had a steep, unstable waterside slope and high energy wind wave erosion. The site was identified as both a threat to levee integrity and an opportunity to combine Delta ecosystem enhancement with a levee protection project. The goal of the 1999 enhancement project was to build a more stable setback levee and create emergent marsh and Shaded Riverine Aquatic (SRA) habitats.

A predominant feature of the project design was creation of a tidal back channel located between a low bench along the constructed setback levee and a portion of the original levee that was retained as a waterside berm in the form of a series of "barrier islands" (Exhibit 1). Several water entrance points between the channel and the San Joaquin River were designed at angles to maintain circulation and keep water from stagnating in the back channel. The low bench and the waterside berm/islands were planted in 2000 to establish dense riparian vegetation and create SRA habitat along SJR and the tidal back channel. Total setback levee project cost was approximately \$3 million in 2000, and included creation of 2,200 LF of river island and tidal "slough" habitat. The project has been very successful in creating riparian and SRA habitat along the berm/islands and waterside low bench. Retention of the original riverside rocky bank and the addition of rock in other erosion-prone locations has successfully prevented the loss of habitat that would otherwise be subjected to persistent wind wave and wake erosion. Establishment of emergent marsh occurred in some portions of the tidal back channel, but has been less successful in other portions. Tules (*Scirpus* spp.) planted along the channel margins and other volunteer marsh species have become established at many locations. However, water hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*) has invaded portions of the channel (Exhibit 2). Water hyacinth can have negative effects on aquatic habitats and water quality in the Delta. Once ensconced in calm waters, monotypic, floating mats of hyacinth harbor non-native predatory fish that prey on and compete for food resources with native Delta species. Therefore, the success of the project in creating beneficial aquatic habitat for native Delta plant and animal species has been diminished by the invasion of the water hyacinth.



Typical Cross Section of 1999 Project Design by KSN Engineers for RD 1601's Twitchell Island Setback Levee Habitat Restoration Project

Exhibit 1



Source: DWR, 2008

Exhibit 2 SRA Habitat, Tules and Water Hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*) in Tidal Back Channel at 1999 Twitchell Island Setback Levee Habitat Project Site.

BDCP, Delta Levees Program and “Fish Friendly” Levees

The Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) has identified Channel Margin Habitat (CMH) as a mitigation and restoration priority for ecosystem enhancement in the Delta. Towards that end, DWR-DEE sponsored a *Channel Margin Habitat Workshop* on November 6, 2013, held at the Delta Conservancy Offices in West Sacramento, CA. The workshop brought together 30 participants from agency and university staff and consultants with a broad range of expertise in aquatic ecology and Delta ecosystems to refine a Delta-focused working definition of CMH, including physical and biological characteristics, enhancement objectives, and implementation priorities. Workshop results are intended to guide DWR’s Delta Ecosystem Enhancement staff in appropriate design of CMH in association with state-sponsored levee projects in the Delta.

The Delta Levees Program defines levees that include waterside habitat and are designed to benefit native fish species as “Fish Friendly Levees.” In this context, Fish Friendly Levees (FFL) are primarily meant to provide Delta-specific rearing and outmigration habitat for juvenile salmonids, while decreasing habitat for predators of native fishes. The following excerpt is from a summary of the CMH workshop proceedings:

Fish Friendly Levees are the complex of aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitats at the edges of watercourses in association with rip-rapped levees. FFL provides sandy or muddy substrate at a range of elevations that include tidally submerged or shallow benches to seasonally-inundated riparian habitat (i.e. shaded riverine aquatic). FFL has high diversity in structure, topography, vegetation, and hydrology, with shallower depths and slower velocities than in the adjacent channel. The intention of FFL creation is to include a mosaic of ecologically valuable water-to-upland habitats on river reaches within the Delta that provides the food and shelter necessary for the successful rearing of native fish species.

The principal ecological functions of this habitat include the following:

- ▶ Provide food production and foraging opportunities for salmonids during their outmigration as well as other native fish species.
- ▶ Provide refuge from predation for salmonids during their outmigration through overhead cover and finely branched woody debris.
- ▶ Reduce predators' use in channel and created salmonid habitat (e.g., add smaller rock to exposed riprap to decrease predator hiding areas).
- ▶ Allows for variable inundation of benches with tide stage and seasonal flow.

HABITAT DESIGN OBJECTIVES

Primary Objective: Channel Margin Habitat

The proposed new waterside habitat design for four miles of SJR-Twitchell Island levee is consistent with and takes direction from the guidance provided by the CMH Workshop results and DWR's Delta Levees Program emphasis on creating fish friendly levees. The primary design objective is the creation of a diverse range of channel margin habitat structures and SRA habitats, and their associated ecological functions and target species benefits. A secondary objective is creation of a continuous corridor of riparian and upland scrub habitats having a diversity of botanical species and canopy structure. To achieve these objectives, another essential objective is to design structures and habitats that can withstand the erosive forces of chronic ship/boat wakes and wind waves, and the occasional high energy storm waves, with minimal loss of substrate, soil and vegetation and the ability to recover from infrequent storm-related damage.

Specific Design Criteria

To achieve the primary and secondary project objectives, five design options have been developed with these nine specific design criteria in mind:

- ▶ On the riverside, create wave-resistant banks using a combination of dense tule and willow thickets and low gradient beach slopes to attenuate wave energy, and hardpoint wave breaks and rock or biotechnical bank slope protection.
- ▶ On leeward and landside surfaces, minimize the use of rock and maximize natural soil surfaces. Wherever feasible, remove or lower existing rock banks.

- ▶ Sculpt flat benches or beach slope surfaces at elevations within the locally appropriate tidal range that can support emergent marsh (tule) vegetation.
- ▶ Create tidal "sloughs" in the form of protected back channels that are submerged during high tides, but fully drain to an exposed bottom at mean lower low tide (MLLW). Complete drainage at MLLW is intended to discourage colonization by water hyacinth, and provide small areas of intertidal mudflat habitat.
- ▶ Provide sufficient soil depth and volume under tree-planting surfaces so that larger riparian tree species can grow to mature heights with a vigorous canopy, thereby optimizing canopy width and SRA habitat at water's edge.
- ▶ For riparian areas, shape variable height planting surfaces in relation to water levels, including low elevation benches that are partially inundated by higher tides.
- ▶ On soil surface slopes, slopes must be stable to prevent surface erosion, in a range from 2.5:1 to 4:1 slope gradients depending on exposure to wind wave energy.
- ▶ Minimize or protect trees from exposure to damage from beaver populations.
- ▶ In general, minimize linear shorelines and landform uniformity, and maximize vertical and horizontal variability in relation to tidal range and soil depth to shallow groundwater.

DESIGN CONSTRAINTS AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Design options must be feasible within the constraints of site specific conditions and the engineering design requirements and safety thresholds for the adjacent setback levee project. Some of the more limiting constraints and other design frameworks are discussed below.

Bank Steepness and Wave Erosion

San Joaquin River channel depths near Twitchell Island vary from 25 to 50 feet below MLLW. In some locations, submerged, low gradient banks or shelves extending 30 to 60 feet out from the shoreline may be present at depths ranging from 0 to 6 feet below mean higher high water (MHHW). In other locations, the submerged banks are very steep and unstable below the shoreline. The entire bankline at the project site is rock-armored from the top of bank down to depths well below MLLW, and is devoid of woody riparian or marsh vegetation except for a few small tule patches. Boat and ship wakes (Exhibit 3), ship prop wash, and severe wind wave erosion (Exhibit 4) acting against the steep banks is a major factor affecting bank stability. In the absence of rock armor or other stabilizing conditions, exposed soil surfaces on unprotected banks would likely erode within a short time frame. Depending on the direction of high winds in relation to river alignment, wind wave fetch along Twitchell Island can be up to three miles long across the 2,000'-3,000' wide expanse of the SJR. RD 1601 reported wind wave height during severe storms breaking over the top of the rock levee, 5-6 feet above MHHW (Exhibit 4).

Limits of Excavation

The proposed setback levee will have buried rock armor over the projected 2:1 levee slope (see Section 2.5) The rock over 2:1 slope projection will be the inland limit of potential excavation of the existing levee to create landforms that support the intended vegetation and habitat features. There will be approximately 50-60 horizontal feet of existing levee within which habitat forms can be created, primarily by excavation and lowering of the existing levee soil mass, and removal of some portion of the existing



Source: Google Earth, July 2011

Exhibit 3

Wave Fetch and Boat Wakes on San Joaquin River, Twitchell Island



Source: RD 1601, February 7, 1998

Exhibit 4 Wind-driven storm waves and debris on San Joaquin River, breaking over the top of levee (el. 10-11 ft) on south side of Twitchell Island

rocked banks. In some cases, rock can be salvaged and relocated to stabilize banks on the windward side of created habitat landforms.

Tidal Range

The intertidal zone is an essential component of CMH in the Delta. Tidal and topographic/bathymetric data from several sources and tide stations in the vicinity of Twitchell Island were reviewed to develop an accurate accounting of the range of tidal elevations for design applications. The nearest, most complete record of tides was found to be Tide Station No. 9415193, named 'Three-Mile Slough at SJR, Chevron Point, Twitchell Island' on NOAA's online website *Tides & Currents*:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/>. The Zero (0.0') reference elevations in tide station data is typically represented in relation to MLLW or to some other 0.0' base level that is unique to each tide station. In **Table 1** below, tide station elevations have been converted to actual elevations based on a standard vertical geodetic datum NAVD88 (North American Vertical Datum 1988). In this document, NAVD88 datum is used to represent existing and project design bathymetry and topography for plan view and cross section drawings (see Attachment A for cross section and plan view drawings, specifications, plant lists, and planting details, Sheets L1 to L13). Data shown in the NAVD88 column is taken from NOAA/National Geodetic Survey's (NGS) online conversion table for this tide station and PID number (web source: http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/Tidal_Elevation/index.jsp).

