

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF STANISLAUS
ACTION AGENDA SUMMARY

DEPT: Parks and Recreation

BOARD AGENDA # *B-7

Urgent Routine

AGENDA DATE September 15, 2009

CEO Concurs with Recommendation YES NO
(Information Attached)

4/5 Vote Required YES NO

SUBJECT:

Approval Of The Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring Plan For The Heron Point Boat Launching Facility Project

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Conduct a public meeting on the Negative Declaration for the Heron Point Boat Launching Facility Project; and
2. Approve the attached Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring Plan together with any comments received during the public review process, find on the basis of the whole record before the Board that there is no substantial evidence the project will have a significant effect on the environment, find that the Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the Board, and adopt the Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring Plan.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no impact to the General Fund. The Preliminary Design and Environmental Study for the project are funded by the State of California Boating and Waterways Grant. There are sufficient appropriations in the grant up to \$1.5 million dollars to finance this work.

BOARD ACTION AS FOLLOWS:

No. 2009-628

On motion of Supervisor Grover, Seconded by Supervisor Monteith
and approved by the following vote,

Ayes: Supervisors: O'Brien, Chiesa, Grover, Monteith, and Chairman DeMartini

Noes: Supervisors: None

Excused or Absent: Supervisors: None

Abstaining: Supervisor: None

1) Approved as recommended

2) Denied

3) Approved as amended

4) Other:

MOTION:

Christine Ferraro

ATTEST: CHRISTINE FERRARO TALLMAN, Clerk

File No.

Approval Of The Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring Plan For The Heron Point Boat Launching Facility Project

DISCUSSION:

The majority of Public Works projects require the environmental studies and the environmental determination to be finalized prior to the completion of the project design. Therefore, this Board item is only intended to approve the findings of the environmental studies. A separate Board item will be prepared at a later date for approval of the project Plans and Specifications. Once the Board of Supervisors approves the Mitigated Negative Declaration (Attachment A) for this project, Stanislaus County Public Works Department will be able to secure various environmental permits that are required for this project.

On October 21, 2008, the Board of Supervisors approved an acceptance of Phase II Funding in the amount of \$1,300,000 from the State of California Boating and Waterways Grant to develop a new boat launch area at Heron Point in Woodward Reservoir Regional Park (Attachment H, I, J, K).

The Heron Point Boat Launching Facility Project will include the following improvements: demolition of the existing one-lane ramp, construction of a new two-lane concrete v-groove boat-launching ramp, installation of steel framed aluminum decked boarding float, addition of rock slope protection, construction of a new 60,000 square foot 40 vehicle/trailer parking area, construction of a new two-unit vault restroom, installation of a fish-cleaning station, installation of sewer and a water service to the restroom and fish cleaning station facilities, installation of electrical system and lighting, drainage, construction of kiosk, landscaping and irrigation, and Department of Boating and Waterways project sign and directional signs.

The Board of Supervisors previously approved a Negative Declaration for the Physical Improvements at Woodward Reservoir Regional Park on July 12, 2005. However, because Heron Point Boat Launching Facility includes improvements that were not part of the scope of the previously adopted California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document, a new CEQA study was necessary.

An Initial Study (Attachment G) and a Mitigated Negative Declaration (Attachment A) and a Mitigation Monitoring Plan (Attachment D) have been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the CEQA to assess potential environmental impacts of Heron Point Boat Launching Facility Project. The Initial Study indicated that the proposed project could potentially have a significant effect Biological Resources (Attachment L) including: species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species; riparian habitat; and federally protected wetlands. The analysis determined that mitigation would reduce the potential impact to less than significant with mitigation and therefore a Mitigated Negative Declaration was appropriate in order for the project to have no significant environmental impacts. On December 3, 2008, an Initial Study was transmitted to the State Clearing house and circulated to all responsible agencies and trustee agencies (Attachment M) for early consultation. A Notice of Intent ("NOI") (Attachment B) to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration ("MND") was filed with the County Clerk-Recorder on July 31, 2009 for posting in the Clerk's office for a period not less than 20 days. On June 22, 2009, the NOI and MND were transmitted to the State Clearing House and all responsible agencies and trustee agencies (Attachment M) for comment. On August 3, 2009, Public Notice of the NOI was published in the Modesto Bee (Attachment C). Comments were

Approval Of The Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring Plan For The Heron Point Boat Launching Facility Project

DISCUSSION (CONTINUED):

accepted for a period of 30 days following publication (Attachment F). No further comments were received during the comment period.

Staff recommends that the Board of Supervisors adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring Plan for the Heron Point Boat Launching Facility Project based on the following findings and evidence:

FINDINGS: There is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the project, including all permits and approvals and after mitigation measures, will have a significant effect(s) on the environment. A Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared and is on file in the Department of Public Works. The Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the County's independent judgment and analysis. The Department of Public Works is the custodian of the documents and materials that constitute the record of proceedings upon which the adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration is based. The support materials for the project are found in the project file.

EVIDENCE: (1) An Initial Study was prepared for the project in compliance with CEQA and its Guidelines. The Initial Study provided evidence that the project could have significant environmental impacts to biological resources, but could be mitigated to less-than-significant with mitigation measures identified in the Mitigated Negative Declaration filed with the County Assessor and Clerk-Recorder on July 31, 2009, and circulated to appropriate agencies. (2) The following evidence has been received and considered: all comments on the Initial Study; evidence in the record that includes written testimony and data supporting the Initial Study; and information presented during the Public Meeting. (3) No facts, reasonable assumptions predicated on facts, testimony supported by adequate factual foundation, or expert opinion supported by facts, have been submitted that refute the conclusions reached by these studies and reports. Nothing in the record alters the environmental determination, as presented by staff, and based on investigation and the independent assessment of staff.

POLICY ISSUES:

Approval is consistent with the Board's priorities to ensure a safe and healthy community, deliver excellent community service and promote efficient government.

STAFFING IMPACTS:

There are no staffing impacts associated with this item.

CONTACT PERSON:

Sonya K. Harrigfeld, Director, or Margarita Ramos, Deputy Director
(209) 525-6770

- Mitigated Negative Declaration (Attachment A)
- Copy of Notice of Intent (NOI) (Attachment B)
- Copy of newspaper notice (Attachment C)
- Mitigation Monitoring Plan (MMP) (Attachment D)
- Notice of Determination (Attachment E)
- Copy of all comments to the Initial Study (Attachment F)

Mitigated Negative Declaration

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

NAME OF PROJECT: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Heron Point at Woodward Reservoir Regional Park
14528 26 Mile Road
Oakdale CA 95361

PROJECT DEVELOPER: Stanislaus County Public Works Department
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: Demolition of the existing one-lane ramp, construction of a new two-lane concrete v-groove boat-launching ramp, installation of steel framed aluminum decked boarding float, addition of rock slope protection, construction of a new 60,000 square foot 40 vehicle/trailer parking area, construction of a new two-unit vault restroom, installation of a fish-cleaning station, installation of a sewer and a water distribution system for the restroom and for drinking water, installation of an electrical system and lighting, drainage, construction of kiosk, landscaping and irrigation and DBW project sign and directional signs.

Based upon the Initial Study, dated **June 19, 2009** the Environmental Coordinator finds as follows:

1. This project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, nor to curtail the diversity of the environment.
2. This project will not have a detrimental effect upon either short-term or long-term environmental goals.
3. This project will not have impacts which are individually limited but cumulatively considerable.
4. This project will not have environmental impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects upon human beings, either directly or indirectly.

The aforementioned findings are contingent upon the following mitigation measures (if indicated) which shall be incorporated into this project:

1. Pre-construction surveys for nesting Swainson's hawks within 0.5 miles of the project site are recommended if construction commences between March 1 and September 15. If active nests are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction.
2. Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls within 250 feet of the site are recommended if construction commences between February 1 and August 31. If occupied burrows are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction.
3. On-site trees could be used by nesting raptors and other protected birds. Any trees that need to be removed to facilitate the project should be felled outside of the general bird nesting season (February 1 through August 31) or a nesting bird survey should be conducted immediately prior to tree removal. If active nests are found, tree felling should be delayed until the young fledge.

The Initial Study and other environmental documents are available for public review at the Stanislaus County Public Works Department, 1716 Morgan Road, Modesto, California.

Initial Study prepared by: Denis Bazyuk, Senior Engineering Technician

Submit comments to: Stanislaus County Public Works Department
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

Notice of Intent (NOI)

County of Stanislaus
Public Works Department
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358
(209) 525-4150

FILED

09 JUL 31 PM 2:24

STANISLAUS CO. CLERK-RECORDER

Jennifer Mercado

BY _____ DEPUTY

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
AND NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

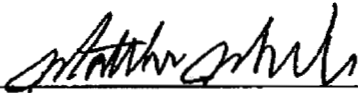
HERON POINT BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Public Works Department of Stanislaus County has prepared an Initial Study of environmental effects and intends to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed Heron Point Boat Launching Facility located in Woodward Reservoir Regional Park in Stanislaus County.

Copies of the proposed Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration are available for public review at the Department of Public Works, 1716 Morgan Road, Modesto, CA.

The Department of Public Works will accept public comments on the document during the review period that will begin on Monday, July 27, 2009 and end on August 31, 2009. Comments may be sent to the Stanislaus County Department of Public Works, 1716 Morgan Road, Modesto, CA 95358, Attention: Denis Bazyuk, Senior Engineering Technician.

In addition, notice is hereby given that the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors will consider adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration at a public meeting scheduled for September 1, 2009 at 9:00 AM at 1010 10th Street, Chambers, Basement Level, Modesto, CA.



Matthew Machado, Director of Public Works

Date: July 27, 2009

Newspaper Notice

**DECLARATION OF PUBLICATION
(C.C.P. S2015.5)**

**COUNTY OF STANISLAUS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident Of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of Eighteen years, and not a party to or interested In the above entitle matter. I am a printer and Principal clerk of the publisher of **THE MODESTO BEE**, printed in the City of **MODESTO**, County of **STANISLAUS**, State of California, daily, for which said newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of **STANISLAUS**, State of California, Under the date of **February 25, 1951, Action No. 46453**; that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in each issue there of on the following dates, to wit:

Aug 03, 2009

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury That the foregoing is true and correct and that This declaration was executed at

MODESTO, California on

August 4th, 2009

(Signature)



**NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
HERON POINT BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITY**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Public Works Department of Stanislaus County has prepared an Initial Study of environmental effects and intends to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed Heron Point Boat Launching Facility located in Woodward Reservoir Regional Park in Stanislaus County. Copies of the proposed Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration are available for public review at the Department of Public Works, 1716 Morgan Road, Modesto, CA. The Department of Public Works will accept public comments on the document during the review period that will begin on Monday, July 27, 2009 and end on August 31, 2009. Comments may be sent to the Stanislaus County Department of Public Works, 1716 Morgan Road, Modesto, CA 95358, Attention: Denis Bazyuk, Senior Engineering Technician. In addition, notice is hereby given that the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors will consider adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration at a public meeting scheduled for September 1, 2009 at 9:00 AM at 1010 10th Street, Chambers, Basement Level, Modesto, CA.
Pub Dates Aug 3, 2009

Mitigation Monitoring Plan (MMP)

Stanislaus County

Department of Public Works

1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, California 95358

Phone: (209) 525-4150
Fax: (209) 525-4188

Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Adapted from CEQA Guidelines sec. 15097 Final Text, October 26, 1998

August 31, 2009

1. Project title and location: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
Heron Point at Woodward Reservoir Regional Park
14528 26 Mile Road
Oakdale CA 95361
2. Project Applicant name and address: Stanislaus County Public Works Department
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358
3. Person Responsible for Implementing Mitigation Program (Applicant Representative): Denis Bazyuk, Stanislaus County Public Works Department
4. Contact person at County: Denis Bazyuk, Senior Engineering Technician (209) 525-4150

MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING PROGRAM:

List all Mitigation Measures by topic as identified in the Mitigated Negative Declaration and complete the form for each measure.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No. 1 Mitigation Measure: Pre-construction surveys for nesting Swainson's hawks within 0.5 miles of the project site are recommended if construction commences between March 1 and September 15. If active nests are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction.

Who Implements the Measure: Stanislaus County Public Works Department

When should the measure be implemented: Prior to any construction activities.

When should it be completed: Prior to any construction activities.

Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Public Works Department

Other Responsible Agencies: None

No. 2 Mitigation Measure: Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls within 250 feet of the site are recommended if construction commences between February 1 and August 31. If occupied burrows are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction.

Who Implements the Measure: Stanislaus County Public Works Department

When should the measure be implemented: Prior to any construction activities.

When should it be completed: Prior to any construction activities.

Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Public Works Department

Other Responsible Agencies: None

No. 3 Mitigation Measure: On-site trees could be used by nesting raptors and other protected birds. Any trees that need to be removed to facilitate the project should be felled outside of the general bird nesting season (February 1 through August 31) or a nesting bird survey should be conducted immediately prior to tree removal. If active nests are found, tree felling should be delayed until the young fledge.

Who Implements the Measure: Stanislaus County Public Works Department

When should the measure be implemented: Prior to any construction activities.

When should it be completed: Prior to any construction activities.

Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Public Works Department

Other Responsible Agencies: None

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I understand and agree to be responsible for implementing the Mitigation Program for the above listed project.

Signature on file

Person Responsible for Implementing Date
Mitigation Program
Matthew Machado, Director of Public Works

August 31, 2009

Date

Notice of Determination

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

MEMO TO: Stanislaus County Clerk/Recorder

FROM: Stanislaus County Department of Public Works

SUBJECT: **FILING OF NOTICE OF DETERMINATION IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 21108 OR 21152 OF THE PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE**

PROJECT TITLE: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility

CONTACT PERSON: Denis Bazyuk
Senior Engineering Technician

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Heron Point at Woodward Reservoir Regional Park
14528 26 Mile Road
Oakdale CA 95361

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Demolition of the existing one-lane ramp, construction of a new two-lane concrete v-groove boat-launching ramp, installation of steel framed aluminum decked boarding float, addition of rock slope protection, construction of a new 60,000 square foot 40 vehicle/trailer parking area, construction of a new two-unit vault restroom, installation of a fish-cleaning station, installation of a sewer and a water distribution system for the restroom and for drinking water, installation of an electrical system and lighting, drainage, construction of kiosk, landscaping and irrigation and DBW project sign and directional signs.

This is to advise that on September 15, 2009, the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors approved the above-described project and has made the following determinations:

1. This project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, nor to curtail the diversity of the environment.
2. This project will not have a detrimental effect upon either short-term or long-term environmental goals.
3. This project will not have impacts which are individually limited but cumulatively considerable.
4. This project will not have environmental impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects upon human beings, either directly or indirectly.

The Mitigated Negative Declaration and record of project approval may be examined at:

Stanislaus County Public Works Department
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, California 95358

1. Mitigation measures were made a condition of approval of the project.
2. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was not adopted for this project.

Date received for Filing: _____

Matthew Machado, Public Works Director

Initial Study Comments



San Joaquin Valley

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

June 23, 2009

Denis Bazyuk
County of Stanislaus
Public Works Department
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

Project: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
District Reference No: 20080793

Dear Mr. Bazyuk:

The San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) has reviewed the project referenced above consisting of, the construction of a boat ramp, parking area, restrooms, and supporting infrastructure and offers the following comments:

1. The project is expected to have no significant adverse impact on air quality.
2. The proposed project would be subject to District Rule 9510 (Indirect Source Review) because upon full build-out the project would exceed 20,000 square feet of recreational space.

Information about how to comply with District Rule 9510 can be found online at:
<http://www.valleyair.org/ISR/ISRHome.htm>.

3. District Rule 9510 is intended to mitigate a project's impact on air quality through project design elements or by payment of applicable off-site mitigation fees. Any applicant subject to District Rule 9510 is required to submit an Air Impact Assessment (AIA) application to the District no later than seeking final discretionary approval, and to pay any applicable off-site mitigation fees before issuance of the first building permit. If approval of the subject project constitutes the last discretionary approval by your agency, the District recommends that demonstration of compliance with District Rule 9510, including payment of all applicable fees, be made a condition of the project's approval.

Sayed Sadredin

Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer

Northern Region
4800 Enterprisa Way
Modesto, CA 95356-8718
Tel: (209) 557-6400 FAX: (209) 557-6475

Central Region (Main Office)
1990 E. Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726-0244
Tel: (559) 230-6000 FAX: (559) 230-6061
www.valleyair.org

Southern Region
34946 Flyover Court
Bakersfield, CA 93308-9725
Tel: (661) 392-5500 FAX: (661) 392-5585

Mr. Bazyuk
District Reference No. 20080793

4. The proposed project may be subject to the following District rules: Regulation VIII, (Fugitive PM10 Prohibitions), Rule 4102 (Nuisance), Rule 4601 (Architectural Coatings), and Rule 4641 (Cutback, Slow Cure, and Emulsified Asphalt, Paving and Maintenance Operations). In the event an existing building will be renovated, partially demolished or removed, the project may be subject to District Rule 4002 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).

The above list of rules is neither exhaustive nor exclusive. To identify other District rules or regulations that apply to this project or to obtain information about District permit requirements, the applicant is strongly encouraged to contact the District's Small Business Assistance Office at (559) 230-5888. Current District rules can be found online at: www.valleyair.org/rules/1ruleslist.htm.

If you have any questions or require further information, please call Kanya Ellington, M.S., at (559) 230-5934.

Sincerely,

Dave Warner
Director of Permits Services



for Arnaud Marjollet
Permit Services Manager

DW: ke

Cc: File



San Joaquin Valley

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

December 9, 2008

Denis Bazyuk
County of Stanislaus
Public Works Department
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

Project: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
District Reference No: 20080793

Dear Mr. Bazyuk:

The San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) has reviewed Early Consultation Referral for the project referenced above and finds:

1. The project is expected to have no significant adverse impact on air quality.
2. The proposed project would be subject to District Rule 9510 (Indirect Source Review) if upon full build-out the project would include or exceed 20,000 square feet of recreational space.

Information about how to comply with District Rule 9510 can be found online at:
<http://www.valleyair.org/ISR/ISRHome.htm>.

3. District Rule 9510 is intended to mitigate a project's impact on air quality through project design elements or by payment of applicable off-site mitigation fees. Any applicant subject to District Rule 9510 is required to submit an Air Impact Assessment (AIA) application to the District no later than seeking final discretionary approval, and to pay any applicable off-site mitigation fees before issuance of the first building permit. If approval of the subject project constitutes the last discretionary approval by your agency, the District recommends that demonstration of compliance with District Rule 9510, including payment of all applicable fees, be made a condition of the project's approval.

Sayed Sadredin
Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer

Northern Region
4800 Enterprise Way
Modesto, CA 95356-8718
Tel: (209) 557-6400 FAX: (209) 557-6475

Central Region (Main Office)
1990 E. Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726-0244
Tel: (559) 230-6000 FAX: (559) 230-6061
www.valleyair.org

Southern Region
2700 M Street, Suite 275
Bakersfield, CA 93301-2373
Tel: (661) 326-6900 FAX: (661) 326-6985

4. The proposed project may be subject to the following District rules: Regulation VIII, (Fugitive PM10 Prohibitions), Rule 4102 (Nuisance), Rule 4601 (Architectural Coatings), and Rule 4641 (Cutback, Slow Cure, and Emulsified Asphalt, Paving and Maintenance Operations). In the event an existing building will be renovated, partially demolished or removed, the project may be subject to District Rule 4002 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).