Table 1 Tide Elevations at Three-Mile Slough Entrance at San Joaquin River in Relation to NAVD88 and MLLW Vertical Datums		
Location:	Three-Mile Slough at San Joaquin River, Chevron Point, Twitchell Island	
Tide Sta.:	9415193	
PID #:	JS1716 (VM #: 11884)	
	<i>(converted values below)</i>	
	<u>MLLW Datum Elevations</u>	<u>NAVD88 Actual Elevation:</u>
MHHW	3.42 Ft. [14.78 sta. tide]	5.43
MHW	2.95 Ft.	4.96
MSL	1.76 Ft.	3.77
MLW	0.52 Ft.	2.53
MLLW	0.0 Ft. [11.36 sta. tide]	2.01
Notes: MHHW = mean higher high water; MHW = mean high water; MLLW = mean lower low water; MLW = mean low water; MSL = mean sea level; NAVD88 = North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (replaced NGVD29 as standard)		
For NAVD88 datum conversion: add 2.01 ft to MLLW datum elevations		

Tule Growth Depth Thresholds

Records of the vertical range of tule growth in the Delta are variable and not consistent between sites where bathymetric measurements have been recorded, nor is it always clear which reference elevation datum was used (NAVD29, NGVD88, MLLW, Mean Sea Level, etc.). Other variable factors can affect where tules establish and persist, including different species of tules, water salinity gradients, tidal range, substrate depth and texture and erosive conditions. Existing tule marsh depths were measured along the perimeter of Twitchell Island to develop a more reliable picture of tule growth potential, in particular the maximum water depth threshold for the occurrence of tules patches. The outermost (deepest) limit of tule stands at numerous locations was measured with a telescoping staff gage from a jet-powered boat along San Joaquin River between Threemile Slough and Sevenmile Slough. The boat

survey was conducted by AECOM, DWR, and CDFG personnel on October 16, 2013. Average tule depth threshold results at the three largest tule patches are summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Tule Depth Threshold Elevations along San Joaquin River at Twitchell Island				
Time of Day on October 16, 2013	Avg. depth to limit of tule patch	Average Height above/below MLLW	Actual Elev. (NAVD88)	Max. water depth of tules at MHHW (5.43 ft. elev.)
9:42 AM, Low Tide	n/a	+0.10 ft.	2.11 ft. elev.	
12:00 PM	n/a	+1.35 ft.	3.36 ft. elev.	
3:25 PM, High Tide	n/a	+3.43 ft.	5.44 ft. elev.	
Observed high tide debris line, 10:00 AM	appx. 3+ ft. above wsel	+3.15 ft.	+5.16 ft. elev.	
Boat Survey Data				
9:35 AM, 1 st tule patch 7-Mile Slough	3.5'	-3.40 ft.	-1.39 ft. elev.	6.82' deep
10:00 AM 2 nd , #37 Nav. Buoy-Green	4.5'	-4.35 ft.	-2.34 ft. elev.	7.77' deep
10:30 AM 3 rd patch	4.7'	-4.50 ft.	-2.49 ft. elev.	7.92' deep
<i>Great Diurnal Range = 3.42 feet from MLLW to MHHW</i>				
<i>Mean Range of Tide = 2.42 feet from MLW to MHW</i>				
Notes: elev. = elevation; ft. = feet; MHHW = mean higher high water; MHW = mean high water; MLLW = mean lower low water; MLW = mean low water; NAVD88 = North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (replaced NGVD29 as standard); wsel = water surface elevation				
Negative values below reference datum 0.0' are shown in <i>italic font</i> .				

Herbivory Damage

Beaver populations are present throughout the Delta and surrounding Twitchell Island. At the existing levee setback habitat site, considerable beaver harvesting of trees and many downed or girdled trees and tree stumps were observed during site visits. In some locations there was substantial loss of riparian vegetation, especially near the shoreline of the river and back channels. At least one active beaver lodge was found on the bank of a back channel. There is a paucity of existing riparian vegetation to provide food and structure for beaver populations within several miles of the project site. Therefore, it is prudent to assume that riparian plantings will require some degree of protection to limit the likely occurrence of beaver damage. The most cost effective, temporary measure is to run a low fenceline 2'-3' high along the top of bank on the riverside of planted areas.

DESIGN OPTIONS AND APPLICATIONS

Design Options 1 and 2 are intended for locations with steep riverbanks. Both options retain all or most of the existing bank rock to resist erosion and scour from wind waves and boat/ship wakes. Design Options 3, 4, and 5 are intended for locations with less steep banks and existing submerged shelves on which creation of low gradient beach slopes and wide bands of tule marsh have greater potential to attenuate wave energy. Option 5 also relies on rock-faced hardpoints, separating deep bays of tules, to break the path of wind waves that would otherwise collide with full force on the soil-surfaced bank. (See Attachment A, 60% Design Plans & Specifications, Sheets L1 to L13.)

Option 1- Barrier Islands and Tidal Back Channel

Option 1 (Sheets L5 and L10) is similar to the existing levee setback habitat site, with a series of barrier islands separated from land by a continuous back channel that fills and partially drains with the tides,

and widely spaced inlets between the river and back channel. The primary differences between the existing design and Option 1 include,

- ▶ No rock placed on banks or bottom of back channel. (Erosion has not occurred in this area of the existing habitat site.) This greatly reduces the needed rock volume and cost to construct the barrier islands. Rock on the existing windward slope will remain to protect the island and back channel habitat.
- ▶ Island is topped with a layer of cobble /soil mix, and the top elevation is 1.5' higher to provide more aerobic soil rooting volume above the saturated zone, especially for larger tree species.
- ▶ Back channel and inlet bottoms are sloped to completely drain to the river during low tides. The back channel has a bottom width of 8-14 feet, and a 25' wide water surface at MHHW.
- ▶ Two feet of topsoil, instead of 6 inches, is placed over the buried rock on the projected levee slope of the proposed setback levee. More topsoil will promote better growth rates and size of woody plants on the lower backslope.

Option 2- Wide Islands with Discontinuous Back Channels

Option 2 (Sheets L6 and L10) is similar to Option 1 in that it has a series of barrier islands, topped with soil/cobble mix, and separated from land by tidal back channels that drain completely at low tide. Option 2 is different from Option 1 in these features,

- ▶ Barrier islands are 32 feet wide instead of 15 feet wide (Option 1) to provide more riparian habitat isolated from the "mainland", with denser riparian and SRA habitat protected by the "moat" of the back channel.
- ▶ Both the tops of islands and the intervening peninsulas slope downward towards the river, from elevation 13.0' at the top of the peninsula slope, to elevation 10.0' at back side of top of island, to elevation 8.0' at river's edge which is 2.6' above MHHW. This provides a greater soil rooting volume at the upper end of slope for large trees to thrive, and a closer proximity to shallow groundwater at the lower end to support water-thirsty alders, buttonbush, and willows with canopy overhanging the river's water surface. To accomplish this, the upper four feet of existing rock bank will be removed and reused elsewhere. The top slope also assures that breaking wave runup from major storms will drain back to the river instead of downcutting into the soil on the backside of the island.

Option 3- Stable 15:1 Beach Slope and 75'-Wide Tule Band

Unlike Options 1 and 2, Option 3 (Sheets L7 and L11) removes the waterside rock bank and existing levee fill down to elevation -2.0'. To compensate for the loss of rock-armored bank protection below the waterline, Option 3 solves the need to dissipate wave energy by,

- ▶ creating a stable 15:1 beach slope within, and 4 feet below, the intertidal range where wind waves occur most frequently.
- ▶ adding a second line of wave attenuation created by a continuous 75'-wide band of tule marsh. Tule marsh occupying most of the beach slope width will have a variable bottom elevation from -2.0' to 4.0' elevation, with a narrow band of mudflat expected to occupy the upper zone where tule growth may not establish well.

- ▶ protecting the backslope during the post-construction years required for establishment of mature, dense tule growth by adding bio-technical bank protection above elevation 4.0' (from 2 feet below MHHW to elevation 10.0' or 12.0'). The bio-technical bank protection will have a layer of cobble/soil mix, interplanted with densely spaced willow cuttings. Alternatively, the slope can be covered with a blanket of inter-locking, soil-filled geo-cells, and then planted with willow cuttings.

Option 4- Undulating Bench with Scalloped Bankline

Option 4 (Sheets L8 and L11) creates optimal variability in water depth, inundation duration and frequency, and a non-linear shoreline that varies sinusously with tide levels. Option 4 is similar to Option 3 in that it includes a continuous band of tule marsh, 35-feet wide (though not as wide as Option 3), with armored bank protection on the lower backslope, and removal of the existing rocked bank and levee fill down to elevation 1.0'.

Features unique to Option 4 include,

- ▶ variable height middle bench, 20' wide, sculpted in a wave form between elevation 9.0' down to elevation 5.0' (0.4 feet below MHHW). Upper levels of the middle bench would support mixed riparian forest and tall shade trees, while the lower dips would be a combination of shallow mudflat and alder/willow scrub close to the water surface.
- ▶ variable height lower bench from elevation 3.0' to elevation 1.5' (0.5 feet below MLLW). The lower bench supports the 35-feet wide band of tule marsh.
- ▶ sinuous shoreline with pronounced in-and-out variation as tide levels intersect the variable height of the middle and lower benches.

Option 5- Deep Back Bays Between Rock Hardpoints: Option 5 (Sheets L9 and L12) solves the need to break long-fetch wind waves by creating rock hardpoints that extend outward 50 feet beyond the excavated backslope (or 10 feet beyond the existing bank line), with deep bays of relatively protected water and marsh in between. Option 5 has the greatest variation in non-linear shoreline. In addition to the hardpoints, features unique to Option 5 include,

- ▶ tule marsh at a uniform water depth (at elevation 0.0') occupying the 50-foot deep bays between hardpoints.
- ▶ complete removal of the existing rocked bank to provide a ready source of rock to create the hardpoints that will at times be subjected to intense wave energy.
- ▶ planted soil banks between hardpoints with riparian canopy overhanging the marsh perimeter, and on the unrocked portion of hardpoint projections (similar to the peninsulas in Option 2).

Summary of Habitats, All Options Combined

Table 3 and Sheet L3 of Attachment A show the locations, levee stationing, and linear extents for where each habitat design option will be applied to the existing four miles of the project's waterside length. Table 4 is a compilation of the created acreage of all habitats and vegetation types for each option, and for all options combined.

	Option	From Station	To Station	Length LF	Acres
4	Undulating Bench	360+00	373+00	1,300	2.98
2	Barrier Islands	373+00	393+00	2,000	4.59
4	Undulating Bench	393+00	398+00	500	1.14
3	Beach Slope	398+00	410+00	1,200	2.75
5	Deep Back Bays	410+00	423+00	1,300	2.98
4	Undulating Bench	423+00	428+00	500	1.14
2	Barrier Islands	428+00	453+00	2,500	5.73
4	Undulating Bench	453+00	462+00	900	2.06
3	Beach Slope	462+00	478+00	1,600	3.67
4	Undulating Bench	478+00	485+00	700	1.60
3	Beach Slope	485+00	508+80	2,380	5.46
--	[Pump outfall]	508+80	512+00	--	--
4	Undulating Bench	512+00	530+00	1,800	4.13
1	Continuous Channel	530+00	545+00	1,500	3.44
4	Undulating Bench	545+00	555+00	1,000	2.29
2	Barrier Islands	555+00	567+00	1,200	2.75
Total length/ac:		360+00	567+00	20,380 LF	46.78 ac

Design Option	Shallow shoreline width varies	Tidal back channel	Tule marsh ¹	Dense willow scrub	Alder willow scrub	Mixed riparian	Tall trees (riparian)	Upland scrub
Option 1-	n/a	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.19	0.34
Option 2-	n/a	1.04	1.03	0.00	1.82	1.98	0.62	1.93
Option 3-	9.51	0.00	9.51	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18
Option 4-	6.92	0.00	5.49	0.00	0.00	2.35	0.00	4.63
Option 5-	1.04	0.00	1.12	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
All Options Combined	17.47	1.42	17.15	2.56	2.48	4.33	0.81	8.65

Notes:
Does not include shoreline of back channels in Options 1 and 2. Shallow shoreline width assumes average water depth from 0.0 to 3.5 feet during all or most of the tidal range on the river side of habitat options 3, 4, and 5.
¹ Acreages listed for tule marsh include projected clonal growth below and beyond planting limit at 1.0' elev. (i.e. one foot below MLLW), based on extents of existing tule patches.

HABITAT CREATION AND CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

Excavation and Grading

RD 1601 estimates that a minimum of 10 construction seasons would be required to complete the proposed project (Almaas, pers. comm., 2011, 2012a). It is expected that improvements along one to two levee reaches, each approximately 2,100 to 3,500 feet in length, could be completed each construction season. This would include construction of landside levee improvements and creation of waterside habitat in those reaches. RD 1601 proposes to begin constructing the proposed project beginning in calendar year 2015 and continuing as funding cycles allow additional construction.

Creating habitat on the waterside of the existing levee would involve excavation and grading, followed by planting and seeding activities. Construction of waterside habitat would occur following completion and stabilization of the new setback levee and toe berm in that reach. Excavation and grading of "landside" elements of the waterside habitat would be accomplished during dry conditions or by pumping out groundwater before breaching the separation wall between the modified riverbank and excavation pit. "Dry" excavation and grading would be accomplished with scrapers, dozers, hydraulic excavators, and haul trucks. The excavated material would be stockpiled onsite for use in creating features associated with the proposed habitat design or as setback levee or toe berm fill material for other phases. Stockpiles would be located on the landside of the levee within the footprint of the proposed setback levee and toe berm. Waterside excavation of the existing levee fill below MHHW would be conducted with long-arm excavators or clam-shell dredges operated from the landside, or similar equipment operated on the waterside from stationary barges anchored by spud piles in the San Joaquin River adjacent to the work area.

Planting and Seeding

Planting and seeding will commence after completion of finish grading and, where required, during placement of rock on exposed windward banks.

Seeding for erosion control and upland habitat will typically occur in November or December, after the first wetting rain. Seed of native grasses and forbs will be applied using a combination of native grass seed drills (e.g., Truax Grass Drill) on relatively flat sites (less than 3:1 slope), or by broadcast equipment on steeper and less accessible sites. All soil surface areas of riparian and upland habitats, except for Dense Willow Scrub, will be seeded one growing season before plants are installed to stabilize the soil and allow time for weed management. Proposed seed mix species are listed on Sheet L4 of Attachment A.

Tule Marsh will be planted from nursery-grown container stock or from root divisions harvested from within existing tule stands on or near Twitchell Island. Tule stock will typically be planted 4'-6' on center. Because tules must be planted within the intertidal zone, on saturated mudflats or in shallow water, it is not feasible to plant at depths greater than one foot below MLW. Potential tule marsh expansion below elevation 1.0' to a maximum depth threshold will occur naturally and gradually by vegetative colonization (i.e., extension of tule root rhizomes).

Riparian and Upland Scrub vegetation will be planted with a combination of nursery-grown container stock and live cuttings of willow and cottonwood stems from harvest sites in the project vicinity. Where thickets of willow scrub will provide important wind wave energy dissipation, cuttings will be densely planted 2'-3' on center in parallel rows. In other locations less subject to potential bank erosion, Tall Trees (large, fast-growing tree species) will be planted 15'-20' on center, and smaller trees and shrubs will be planted 5'-15' on center. Upland Scrub will include patches of unplanted (but seeded) open grassland. Sheet L4 of Attachment A lists proposed marsh, riparian and upland species to be included in the planting palette, and their associated vegetation types as labeled on the design drawing cross sections (Sheets L5-L9). Planting details are on Sheet L13, and landscape notes and specifications are on Sheet L2.

HABITAT ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance activities needed to establish new habitat on the waterside of the existing levee would include plant irrigation, weed control (mowing, and herbicide application), debris removal, and corrective measures such as replanting, and reseeding. Maintenance needs would be evaluated during the

establishment efforts and may vary in timing or frequency in accordance with conditions on the ground. The intent of habitat establishment and maintenance operations would be to promote habitat that would be healthy, vigorous, and create persistent ecosystems that would thrive and reproduce without supplemental intervention after 3-5 years.

Watering operations during the establishment of plants would be supported by temporary irrigation systems connected to existing RD 1601 pumps that draw water from the San Joaquin River. Application of water would be done in a manner that is sufficient to wet the soil and saturate the root zone of installed plants without causing erosion, damage to plants, or excessive runoff. The watering regime would be designed to establish healthy and vigorous plants and would include a "weaning off" period designed so that established plants would not be irrigation-dependent.

Weed control would be conducted to reduce invasive weed establishment. Weed control would involve the use of mechanical and/or chemical techniques to support establishment of native and/or desirable installed vegetation, and reduction or suppression of non-native and/or undesirable vegetation (i.e., noxious weeds). Weeds would be controlled during the first 3-5 years so that they do not compete with installed plants or seeded native species. Created habitat areas would be mowed or wicked or sprayed with herbicide (depending on field conditions and season). These areas would be treated before broadleaf weeds and non-native grasses grow high enough to shade out native species and before non-native grass seed matures and shatters. Use of both mechanical equipment and selected systemic herbicides would be applied in accordance with required methods to protect waterways and nearby sensitive habitat. Grazing with small-hooved animals (goats and sheep) is another weed control option that could be used in upland grassland seeded areas after 2-3 years of growth by woody plants.

Debris removal would occur during weed control operations or as scheduled by RD 1601. Debris blown into or placed in the project area, such as any human-made debris would be removed. Debris removal would be performed using hand-clearing or low-impact methods and the debris would be hauled offsite in accordance with State and local regulations.

During the habitat and maintenance establishment period, the waterside-installed habitat would be monitored for any needed replacement of dead or severely stressed plants or areas requiring re-seeding. Remediation seeding and planting would occur during the first 3-5 years. The health, vigor, and survivorship of all plant materials would be maintained and monitored by RD 1601. Periodic inspections would be conducted by RD 1601 to examine plant condition and seeded areas that may be under-performing. Replacement plants or seed would be obtained from the same source used for the initial installation or from similar local sources.

ATTACHMENT A

60% Design Plans & Specifications

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601 LEVEE IMPROVEMENT & CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT SAN JOAQUIN RIVER PROJECT & CHEVRON POINT PROJECTS SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Twitchell Island Reclamation District (RD) 1601 is approximately 3.5 miles south-southwest of Sacramento in the western Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta). The reclaimed island is approximately 3,500 acres and is bounded by the San Joaquin River to the south, Three-mile Slough to the west, and Seven-mile Slough to the north and east. The proposed project includes the San Joaquin River reach of the Twitchell Island levee system, an approximately 5-mile stretch of levee that extends from Chevron Point (at the confluence of the San Joaquin River and Three-mile Slough) to just north of the confluence of the San Joaquin River and Seven-mile Slough on the south side of the island.

The objective of the Proposed Project for the San Joaquin River reach is to create Interstitial Channel Margin Habitat, including freshwater marsh (tule), riparian and upland habitats integrated with a new setback levee project to be constructed by RD 1601 adjacent to the land side of the existing levee. The waterside of the existing levee along the San Joaquin River will be modified to create a mosaic of three different habitat configurations (Design Options). The constructed channel margin habitat planting area will be from setback levee Station 350+00 to Station 567+00, comprised of 20,700 linear feet and 39 acres of native trees and shrubs, 1.7 acres of planted tule marsh, and up to 1.25 acres native perennial grass seeding.

The channel margin habitat project is adjacent to and east of a similar setback levee and habitat project site constructed and planted in 1999 and 2002 on 3,000 linear feet of Twitchell Island levee along the right bank of SLR. Average tidal range at the project site is from elevation 5.4-R (NGVD88 datum) to MHHW to elevation 2.0-R at MLW (source: NOAA/National Geodetic Survey's Tide Station 9415195, Three-Mile Slough at SR, Chevron Point, Twitchell Island.)

60% Draft
February 7, 2014

PAGE DRAWING INDEX

PAGE	DRAWING INDEX
1	L1
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6	L6
7	L7
8	L8
9	L9
10	L10
11	L11
12	L12
13	L13

PREPARED FOR:

RECLAMATION DISTRICT 1601
2360 West Twitchell Island Road
Rio Vista, CA 94571-0489

(916) () ()
Contact: () () ()

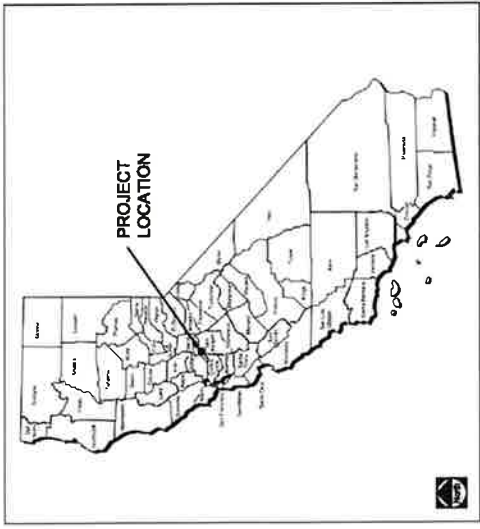
) Program Manager

PREPARED BY:

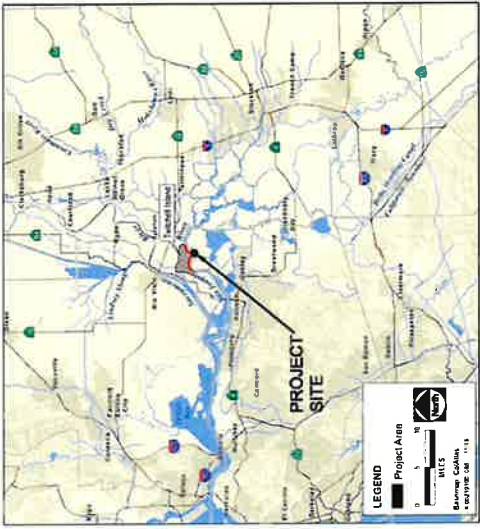
AECOM
2020 L Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95811
(916) 414-5600

Contact: Kasha Chapman, Project Manager

VICINITY MAP



LOCATION MAP



RD-1601
LEVEE IMPROVEMENT &
CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT



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Sacramento, CA 95811
Tel: (916) 414-5600
Fax: (916) 414-5600