The above list of rules is neither exhaustive nor exclusive. To identify other District rules or regulations that apply to this project or to obtain information about District permit requirements, the applicant is strongly encouraged to contact the District's Small Business Assistance Office at (559) 230-5888. Current District rules can be found online at: www.valleyair.org/rules/1ruleslist.htm.

If you have any questions or require further information, please call Jessica Willis at (559) 230-5818.

Sincerely,

Dave Warner
Director of Permit Services



 Arnaud Marjollet
Permit Services Manager

DW:jw

Cc: File



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
<http://www.dfg.ca.gov>
Central Region
1234 East Shaw Avenue
Fresno, California 93710
(559) 243-4005

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor



December 11, 2008

Dennis Bazyuk
Stanislaus County
Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, California 95358

Subject: Consultation Request
Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
SCH No. 2008122019

Dear Mr. Bazyuk:

The Department of Fish and Game has reviewed the Consultation Request submitted by the Stanislaus County Public Works Department. Approval of the Project would allow the demolition of the existing one-lane ramp and the construction of a new two-lane concrete v-groove boat-launching ramp, construction of a new 60,000 square foot parking area, a new two-vault restroom, a new fish cleaning station, and a new kiosk. The Project also includes installation of a water and sewer distribution system, an electrical system and lighting, and landscaping and irrigation. The project site is located at 14528 26 Mile Road (Heron Point at Woodward Reservoir Regional Park) in Oakdale. The Department recognizes and appreciates that Project implementation will facilitate additional fishing and recreational opportunities in the area.

Stanislaus County has asked whether or not the Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The CEQA Guidelines Section 15300 states that in order for a project to be exempt from the provisions of CEQA, the project cannot have a significant effect on the environment. A Categorical Exemption may be appropriate for this Project, but an Initial Study should be developed, taking into account our comments below, to conduct the analysis necessary to make this determination. Given the limited information provided in the Consult Request, it appears that a Mitigated Negative Declaration may be the appropriate CEQA document to be prepared for this Project. Our comments follow.

Department Jurisdiction

Trustee Agency Authority: The Department is a Trustee Agency with responsibility under CEQA for commenting on projects that could impact plant and wildlife resources. Pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1802, the Department has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and the

Dennis Bazyuk
December 11, 2008
Page 2

habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. As a Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources, the Department is responsible for providing, as available, biological expertise to review and comment upon environmental documents and impacts arising from project activities, as those terms are used under CEQA (Division 13 [commencing with Section 21000] of the Public Resources Code).

Responsible Agency Authority: The Department has regulatory authority over projects that could result in the "take" of any species listed by the State as threatened or endangered, pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2081. If the Project could result in the "take" of any species listed as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the Department may need to issue an Incidental Take Permit for the Project. CEQA requires a Mandatory Finding of Significance if a project is likely to substantially impact threatened or endangered species (Sections 21001{c}, 21083, Guidelines Sections 15380, 15064, 15065). Impacts must be avoided or mitigated to less than significant levels unless the CEQA Lead Agency makes and supports Findings of Overriding Consideration (FOC). The CEQA Lead Agency's FOC does not eliminate the Project proponent's obligation to comply with Fish and Game Code Section 2080. The State threatened Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) and the State endangered and fully protected and Federally threatened bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) may occur within the Project area vicinity. Bald eagles generally nest within 1 mile of open water, and suitable nesting habitat may be present within or near the project site. Swainson's hawks may also nest and/or forage in the Project area vicinity; they are known to occur in the Oakdale area.

The Department recommends that prior to any approval that would authorize ground-disturbing activities that focused bald eagle, Swainson's hawk, and other nesting raptor surveys be conducted during the appropriate time of year by qualified individuals. If bald eagles, Swainson's hawk, or any other State-listed species are detected during surveys, consultation with the Department is warranted to discuss the potential for "take" under CESA. Alternatively, if suitable nest trees will not be removed by the Project, avoidance of impacts to these species may be feasible by simply timing construction during the non-breeding season (mid-September through January). In addition, Regional Parks staff may have knowledge of raptor use of the area which could inform development of alternative avoidance and minimization measures. The Department is willing to work with County staff to develop such measures.

The Department also has regulatory authority with regard to activities occurring in streams and/or lakes that could adversely affect any fish or wildlife resource, pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq. If construction activities are proposed that will involve work within Woodward Lake (for example, installation of a boat ramp), a Stream Alteration Agreement may be necessary. The Project proponent should submit

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December 11, 2008
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a Stream Alteration Notification to the Department for the Project. The Department is required to comply with CEQA in the issuance or the renewal of a Stream Alteration Agreement. Therefore, for efficiency in environmental compliance, we recommend that the lake disturbance be described and mitigation for the disturbance be developed as part of the environmental review process. This will reduce the need for the Department to require extensive additional environmental review for a Stream Alteration Agreement for this Project in the future. For additional information on notification requirements, please contact our staff for the Stream Alteration Program at (559) 243-4593.

The CEQA document prepared for this Project should identify the Department as a potential Responsible Agency and should describe and address the potential impacts to listed species and riparian and stream resources.

Water Pollution: Pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 5650, it is unlawful to deposit in, permit to pass into, or place where it can pass into the "Waters of the State" any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant life, or bird life, including non-native species. The Regional Water Quality Control Board also has jurisdiction regarding discharge and pollution to "Waters of the State."

The Department has concerns regarding the potential discharge of storm water runoff from the construction site that could impact the surface water (Woodward Reservoir) located adjacent to the Project site and the plant and animal species that utilize this habitat. The CEQA document prepared for this Project should evaluate this potential Project-related impact to surface water quality and identify appropriate mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts.

Bird Protection: The Department has jurisdiction over actions which may result in the disturbance or destruction of active nest sites or the unauthorized "take" of birds. Sections of the Fish and Game Code that protect birds, their eggs and nests include Sections 3503 (regarding unlawful "take," possession or needless destruction of the nest or eggs of any bird), 3503.5 (regarding the "take," possession or destruction of any birds-of-prey or their nests or eggs), and 3513 (regarding unlawful "take" of any migratory nongame bird). Since mature trees and other vegetation appear to be present in the Project area and may need to be removed for Project construction, appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for raptors and other nesting birds potentially present in the Project area should be included in the CEQA document prepared for this Project.

If tree removal is unavoidable, it should occur during the non-breeding season (mid-September through January). If construction activities or tree removal must occur during the breeding season (February through mid-September), surveys for active nests

Dennis Bazyuk
December 11, 2008
Page 4

should be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction. A minimum no-disturbance buffer of 250 feet should be delineated around active nests until the breeding season has ended or until a qualified biologist has determined that the birds have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival.

Landscaping: We encourage the County to retain as much native vegetation as possible and to utilize California native plants for the proposed landscaping. Use of native plants will help enhance the wildlife habitat present in the Project area, will likely reduce the amount of water needed for landscaping irrigation, and will prevent degradation of habitat by the inadvertent spread of invasive non-native ornamental species. If non-native, rather than native, plants are used for landscaping, they should be restricted to those species which are not highly invasive.

If you have any questions on these issues, please contact Jim Vang, Environmental Scientist, at the address provided on this letterhead or by telephone at (559) 243-4014, extension 254.

Sincerely,



W. E. Loudermilk
Regional Manager

cc: Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region
1685 E Street
Fresno, California 93706-2020

State Clearinghouse
Post Office Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 - Fax



December 15, 2008

Denis Bazyuk
Stanislaus County
Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

RE: SCH# 2008122019 Heron Point Boat Launching Facility; Stanislaus County.

Dear Mr. Bazyuk:

The Native American Heritage Commission has reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) regarding the above referenced project. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) states that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, which includes archeological resources, is a significant effect requiring the preparation of an EIR (CEQA guidelines 15064(b)). To adequately comply with this provision and mitigate project-related impacts on archaeological resources, the Commission recommends the following actions be required:

- ✓ Contact the appropriate Information Center for a record search to determine:
 - If a part or all of the area of project effect (APE) has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- ✓ If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center.
- ✓ Contact the Native American Heritage Commission for:
 - A Sacred Lands File Check. **Sacred Lands File check completed, no sites indicated**
 - A list of appropriate Native American Contacts for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in the mitigation measures. **Native American Contacts List attached**
- ✓ Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5(f). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
 - Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains in their mitigation plan. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, CEQA §15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code §5097.98 mandates the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst
(916) 653-4040

CC: State Clearinghouse

Native American Contact
Stanislaus County
December 15, 2008

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589
Porterville, CA 93258
chairman@tulerivertribe-nsn.
(559) 781-4271
(559) 781-4610 FAX

Yokuts

Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
Anthony Brochini, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1200
Mariposa, CA 95338
tony_brochini@nps.gov
209-379-1120
209-628-0085 cell

Miwok
Pauite
Northern Valley Yokut

Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
Jay Johnson, Spiritual Leader
5235 Allred Road
Mariposa, CA 95338
209-966-6038

Miwok
Pauite
Northern Valley Yokut

Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
Les James, Spiritual Leader
PO Box 1200
Mariposa, CA 95338
209-966-3690

Miwok
Pauite
Northern Valley Yokut

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
(209) 887-3415

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
(209) 887-3415

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SC# 2008122019 Heron Point Boat Launching Facility; Stanislaus County.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 - Fax



December 15, 2008

Denis Bazyuk
Stanislaus County
Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

RE: SCH# 2008122019 Heron Point Boat Launching Facility; Stanislaus County.

Dear Mr. Bazyuk:

The Native American Heritage Commission has reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) regarding the above referenced project. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) states that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, which includes archeological resources, is a significant effect requiring the preparation of an EIR (CEQA guidelines 15064(b)). To adequately comply with this provision and mitigate project-related impacts on archaeological resources, the Commission recommends the following actions be required:

- ✓ Contact the appropriate Information Center for a record search to determine:
 - If a part or all of the area of project effect (APE) has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- ✓ If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center.
- ✓ Contact the Native American Heritage Commission for:
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 - A list of appropriate Native American Contacts for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in the mitigation measures. **Native American Contacts List attached**
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 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
 - Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains in their mitigation plan. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, CEQA §15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code §5097.98 mandates the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Katy Sanchez in black ink.

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst
(916) 653-4040

CC: State Clearinghouse

Native American Contact
Stanislaus County
December 15, 2008

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589
Porterville, CA 93258
chairman@tulerivertribe-nsn.
(559) 781-4271
(559) 781-4610 FAX

Yokuts

Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
Anthony Brochini, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1200
Mariposa, CA 95338
tony_brochini@nps.gov
209-379-1120
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Miwok
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Jay Johnson, Spiritual Leader
5235 Allred Road
Mariposa, CA 95338
209-966-6038

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Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
(209) 887-3415

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Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCRF 2008122019 Heron Point Boat Launching Facility; Stanislaus County.

STANISLAUS COUNTY
CEQA REFERRAL RESPONSE FORM

TO: Stanislaus County Public Works Department
Denis Bazyuk
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358
(209) 525-4150

FROM: _____

PROJECT: HERON POINT BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITY

Based on this agencies particular field(s) of expertise, it is our position the above described project:

- Will not have a significant effect on the environment.
 May have a significant effect on the environment.
 No Comments.

Listed below are specific impacts which support our determination (e.g., traffic general, carrying capacity, soil types, air quality, etc.) - (attach additional sheet if necessary)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Listed below are possible mitigation measures for the above-listed impacts: *PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE WHEN THE MITIGATION OR CONDITION NEEDS TO BE IMPLEMENTED (PRIOR TO RECORDING A MAP, PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A BUILDING PERMIT, ETC.):*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

In addition, our agency has the following comments (attach additional sheets if necessary).

Response prepared by:

Danelle Styles *Community Development* *11/26/08*

Name Title Date



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE
Richard W. Robinson
Chief Executive Officer

Patricia Hill Thomas
Chief Operations Officer/
Assistant Executive Officer

Monica Nino-Reid
Assistant Executive Officer

Stan Risen
Assistant Executive Officer

1010 10th Street, Suite 6800, Modesto, CA 95354
P.O. Box 3404, Modesto, CA 95353-3404
Phone: 209.525.6333 Fax 209.544.6226

STANISLAUS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

December 30, 2008

Denis Bazyuk, Sr. Engineering Technician
Stanislaus County Public Works Department
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

**SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL REFERRAL – STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT – HERON POINT BOAT LAUNCHING
FACILITY**

Mr. Bazyuk:

The Stanislaus County Environmental Review Committee (ERC) has reviewed the subject project and has determined that it will not have a significant effect on the environment.

In addition, the ERC attaches hereto and incorporates herein by reference comments/ conditions from the Department of Environmental Resources (Hazardous Materials) dated December 17, 2008 and from the Office of the Fire Warden (Fire Prevention Bureau) dated December 24, 2008.

The ERC appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

Raul Mendez, Senior Management Consultant
Environmental Review Committee

cc: ERC Members

Attachment



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

3800 Cornucopia Way, Suite C, Modesto, CA 95358-9492
Phone: 209.525.6700 Fax: 209.525.6774

TO: STANISLAUS COUNTY PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
FROM: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
RE: ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMENTS
PROJECT: **Heron Point Boat Launching Facility- 14528 26 Mile Road, Oakdale
(APN:002-009-024)**

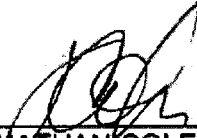
Based on this agency's particular field(s) of expertise, it is our position the project described above:

- Will not have a significant effect on the environment.
- May have a significant effect on the environment.
- No comments.
- See comments below.

1. The applicant should contact the Department of Environmental Resources regarding appropriate permitting requirements for hazardous materials and/or wastes. Applicant and/or occupants handling hazardous materials or generating hazardous wastes must notify the Department of Environmental Resources relative to the following: (Calif. H&S, Division 20)
 - A. Permits for the underground storage of hazardous substances at new or the modification of an existing tank facilities.
 - B. Requirements for registering as a handler of hazardous materials in the County.
 - C. Submittal of hazardous materials Business Plans by handlers of materials in excess of 55 gallons or 500 pounds of a hazardous material or of 200 cubic feet of compressed gas.
 - D. The handling of acutely hazardous materials may require the preparation of a Risk Management Prevention Program that must be implemented prior to operation of the facility. The list of acutely hazardous materials can be found in SARA, Title III, Section §302.
 - E. Generators of hazardous waste must notify the Department relative to the:
(1) Quantities of waste generated; (2) plans for reducing wastes generated; and (3) proposed waste disposal practices.
 - F. Permits for the treatment of hazardous waste on-site will be required from the hazardous materials division.
 - G. Medical waste generators must complete and submit a questionnaire to the department for determination if they are regulated under the Medical Waste

Management Act.

Response prepared by:



JONATHAN COLEY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPECIALIST
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

December 17, 2008

Date

cc: CEO'S OFFICE – Mr. Raul Mendez



**OFFICE OF FIRE WARDEN
FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU**

**Gary Hinshaw
Fire Warden**

**Ray Jackson
Deputy Fire Warden**

**Kenneth Slamon
Fire Marshal**

3705 Oakdale Road, Modesto, CA 95357

STANISLAUS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

DATE: December 24, 2008
ADDRESS: 14528 28 Mile Road
LOCATION: 002-0090024 et al
PROJECT #: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility at Woodward Reservoir Regional Park
APPLICANT: Stanislaus County Department of Public Works

Fire Prevention Bureau Comments:

This project poses a less than significant impact and is outside of existing fire districts.

The following mitigation measures are required.

- Project shall comply with current Fire Code requirements. All buildings constructed shall comply with on-site water for fire protection. An approved fire apparatus access road shall be provided. Fire Apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches. Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with an approved turn-around 2007 California Fire Code Section 503.
- Per the 2007 California Fire Code Section 503, fire access roads (easements) shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches. Fire access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be provided with a surface as to provide all-weather driving capabilities. The turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be as approved, (50 foot outside, 30 foot inside turning radius). The gradient of a fire apparatus access road shall not exceed the maximum approved (10 percent).

**Kenneth Slamon
Fire Marshal**

Outside of a Fire Protection District

OID

OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT



July 27, 2009

Mr. Dennis Bazyuk
Stanislaus County Department of Public Works
1716 Morgan road
Modesto, California 95358

**Re: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
APN: 002-009-024 – Cometa Lateral**

Dear Mr. Bazyuk:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above-noted project referral. The Oakdale Irrigation District's (OID) Cometa Lateral is located within an existing sixty (60) foot deeded right of way, which crosses the project site as shown on the enclosed Project Site Map. OID reviewed this project with you last year and a copy of our December 9, 2008 letter to you is enclosed for reference. As noted in that letter and reaffirmed with this review, the OID Cometa Lateral will not be impacted by the proposed boat launching facility.

If OID can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call me at (209) 840-5537.

Sincerely,

OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John B. Davids', written over a circular scribble.

John B. Davids, P. E.
District Engineer

Enclosures: December 9, 2008 Correspondence with Project Site Map

cc: Administration Files

OID

OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT



December 9, 2008

Mr. Dennis Bazyuk, Planner
Stanislaus County Planning Department
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, California 95354

**Re: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
APN: 002-009-024 – Cometa Lateral**

Dear Mr. Bazyuk:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above-noted project referral. There are no Oakdale Irrigation District (OID) facilities within the project site. The OID Cometa Lateral is located approximately 240 feet south of the project site, as shown on the enclosed project site map and this facility will not be impacted by the proposed boat launching facility.

OID understands from a review by telephone with you last week that all new sewer and water lines will be installed to connect to the existing infrastructure and no encroachments will occur within the Cometa Lateral right of way as a result of this project. We also discussed the fact that no storm drainage from the proposed parking lot will be allowed to flow into the Cometa Lateral and that Stanislaus County is proposing a drainage basin to be located between the project site and the Cometa Lateral.

If OID can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call me at (209) 847-0341, extension 237.

Sincerely,

OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John B. Davids", written over a circular stamp or mark.

John B. Davids, P. E.
District Engineer

Enclosure: Project Site Map

cc: Administration Files

K:\Engineering\Joe_Fox\CEQA\StanislausCounty\002-009-024\HeronPoint.doc

WOODWARD

ELEVATIONS: 205

Cometa Lateral

Project Site

Stanislaus County

002-009-024

Dorsey Road

Twenty Six Mile Road

60' 1912-5845
Dedeed Right of Way

4
47-PM-13
002-009-054

3
47-PM-13
002-009-055

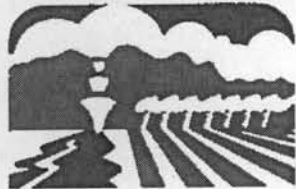
22

OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT
1205 EAST F STREET
OAKDALE CALIFORNIA 95361

PROJECT SITE MAP
HERON POINT BOAT LAUNCH
APN: 002-009-024
STANISLAUS COUNTY



OID
OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT



DATE: Dec. 4, 2008
DRAWN BY: JDF
CHECKED BY: JBD

COMETA LATERAL

CAD FILE No.
2008-12-04-002
DWG. No. 1 of 1

**STANISLAUS COUNTY
CEQA REFERRAL RESPONSE FORM**

TO: Stanislaus County Public Works Department
Denis Bazyuk
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358
(209) 525-4150

FROM: CEO - Risk Management Division

PROJECT: HERON POINT BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITY

Based on this agencies particular field(s) of expertise, it is our position the above described project:

- Will not have a significant effect on the environment.
 May have a significant effect on the environment.
 No Comments.

Listed below are specific impacts which support our determination (e.g., traffic general, carrying capacity, soil types, air quality, etc.) - (attach additional sheet if necessary)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Listed below are possible mitigation measures for the above-listed impacts: *PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE WHEN THE MITIGATION OR CONDITION NEEDS TO BE IMPLEMENTED (PRIOR TO RECORDING A MAP, PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A BUILDING PERMIT, ETC.):*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

In addition, our agency has the following comments (attach additional sheets if necessary).

Response prepared by:

David R. Dobner, Deputy Executive Officer 12/5/08
Name Title Date



ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE *of* PLANNING AND RESEARCH
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT



CYNTHIA BRYANT
DIRECTOR

July 28, 2009

Denis Bazyuk
Stanislaus County
Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

Subject: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
SCH#: 2008122019

Dear Denis Bazyuk:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on July 24, 2009, and no state agencies submitted comments by that date. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

Please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. If you have a question about the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Terry Roberts
Director, State Clearinghouse

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

SCH# 2008122019
Project Title Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
Lead Agency Stanislaus County

Type Neg Negative Declaration
Description NOTE: Review Per Lead

Demolition of the existing one-lane ramp, construction of a new two-lane concrete v-groove boat-launching ramp, installation of steel framed, aluminum decked boarding float, addition of rock slope protection, construction of new 60,000 square foot, 40 vehicle/trailer parking area, construction of a new two-unit vault restroom, installation of a fish-cleaning station, installation of a sewer and a water distribution system for the restroom and for drinking water, installation of an electrical system and lighting, drainage, construction of kiosk.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Denis Bazyuk
Agency Stanislaus County
Phone 209-525-4150 **Fax**
email
Address Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
City Modesto **State** CA **Zip** 95358

Project Location

County Stanislaus
City Oakdale
Region
Lat / Long 37° 50' 28.9" N / 120° 51' 50.0" W
Cross Streets
Parcel No. 002-009-024
Township 1S **Range** 10E **Section** 22 **Base** MDB&M

Proximity to:

Highways
Airports
Railways
Waterways Woodward Reservoir
Schools
Land Use Stanislaus County General Plan, Agriculture

Project Issues Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Recreation/Parks; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Vegetation; Wetland/Riparian; Wildlife; Other Issues

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Boating and Waterways; Department of Fish and Game, Region 4; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Central Valley Flood Protection Board; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 10; Regional Water Quality Control Bd., Region 5 (Sacramento); Department of Toxic Substances Control; Native American Heritage Commission

Date Received 06/22/2009 **Start of Review** 06/22/2009 **End of Review** 07/24/2009

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.



ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE *of* PLANNING AND RESEARCH
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT



CYNTHIA BRYANT
DIRECTOR

Request for Early Consultation

December 3, 2008

To: Reviewing Agencies
Re: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
SCH# 2008122019

Prior to determining whether a Negative Declaration or an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required for a project under CEQA, a Lead Agency is required to consult with all responsible and trustee agencies. This notice and attachment fulfill the early consultation requirement. Recommendations on the appropriate type of environmental document for this project, as well as comments on its scope and content, should be transmitted to the Lead Agency at the address below. You do not have to be a responsible or trustee agency to comment on the project. All agencies are encouraged to comment in a manner that will assist the Lead Agency to prepare a complete and adequate environmental document.

Please direct your comments to:

**Denis Bazyuk
Stanislaus County
Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358**

with a copy to the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research. Please refer to SCH Number 2008122019 in all correspondence concerning this project.

If you have any questions about the environmental document review process, please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Project Analyst, State Clearinghouse

Attachment
cc: Lead Agency

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

SCH# 2008122019
Project Title Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
Lead Agency Stanislaus County

Type CON Early Consultation

Description Project includes:

- 1) Demolition of the existing one-lane ramp
- 2) Construction of a new two-lane concrete v-groove boat-launching ramp
- 3) Installation of steel framed, aluminum decked boarding float
- 4) Addition of rock slope protection
- 5) Construction of new 60,000 square foot, 40 vehicle/trailer parking area
- 6) Construction of a new two-unit vault restroom
- 7) Installation of a fish-cleaning station
- 8) Installation of a sewer and a water distribution system for the restroom and for drinking water
- 9) Installation of an electrical system and lighting
- 10) Drainage
- 11) Construction of kiosk
- 12) Landscaping and irrigation
- 13) DBW project sign and directional signs

Lead Agency Contact

Name Denis Bazyuk
Agency Stanislaus County
Phone 209-525-4150 **Fax**
email
Address Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
City Modesto **State** CA **Zip** 95358

Project Location

County Stanislaus
City Oakdale
Region
Cross Streets
Lat / Long 37° 50' 28.9" N / 120° 51' 50.0" W
Parcel No. 002-009-024
Township 1S **Range** 10E **Section** 22 **Base** MDB&M

Proximity to:

Highways
Airports
Railways
Waterways Woodward Reservoir
Schools
Land Use Stanislaus County General Plan, Agriculture

Project Issues

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Boating and Waterways; Department of Conservation; Department of Fish and Game, Region 4; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Central Valley Flood Protection Board; Department of Water Resources; Caltrans, District 10; Department of Food and Agriculture; Integrated Waste Management Board; Regional Water Quality Control Bd., Region 5 (Sacramento); Native American Heritage Commission; State Lands Commission

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

Date Received 12/03/2008

Start of Review 12/03/2008

End of Review 12/22/2008

Notice of Completion & Environmental Document Transmittal

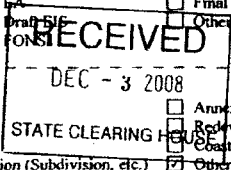
Mail to: State Clearinghouse, P. O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044 (916) 445-0613
For Hand Delivery/Street Address: 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

SCH # 2008122019

Project Title: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
Lead Agency: Stanislaus County Public Works
Mailing Address: 1716 Morgan Road
City: Modesto
Contact Person: Denis Bazyuk
Phone: (209) 525-4150
County: Stanislaus
Zip: 95358

Project Location: County: Stanislaus City/Nearest Community: Oakdale
Cross Streets: na Zip Code: 95361
Lat. / Long.: 37 ° 50 ' 28.9 " N / 120 ° 51 ' 50.0 " W Total Acres: 5
Assessor's Parcel No.: 002-009-024 Section: 22 Twp.: T1S Range: R10E Base: MDB&M
Waterways: Woodward Reservoir
Airports: na Railways: na Schools: na

Document Type:
CEQA: [] NOP [] Draft EIR NEPA: [] NOI Other: [] Joint Document
[] Early Cons [] Supplement/Subsequent EIR [] EA [] Final Document
[] Neg Dec (Prior SCH No.) [] Draft EIS [] Other
[] Mit Neg Dec Other



Local Action Type:
[] General Plan Update [] Specific Plan [] Rezone [] Annexation
[] General Plan Amendment [] Master Plan [] Prezone [] Redevelopment
[] General Plan Element [] Planned Unit Development [] Use Permit [] Coastal Permit
[] Community Plan [] Site Plan [] Land Division (Subdivision, etc.) [] Other

Development Type:
[] Residential: Units _____ Acres _____ [] Water Facilities: Type _____ MGD
[] Office: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____ [] Transportation: Type _____
[] Commercial: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____ [] Mining: Mineral _____
[] Industrial: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____ [] Power: Type _____ MW
[] Educational _____ [] Waste Treatment: Type _____ MGD
[] Recreational _____ [] Hazardous Waste: Type _____

Project Issues Discussed in Document: Draft

Present Land Use/Zoning/General Plan Designation: Stanislaus County General plan, Agriculture

Project Description: (please use a separate page if necessary)

- 1) Demolition of the existing one-lane ramp.
2) Construction of a new two-lane concrete v-groove boat-launching ramp.
3) Installation of steel framed, aluminum decked boarding float.
4) Addition of rock slope protection.
5) Construction of a new 60,000 square foot, 40 vehicle/trailer parking area.
6) Construction of a new two-unit vault restroom.
7) Installation of a fish-cleaning station.
8) Installation of a sewer and a water distribution system for the restroom and for drinking water.
9) Installation of an electrical system and lighting.
10) Drainage.
11) Construction of kiosk.
12) Landscaping and irrigation.
13) DBW project sign and directional signs.

State Clearinghouse Contact: JCP (916) 445-0613

State Review Began: 12-3-2008

EARLY CONSULTATION SEND COMMENTS DIRECTLY TO LEAD AGENCY BY: 12-22-2008

Please note State Clearinghouse Number (SCH#) on all Comments

SCH#: 2008122019
Please forward comments directly to the Lead Agency

AQMD/APCD 34
(Resources: 12/6)

Project Sent to the following State Agencies

- [X] Resources
[X] Boating & Waterways
Coastal Comm
Colorado Rvr Bd
[X] Conservation 4
[X] Fish & Game #
Delta Protection Comm
Cal Fire
[X] Historic Preservation
[X] Parks & Rec
[X] Central Valley Flood Prot.
Bay Cons & Dev Comm
[X] DWR
OES (Emergency Svcs)
Bus Transp Hous
Aeronautics
CHP
[X] Caltrans # 10
Trans Planning
Housing & Com Dev
[X] Food & Agriculture
Health Services
State/Consumer Svcs
General Services
Cal EPA
ARB - Airport Projects
ARB - Transportation Projects
ARB - Major Industrial Projects
[X] Integrated Waste Mgmt Bd
SWRCB: Clean Wtr Prog
SWRCB: Wtr Quality
SWRCB: Wtr Rights
[X] Reg. WQCB # 55
Toxic Sub Ctrl-CTC
Yth/Adlt Corrections
Corrections
Independent Comm
Energy Commission
[X] NAHC
Public Utilities Comm
[X] State Lands Comm
Tahoe Rgl Plan Agency
Conservancy
Other:

Final Initial Study

Heron Point Boat Launching Facility

Prepared By:

Stanislaus County Department of Public Works

1716 Morgan Road,

Modesto, CA 95358

Contact: Denis Bazyuk

Telephone: (209) 525-4150

Tuesday, July 28, 2009

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Attachments

- A. Vicinity Map
- B. Project Location Map
- C. Heron Point Aerial
- D. Project Site Plan
- E. SJVUAPCD Early Referral Response
- F. Biological Resources Assessment
- G. Historic Resources Records Search
- H. Geotechnical Report
- I. CEQA Initial Study Distribution List
- J. Stanislaus County Special Provisions, SP - 34: Environmental Mitigation
- K. Native American Heritage Commission Early Referral Response

Section 1

Introduction

This Initial Study has been prepared in compliance with the California Environment Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] 21000 et seq.) and the *CEQA Guidelines* (California Administrative Code Sections 15000 et seq.), as amended January 1, 2005.

According to Section 15070 of the *CEQA Guidelines*:

A public agency shall prepare or have prepared a proposed negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration for a project subject to CEQA when:

(a) *The Initial Study shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment,*

(b) *The Initial Study identified potentially significant effects but:*

- 1) *Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant before the proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and*
- 2) *There is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant impact on the environment.*

The *CEQA Guideline* Section 15382 states:

“Significant effect on the environment” means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

The *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15365 further states:

An “Initial Study” means a preliminary analysis prepared by the lead agency to determine whether an EIR [Environmental Impact Report] or a negative

declaration must be prepared and to identify the significant effects to be analyzed in a EIR.

The Initial Study for the proposed project focuses on effects determined to be potentially significant, and has been prepared as an objective, full-disclosure document to inform agency decision-makers and the general public of the direct and indirect physical environmental effects of the proposed action and any measures to reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts.

The environmental checklist, approved by Stanislaus County (County) and consistent with the *CEQA Guidelines*, is used to focus this study on physical, social, and economic factors that may be further impacted by the proposed project. The checklist indicates one of the following determinations for each specified potential impact under each category of impact on the checklist:

- Potentially significant impact
 - Potentially significant impact unless mitigation incorporation
 - Less than significant impact
 - No impact
-

Section 2

Project Description

1. Project Title	Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
2. Lead Agency Name and Address	Stanislaus County Department of Public Works 1716 Morgan Road Modesto, CA 95358
3. Contact Person and Telephone Number	Denis Bazyuk (209) 525-4150
4. Project Location	Woodward Reservoir
5. Project Sponsor's Name	Department of Boating and Waterways
6. General Plan Designation	Stanislaus County General Plan, Agriculture
7. Zoning	Stanislaus County A-2-40 (General Agriculture)
8. Description of Project:	Demolition of the existing one-lane ramp. Construction of a new two-lane concrete v-groove boat-launching ramp. Installation of steel framed, aluminum decked boarding float. Addition of rock slope protection. Construction of a new 60,000 square foot, 40 vehicle/trailer parking area. Construction of a new two-unit vault restroom. Installation of a fish-cleaning station. Installation of a sewer and a water distribution system for the restroom and for drinking water. Installation of an electrical system and lighting. Drainage. Construction of kiosk. Landscaping and irrigation. DBW project sign and directional signs.
9. Surrounding Land Uses and Existing Settings:	Agricultural and Recreational

Project Location and Existing Setting

Location

Heron Point at Woodward Reservoir Regional Park
14528 26 Mile Road
Oakdale CA 95361



Stanislaus County Public Works Department

1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, California 95358

Phone: (209) 525-4150
Fax: (209) 525-4188

CEQA INITIAL STUDY

Adapted from CEQA Guidelines APPENDIX G Environmental Checklist Form, Final Text, October 26, 1998

1. **Project title:** Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
2. **Lead agency name and address:** Stanislaus County Public Works Department
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358
3. **Contact person and phone number:** Denis Bazyuk (209) 525-4150
4. **Project location:** Heron Point, Woodward Reservoir Regional Park
14528 26 Mile Road
Oakdale, CA 95361
5. **Project sponsor's name and address:** Department of Boating and Waterways
2000 Evergreen Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95815
6. **General plan designation:** Stanislaus County General Plan, Agriculture
7. **Zoning:** Stanislaus County A-2-40 (General Agriculture)
8. **Description of project:** Demolition of the existing one-lane ramp. Construction of a new two-lane concrete v-groove boat-launching ramp. Installation of steel-framed, aluminum-decked boarding float and addition of rock slope protection. Construction of a new 60,000 square-foot, 40 vehicle/trailer parking area. Construction of a new two-unit vault restroom. Installation of a fish-cleaning station. Installation of a sewer and a water distribution system for restroom and for drinking water. Installation of an electrical system and lighting. Drainage. Construction of kiosk. Landscaping and irrigation. DBW project sign and directional signs.
9. **Surrounding land uses and setting:** The land is currently a developed park at Woodward Reservoir with existing amenities and is surrounded by agricultural land.
10. **Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.):** Stanislaus County Parks and Rec. Department, Department of Boating and Waterways, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South San Joaquin Irrigation District, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Division of Safety of Dams, California Department of Fish and Game, United States Fish and Wildlife Service

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology /Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology / Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use / Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population / Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities / Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance | |

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)
On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.
- I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Denis Bazyuk
Signature

06-19-2009
Date

Denis Bazyuk, Senior Engineering Technician
Printed Name

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced).
- 5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration.

Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

- a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- 6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
 - 7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
 - 8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
 - 9) The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a) the significant criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

ISSUES

I. AESTHETICS – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			X	
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?				X
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	
<p>Discussion: The project would not result in any direct impact to aesthetic resources. The proposed project would not have a demonstrable negative aesthetic effect. The general appearance of the project site will be improved by the proposed project.</p>				
<p>Mitigation: None.</p>				
<p>References:</p>				
II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES – In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				X
<p>Discussion: The project will not result in any direct changes to the existing land uses or the conversion of any direct farmland to non-agricultural uses. This project is for the improvement of existing facilities.</p>				
<p>Mitigation: None.</p>				
<p>References:</p>				

III. AIR QUALITY – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X	
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			X	
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Discussion: The San Joaquin Valley Air Basin is a non-attainment area for ozone and particulate matter (PM10). Ozone precursors, such as Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) and Nitrogen Oxide (NOx), produced by the implementation of a project, are of specific concern as are activities that generate particulate matter. Carbon Monoxide is also a problem in the Valley, typically associated with urban areas. The rural nature of the project makes Carbon Monoxide a less troublesome issue.

A major contribution to the ozone is vehicular traffic. Improvement of the Park might increase automobile traffic. However, this will not have a significant impact on air quality at the project location. Generation of Carbon Monoxide will be dispersed because it is a rural community.

During development of the proposed project, earth moving and other construction techniques will contribute to the dispersion of particulate matter on a temporary basis. The project is the improvement of a park facility and it is not anticipated that any of the uses or facilities would generate objectionable odors.

Mitigation for fugitive dust emissions generated from construction will be in accordance with the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD) Regulation VIII. This regulation requires control of construction dust by using techniques such as limiting the disturbed area, watering, maintaining construction site speed limits, covering loads and others.

The primary source of air pollutants generated by this project would be classified as being generated from "mobile" sources. Mobile sources would generally include dust from roads and automobile exhausts. Mobile sources are generally regulated by the Air Resources Board of the California, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which sets emissions for vehicles and acts on issues regarding cleaner burning fuels and alternative fuel technologies. As such, the SJVUAPCD has addressed most criteria air pollutants through basin wide programs and policies to prevent cumulative deterioration of air quality within the Basin.

This project has been referred to the SJVUAPCD. On December 9, 2008, SJVUAPCD had reviewed the project and provided Stanislaus County with its recommendations. A copy of this document may be found in the attachments section of this Initial Study. SJVUAPCD has determined that this project will not have a significant adverse impact on air quality.

Mitigation: To comply with District Rule 9510, applicable mitigation fees will be paid to SJVUAPCD.

References:

- 1) Early Referral Response dated December 9, 2008, from the SJVUAPCD.
- 2) Stanislaus County Special Provisions, SP - 34: Environmental Mitigation.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?		X		
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

Discussion: It does not appear this project will result in impacts to endangered species or habitats, locally designated species, wildlife dispersal, or mitigation corridors. This area is currently an active developed park with reservoir access. Due to the nature of its on-going and historic activity, no known biological habitat is adversely affected.

Mitigation: Stanislaus County will implement all the recommended mitigation measures outlined in the Biological Resources Inventory Report.

References:

- 1) Biological Resources Inventory Report prepared by Moore Biological Consultants.
- 2) Stanislaus County Special Provisions, SP - 34: Environmental Mitigation.