XXXXX

COVER

80% DRAFT

scale: 1"=60'
job no.: 0811008L04
drawn by: KC
checked by: KC, BC

sheet no.: L1

sheet 1 of 13
date: 02/07/2014

Accepted By: _____ Date: _____

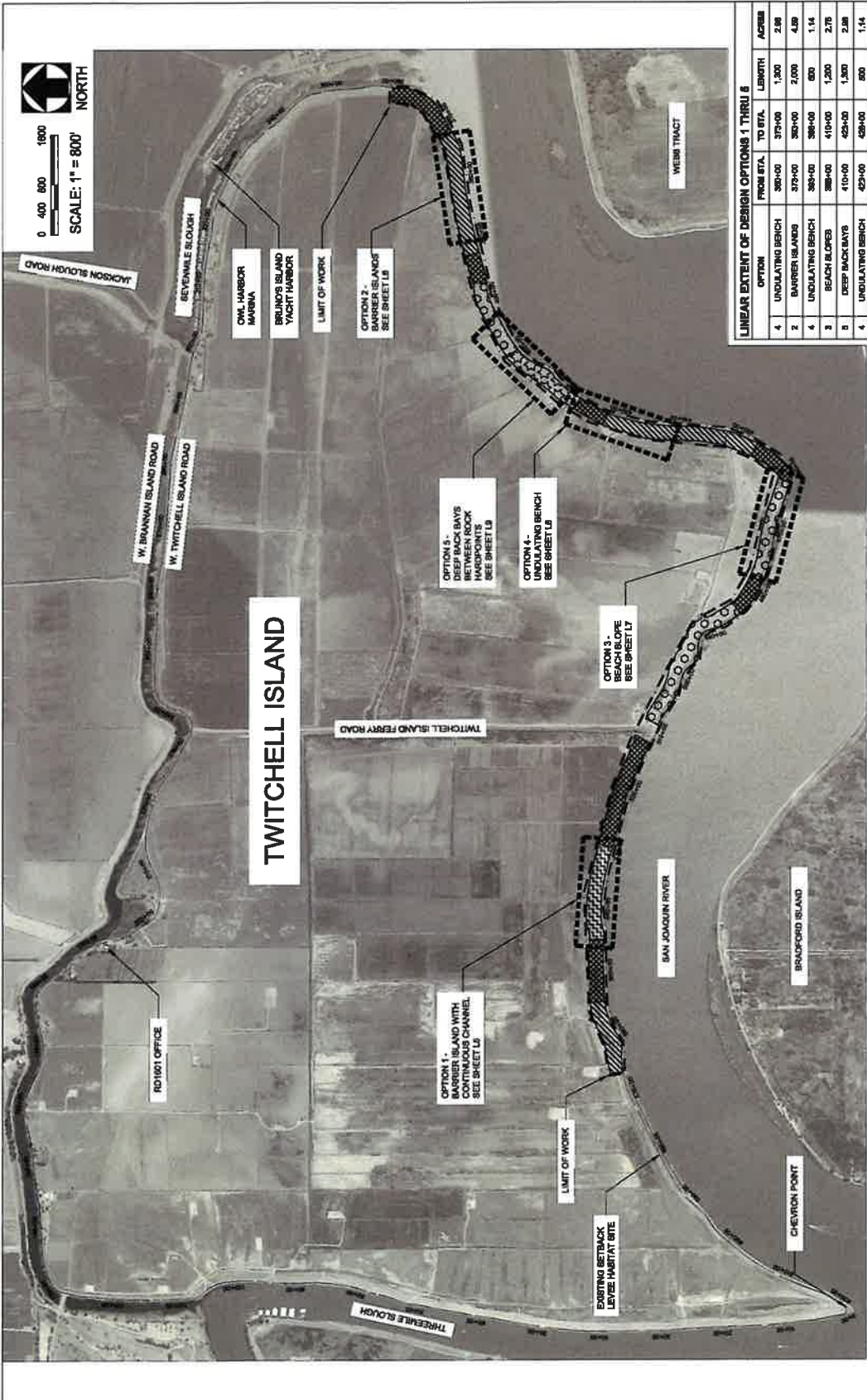
Accepted By: _____ Date: _____

Contract Number: C####

Approved On: ####-#### By: _____

Resolution No: 2014-####

Chair of the Board



0 400 800 1600
 SCALE: 1" = 800'
 NORTH

RD1601
 LEVEE IMPROVEMENT &
 CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT

AECOM

200 L Street, Suite 400
 San Francisco, CA 94102
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CXXXX

KEY MAP

80% DRAFT

LINEAR EXTENT OF DESIGN OPTIONS 1 THRU 6

OPTION	FROM STA.	TO STA.	LENGTH	ACRES
1	388+00	373+00	1,500	2.98
2	373+00	363+00	1,000	4.39
3	363+00	358+00	500	1.14
4	358+00	410+00	1,520	2.76
5	410+00	423+00	1,300	2.88
6	423+00	428+00	500	1.14
1	428+00	434+00	600	5.73
2	434+00	454+00	200	2.06
3	454+00	478+00	2,400	3.87
4	478+00	486+00	800	1.90
5	486+00	528+00	4,200	5.48
6	528+00	512+00	1,600	4.15
1	512+00	528+00	1,600	3.44
2	528+00	568+00	4,000	2.29
3	568+00	577+00	900	1.20
4	577+00	586+00	900	2.76

NOTES:
 1. DATE OF AERIAL MAP IS 2010 AND MAY NOT REFLECT THE MOST CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS.
 2. SEE SHEETS LS-18 FOR PLANTING SHEETS.
 3. INGRESS/EGRESS ROUTES TO BE DETERMINED.
 4. THE TOTAL ACRES ARE BASED ON AVERAGE HABITAT DESIGN WIDTH OF 100'; ACTUAL WIDTHS VARIES WITH SITE CONDITIONS.

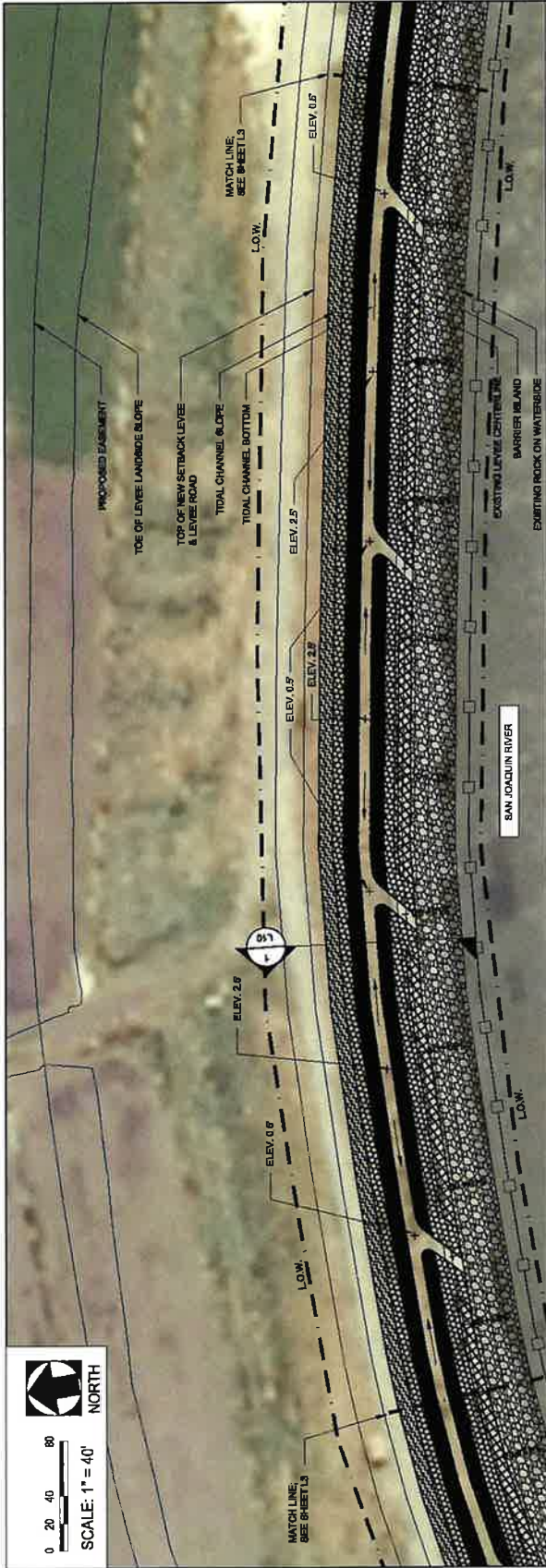
LEVEE OPTIONS LEGEND

DESIGN OPTION	TOTAL BANK LENGTH
OPTION 1 - BARRIER ISLANDS WITH CONTINUOUS CHANNELS	1,800 LF
OPTION 2 - BARRIER ISLANDS	5,100 LF
OPTION 3 - BEACH SLOPE	5,100 LF
OPTION 4 - UNUNDULATING BENCH	6,700 LF
OPTION 5 - DEEP BACK BAYS BETWEEN HARD POINTS	1,300 LF
TOTAL	20,000 LF

scale: 1"=800'
 job no.: 081008.04
 drawn by: SR
 checked by: KC, SC

sheet no.: L3

sheet 3 of 13
 date: 02/07/2014



- NOTES:**
1. THIS DRAWING IS DIAGRAMMATIC AND SHOULD BE USED AS A GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION.
 2. SEE SHEET L2 FOR PLANTING NOTES.
 3. SEE SHEET L3 FOR PROJECT AREA LOCATION.
 4. SEE SHEET L4 FOR PLANTING LEGEND AND QUANTITIES.
 5. SEE SHEET L10 FOR TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF OPTION 1.
 6. DATE OF AERIAL MAP IS 2010 & DOES NOT REFLECT THE MOST CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS.
 7. LEVEE IMPROVEMENTS CONSTRUCTED UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACTS.
 8. NO RIPPING OR DISCING IN SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS.

LEGEND

- L.O.W.
- STATION NUMBER
- TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION (SEE SHEETS L10, L11 & L12)
- TALL TREES
- ALDER & WILLOW SCRUB
- UPLAND SCRUB
- TULE MARSH
- ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION
- SHALLOW SHORELINE (AVERAGE 10' WIDTH AND LESS THAN 3'-5' BELOW MLLW)

RD1601
LEVEE IMPROVEMENT &
CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT



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CXXXX

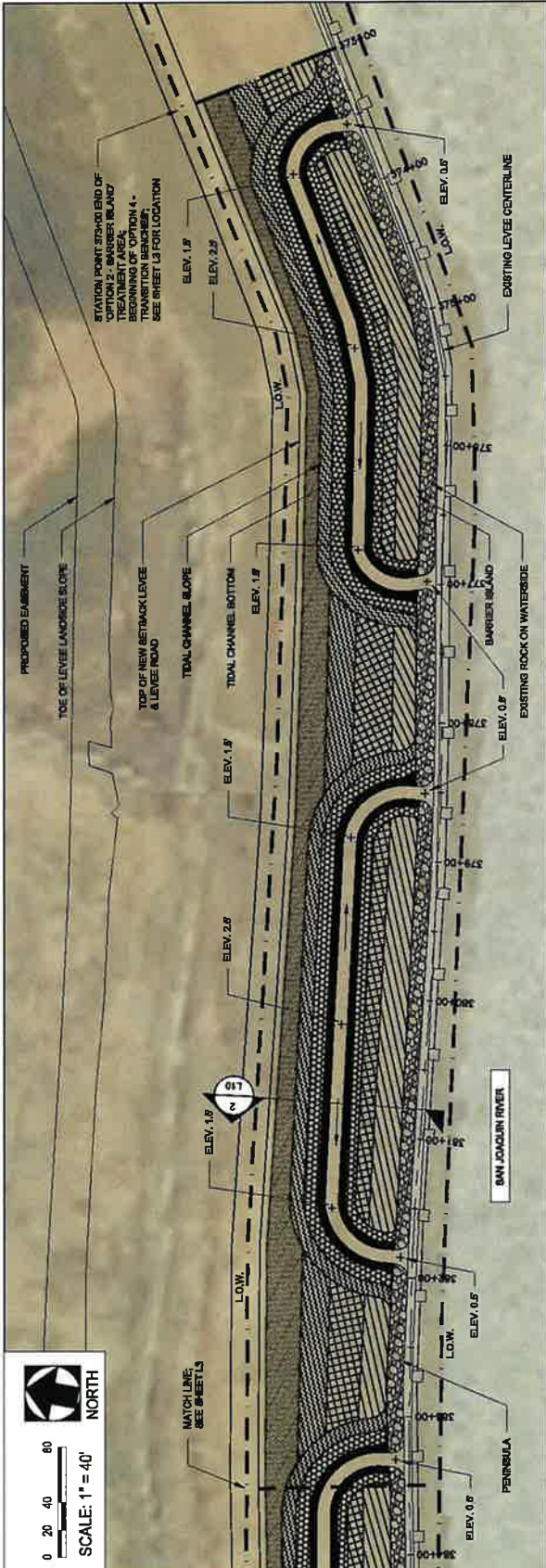
PLANTING PLAN
OPTION 1 - BARRIER ISLANDS
WITH CONTINUOUS CHANNEL

60% DRAFT

scale:	1"=40'
job no.:	061060604
drawn by:	BR
checked by:	KC, BC

sheet no.: L5

sheet 5 of 13
 date: 02/07/2016



- LEGEND**
- LIMIT OF WORK (L.O.W.)
 - STATION NUMBER
 - TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION (SEE SHEETS L10, L11 & L12)
 - NATIVE GRASS SEED MIX
 - UPLAND SCRUB
 - TALL TREES
 - ALDER & WILLOW SCRUB
 - MIXED RIPARIAN
 - TULE MARSH
 - EXISTING ROCK ON WATERSIDE
 - SHALLOW SHORELINE (AVERAGE 10' WIDTH AND LESS THAN 3'-5' BELOW MLLW)

NOTES:

1. THIS DRAWING IS DIAGRAMMATIC AND SHOULD BE USED AS A GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION.
2. SEE SHEET L3 FOR PLANTING NOTES.
3. SEE SHEET L3 FOR PROJECT AREA LOCATION.
4. SEE SHEET L4 FOR PLANTING LEGEND AND QUANTITIES.
5. SEE SHEET L10 FOR TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF OPTION 2.
6. DATE OF AERIAL MAP IS 2010 & DOES NOT REFLECT THE MOST CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS.
7. LEVEE IMPROVEMENTS CONSTRUCTED UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACTS.
8. NO RIPPING OR DISCING IN SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS.



RD1601
LEVEE IMPROVEMENT &
CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT



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Tel: (916) 414-6900
Fax: (916) 414-6900

CXXXX

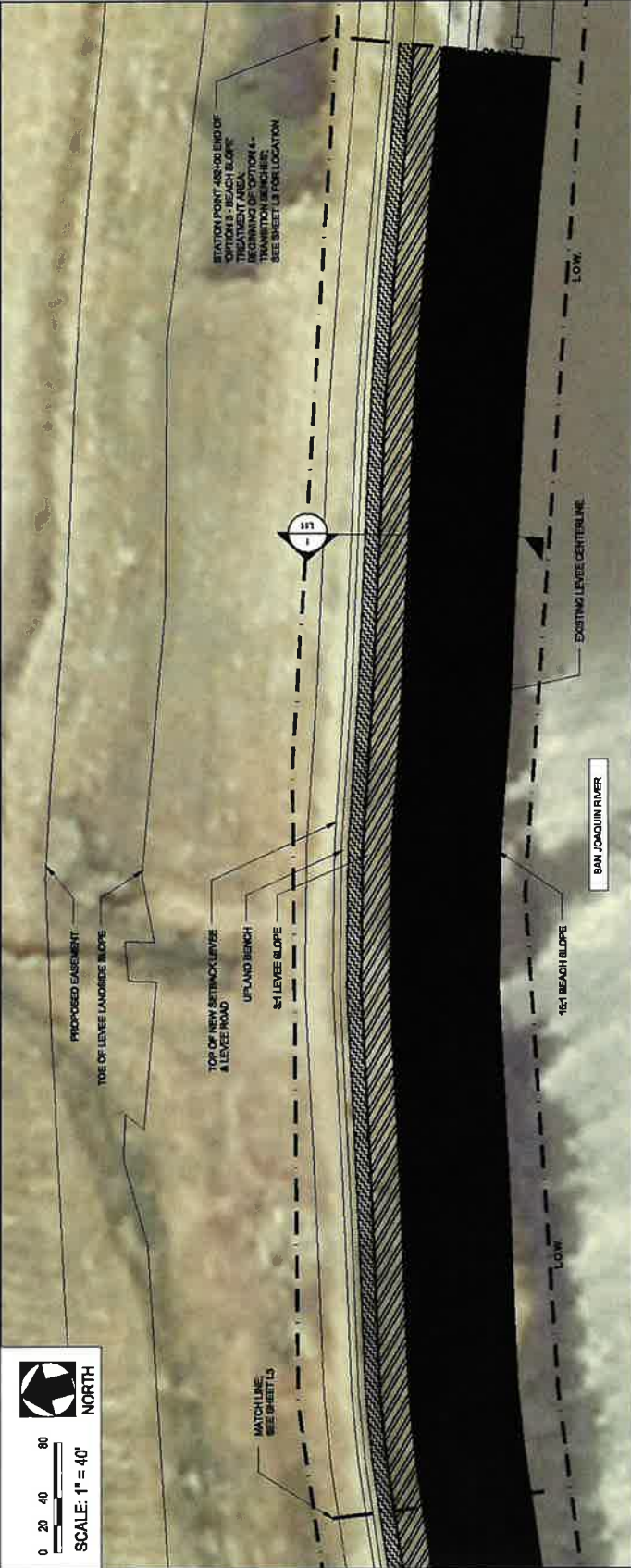
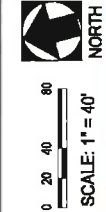
PLANTING PLAN
OPTION 2 - BARRIER ISLANDS

60% DRAFT

scale:	1"=40'
job no.:	081009L04
drawn by:	SR
checked by:	KC, BC

sheet no.: L8

sheet 9 of 13
date: 02/07/2014



LEGEND

- LIMIT OF WORK (L.O.W.)
- STATION NUMBER
- TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION (SEE SHEETS L10, L11 & L12)
- UPLAND SCRUB
- DENSE WILLOW SCRUB
- TULE MARSH
- SHALLOW SHORELINE (AVERAGE 10' WIDTH AND LESS THAN 3'-5' BELOW MLLW)

- NOTES:**
1. THIS DRAWING IS DIAGRAMMATIC AND SHOULD BE USED AS A GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION.
 2. SEE SHEET L3 FOR PLANTING NOTES.
 3. SEE SHEET L3 FOR PROJECT AREA LOCATION.
 4. SEE SHEET L4 FOR PLANTING LEGEND AND QUANTITIES.
 5. SEE SHEET L11 FOR TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF OPTION 3.
 6. DATE OF AERIAL MAP IS 2010 & DOES NOT REFLECT THE MOST CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS.
 7. LEVEE IMPROVEMENTS CONSTRUCTED UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACTS.
 8. NO RIPPING OR DISBURSING IN SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS.



RD1601
LEVEE IMPROVEMENT &
CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT



2020 L. Erwin, Suite 400
1111 W. 1st Street
Folsom, CA 95630
Tel: (916) 414-8800
Fax: (916) 414-8800

CXXXX

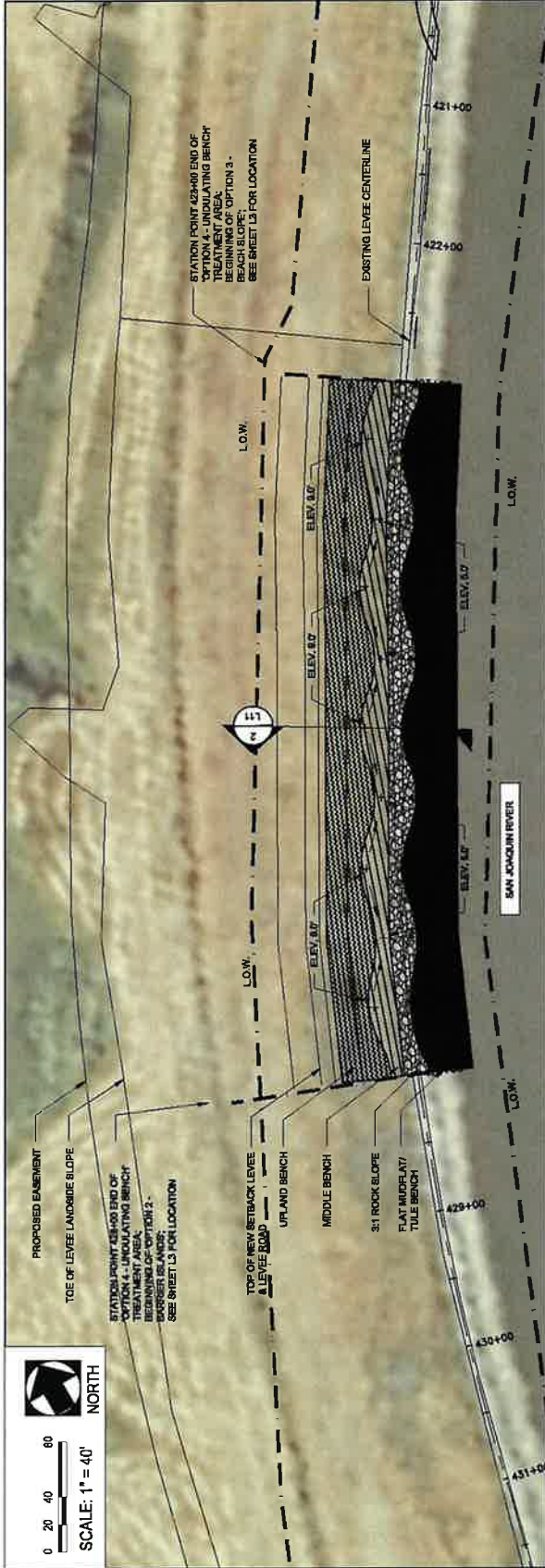
PLANTING PLAN
OPTION 3 - BEACH SLOPE

60% DRAFT

scale:	1"=40'
job no.:	0810069.04
drawn by:	BR
checked by:	KC, BC

sheet no.: L7

sheet 7 of 13
date: 02/07/2014



- NOTES:**
1. THIS DRAWING IS DIAGRAMMATIC AND SHOULD BE USED AS A GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION.
 2. SEE SHEET L2 FOR PLANTING NOTES.
 3. SEE SHEET L4 FOR PROJECT AREA LOCATION.
 4. SEE SHEET L4 FOR PLANTING LEGEND AND QUANTITIES.
 5. SEE SHEET L11 FOR TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF OPTION 4.
 6. DATE OF AERIAL MAP IS 2010 & DOES NOT REFLECT THE MOST CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS.
 7. LEVEE IMPROVEMENTS CONSTRUCTED UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACTS.
 8. NO RIPPING OR DISCING IN SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS.