Stanislaus County Initial Study Checklist

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?				X
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?				X
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				X
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?				X
<p>Discussion: It does not appear this project will result in significant impacts to any archaeological or cultural resources. Improvements to the park at this site would not, in itself, alter or destroy any known prehistoric or historic archaeological site, building, structure or object, affect unique ethnic cultural values, or restrict religious or sacred uses.</p>				
<p>Mitigation: None.</p>				
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cultural and Historic records search prepared by Central California Information Center 2) Stanislaus County Special Provisions, SP - 34: Environmental Mitigation. 				
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				X
<p>i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.</p>				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?				X
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the			X	

Stanislaus County Initial Study Checklist

Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?				
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
<p>Discussion: This project will not result in any direct impacts to geology and soils. There will be no modification to any water course, which could result in changes in siltation, deposition or erosion. Unstable geologic conditions, changes in geologic substructures, changes to unique geologic or physical features will not occur as a result of this project.</p> <p>The proposed project will provide for permanent erosion protection of the shoreline. Per the Geotechnical study, the critical areas of the shoreline will be reinforced with riprap. However, there are some sensitive areas along existing shoreline. These areas will not utilize riprap as means of erosion control. Instead, these areas will employ environmentally friendly erosion control measures such as turf reinforcement mats.</p> <p>Mitigation: None.</p> <p>References: Geotechnical Engineering Study Report prepared by Condor Earth Technologies, Inc.</p>				
VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				X
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				X
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent				X

Stanislaus County Initial Study Checklist

to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				
<p>Discussion: No known hazardous materials are on site. The risk to persons from chemicals on the proposed site should be minimal since it is anticipated that there should be only the typical exposure to common items such as vehicle fuels, office supplies, cleaning supplies, and landscape fertilizers and chemicals used in modest amounts in the normal operation of park grounds.</p>				
<p>Mitigation: None.</p>				
<p>References:</p>				
VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				X
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			X	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X	
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				X
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

Discussion: This project will not result in significant changes in the amount of surface water in any water body. Furthermore, the proposed project is not anticipated to result in a significant change in the quality of groundwater, or the amount of groundwater available for public water supplies. Any storm runoff from proposed paved surfaces would be detained in a separate area that is not connected to the main reservoir. The storm runoff from the parking lot would not be allowed to be released into the reservoir, as it is a drinking water source.

Mitigation: None.

References:

IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING -- Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X

Discussion: The project will not result in any direct land use changes. The property is zoned agricultural and the use of this site as a regional park is in conformance to the Stanislaus County General Plan and The Parks Master Plan 1999.

Mitigation: None.

References: Stanislaus County General Plan and The Parks Master Plan

X. MINERAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

Discussion: The location of all commercially viable mineral resources in Stanislaus County has been mapped by the State Division of Mines and Geology in Special Report 173. There are no known significant resources on the site. The development of the subject site will not result in the loss of any known mineral resource.

Mitigation: None.

References:

Stanislaus County Initial Study Checklist

XI. NOISE – Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
<p>Discussion: This project will not result in any direct significant impacts to ambient noise levels. No airports are close enough to generate significant air traffic over the site. Ambient noise levels with the proposed project will be increased by construction traffic and intermittent noise (human voices) will be heard from visitors in outdoor activities. Sensitive receptors in the area currently are limited patrons of the park.</p>				
<p>Mitigation: None.</p>				
<p>References:</p>				
XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
<p>Discussion: This project will not generate the need for new housing or induce growth directly, or indirectly, in Stanislaus County.</p>				
<p>Mitigation: None.</p>				

Stanislaus County Initial Study Checklist

References:				
XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?				X
Police protection?				X
Schools?				X
Parks?				X
Other public facilities?				X
Discussion: This project will not result in any significant direct impacts to public services. Once the site is improved there could be a decreased potential for fire with this project, due to the reduction in flammable debris and trash.				
Mitigation: None.				
References:				
XIV. RECREATION:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			X	
Discussion: This project will not have any significant adverse impacts on the quality of the existing recreational opportunities. Furthermore, the project will improve recreational usability of the project the project site.				
Mitigation: None.				
References:				

Stanislaus County Initial Study Checklist

XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?			X	
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?			X	
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?				X
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				X
<p>Discussion: This project will not result in any significant direct traffic impacts. Eventual operation as an improved park could increase visitation to the site to an anticipated level of less than significant. There will be no alteration to rail or air traffic. Due to the nature of the project, there is a potential for the project to increase recreational waterborne traffic i.e. recreational boat use. However, this project will enhance existing boating facility to the level that will ultimately result in greater benefit for the user of the facility.</p>				
<p>Mitigation: None.</p>				
<p>References:</p>				
XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			X	
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from				

Stanislaus County Initial Study Checklist

existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			X	
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			X	
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Discussion: This project will not result in any significant direct impacts to utility & service systems.

Mitigation: None.

References:

XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?				X
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				X

Discussion: Review of this project has not indicated any features which might significantly impact the environmental quality of the site and/or the surrounding area. Moreover, this project is for the improvement and upgrade of existing facilities. It is the intent of the improvements to provide better facilities. The project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment by its individual or cumulative parts. The degree of change by this project is such that no potentially significant impacts have been identified.

Per original contract from the Department of Boating and Waterways, the parking lot is required to be a minimum 60,000 square feet of paved surface. The attached site plan reflects this minimum requirement. Therefore, the parking lot layout cannot be reduced.

Mitigation: None.

References:

Section 4

Report Authors and Consultants

Contact Name: Denis Bazyuk
Firm/Agency: Stanislaus County
Document Title: CEQA Initial Study

Contact Name: Anthony P. Mazzei, P.E., G.E.
Firm/Agency: Condor Earth Technologies, Inc.
Document Title: Geotechnical Engineering Study Heron Point

Contact Name: Diane S. Moore, M.S.
Firm/Agency: Moore Biological Consultants
Document Title: Biological Resources Assessment For the Heron's Point Boat Launch Project

Section 5

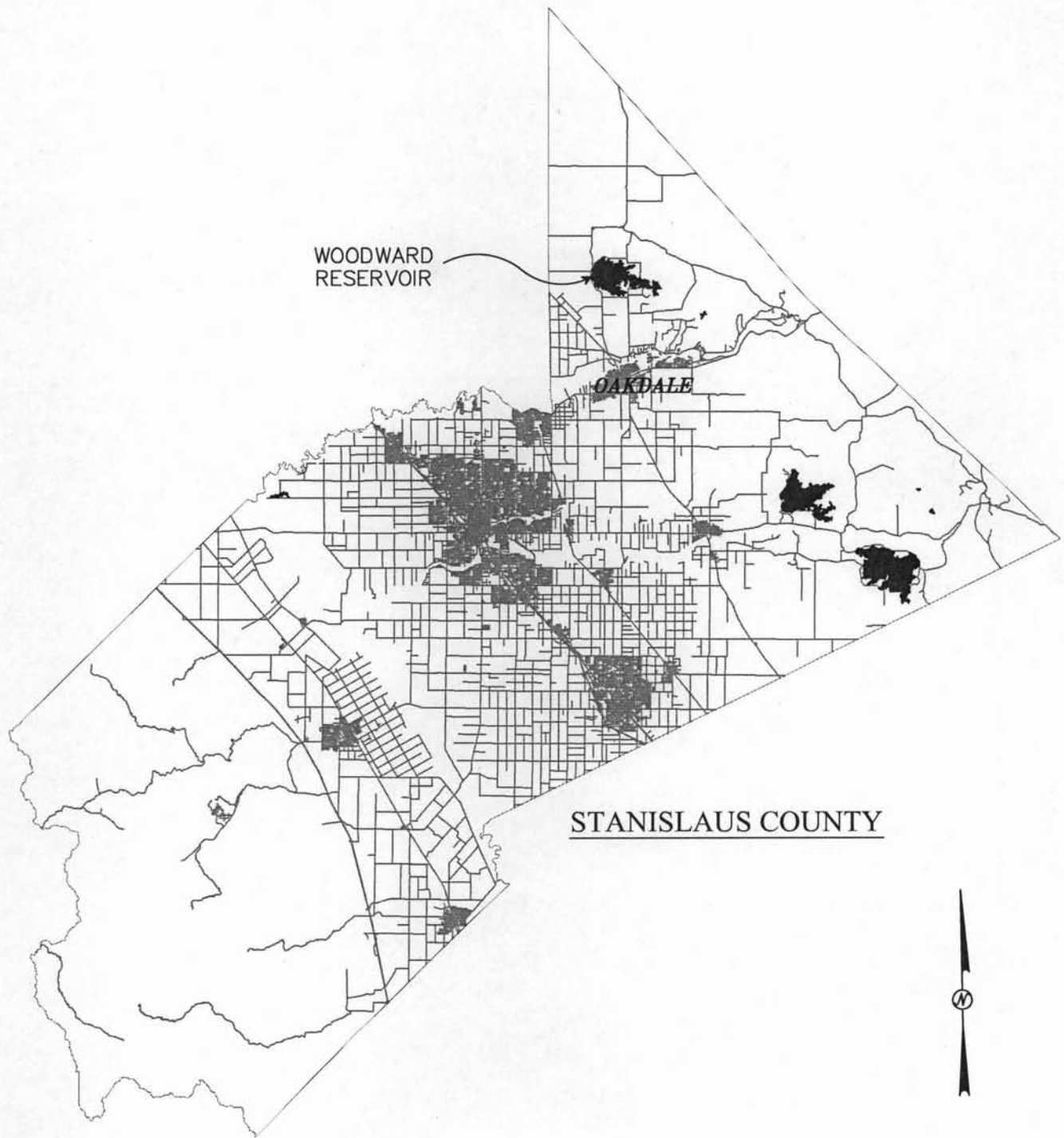
References and Persons Consulted

References

1. Stanislaus County General Plan
2. The Parks Master Plan
3. San Joaquin Valley APCD Early Referral Response
4. Biological Resources Assessment
5. Historic Resources Records Search
6. Geotechnical Report

List of agencies that responded to Earle Referral Consultation

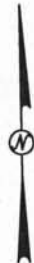
1. San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
2. California Department of Fish and Game
3. California Native American Heritage Commission
4. City of Oakdale Community Development Department
5. California Department of Fish and Game
6. Stanislaus County Environmental Review Committee
7. Oakdale Irrigation District
8. Stanislaus County Risk Management Division
9. California State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit



WOODWARD
RESERVOIR

OAKDALE

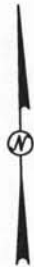
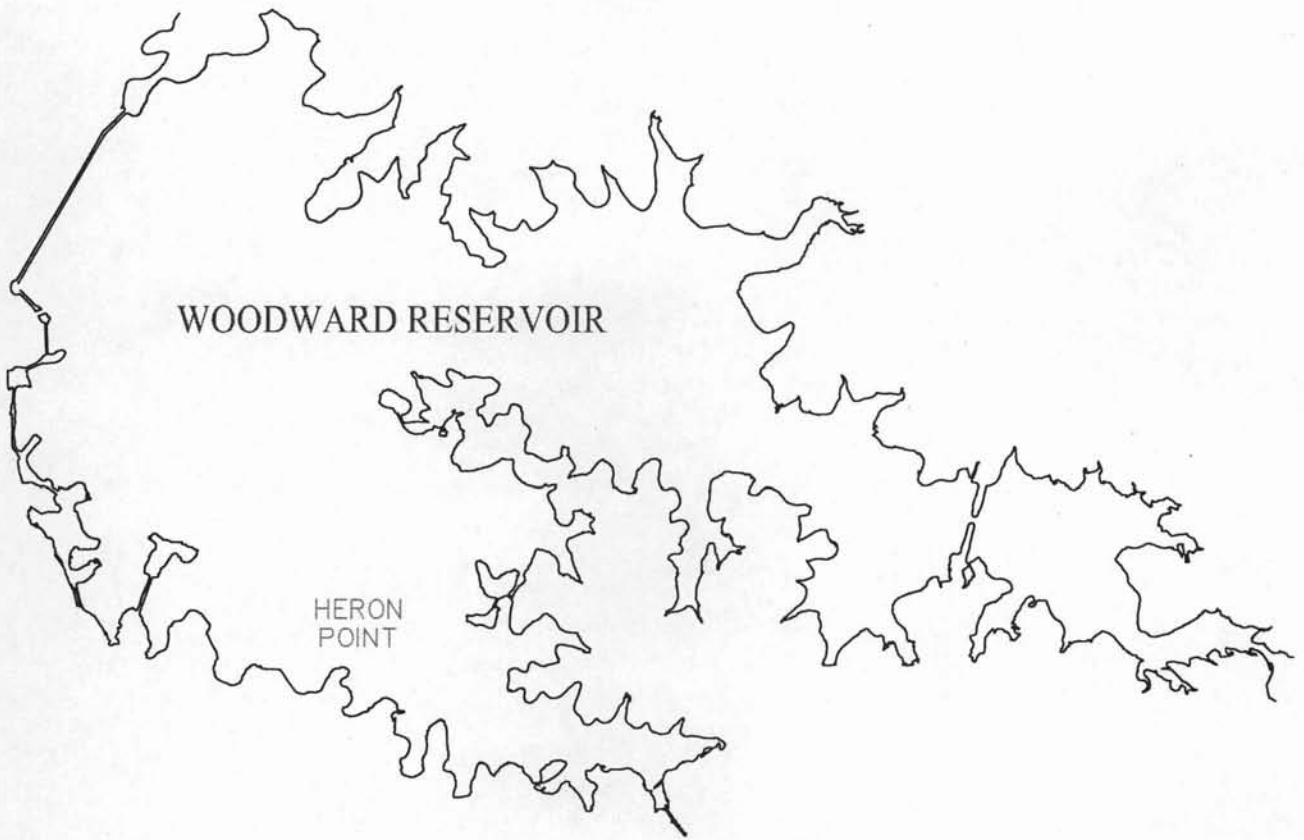
STANISLAUS COUNTY



STANISLAUS COUNTY
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS DIVISION
 1716 MORGAN ROAD - MODESTO, CA 95358

**ATTACHMENT A:
 VICINITY MAP**

DRAWN BY: DB
DATE:
SHEET:
FILE:



STANISLAUS COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS DIVISION
1716 MORGAN ROAD - MODESTO, CA 95358

ATTACHMENT B:
PROJECT LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY: DB

DATE:

SHEET:

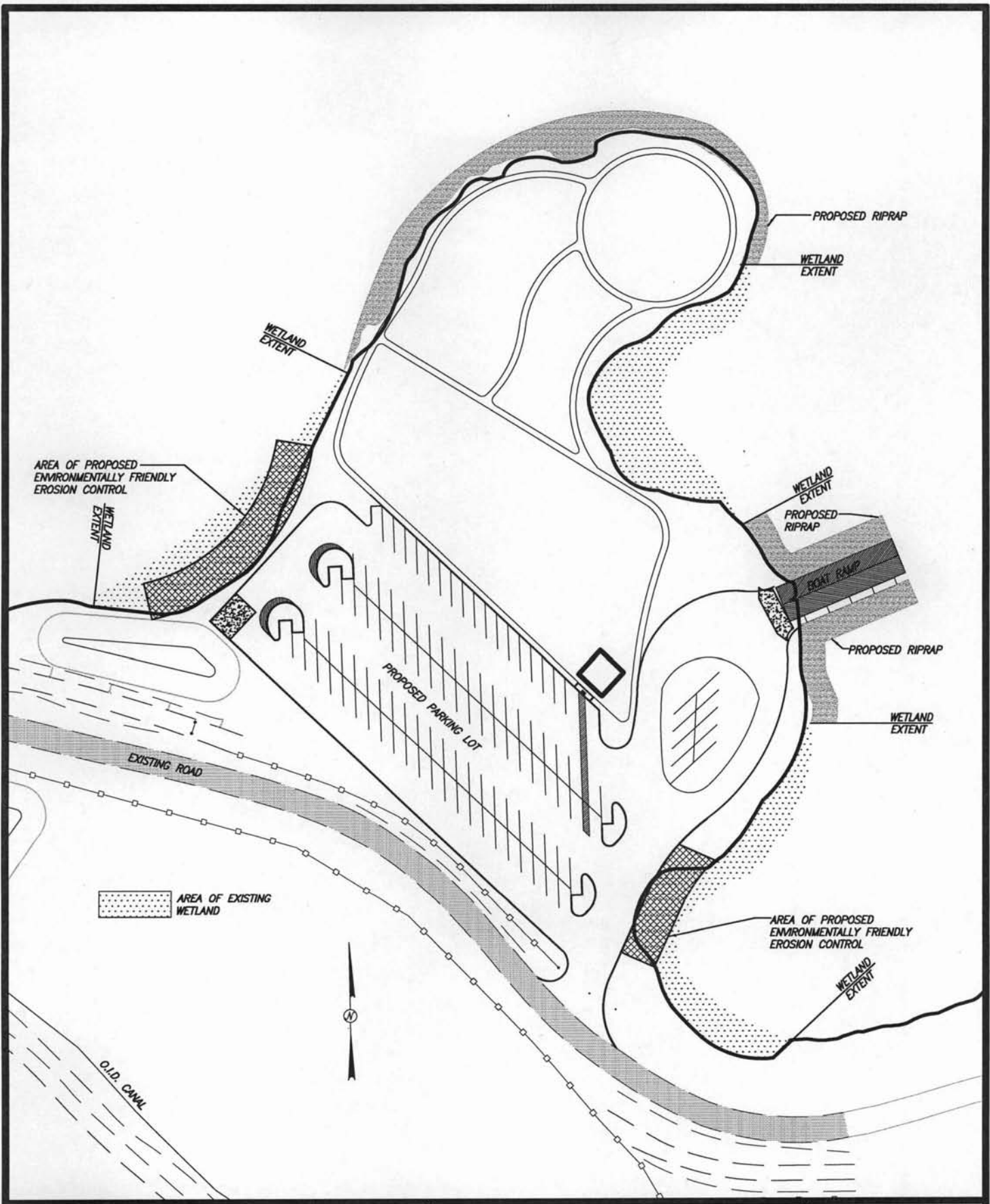
FILE:



STANISLAUS COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS DIVISION
1716 MORGAN ROAD - MODESTO, CA 95358

**ATTACHMENT C:
HERON POINT AERIAL**

DRAWN BY: DB
DATE:
SHEET:
FILE:



STANISLAUS COUNTY
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS DIVISION
 1716 MORGAN ROAD - MODESTO, CA 95358

ATTACHMENT D:
PROJECT SITE PLAN

DRAWN BY: DB
DATE:
SHEET:
FILE:

Attachment E:

**SJVUAPCD Early
Referral Response**



San Joaquin Valley

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

December 9, 2008

Denis Bazyuk
County of Stanislaus
Public Works Department
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

Project: Heron Point Boat Launching Facility
District Reference No: 20080793

Dear Mr. Bazyuk:

The San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) has reviewed Early Consultation Referral for the project referenced above and finds:

1. The project is expected to have no significant adverse impact on air quality.
2. The proposed project would be subject to District Rule 9510 (Indirect Source Review) if upon full build-out the project would include or exceed 20,000 square feet of recreational space.

Information about how to comply with District Rule 9510 can be found online at:
<http://www.valleyair.org/ISR/ISRHome.htm>.

3. District Rule 9510 is intended to mitigate a project's impact on air quality through project design elements or by payment of applicable off-site mitigation fees. Any applicant subject to District Rule 9510 is required to submit an Air Impact Assessment (AIA) application to the District no later than seeking final discretionary approval, and to pay any applicable off-site mitigation fees before issuance of the first building permit. If approval of the subject project constitutes the last discretionary approval by your agency, the District recommends that demonstration of compliance with District Rule 9510, including payment of all applicable fees, be made a condition of the project's approval.

Seyed Sadredin

Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer

Northern Region

4800 Enterprise Way
Modesto, CA 95356-8718
Tel: (209) 557-6400 FAX: (209) 557-6475

Central Region (Main Office)

1990 E. Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726-0744
Tel: (559) 230-6080 FAX: (559) 230-6061
www.valleyair.org

Southern Region

2700 M Street, Suite 275
Bakersfield, CA 93301-7373
Tel: (661) 326-6900 FAX: (661) 326-6985


4. The proposed project may be subject to the following District rules: Regulation VIII, (Fugitive PM10 Prohibitions), Rule 4102 (Nuisance), Rule 4601 (Architectural Coatings), and Rule 4641 (Cutback, Slow Cure, and Emulsified Asphalt, Paving and Maintenance Operations). In the event an existing building will be renovated, partially demolished or removed, the project may be subject to District Rule 4002 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).

The above list of rules is neither exhaustive nor exclusive. To identify other District rules or regulations that apply to this project or to obtain information about District permit requirements, the applicant is strongly encouraged to contact the District's Small Business Assistance Office at (559) 230-5888. Current District rules can be found online at: www.valleyair.org/rules/1ruleslist.htm.

If you have any questions or require further information, please call Jessica Willis at (559) 230-5818.

Sincerely,

Dave Warner
Director of Permit Services



JR
Arnaud Marjollet
Permit Services Manager

DW:jw

Cc: File

Attachment F:
Biological Resources
Assessment

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

HERON'S POINT BOAT LAUNCH PROJECT

Stanislaus County, California

Prepared for:

Stanislaus County Department of Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358
Attn: Mr. Denis Bazyuk
(209) 545-4150

Prepared by:

Moore Biological Consultants
10330 Twin Cities, Suite 30
Galt, CA 95362
(209) 745-1159

June 2009

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Surrounding Land Uses	8
Vegetation	11
Wildlife	11
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1. INTRODUCTION

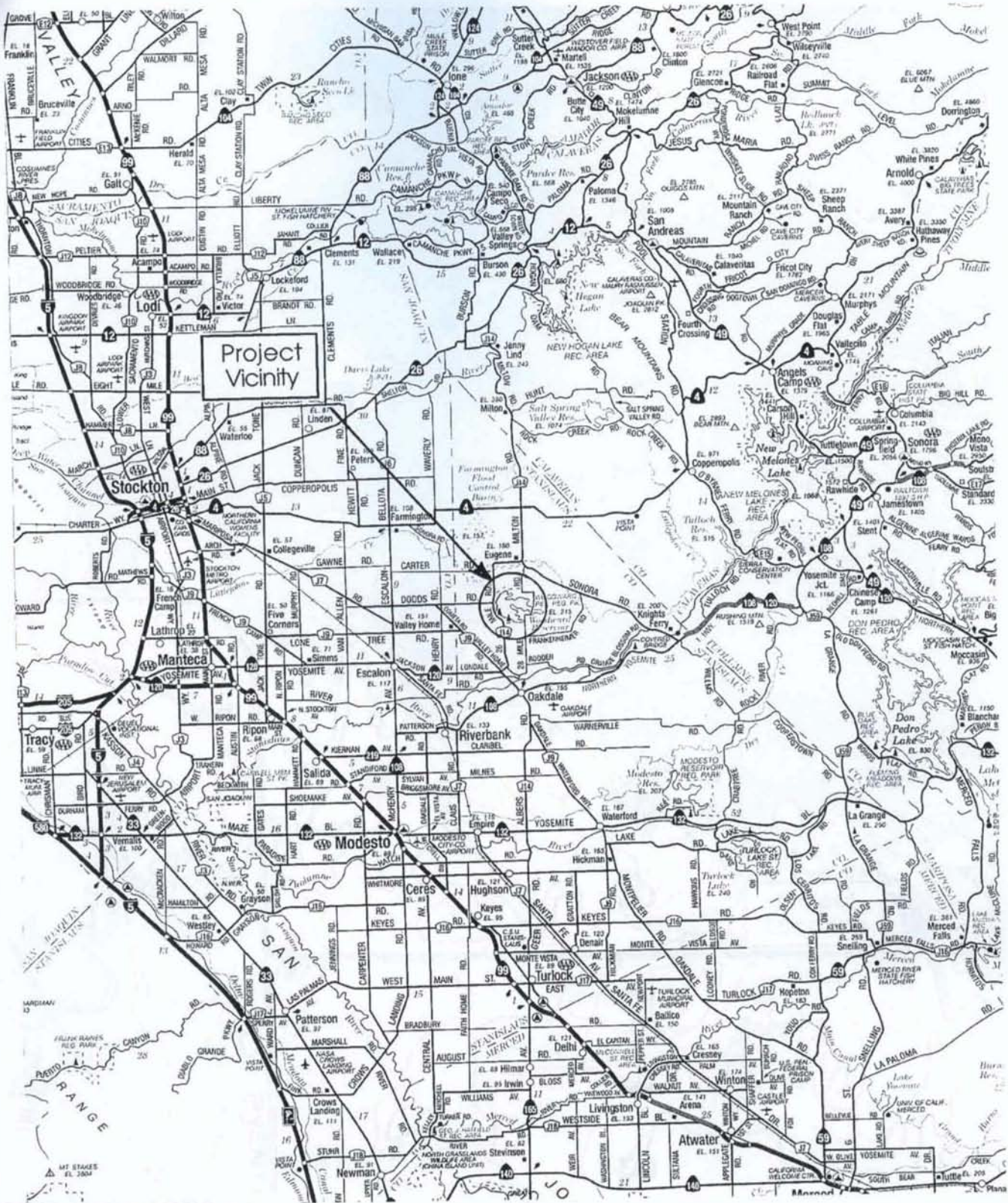
Woodward Reservoir is located northeast of Escalon, in Stanislaus County, California (Figure 1). The reservoir is within unnumbered sections in Township 1 South, Range 10 East of the USGS 7.5-minute Escalon and Oakdale topographic quadrangles (Figure 2). The body of the project site is a partially-developed peninsula vegetated in disturbed grassland.

The project will include replacement of a boat ramp, construction of a new parking lot and restroom facilities, and storm water detention basin, and bank stabilization. This biological resources assessment was prepared to document existing biological resources at the site and evaluate the proposed project impact to those resources.

2. METHODS

DATABASE SEARCH: Prior to the field surveys, we conducted a search of California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB, 2009). The results of that search are summarized in Table 1. The site is situated in the northwest part of the USGS 7.5-minute Oakdale topographic quadrangle. Therefore, the CNDDDB search area encompassed this quadrangle, and the Bachelor Valley, Farmington, and Escalon quadrangles, which are situated to the north, northwest, and west, respectively. The search area is approximately 240 square miles surrounding the site.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of Federally Threatened and Endangered species that may occur in or be affected by projects in the Oakdale topographic quadrangle was also reviewed (Appendix A). This information was used to identify special-status species that have been previously documented in the greater project vicinity or have the potential to occur based on presence of suitable habitat and geographical distribution.



Scale: 1 inch = 9 miles

Source: Calif. State Automobile Association

MOORE BIOLOGICAL



FIGURE 1
PROJECT VICINITY

MOORE BIOLOGICAL

Scale: 1 inch = 1,000 feet
Source: USGS 7.5-minute Oakdale
topographic quadrangle



FIGURE 2
PROJECT LOCATION

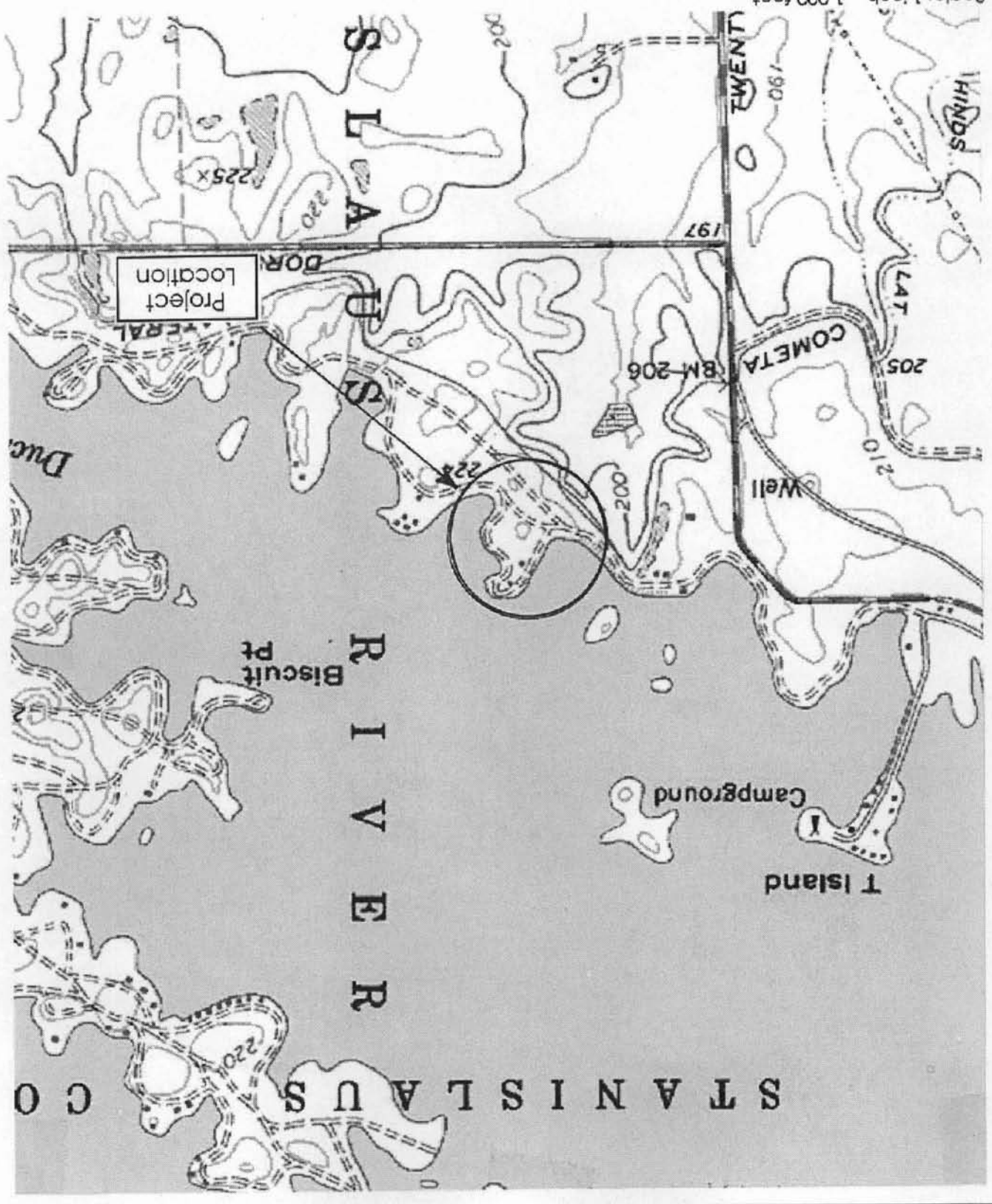


TABLE 1

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE GREATER PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ²	CNPS List ³	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site
PLANTS						
Legenere	<i>Legenere limosa</i>	None	None	1B	Vernal pools.	Extremely low to none: there are no vernal pools or other suitable habitat in the site for this species. The closest occurrence of legenere in the CNDDDB (2009) is approximately 2.5 miles west of the site.
Colusa grass	<i>Neostapfia colusana</i>	T	E	1B	Large, deep vernal pools.	Extremely low to none: there are no vernal pools or other suitable habitat in the site for this species. The closest occurrence of Colusa grass in the CNDDDB (2009) is approximately 6 miles northeast of the site. The site is not within designated critical habitat for vernal pool species (USFWS, 2005a).
Greene's tuctoria	<i>Tuctoria greenei</i>	E	R	1B	Vernal pools.	Extremely low to none: there are no vernal pools or other suitable habitat in the site for this species. The closest occurrence of Greene's tuctoria in the CNDDDB (2009) is approximately 4.5 miles southwest of the site. The site is not within designated critical habitat for vernal pool species (USFWS, 2005a).
WILDLIFE						
Birds						
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	None	T	N/A	Nesting: large trees, usually within riparian corridors. Foraging: agricultural fields and annual grasslands.	Low: on-site grasslands are suitable for foraging and there are suitable nest trees in the area, including a few in the site. However, Swainson's hawks nest mostly within the interior portions of the Central Valley and the site is located along the east edge of the nesting range. The closest occurrence of Swainson's hawks in the CNDDDB (2009) is approximately 9 miles north of the site.

TABLE 1

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE GREATER PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ²	CNPS List ³	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	None	SC	N/A	Seeks cover and nests in emergent wetland vegetation, especially tule and cattail, also in trees and shrubs.	Moderate: the emergent wetlands along parts of the shoreline provide suitable breeding habitat for tricolored blackbird and the grasslands provide suitable foraging habitat. The closest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2009) is approximately 4 miles north of the site.
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	None	SC	N/A	Annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands, subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals.	Low: no burrowing owls were observed in the project site and no ground squirrels or ground squirrel burrows were observed in the area. The closest occurrence of burrowing owls in the CNDDDB (2009) is approximately 3 miles south of the site.
Yellow breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	None	SC	N/A	Nests in willow thickets and brushy tangles associated with streams.	Very low: the emergent wetlands may provide marginally suitable nesting habitat for yellow breasted chat. The only record of this species in the CNDDDB (2009) search areas is approximately 4 miles northeast of the site.
Mammals						
Western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	None	SC	N/A	Deciduous woodland, grassland, and chaparral habitats. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings and trees and tunnels.	Very low: this species may fly over or forage at the site. Some of the trees in the area serve as marginally suitable roost habitat for this species. The only occurrence of western mastiff bat in the CNDDDB (2009) search area is a 1957 observation approximately 3 miles south of the site.
Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	None	SC	N/A	Roosts in trees in forests and woodlands from sea level up to the mixed conifer forests of the Sierra Nevada	Low: trees in the site may be used by this species for roosting. The nearest occurrence of western red bat in the CNDDDB (2009) is along the Stanislaus River approximately 5 miles southeast of the site.

TABLE 1

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE GREATER PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ²	CNPS List ³	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site
Amphibians						
California tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	T	None	N/A	Breeds in seasonal water bodies such as deep vernal pools or stock ponds. Requires small mammal burrows for summer refugia.	Extremely low: there are no vernal pools or seasonal stock ponds in or adjacent to the site. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2009) is over 2.5 miles south of the site. The site is not in Designated Critical Habitat for California tiger salamander (USFWS, 2005b).
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	T	SC	N/A	Foothill creeks and ponds with dense growths of woody riparian vegetation, especially willows; considered extirpated on the Central Valley floor.	Extremely low to none: there is no suitable habitat in the site for California red-legged frog. The CNDDDB (2009) does not contain any records of this species in the 240+/- square mile search area. The site is not in California red-legged frog Designated Critical Habitat (USFWS, 2006).
Reptiles						
Western pond turtle	<i>Emmys marmorata</i>	None	SC	N/A	Ponds, marshes, streams, and ditches with emergent aquatic vegetation and basking areas.	Very low to none: the site does not contain suitable habitat for western pond turtle. The nearest occurrences of western pond turtle in the CNDDDB (2009) are approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the site.
Giant garter snake	<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	T	T	N/A	Freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches.	Extremely low to none: there is no suitable habitat in the site for giant garter snake and the site is well outside the species' range. The CNDDDB (2009) does not contain any records of this species in the 240+/- square mile search area.
Western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	None	SC	N/A	Breeds and lays eggs in seasonal water bodies such as deep vernal pools or stock ponds.	Extremely low: there are no vernal pools or seasonal stock ponds in the site to provide suitable breeding habitat for western spadefoot. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2009) is 9 miles northwest of the site.

TABLE 1

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE GREATER PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ²	CNPS List ³	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site
Fish						
Hardhead	<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	None	SC	N/A	Clear and deep pools with sand and gravel bottoms in the San Joaquin/Sacramento River tributaries.	Extremely low to none: Woodward Reservoir does not provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest occurrence of hardhead in the CNDDDB (2009) is approximately 5 miles south of the project site in the Stanislaus.
Invertebrates						
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	T	None	N/A	Blue elderberry shrubs	Extremely low to none: there are no blue elderberry shrubs in or adjacent to the project site. The nearest occurrence of valley elderberry longhorn beetle in the CNDDDB (2009) is approximately 9 miles southwest of the site.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T	None	N/A	Vernal pools and seasonally inundated depressions in the Central Valley.	None: there is no potentially suitable habitat in the site for this species. The CNDDDB (2009) does not contain any records of this species in the 240+/- square mile search area. The site is not within designated critical habitat for vernal pool species (USFWS, 2005a).
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	E	None	N/A	Vernal pools and seasonally wet depressions within the Central Valley.	None: there is no potentially suitable habitat in the site for this species. The nearest occurrence of vernal pool tadpole shrimp in the CNDDDB (2009) is approximately 6 miles southeast of the site. The site is not within designated critical habitat for vernal pool species (USFWS, 2005a).

¹ T= Threatened; E = Endangered.

² SC=State of California Species of Special Concern.

³ CNPS List 1B species includes plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

FIELD SURVEYS: Field surveys were conducted by Diane S. Moore, M.S. on January 7 and March 5, 2009. The surveys consisted of walking throughout the site, making observations and noting habitat conditions, surrounding land uses, and plant and wildlife species. The site was assessed for potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. and wetlands as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE, 1987; 2008). The site was also searched for special-status species and suitable habitat for special-status species (e.g., blue elderberry shrubs, vernal pools, areas with unique soils).

3. RESULTS

GENERAL SETTING: Woodward Reservoir is located northeast of Escalon, in Stanislaus County, California (Figures 1 and 2). The body of the project site is a partially-developed peninsula with a deteriorating concrete dock, parking areas, garbage collection facilities, and outhouses (Figure 3). Site elevations range from approximately 200 to 220 feet above mean sea level. The body of the project site is a peninsula surrounded by water on three sides and bounded on the southwest edge by a paved park access road (Figure 4).

PROPOSED PROJECT: The project will include replacement of the boat ramp, construction of a new parking lot and restroom facilities, and bank stabilization in five areas around the edge of the peninsula (Figure 4). A small storm water detention basin will be constructed southwest of the park access road in a grassland area or within the peninsula, also in a grassland area.

SURROUNDING LAND USES: Land uses in this part of Stanislaus County are primarily agricultural, with scattered residential ranchettes on relatively large parcels. Land surrounding the reservoir consist of gently rolling hills vegetated in annual grassland to the east and grassland and irrigated pastures to the west.