LEGEND

- LIMIT OF WORK (L.O.W.)
- STATION NUMBER
- TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION (SEE SHEETS L10, L11 & L12)
- UPLAND SCRUB
- MIXED RIPARIAN
- TULE MARSH
- ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION
- SHALLOW SHORELINE (AVERAGE 10' WIDTH AND LESS THAN 3'-5' BELOW MLLW)



RD1601
LEVEE IMPROVEMENT &
CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT



2025 L Street, Suite 400
Folsom, CA 95630
Tel: (916) 414-3800
Fax: (916) 414-3600

CXXXX

PLANTING PLAN
OPTION 4 -
UNDULATING BENCH

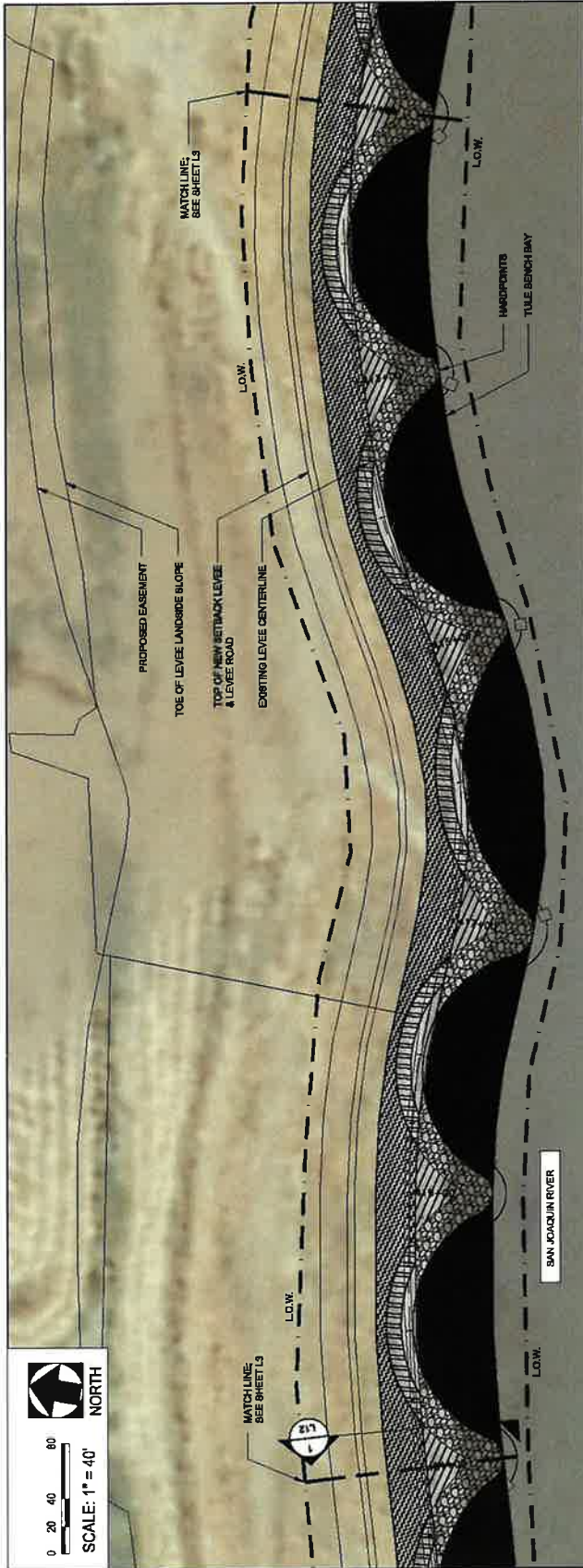
60% DRAFT

scale: 1"=40'

job no.:	06110668.04
drawn by:	BR
checked by:	KC, BC

sheet no.: L8

sheet 8 of 13
date: 02/07/2014



RD1601
LEVEE IMPROVEMENT &
CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT



2020 L. Shreve & Associates, Inc.
10000 Westpark Drive, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75241
Tel: (972) 414-8200
Fax: (972) 414-8200

CXXXX

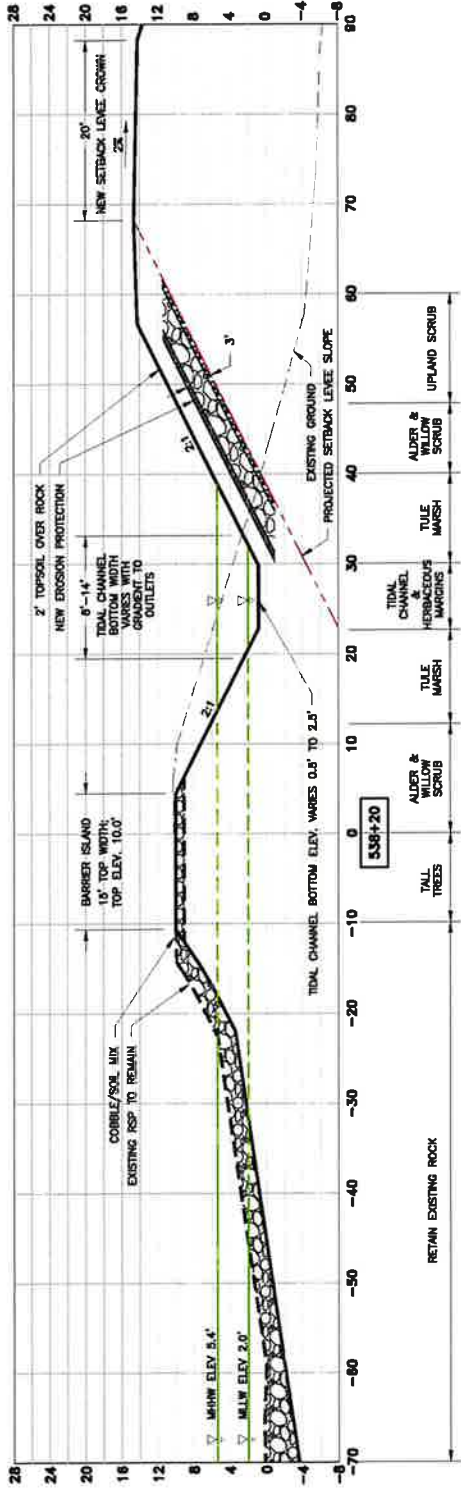
CROSS SECTION -
OPTIONS 1 & 2

60% DRAFT

scale: NTS
job no.: 08110056.04
drawn by: SR
checked by: KC, BC

sheet no.: L10

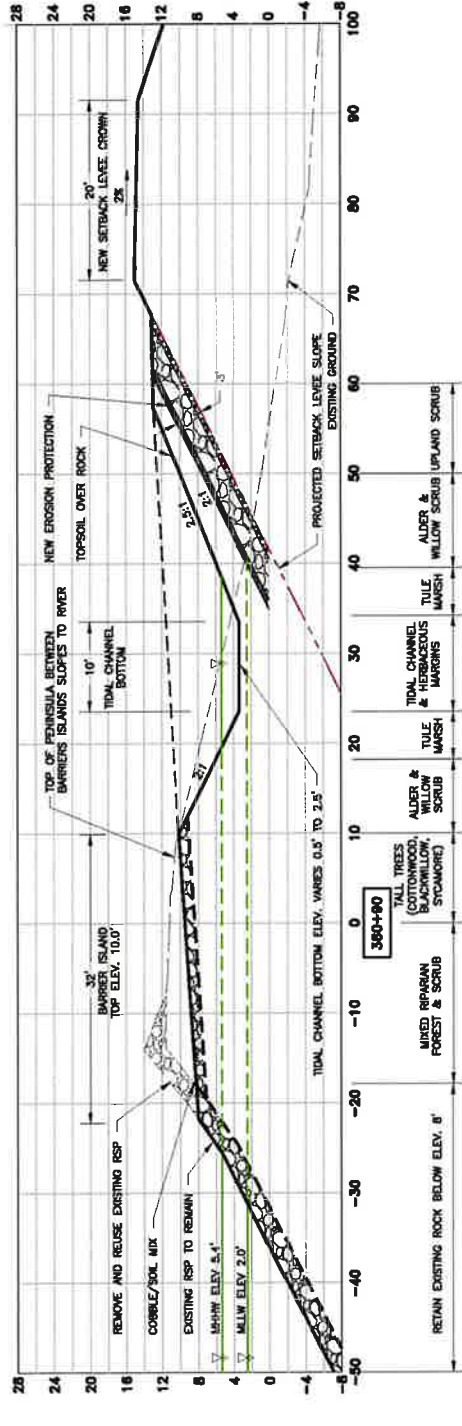
sheet 10 of 13
date: 02/07/2014



OPTION 1 - BARRIER ISLAND WITH CONTINUOUS BACK CHANNEL TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

1
L10



OPTION 2 - BARRIER ISLAND TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

2
L10

- NOTES:
- CROSS SECTION INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ENGINEERS.
 - SEE SHEET L3 FOR KEY MAP INFORMATION.
 - SEE SHEET L4 FOR PLANTING MATRIX INFORMATION.
 - SEE SHEET L19 FOR PLANTING DETAIL INFORMATION.

RD1601
LEVEE IMPROVEMENT &
CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT