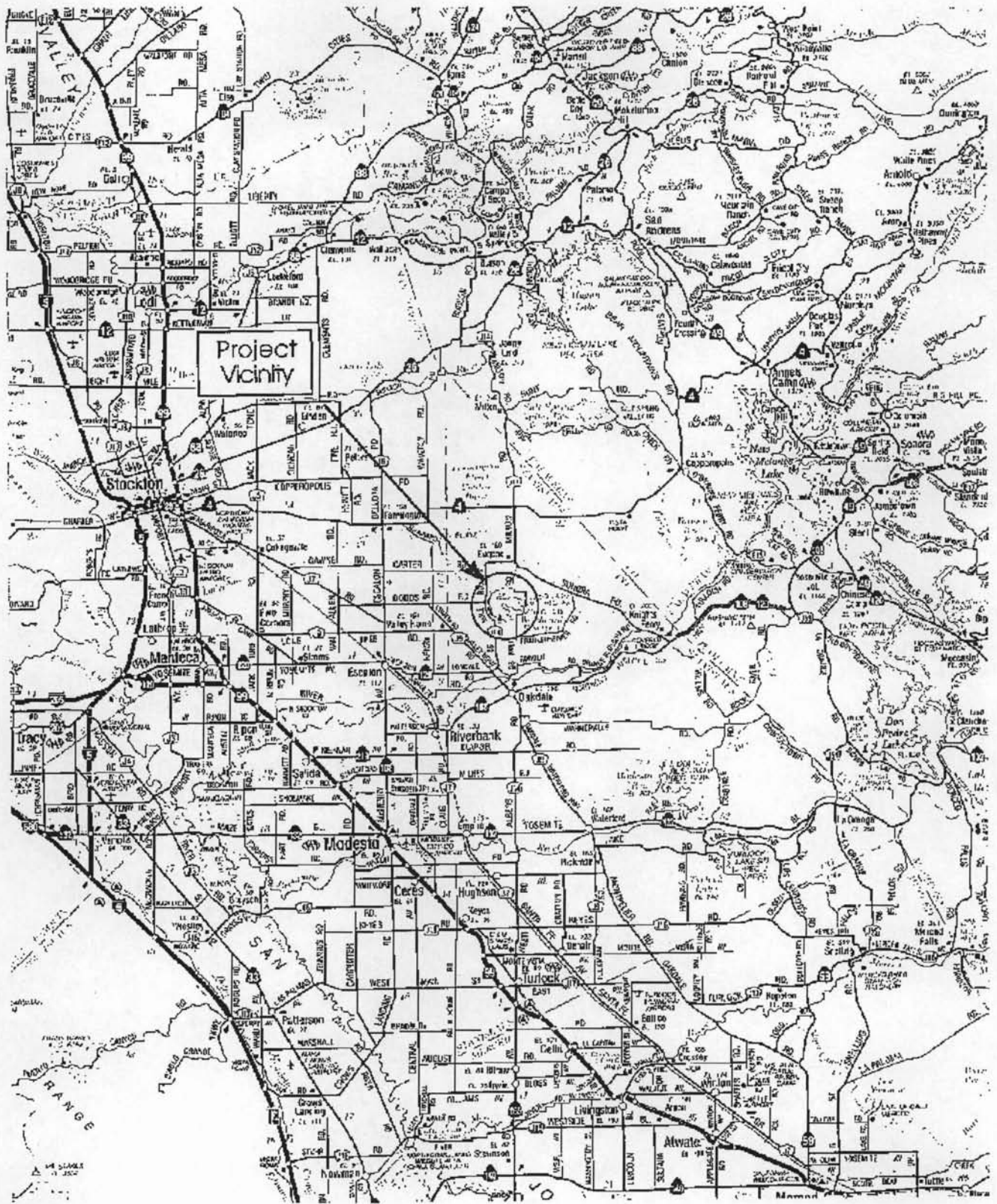


Source: Google Earth

MOORE BIOLOGICAL



FIGURE 3
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



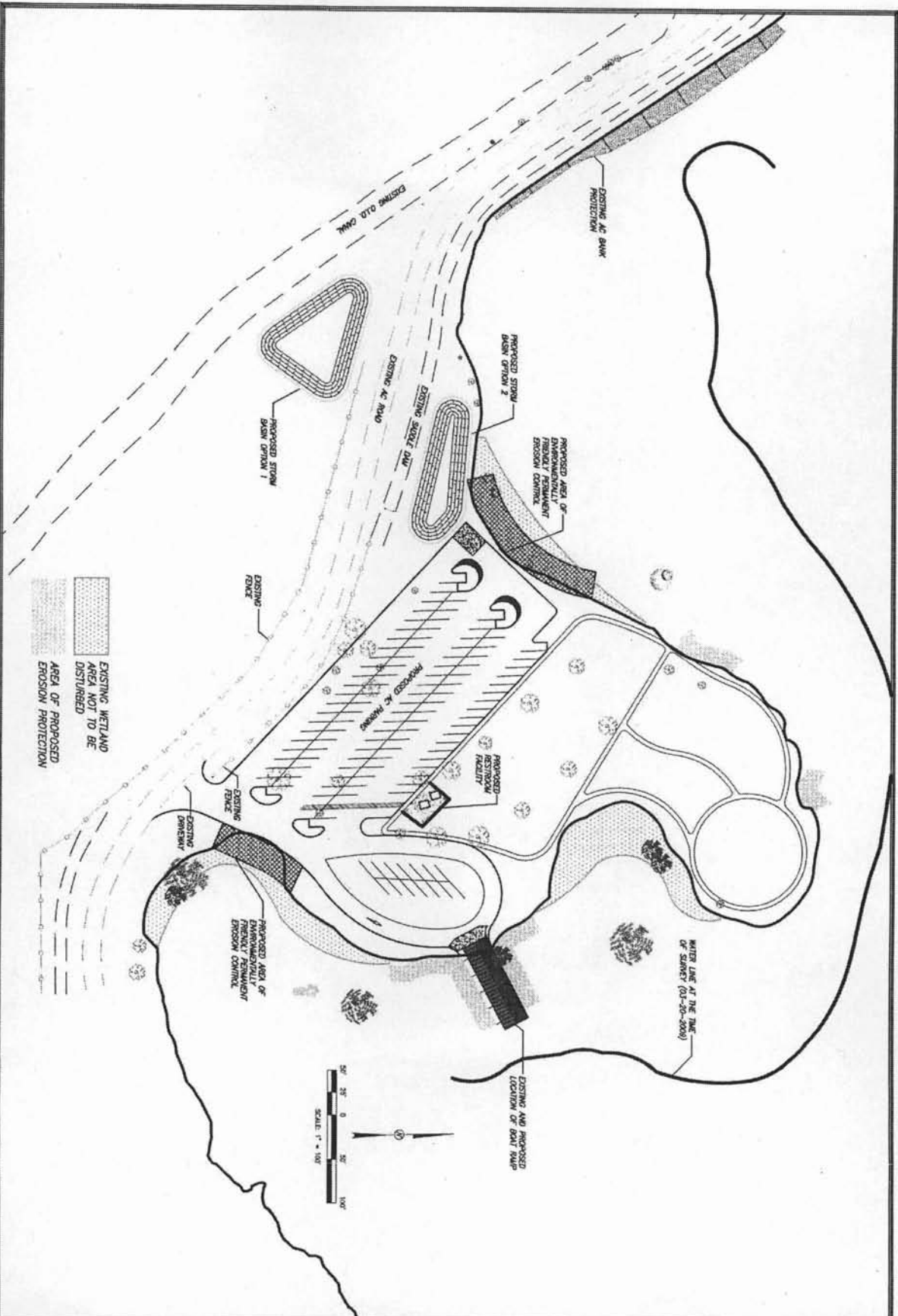
Scale: 1 inch = 9 miles

Source: Calif. State Automobile Association

MOORE BIOLOGICAL



**FIGURE 1
PROJECT VICINITY**



S1 SHEET NUMBER	ENVIRONMENTAL HERON POINT WOODWARD RESERVOIR	 COUNTY OF STANISLAUS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT NO. 02-000000-01 DATE: _____ REVISION: _____ DATE: _____ BY: _____ CHECKED: _____ DATE: _____	
	JOB NO. _____ DATE: _____ BY: _____ CHECKED: _____ DATE: _____		PROJECT NO. 02-000000-01 DATE: _____ REVISION: _____ DATE: _____ BY: _____ CHECKED: _____ DATE: _____	

FIGURE 4
PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

VEGETATION: California annual grassland series (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf, 1995) best describes the vegetation community throughout most of the project site (see photographs in Appendix B). Plant species documented in the site are typical of highly disturbed grassland habitats on-site and in surrounding areas. Table 2 is a list of plant species observed during the 2009 surveys.

Native and non-native grasses including oats (*Avena* sp.), foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), soft chess brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), and ripgut brome (*B. diandrus*) are dominant species. Other grassland species such as tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), rancher's fireweed (*Amsinckia menziesii*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), dove weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), cut-leaf geranium (*Geranium dissectum*), and filaree (*Erodium botrys*) are intermixed with the grasses.

There are only a few trees in the site, most of which appear to have been planted; these widely scattered trees are readily apparent in an aerial photograph of the site (Figure 4). In the body of the site, there are several pines (*Pinus* sp.), a few mulberry (*Morus alba*) and blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) trees, and a few other deciduous ornamentals. A few Gooding's black willows (*Salix goodingii*) are growing near the shoreline in the emergent wetland areas around the point (see photographs in Appendix B). No blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) shrubs were observed in or adjacent to the site.

WILDLIFE: A limited variety of wildlife species were observed in the site; all of these are common species of the Central Valley (Table 3). Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), and white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) are representative of the bird species observed in the site.

TABLE 2
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE SITE

<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	rancher's fireweed
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oat
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft chess brome
<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	red maids
<i>Capsella bursa var. pastoris</i>	shepherds purse
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow star-thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	fireweed
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	dove weed
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	red-stem filaree
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	blue gum
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cut-leaf geranium
<i>Grindelia camporum</i>	gumplant
<i>Holocarpha virgata</i>	tarweed
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Mediterranean barley
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	foxtail barley
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	clasping henbit
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	miniature lupine
<i>Orthocarpus erianthus</i>	butter and eggs
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	common mallow
<i>Morus alba</i>	mulberry

TABLE 3
WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE SITE

Birds

Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Common goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
American coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Western kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
Western scrub jay	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Western meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
White-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>

Mammals

Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
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musculus, *Reithrodontomys megalotis*, and *Peromyscus maniculatus*), voles (*Microtus californicus*), and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) also likely occur.

Based on habitat types present, only a few amphibian and reptile species are expected to occur on-site. Although no amphibians or reptiles were observed during the 2009 surveys, the site provides suitable habitat for species including Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), Gilbert's skink (*Eumeces gilbertii*), western toad (*Bufo boreas*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*), and common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*).

WATERS OF THE U.S. AND WETLANDS: Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, are broadly defined under 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 328 to include navigable waterways, many of their tributaries, and adjacent wetlands. State and federal agencies regulate these habitats and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires that a permit be secured prior to the discharge of dredged or fill materials into any waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Both CDFG and ACOE have jurisdiction over modifications to riverbanks, lakes, stream channels and other wetland features.

Although definitions vary to some degree, wetlands are generally considered to be areas that are periodically or permanently inundated by surface or ground water, and support vegetation adapted to life in saturated soil. Jurisdictional wetlands are vegetated areas that meet specific vegetation, soil, and hydrologic criteria defined by the ACOE *Wetlands Delineation Manual* and Regional Supplement (ACOE, 1987; 2008). Waters of the U.S. are drainage features or water bodies as described in 33 CFR 328.4. Currently, ACOE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) share authority to determine the jurisdictional status of waters of the U.S., including wetlands.

Jurisdictional wetlands and Waters of the U.S. include, but are not limited to, perennial and intermittent creeks and drainages, lakes, seeps, and springs; emergent marshes; riparian wetlands; and seasonal wetlands. Wetlands and

Waters of the U.S. provide critical habitat components, such as nest sites and a reliable source of water, for a wide variety of wildlife species.

The only jurisdictional water of the U.S. in the site is Woodward Reservoir, which falls within the jurisdiction of the ACOE as it is an impoundment of several intermittent drainages that are ultimately tributary to the San Joaquin River Delta. The jurisdictional limit of Woodward Reservoir is defined by an ordinary high water mark at an elevation of 210 feet above mean sea level. This elevation was staked at several locations around the point during the March 2009 survey and the contour surveyed and transferred to the project plans (Figure 4) where it is depicted as a heavy black line along the shoreline. During the 2009 surveys, the water level was much lower and substantial areas of the lakebed were exposed (see photographs in Appendix B). This low-water situation is also depicted in Figure 4 as a heavy black line further off-shore.

There are a few patches of emergent wetlands surrounding Heron's Point; the wetlands are located below the 210-foot contour (see photographs in Appendix B). The wetlands are in coves that are relatively protected from wave erosion. The wetlands are vegetated with hydrophytic species including willows, cattails (*Typha* sp.), dallis grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*), water smart weed (*Polygonum* sp.), cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), and curly dock (*Rumex crispus*).

Erosion of the reservoir banks due to wave action has resulted in sloughing of the banks in several locations surrounding Heron's Point. The most significant erosion is a 5+/- foot high cut bank at the southwest tip of the point, and a second area adjacent to the existing boat ramp (see photographs in Appendix B).

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES: Special-status species are plants and animals that are legally protected under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Act or other regulations. The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 declares that all federal departments and agencies shall utilize their authority to conserve endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The California

Endangered Species Act (CESA) of 1984 parallels the policies of FESA and pertains to native California species. Both FESA and CESA prohibit unauthorized "take" (i.e., killing) of listed species, with take broadly defined in both acts to include activities such as harassment, pursuit and possession.

Special-status wildlife species also includes species that are considered rare enough by the scientific community and trustee agencies to warrant special consideration, particularly with regard to protection of isolated populations, nesting or denning locations, communal roosts, and other essential habitat. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code of California protect special-status bird species year-round, as well as their eggs and nests during the nesting season. Fish and Game Code of California also provides protection for mammals and fish.

Special-status plants include species which are designated rare, threatened, or endangered and candidate species for listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Special-status plants also include species considered rare or endangered under the conditions of Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, such as those plant species identified on Lists 1A, 1B and 2 in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS, 2001). Finally, sensitive plants may include other species that are considered sensitive or of special concern due to limited distribution or lack of adequate information to permit listing or rejection for state or federal status, such as those included on List 3 in the CNPS Inventory.

Table 1 provides a summary of the listing status and habitat requirements of special-status plant and wildlife species that have been documented in the greater project vicinity or for which there is potentially suitable habitat in the project site. This table also includes an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence of each of these species at the project site. The evaluation of the

potential for occurrence of each species is based on the distribution of regional occurrences (if any), habitat suitability, and field observations.

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS: Special-status plants generally occur in relatively undisturbed areas and are largely found within unique vegetation communities such as vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, and areas with unique soils. In contrast, the site consists entirely of fairly unremarkable and highly disturbed annual grassland that is not suitable for special-status plant species.

Only three special-status plants were identified in the CNDDB (2009) search: legenere (*Legenere limosa*), Colusa grass (*Neostapfia colusana*), and Greene's tuctoria (*Tuctoria greenei*). All of these species are found in vernal pools. The USFWS list of Federally Threatened and Endangered species (attached) does not contain any special-status plants. No vernal pools or other highly suitable habitat for special-status plants was observed on-site. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, the likelihood of occurrence of special-status plants within the site is considered very low.

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE: The potential for intensive use of habitats within the project site by special-status wildlife species is considered generally low. Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), yellow breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), western red bat (*Lasiurus blosseveilli*), California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardii*), and hardhead (*Mylopharodon conocephalus*) are the twelve special-status wildlife species identified in the CNDDB (2009) query.

The USFWS list of Federally Threatened and Endangered species for the Oakdale quadrangle (Appendix Z) includes three of the same species included in the CNDDB (i.e., vernal pool tadpole shrimp, valley elderberry longhorn beetle

and California tiger salamander). Additionally, the USFWS list includes vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*), and giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*), which were added to Table 1. Finally, the USFWS list includes three special-status fish that occur in Central Valley waterways (i.e., salmon, steelhead, delta smelt). These fish were not added to Table 1 due to the reservoir lacking habitat and the presence of physical barriers preventing these species from moving upstream from the delta and into the reservoir.

Of the sensitive species listed in Table 1, Swainson's hawk, tricolored blackbird, burrowing owl, and western red bat are the only species with what is considered at least some potential to occur in or near the site on more than a very occasional or transitory basis. These species are addressed below. The likelihood of occurrence of any other sensitive species identified in Table 1 is very low to none. Although the likelihood of occurrence in the site is extremely low, California tiger salamander is known from the greater project vicinity and is discussed below for the sake of completeness.

SWAINSON'S HAWK: The Swainson's hawk is a migratory hawk listed by the State of California as a Threatened species. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code of California protect Swainson's hawks year-round, as well as their nests during the nesting season (March 1 through September 15). Swainson's hawk are found in the Central Valley primarily during their breeding season, a small population is also known to winter in the San Joaquin Valley. The closest occurrence of Swainson's hawks in the CNDDDB (2009) is approximately 9 miles north of the site.

Swainson's hawks prefer nesting sites that provide sweeping views of nearby foraging grounds consisting of grasslands, irrigated pasture, hay, and wheat crops. Most Swainson's hawks are migratory, wintering in Mexico and breeding in California and elsewhere in the western United States. This raptor generally arrives in the Central Valley in mid-March, and begins courtship and nest

construction immediately upon arrival at the breeding sites. The young fledge in early July, and most Swainson's hawks leave their nest territories by late August.

Grain fields, pastures, and grasslands within and near the site provide suitable foraging habitat for Swainson's hawks. There are several potential Swainson's hawk nest trees in the area, including a few in the site. The potential nest trees in the site are the relatively larger eucalyptus and pine trees near the park access road, as well as the willows in the emergent wetlands. It is not known if Swainson's hawks have used the site for nesting or foraging in the past, and future use is possible.

TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD: The tricolored blackbird is a State of California Species of Concern and is also protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Tricolors are colonial nesters requiring very dense stands of emergent wetland vegetation and/or dense thickets of wild rose or blackberries adjacent to open water for nesting. This species is endemic to California. The closest occurrence of this species in the CNDDB (2009) is approximately 4 miles north of the site.

No tricolored blackbirds were observed within the site during the 2009 surveys. However, emergent wetlands along parts of the shoreline provide suitable breeding habitat for tricolored blackbird and the grasslands provide suitable foraging habitat. Even if they do not nest in the site, tricolored blackbirds likely fly over or forage in the project area on occasion.

BURROWING OWL: The Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code of California protect burrowing owls year-round, as well as their nests during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31). Burrowing owls are a year-long resident in a variety of grasslands as well as scrub lands that have a low density of trees and shrubs with low growing vegetation; burrowing owls that nest in the Central Valley may winter elsewhere.

The primary habitat requirement of the burrowing owl is small mammal burrows for nesting. The owl usually nests in abandoned ground squirrel burrows, although they have been known to dig their own burrows in softer soils. In urban areas, burrowing owls often utilize artificial burrows including pipes, culverts, and piles of concrete pieces. This semi-colonial owl breeds from March through August, and is most active while hunting during dawn and dusk.

No burrowing owls or burrowing owl signs (i.e. whitewash, pellets and/or feathers) were observed in the site during the 2009 surveys. Additionally, no ground squirrels or ground squirrel burrows were observed. The grasslands in the site could be used by burrowing owls for foraging, but the absence of burrows in the site reduces the likelihood of owls using the area for foraging or nesting. Burrowing owls are documented in the CNDDDB (2009), approximately 3 miles south of the site (CNDDDB, 2009). Due to limited regional occurrences of this species and the condition of on-site habitats, the likelihood of burrowing owls nesting on-site in the future is considered very low, but is possible.

SENSITIVE CHIROPTERANS (BATS): The western red bat is a State of California Species of Concern that utilizes a variety of habitats throughout much of California and roosts in trees. The nearest occurrence of western red bat is approximately 5 miles southeast of the site (CNDDDB, 2009). Western red bat likely flies over or forages in the project area on occasion and may use some of the trees within the site for roosting.

CALIFORNIA TIGER SALAMANDER: California tiger salamander is a State of California Species of Special Concern and was recently listed as threatened by the USFWS under the Federal Endangered Species Act (USFWS, 2004). In August 2005, USFWS also designated critical habitat for the California tiger salamander (USFWS, 2005a). The site is not within designated critical habitat of California tiger salamander (USFWS, 2005a) and the nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2009) is over 2.5 miles south of the site.

California tiger salamanders require stock ponds without game fish or deep, large vernal pools, which hold water well into the spring (i.e., April or May) for breeding (Jennings and Hayes, 1994). Following breeding, the young disperse to nearby grasslands and woodland habitats and spend the summer months in subterranean refugia such as small mammal burrows. While most salamanders aestivate in burrows within several hundred feet of their breeding ponds, they have been documented over-summering up to 1+ mile from their breeding pond.

There are no vernal pools or seasonal stock ponds in the site to provide breeding habitat for California tiger salamander. Grasslands in the project site are very marginal aestivation habitat due to the absence of ground squirrel burrows. Further, no pocket gopher burrows were observed in the on-site grasslands. There are no large vernal pools or seasonal stock ponds in parcels near the site apparent in aerial photographs or visible from nearby roads. Due to a lack of suitable breeding habitat in the site, lack of suitable breeding habitat near the site, and lack of observations in the vicinity, the likelihood of California tiger salamanders over-summering in the site is very low.

4. DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- The site is a partially-developed peninsula with a deteriorating concrete dock, parking areas, garbage collection facilities, and outhouses. Most of the site is highly disturbed annual grassland.
- The only jurisdictional water of the U.S. in the site is Woodward Reservoir, which falls under ACOE jurisdiction as it is an impoundment of several intermittent drainages that are ultimately tributary to the San Joaquin River Delta. The jurisdictional limit of Woodward Reservoir is defined by an ordinary high water mark at an elevation of 210 feet above mean sea level.

- No vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, ponds, streams, lakes, natural waterways, or other potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S. or wetlands of any kind were observed in the site.
- The project will involve replacement of the existing ramp and installation of rock slope protection adjacent to the new ramp and in two locations in the northwest part of Heron's Point (approximately 275 lineal feet total). Additionally, environmentally friendly vegetation-reinforced erosion control will be installed along the bank in wetland areas at each end of the proposed parking lot (approximately 300 lineal feet total).
- Permits and/or certification for the work in the jurisdictional waters of the U.S. or wetlands will be needed from ACOE (Nationwide Permits Nos. 36 and 13), CDFG (1602 Lakebed Alteration Agreement), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (401 Water Quality Certification).
- No areas in the site appear highly suitable habitat for special-status plants known from the greater project vicinity. The highly disturbed on-site grasslands are not suitable habitat for special-status plant species. It is considered very unlikely that any special-status plant species occur in the site.
- With the exception of Swainson's hawk, tricolored blackbird, burrowing owl, and western red bat, no sensitive wildlife species are expected to occur in the site on more than a very occasional or transitory basis.
- Pre-construction surveys for nesting Swainson's hawks within 0.5 miles of the project site are recommended if construction commences between March 1 and September 15. If active nests are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction.

- Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls within 250 feet of the site are recommended if construction commences between February 1 and August 31. If occupied burrows are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction.
- On-site trees could be used by nesting raptors and other protected birds. Any trees that need to be removed to facilitate the project should be felled outside of the general bird nesting season (February 1 through August 31) or a nesting bird survey should be conducted immediately prior to tree removal. If active nests are found, tree felling should be delayed until the young fledge.

5. REFERENCES AND LITERATURE CONSULTED

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USFWS. 2005b. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the California Tiger Salamander, Central Population; Final Rule. Federal Register Vol. 70, No. 162, August 23, 2005, pp. 49390 – 49458.

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APPENDIX A

USFWS Species List

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office
Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in
or may be Affected by Projects in the Counties and/or
U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quads you requested

Document Number: 090525022239

Database Last Updated: January 29, 2009

Quad Lists

Listed Species

Invertebrates

- Branchinecta lynchi*
vernal pool fairy shrimp (T)
- Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*
valley elderberry longhorn beetle (T)
- Lepidurus packardii*
vernal pool tadpole shrimp (E)

Fish

- Hypomesus transpacificus*
delta smelt (T)
- Oncorhynchus mykiss*
Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)
Critical habitat, Central Valley steelhead (X) (NMFS)
- Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*
Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon (T) (NMFS)
winter-run chinook salmon, Sacramento River (E) (NMFS)

Amphibians

- Ambystoma californiense*
California tiger salamander, central population (T)
Critical habitat, CA tiger salamander, central population (X)
- Rana aurora draytonii*
California red-legged frog (T)

Reptiles

- Thamnophis gigas*
giant garter snake (T)

Quads Containing Listed, Proposed or Candidate Species:

OAKDALE (460D)

County Lists

No county species lists requested.

Key:

(E) *Endangered* - Listed as being in danger of extinction.

(T) *Threatened* - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

(P) *Proposed* - Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.

(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service. Consult with them directly about these species.

Critical Habitat - Area essential to the conservation of a species.

(PX) *Proposed Critical Habitat* - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.

(C) *Candidate* - Candidate to become a proposed species.

(V) Vacated by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.

(X) *Critical Habitat* designated for this species

Important Information About Your Species List

How We Make Species Lists

We store information about endangered and threatened species lists by U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute quads. The United States is divided into these quads, which are about the size of San Francisco.

The animals on your species list are ones that occur within, **or may be affected by** projects within, the quads covered by the list.

- Fish and other aquatic species appear on your list if they are in the same watershed as your quad or if water use in your quad might affect them.
- Amphibians will be on the list for a quad or county if pesticides applied in that area may be carried to their habitat by air currents.
- Birds are shown regardless of whether they are resident or migratory. Relevant birds on the county list should be considered regardless of whether they appear on a quad list.

Plants

Any plants on your list are ones that have actually been observed in the area covered by the list. Plants may exist in an area without ever having been detected there. You can find out what's in the surrounding quads through the California Native Plant Society's online [Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants](#).

Surveying

Some of the species on your list may not be affected by your project. A trained biologist and/or botanist, familiar with the habitat requirements of the species on your list, should determine whether they or habitats suitable for them may be affected by your project. We recommend that your surveys include any proposed and candidate species on your list. See our [Protocol](#) and [Recovery Permits](#) pages.

For plant surveys, we recommend using the [Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories](#). The results of your surveys should be published in any environmental documents prepared for your project.

Your Responsibilities Under the Endangered Species Act

All animals identified as listed above are fully protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Section 9 of the Act and its implementing regulations prohibit the take of a federally listed wildlife species. Take is defined by the Act as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" any such animal.

Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or

injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter (50 CFR §17.3).

Take incidental to an otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by one of two procedures:

- If a Federal agency is involved with the permitting, funding, or carrying out of a project that may result in take, then that agency must engage in a formal consultation with the Service.

During formal consultation, the Federal agency, the applicant and the Service work together to avoid or minimize the impact on listed species and their habitat. Such consultation would result in a biological opinion by the Service addressing the anticipated effect of the project on listed and proposed species. The opinion may authorize a limited level of incidental take.

- If no Federal agency is involved with the project, and federally listed species may be taken as part of the project, then you, the applicant, should apply for an incidental take permit. The Service may issue such a permit if you submit a satisfactory conservation plan for the species that would be affected by your project.

Should your survey determine that federally listed or proposed species occur in the area and are likely to be affected by the project, we recommend that you work with this office and the California Department of Fish and Game to develop a plan that minimizes the project's direct and indirect impacts to listed species and compensates for project-related loss of habitat. You should include the plan in any environmental documents you file.

Critical Habitat

When a species is listed as endangered or threatened, areas of habitat considered essential to its conservation may be designated as critical habitat. These areas may require special management considerations or protection. They provide needed space for growth and normal behavior; food, water, air, light, other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; and sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination or seed dispersal.

Although critical habitat may be designated on private or State lands, activities on these lands are not restricted unless there is Federal involvement in the activities or direct harm to listed wildlife.

If any species has proposed or designated critical habitat within a quad, there will be a separate line for this on the species list. Boundary descriptions of the critical habitat may be found in the Federal Register. The information is also reprinted in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 17.95). See our [Map Room](#) page.

Candidate Species

We recommend that you address impacts to candidate species. We put plants and animals on our candidate list when we have enough scientific information to eventually propose them for listing as threatened or endangered. By considering these species early in your planning process you may be able to avoid the problems that could develop if one of these candidates was listed before the end of your project.

Species of Concern

The Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office no longer maintains a list of species of concern. However, various other agencies and organizations maintain lists of at-risk species. These lists provide essential information for land management planning and conservation efforts. [More Info](#)

Wetlands

If your project will impact wetlands, riparian habitat, or other jurisdictional waters as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, you will need to obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Impacts to wetland habitats require site specific mitigation and monitoring. For questions regarding wetlands, please contact Mark Littlefield of this office at (916) 414-6580.

Updates

Our database is constantly updated as species are proposed, listed and delisted. If you address proposed and candidate species in your planning, this should not be a problem. However, we recommend that you get an updated list every 90 days. That would be August 23, 2009.

APPENDIX B

Photographs



Disturbed annual grassland in the proposed parking lot, looking east; 03/05/09.



Existing boat ramp while the lake level was quite low, looking northeast; 03/05/09.



Annual grassland where a detention basin may be constructed, looking west; 03/05/09.



Cometa Lateral, just west of the potential detention basin site, looking northwest; 03/05/09.



Emergent wetlands just northwest of the existing boat ramp, looking southeast; 01/07/09.



Emergent wetlands just northwest of the proposed parking lot, looking southwest; 01/07/09.



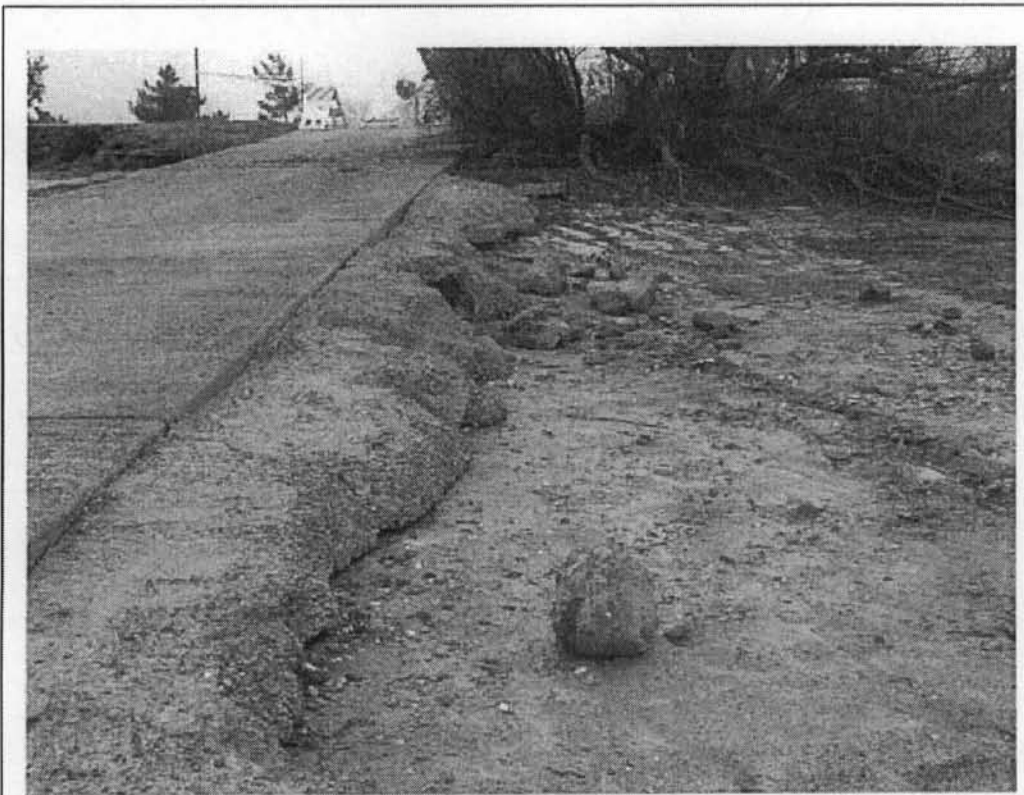
Stake along the 210 foot contour (ordinary high water mark), looking east; 03/05/09.



Stake along the 210 foot contour just east of the entry road, looking northeast; 03/05/09.



Erosion along the bank adjacent to the existing boat ramp, looking southwest; 01/07/09.



Erosion and undercutting along the edge of the existing boat ramp, looking southwest; 01/07/09.

Attachment G:
Historic Resources
Records Search



CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System
Department of Anthropology - California State University, Stanislaus
One University Circle, Turlock, California 95382
(209) 667-3307 - FAX (209) 667-3324

Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus & Tuolumne Counties

Date: March 26, 2009

CCIC File #: 7366 N

Project: Proposed Heron Point Boat
Launching Facility, Woodward
Reservoir

Denis Bazyuk, Project Manager
Engineering Department
Stanislaus County Dept. of Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

Dear Mr. Bazyuk,

We have conducted a records search as per your request for the above-referenced project area located on the Oakdale USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Stanislaus County.

Search of our files includes review of our maps for the specific project area and the immediate vicinity of the project area, and review of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976), the *California Historical Landmarks* (1990), and the California Points of Historical Interest listing (May 1992 and updates), the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE) (Office of Historic Preservation current computer lists dated 02-05-2009 and 02-04-2009), the *Survey of Surveys* (1989), GLO Plats, historic USGS maps, and other pertinent historic data available at the CCIC for each specific county.

The following details the results of the records search:

Prehistoric or historic resources within the project area:

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources or historic properties have been reported to the Information Center, but there is a low-to-moderate sensitivity for prehistoric midden soils, milling features, and artifact deposits, associated with the former presence of creeks and intermittent streams in the vicinity.

Prehistoric or historic resources within the immediate vicinity of the project area:

None have been reported to the Information Center.

As to the existing Cometa Lateral Canal (O.I.D.), it appears to have been subject to modification and realignment sometime between 1968 and 1987, where it is adjacent to the project area.

Resources that are known to have value to local cultural groups:

None have been formally reported to the Information Center.

Previous investigations within the project area:

None have been reported to the Information Center.

Previous investigations within the immediate vicinity of the project area:

None have been reported.

Recommendations/Comments:

Based on existing data in our files the project area has a low to moderate sensitivity for the possible discovery of prehistoric resources, as stated above. Survey by a qualified professional archaeologist is recommended. A copy of the listings for the Archaeology discipline, from the CHRIS Historical Resources Consultants List, is attached for your use.

Please be advised that a historical resource is defined as a building, structure, object, prehistoric or historic archaeological site, or district possessing physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old. There may be unidentified features involved in your project that are 45 years or older and considered as historical resources requiring further study and evaluation by a qualified professional of the appropriate discipline.

We advise you that in accordance with State law, if any historical resources are discovered during project-related construction activities, all work is to stop and the lead agency and a qualified professional are to be consulted to determine the importance and appropriate treatment of the find. If Native American remains are found the County Coroner and the Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento (916-653-4082) are to be notified immediately for recommended procedures.

We further advise you that if you retain the services of a historical resources consultant, the firm or individual you retain is responsible for submitting any report of findings prepared for you to the Central California Information Center, including one copy of the narrative report and two copies of any records that document historical resources found as a result of field work.