AECOM

2201 L Street, Suite 400
Ft. Worth, TX 76104-4500
Tel: (817) 414-5000
Fax: (817) 414-5000

CXXXX

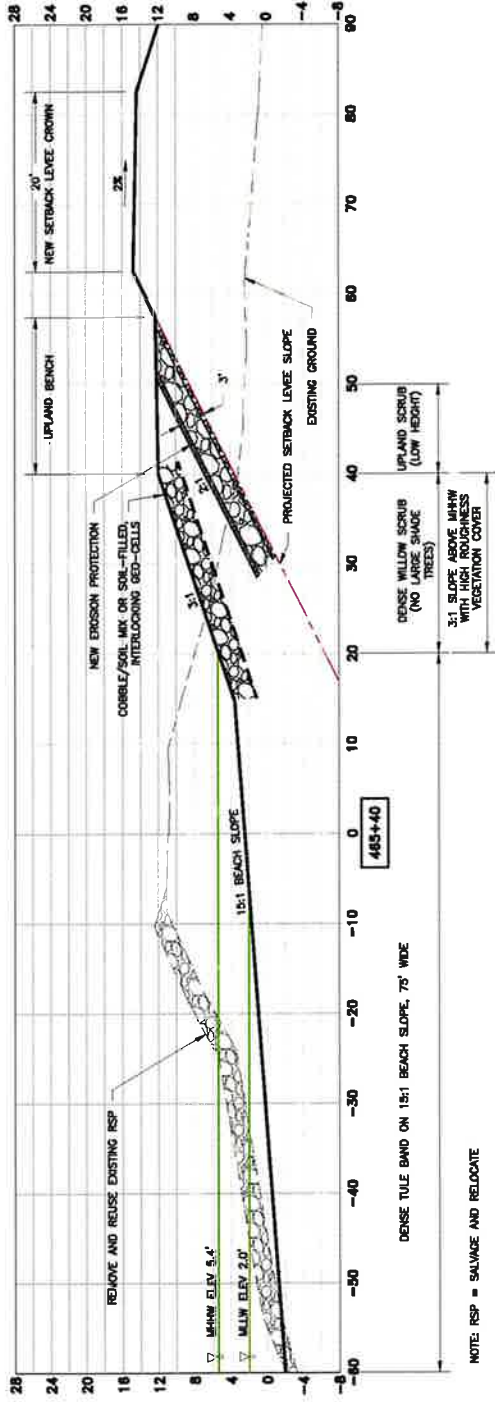
CROSS SECTION -
OPTIONS 3 & 4

60% DRAFT

scale:	MIS
job no.:	0511006.04
drawn by:	SK
checked by:	MC, SC

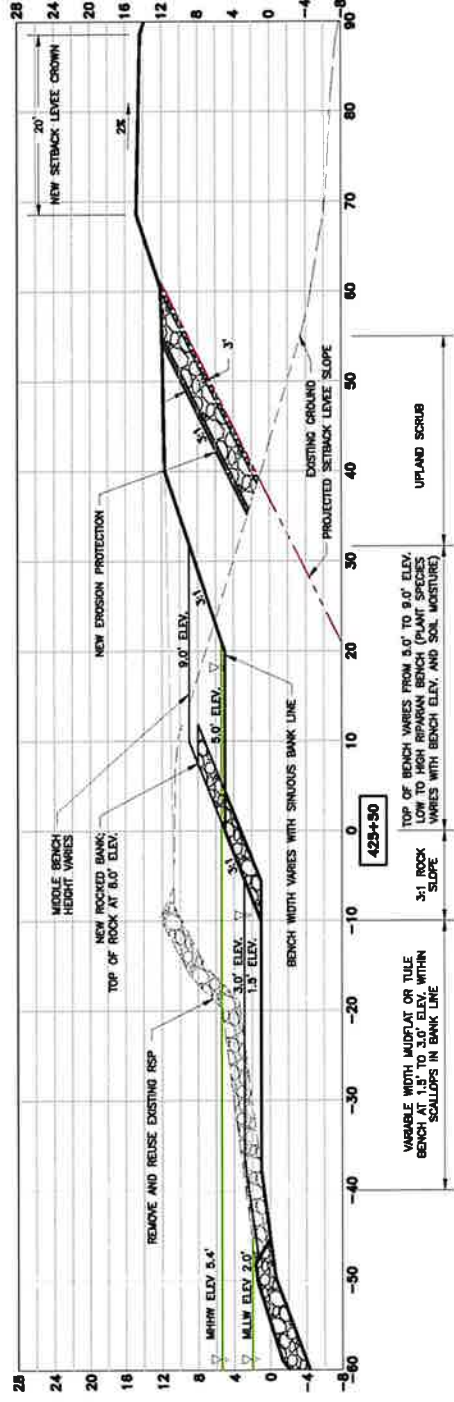
sheet no.: L11

sheet 11 of 13
date: 02/07/2014



1 OPTION 3 - BEACH SLOPE TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

L11 NOT TO SCALE



2 OPTION 4 - UNDULATING BENCH TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

L11 NOT TO SCALE

- NOTES:
1. CROSS SECTION INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ENGINEERS.
 2. SEE SHEET L3 FOR KEY MAP INFORMATION.
 3. SEE SHEET L4 FOR PLANTING MATRIX INFORMATION.
 4. SEE SHEET L13 FOR PLANTING DETAIL INFORMATION.

RD1801
LEVEE IMPROVEMENT &
CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT

AECOM

2020 L Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95811
Tel: (916) 414-8800
Fax: (916) 414-8880

CXXXX

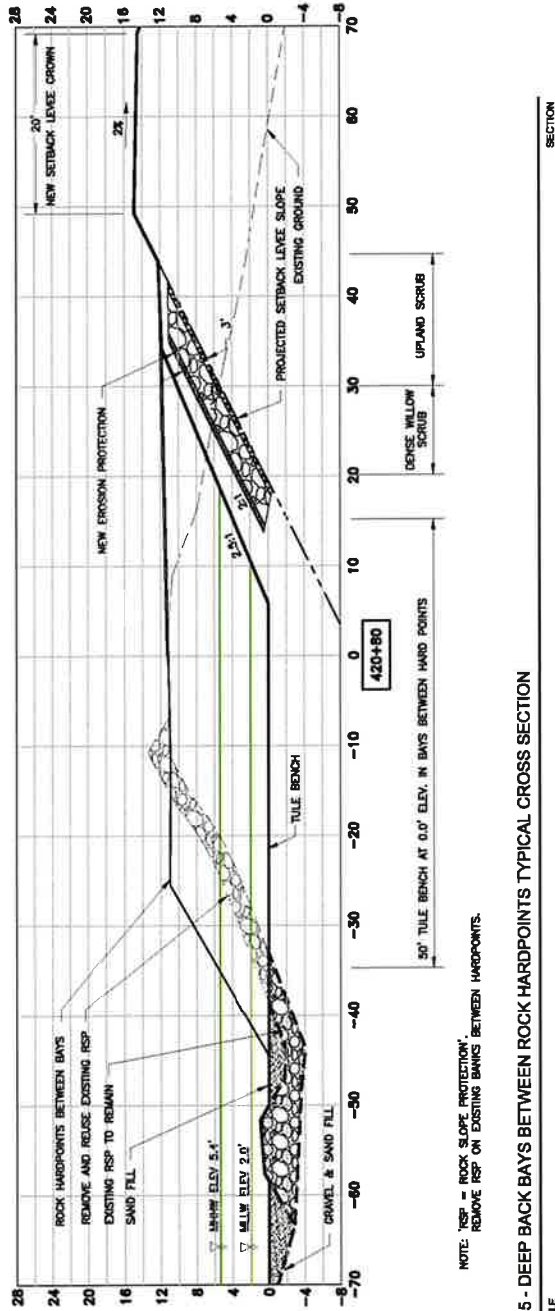
CROSS SECTION -
OPTION 5

80% DRAFT

scale: NTS
Job no.: 0810058.04
drawn by: SR
checked by: MC, BC

sheet no.: L12

sheet 12 of 13
date: 08/07/2014

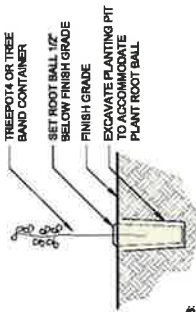


NOTE: 'RSP' = ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION.
REMOVE RSP ON EXISTING BANKS BETWEEN HARDPOINTS.

OPTION 5 - DEEP BACK BAYS BETWEEN ROCK HARDPOINTS TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

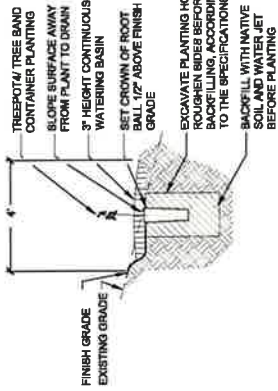
1
L12
NOT TO SCALE

- NOTES:
1. CROSS SECTION INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ENGINEERS.
 2. SEE SHEET L3 FOR KEY MAP INFORMATION.
 3. SEE SHEET L4 FOR PLANTING MATRIX INFORMATION.
 4. SEE SHEET L13 FOR PLANTING DETAIL INFORMATION.



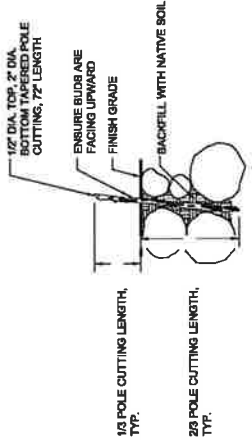
- NOTES:**
1. INSTALL PLANTS AS SHOWN.
 2. PROVIDE WEED FREE ZONE AROUND PLANTING SITE.
 3. SEE SHEET L4 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
 4. SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

1 TREEPOT/TREE BAND CONTAINER
 L13 NOT TO SCALE SECTION



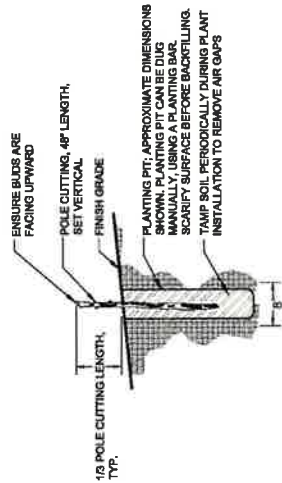
- NOTES:**
1. SEE SHEET L4 FOR PLANT SPECIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
 2. SLOPE MAY VARY FOR INSTALLATION OF TREEPOT AND TREE BAND.
 3. REFER TO THE SHEET L2 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
 4. SEE SHEET L4 FOR LAYOUT PLAN.

2 TREEPOT/TREE BAND ON SLOPE
 L13 NOT TO SCALE SECTION



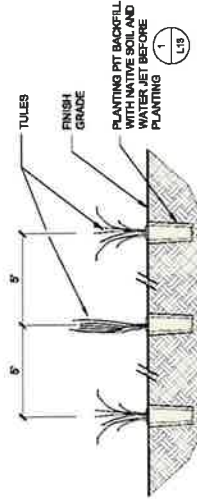
- NOTES:**
1. REFER TO PLANT SCHEDULE ON SHEET L4 FOR PLANT SPECIES.

3 CUTTING ON GRADE OR IN ROCK
 L13 NOT TO SCALE SECTION



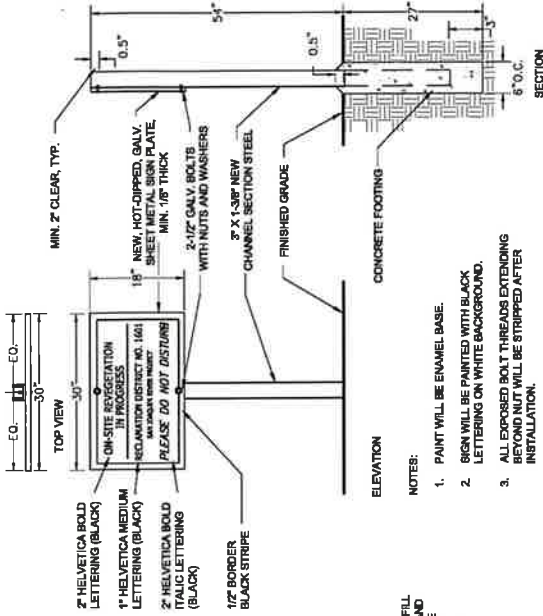
- NOTES:**
1. REFER TO THE PROJECT DRAWINGS AND SHEET L4 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

4 CUTTING ON SLOPE
 L13 NOT TO SCALE SECTION



- NOTES:**
1. INSTALL TULEL IN ALTERNATING ROWS.
 2. REFER TO THE PROJECT DRAWINGS AND SHEET L4 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

5 TULE LAYOUT
 L13 NOT TO SCALE SECTION



- NOTES:**
1. PAINT WILL BE ENAMEL BASE.
 2. SIGN WILL BE PAINTED WITH BLACK LETTERING ON WHITE BACKGROUND.
 3. ALL EXPOSED BOLT THREADS EXTENDING WILL BE STRIPPED AFTER INSTALLATION.

6 VEGETATION SIGN
 L13 NOT TO SCALE SECTION

RD1601
 LEVEE IMPROVEMENT &
 CHANNEL MARGIN HABITAT

AECOM

2025 L Street, Suite 400
 San Jose, CA 95131
 Tel: (415) 414-8800
 Fax: (415) 414-8800

CXXXX

PLANTING DETAILS

60% DRAFT

scale:	NTS
job no.:	08110058 04
drawn by:	SR
checked by:	KC, BC

sheet no.: L13

sheet 13 of 13
 date: 08/07/2014



APPENDIX D

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE BREAKDOWN

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601
 TWITCHELL ISLAND
 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE PROJECT
 REACH 6 - PRIORITY 1 - STA. 482+00 TO STA. 508+80
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

OPINION OF PROBABLE COSTS

Item	Description	Qty	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Construction					
<i>Phase 1: Foundation Toe Berm</i>					
1.	Mobilization			5%	\$314,300
2.	Erosion Control			5%	\$314,300
3.	Clearing and Grubbing	16	AC	\$4,000	\$64,000
4.	12" Pipe	230	LF	\$25	\$5,800
5.	12" Perforated Pipe	1,540	LF	\$25	\$38,500
6.	Cleanout	10	EA	\$1,000	\$10,000
7.	Drain Rock	6,200	TN	\$40	\$248,000
8.	Relocate Existing Utility Pole	5	EA	\$15,000	\$75,000
9.	Import Fill	291,000	TN	\$20	\$5,820,000
10.	Toe Ditch	2,400	LF	\$10	\$24,000
				<i>Subtotal:</i>	\$6,913,900
<i>Phase 2: Setback Levee</i>					
1.	Mobilization			5%	\$161,300
2.	Erosion Control			5%	\$161,300
3.	Import Fill	122,000	TN	\$20	\$2,440,000
4.	Reconstruct Existing Siphon	1	EA	\$33,000	\$33,000
5.	Rock Slope Protection	11,500	TN	\$55	\$632,500
6.	All-Weather Road Patrol Roads	3,400	TN	\$35	\$119,000
				<i>Subtotal:</i>	\$3,547,100
<i>Phase 3: Channel Margin Habitat</i>					
1.	Mobilization			5%	\$46,900
2.	Erosion Control			5%	\$46,900
3.	Earthwork	2,680	LF	\$200	\$536,000
4.	Planting	2,680	LF	\$150	\$402,000
5.	Habitat Establishment (1 year)			<i>(included in Planting item)</i>	
				<i>Subtotal:</i>	\$1,031,800
				Construction Subtotal:	\$11,492,800

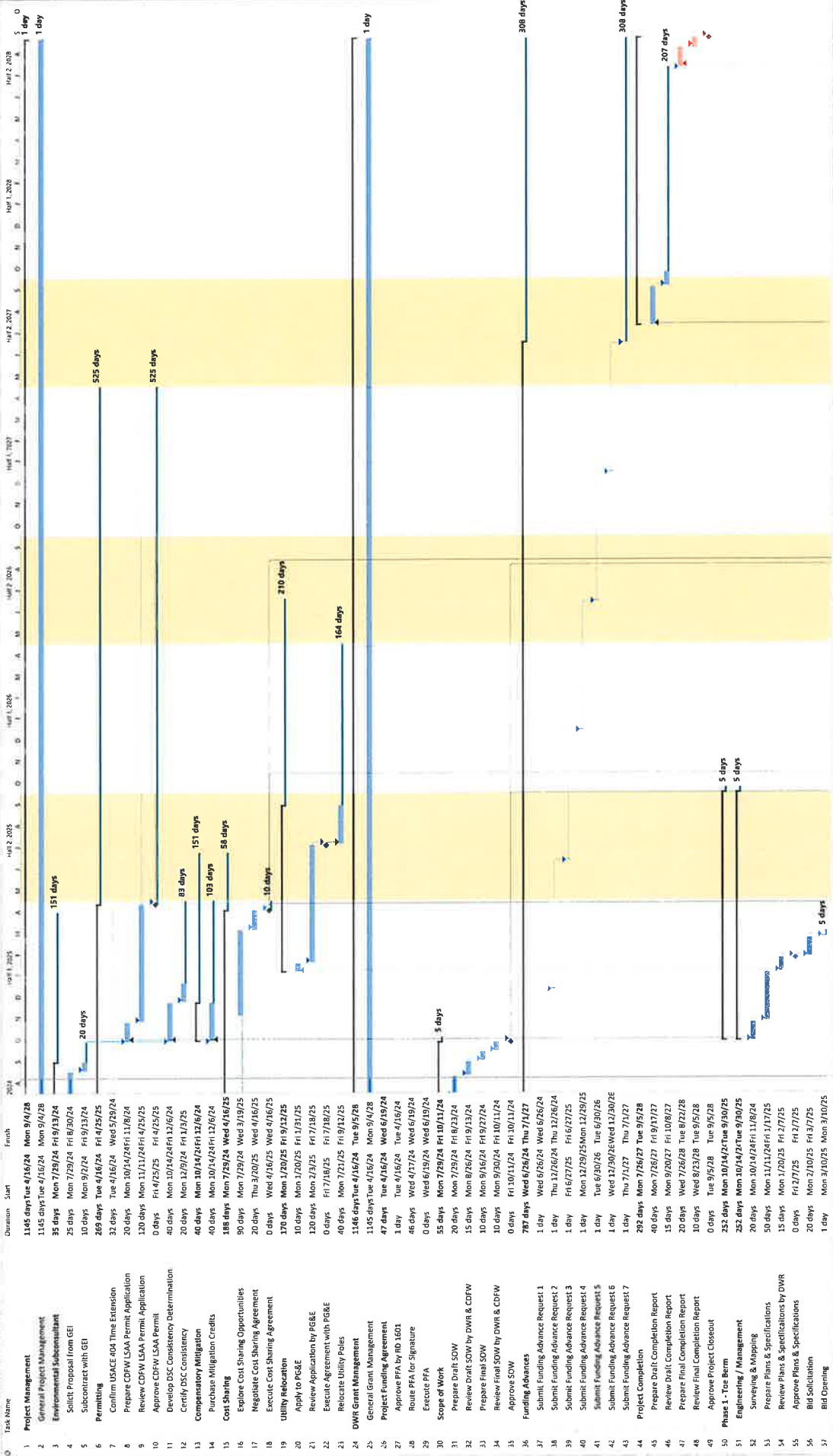
RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1601
 TWITCHELL ISLAND
 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER SETBACK LEVEE PROJECT
 REACH 6 - PRIORITY 1 - STA. 482+00 TO STA. 508+80
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

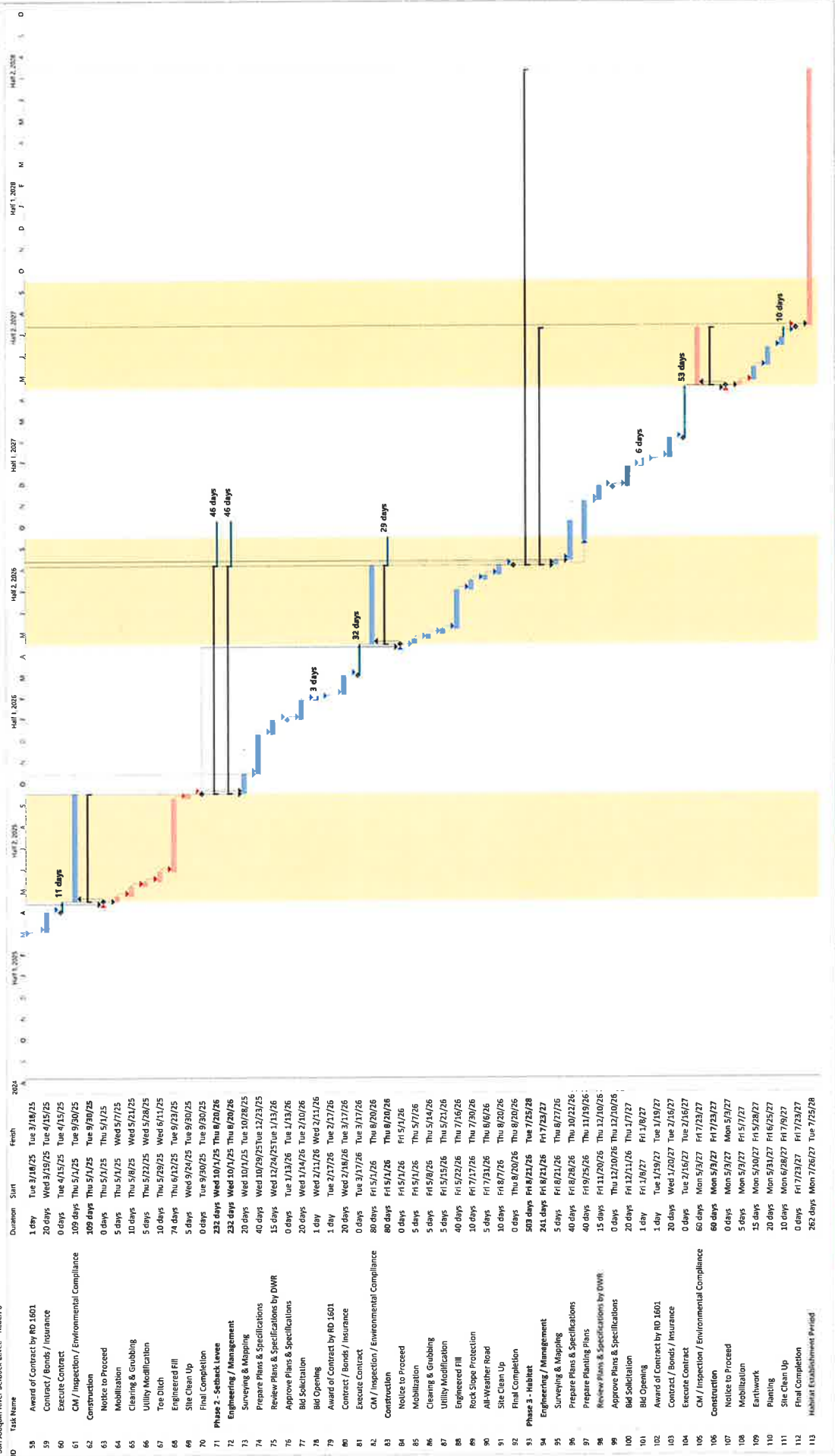
OPINION OF PROBABLE COSTS

Item	Description	Qty	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Management / Environmental / Engineering					
1.	Project Management			2.0%	\$229,900
2.	Environmental and Permitting			0.5%	\$57,500
3.	Final Engineering - Phase 1			1.0%	\$69,200
4.	Final Engineering - Phase 2			5.0%	\$177,400
5.	Final Engineering - Phase 3			3.0%	\$31,000
6.	Bidding and Contract Award			0.5%	\$57,500
7.	Construction Mangement, Inspection & Environmental Compliance			8.0%	\$919,500
8.	Mitigation			6.0%	\$689,600
<i>Management / Environmental / Engineering Subtotal:</i>					\$2,231,600
PROJECT SUBTOTAL:					\$13,724,400
CONTINGENCY (15%):					\$2,058,700
PROJECT TOTAL:					\$15,783,000

Notes:

1. All environmental, permitting, and preliminary engineering for the overall project will have been completed as part of DWR PFA No. TW-09-1.0. A new CDFW LSAA will need to be secured.
2. Soft Costs include project management, final engineering, bidding and contract award, and construction management and inspection.
3. Mitigation costs are based on purchasing mitigation credits at an approved mitigation bank at a rate of ±\$150k per acre based on impacts to waters of the U.S. at a mitigation ratio of 1:1 and impacts to GGS habitat at a mitigation ratio of 3:1
4. Habitat establishment costs are based on the 1-year establishment period that begins immediately following the end of planting. A 3-year performance period will follow through a separate PFA.





Legend:

- External Milestone
- Deadline
- Project
- Start-only
- Finish-only
- External Task
- Duration-only
- Manual Summary Rollup
- Manual Summary
- Habitat Milestone
- Inactive Summary
- Manual Task
- Based Up Critical
- Based Up Critical Split
- Habitat Task
- Slippage
- Summary
- Project Summary
- Critical
- Critical Split
- Task

(Letter of Recommendation Under Separate Cover)

EXHIBIT B