We thank you for contacting this office regarding historical resource preservation. Please let us know when we can be of further service. Billing is attached, payable within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

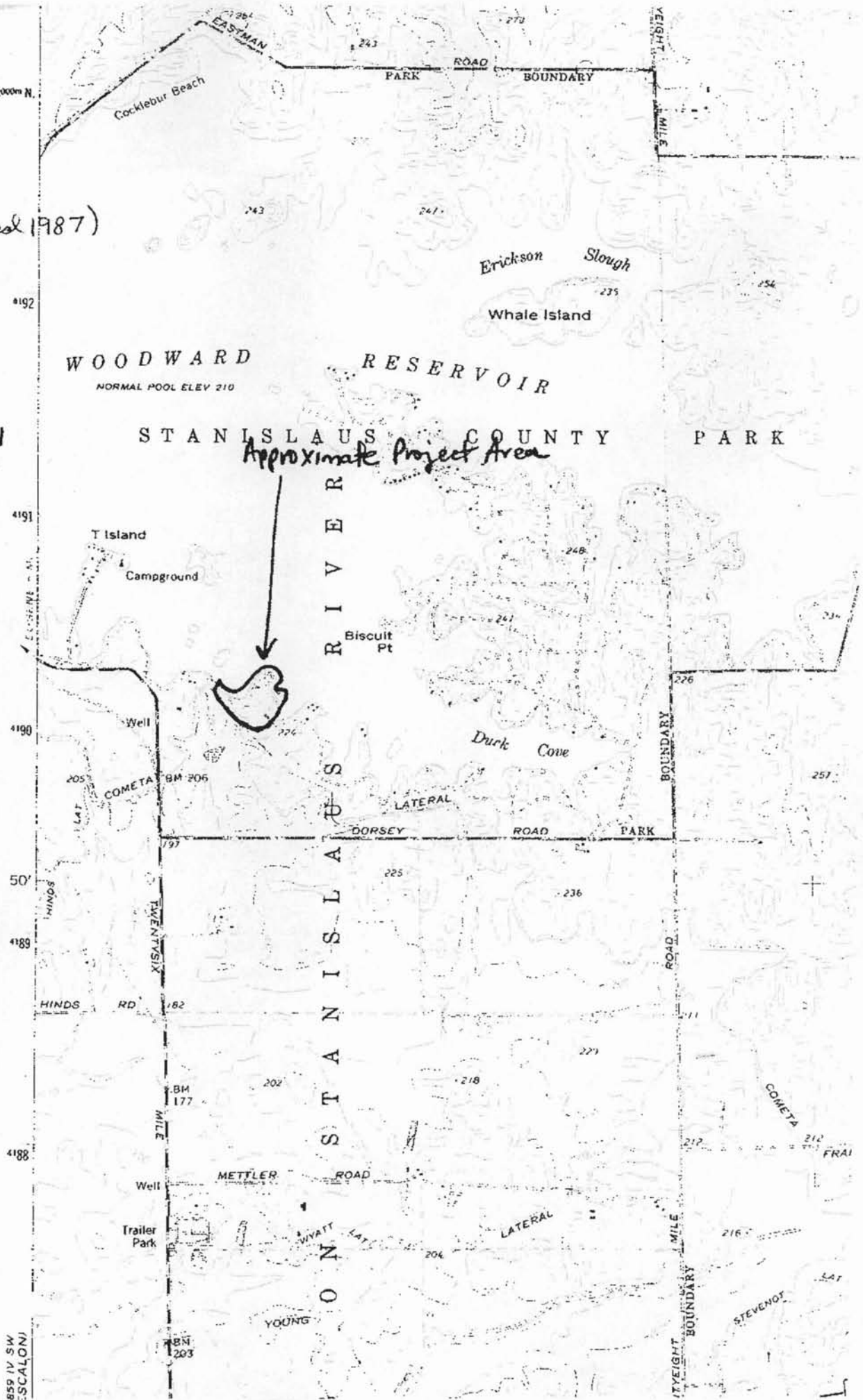
Sincerely,



Robin Hards, Assistant Research Technician
Central California Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System

date 1
USGS 7.5
(1968; photorevised 1987)

CCIC# 7364N



Attachment H:
Geotechnical Report

**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING STUDY
HERON POINT – WOODWARD RESERVOIR
OAKDALE, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for
Mr. Denis Bazyuk
Stanislaus County Department of Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358
(209) 525-6550

Prepared by
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May 28, 2009
Condor Project No. 5626

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- Figure 4 Regional Fault Map
- Figure 5 Proposed Locations of Erosion Protection
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Logs of Borings

APPENDIX C

Laboratory Test Results



**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING STUDY
HERON POINT – WOODWARD RESERVOIR
OAKDALE, CALIFORNIA**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

This report presents the results of a geotechnical engineering study (GES) for the proposed site improvements for the proposed boat launch upgrades at the existing Heron Point boat launch within Woodward Reservoir located just outside of Oakdale, California. The project site is located at latitude 37.8412° North and longitude 120.8640° West as shown on Figure 1, Appendix A. This report presents geotechnical findings, conclusions, and recommendations for use in planning, design, and construction of the proposed site improvements.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

We understand that design of the proposed project is currently underway and final details are not available as of this writing. On a preliminary basis, we understand that the proposed upgrades will include: 1) demolition of the existing one-lane ramp, 2) construction of a new two-lane boat launching ramp, 3) installation of a new boarding float, 4) additional rock slope protection, 5) construction of a new parking area, 6) construction of a new restroom, 7) installation of a fish-cleaning station, 8) installation of a sewer and water system, 9) installation of an electrical system and lighting, 10) drainage, 11) construction of a kiosk, 12) landscaping/irrigation, and 13) a DBW project sign, and directional signs.

In addition, we understand that a storm water detention basin will be constructed in the open area between the existing road and OID canal. We anticipate the depth of the basin will be on the order of 10 to 15 feet.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

This GES was performed to 1) evaluate subsurface conditions at the site, and 2) develop geotechnical design criteria and recommendations for the foundations and slab-on-grade of the proposed steel building, and 3) provide results of percolation in testing of the detention basin site.

Condor completed the following work for this GES:

1. Reviewed available literature, maps, and other documents relevant to the geologic, geotechnical, and seismic settings of the site.
2. Explored, classified, and sampled subsurface materials for the proposed boat launch upgrades by means of two (2) exploratory soil borings at the approximate locations shown on Figure 2, Appendix A. Logs of the exploratory soil borings are presented in Appendix B.
3. Performed two (2) percolation tests in the location of the proposed detention basin to be constructed in the open area between the existing road and OID canal.
4. Tested selected soil samples in the laboratory to measure their pertinent index and engineering properties. These tests included moisture content, dry density, and resistance value (R-value). It should be noted that no corrosion tests were performed for this GES. The laboratory test results are presented in Appendix C.



5. Analyzed findings from the investigation to develop geotechnical recommendations and criteria for seismic design, foundations, slabs-on-grade, and pavements.
6. Prepared this written report summarizing our findings, conclusions, and geotechnical recommendations for the proposed steel building. The geotechnical recommendations specifically address:
 - General earthwork, including site stripping, subgrade preparation, temporary excavations, trench backfill, import fill, compaction criteria, and site surface drainage;
 - Foundation design and construction, including foundation type, allowable bearing capacities, lateral resistance, settlement, and foundation depth;
 - 2007 California Building Code (CBC) seismic design criteria;
 - Potential geologic and seismic hazards and recommendations for mitigation;
 - Concrete slabs and exterior flatwork; and
 - Asphalt and concrete pavements.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The project site is the existing Heron Point boat launch at Woodward Reservoir located just outside Oakdale, California. At the time of our exploration, the area of the proposed restroom facility and parking lot area was covered with a low growth of grasses and weeds. Medium size trees were scattered throughout the proposed parking lot area. In the area of the proposed storm water detention basin, the ground surface was covered with a thick growth of grasses and weeds. Erosion of the near-surface native soils was observed around the perimeter of the project site for the proposed boat launch upgrades. Vertical scarps where the soils had eroded varied from approximately 1 to 4 feet in height.

4.0 GEOLOGY AND SEISMIC SETTING

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The project area is located in the Great Valley Geomorphic Province, which consists of the Sacramento Valley to the north and the San Joaquin Valley to the south. The Site is located in the northern portion of the San Joaquin Valley. The Great Valley Geomorphic Province is a northwest-trending, asymmetric structural trough, filled with up to nine kilometers (km) of upper Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments. The eastern portion of the trough rests on crystalline basement rocks of the southwestward tilted Sierra Nevada Mountains. The western portion rests on metamorphic rocks of the uplifted Coast Range Mountains. Regionally, the lithology of the upper 900 meters of sediments is indicative of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the northeast, and to a lesser degree, the Coast Range Mountains to the southwest. The Great Valley Geomorphic Province is about 700 km long and has an average width of about 80 km. The Coast Range Mountains are approximately 26 km (16 miles) to the southwest and the Sierra Nevada Mountains are approximately 48 km (29 miles) to the northeast.

The Great Valley sedimentary basin is sub-divided into three basins by the buried, transverse Stockton arch and the Bakersfield arch. The Stockton arch, a broad structure bounded on the north by the Stockton fault but with a poorly defined southern limit, separates the San Joaquin Valley to the south from the Sacramento Valley to the north. The Bakersfield arch separates the Maricopa-Tejon subbasin at the south end of the San Joaquin Valley from the remainder of the San Joaquin sedimentary basin. Neither arch has appreciable structural relief (Bartow, 1991).



The Coast Range Mountains generally consist of northwest trending ridges of Franciscan Assemblage and granitic basement rocks. The bedrock complex of the Sierra Nevada Mountains generally consists of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Paleozoic and Mesozoic age (150 to 300 million years old) and plutonic rocks (chiefly granitic types) of Mesozoic age (80 to 150 million years old). Structurally, the Coast Range - Sierra Nevada Block Boundary Zone, a regional geological boundary separating Franciscan basement rocks of the Coast Range from granitic basement rocks of the Sierra Nevada Range, is present at depth near the western margin of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province.

4.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Near-surface deposits underlying the site consist of non-marine andesitic mudflow breccia (lahar) with some basalt, rhyolite, tuff, sand and silt. These deposits are correlated to the Mehrten Formation. These sediments are derived primarily from volcanic activity and rocks of the Sierra Nevada Range. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) mapped the more extensive surface soil type at the Site as Pentz Sandy Loam (near the shore), and the San Joaquin Sandy Loam (near the road). The geologic distribution of near surface geology in the vicinity of the Site is shown on is shown on Figure 3 - Geologic Map, Appendix A.

4.3 SITE SEISMICITY

The site is located in a moderately seismic region of California's Central Valley. The locations of significant faults relative to the site are shown on Figure 4 - California Regional Fault Map, Appendix A.

United States Geologic Survey (USGS) data files of historic earthquakes indicate that 110 earthquakes of estimated magnitude $M_w 5.0$ or greater and 17 earthquakes of $M_w 6.0$ or greater have occurred within 161 km (100 miles) of the site since 1836. Among historic earthquakes, the 1906 earthquake on the San Andreas Fault located about 124 km (74 miles) west of the site is likely to have caused the strongest shaking. The more recent Loma Prieta earthquake ($M_w 6.9$ in 1989) occurred about 122 km (73 miles) to the southwest. The closest historical earthquake ($M_w 5.8$ in 1866) occurred about 50 km (30 miles) to the southwest near the Great Valley thrust fault zone.

A number of major active strike-slip faults belonging to the San Andreas Fault system trend northwest through the San Francisco Bay Area to the west of the site. According to the segmentation model developed by the Working Group on Northern California Earthquake Potential (1996), the Great Valley thrust fault zone, a system of northwest-trending concealed ("blind") thrust faults, lies approximately 50 km (30 miles) west of the site at an estimated depth of 7 km beneath the east foothills of the Coast Range Mountains. The trace of the vertical projection of the Great Valley Fault is shown on Figure 4, Appendix A. Since faulting within the Great Valley thrust fault zone does not typically rupture the ground surface, this fault system has only recently been recognized as a potential source of earthquakes. The Great Valley thrust fault zone was responsible for the $M_w 6.7$ Coalinga earthquake of 1983 and is considered the probable source of the twin Vacaville-Winters earthquakes of 1892 of similar magnitude, as well as perhaps five other historic earthquakes of $M_w 6$ or greater.

No known active or potentially active faults cross the site, and the site is not located in a Fault-Rupture Hazard Zone as established by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Hart, 1994, revised 2007); therefore, ground rupture from faulting is not considered a significant hazard. Nevertheless, the site is near a number of major active faults capable of generating strong earthquakes. Active and potentially active faults considered capable of causing strong ground motion at the site are listed in the following table along with both respective distances to the site and estimated maximum earthquake magnitudes, $M_{w,max}$. The locations of these faults relative to the site are shown on Figure 4.



REGIONAL SIGNIFICANT FAULTS

Fault	Distance to Site (km)	Maximum Earthquake - M_wmax (Moment Magnitude)
Great Valley Thrust Fault Zone (Segment 7)	41	6.7
Ortogonalita	72	7.1
Greenville - South	73	6.6
Mt. Diablo	88	6.6
Calaveras - Central	92	6.2
Hayward - Southern	99	6.7
Concord - Green Valley	104	6.2
San Andreas	125	7.9

Segment 7 of the Great Valley thrust fault zone located approximately 41 km from the site, is the closest fault to the site and the potential dominant seismic hazard at M_w max 6.7. The top of the Great Valley thrust fault rupture surface is estimated to lie at a depth of 7 km with the rupture surface descending westward at a dip of 15 degrees (Working Group, 1996). Deaggregation of the site specific probabilistic seismic hazards using the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) web tools indicate for peak ground acceleration, the seismic source has a modal distance of 46.0 km and a modal magnitude M_w 6.58 for a 475 return period.

5.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

5.1 EXPLORATION METHODS

Condor explored subsurface conditions at the site by means of two exploratory soil borings drilled to a depths ranging from approximately 6 to 6.5 feet below the existing ground surface at the locations shown on Figure 2, Appendix A. The soil borings were drilled using a Soil Test Ranger truck-mounted drill rig utilizing the solid-stem auger drilling method. The exploratory soil borings were drilled on March 27, 2009 by West Coast Exploration, Inc. (C57 License #870761). All drilling performed during the GES was performed under Condor’s supervision.

During drilling operations, penetration tests were performed in accordance with ASTM D-1586 at selected intervals using a 3-inch OD California modified split-spoon sampler fitted with 2.5-inch brass sleeves. The penetration tests were performed by initially driving the sampler 6 inches into the bottom of the borehole using a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches to penetrate loose soil cuttings and “seat” the sampler. Thereafter, the sampler was progressively driven an additional 12 inches, with the results recorded as the corresponding number of blows required to advance the sampler 12 inches, or any part thereof. Field blow counts were recorded for each 6 inches, or any part thereof, and are shown on the boring logs. The standardized blow count (N-value) was recorded for the SPT sampler as the number of hammer blows required to drive the sampler the final 12 inches, or any part thereof, on an 18-inch drive. The N-value shown on the boring logs for the California modified sampler has been approximately correlated to SPT blow counts by using a factor of 0.63. Soil samples obtained from the borings were packaged and sealed in the field to reduce moisture loss and disturbance and brought to our Stockton laboratory for further testing.



A Condor representative visually classified soil samples and cuttings at the time of drilling using the Unified Soil Classification System. At the time of the field exploration, groundwater was not encountered within the maximum depth explored in each of the exploratory soil borings. The boreholes were backfilled with loose soil cuttings. Detailed soil boring logs are presented in Appendix B. Laboratory test results are presented on the soil boring logs and in Appendix C.

5.2 EARTH MATERIAL

The subsurface conditions at the proposed boat launch upgrades consisted of unconsolidated alluvial soil to the maximum depth explored. At the time of our exploration, the area of the proposed restroom facility and parking lot area was covered with a low growth of grasses and weeds. In the area of the proposed storm water detention basin, the ground surface was covered with a thick growth of grasses and weeds. The following is a description of the subsurface materials encountered during our field investigation. More detailed descriptions of the encountered subsurface soil conditions are included in the boring logs located in Appendix B.

Alluvial Soil

At the time of our field exploration, the near-surface soils encountered in the exploratory borings typically consisted of loose to medium dense silty sand and very stiff to hard, sandy silt to depths ranging from 3 feet below the existing ground surface in boring SB-1 to the maximum depth explored of 6.5 feet in boring SB-2. In boring SB-1, drilled at the boat ramp, a layer of very dense, clayey sand was encountered at a depth of 3 feet that extended to the maximum depth explored of 6.5 feet. In the percolation test holes drilled in the proposed storm water detention basin, the near-surface surface soils to a depth of 0.5 feet consisted of sandy silt below the existing ground surface. This thin layer of sandy silt was underlain by very moist to wet silty sand to a depth of approximately 5 to 5.5 feet. The stratum of silty sand was underlain by sandy silt which was strongly cemented to a depth of approximately 12 feet in both percolation test holes. Below a depth of 12 feet, the sandy silt was not cemented to the maximum depth explored. It should be noted that the sand content of the sandy silt increased with depth.

5.3 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater was not encountered in the exploratory borings drilled for this GES. Wet soils were encountered in the percolation test holes where water that had infiltrated the ground surface was perched in the permeable soil overlying the caliche layer.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR) local assistance and planning data indicate depth to groundwater from nearby wells is much greater. State well number 01S10E21A001M is located approximately 2,200 feet to the west at approximately the same elevation as the project site. The historic data for that well indicate that in 2009 the depth to groundwater was 114 feet below ground surface (bgs). The data also indicated that the average depth to groundwater has been declining since 1944 and is currently approximately 114 feet bgs. It should also be noted that fluctuations in the groundwater levels and soil moisture conditions could occur due to change in seasons, variations in rainfall, construction impacts, and other factors.

6.0 SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

The site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (Hart and Bryant, 1998) and there are no mapped active or potentially active faults that cross the site. Therefore, the potential for fault rupture is considered low. However, the structure design should consider ground shaking from regional faults.



The potential for an earthquake with the intensity and duration characteristics capable of promoting liquefaction is a possibility during the design life of the project. However, given the age of the Mehrten Formation deposits underlying the site and the relatively density of the native soils encountered within the depth profile explored, we believe the potential for liquefaction is considered quite low. The site is located adjacent to Woodward Reservoir and 1,000 feet east of a small pond. The loss of lateral support during an earthquake or draining of the reservoir is low to moderate. The likelihood of a seiche, or seismic surface water wave is considered very low.

Based on our field classifications of the site near-surface soils, we anticipate that subgrade soils have a low expansion potential. We conclude that no special grading and foundation design criteria intended to reduce the effects of expansive soil are required.

To evaluate the potential for exposure to asbestos-bearing rock during excavation of the foundations, we reviewed data available from the USGS Mineral Resources Data System (MRDS). Based on our review, there are asbestos bearing rocks approximately 18 miles northwest of the site. There are mercury bearing rocks approximately 24 miles northwest of the site. There are lead bearing rocks are approximately 10 miles northwest of the site. We consider the risk of encountering mercury, asbestos, or lead bearing rock during construction of the proposed steel building to be minimal.

6.1 SEISMIC DESIGN PARAMETERS

Probabilistic values of ground motion corresponding to various levels of seismic hazards are available on-line from the California Geologic Survey (CGS) and the USGS. Both agencies use a probabilistic model to estimate ground motions corresponding to various levels of seismic hazard. The site subsurface soils, which are classified according to the 2007 California Building Code (CBC) as Site Class D, exhibit a stiff soil profile and blow counts ranging from 15 to 50 per foot. Based on the CGS model for a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 year hazard level (475-year recurrence interval), the site Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA), spectral acceleration for a short (0.2 second) and 1.0 second period were calculated.

For comparison to the CGS model, the estimated five-percent damped design spectral response accelerations for 0.2 second and 1.0 second periods were calculated using the method described in Chapter 16 of the 2007 CBC. The CBC method uses mapped spectral acceleration values (S_w , S_1) for Site Class B conditions and site specific coefficients (F_w , F_v) to extrapolate from Site Class B to Site Class D conditions. Based on the CBC method, the five-percent damped design spectral response acceleration for Site Class D conditions are slightly higher than the values predicted by the CGS model. The results are summarized in the following table.

**ESTIMATED GROUND MOTIONS
AS A FRACTION OF THE ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY (g)**

Ground Motion	Alluvium (per the CGS)	Site Class D (per 2007 CBC)
PGA	0.185	—
Sa 0.2 seconds (short period)	0.435	0.491
Sa 1.0 seconds (moderately long period)	0.249	0.292



6.1.1 Design Parameters for Seismic Shaking

The site is located within Region 1 as defined by the 2007 CBC. We recommend the following values for structural design according to the 2007 CBC. These values are based on $S_s = 0.538$; $S_1 = 0.224$; $F_a = 1.369$; and $F_v = 1.952$.

Adjusted Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Accelerations

S_{MS}	0.737
S_{M1}	0.437
Design Spectral Acceleration	
S_{DS}	0.491
S_{D1}	0.292

We recommend the following design values are used:

S_{DS}	0.49
S_{D1}	0.29

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 GENERAL

Based on our findings, it is our professional opinion that the site should be suitable from a geotechnical standpoint for construction of the proposed boat launch upgrades provided the recommendations given in this report are incorporated into the project design. The primary geotechnical considerations from a development standpoint are (1) the presence of strongly cemented soils (caliche) within the proposed excavation depths of the foundations and storm water detention basin; and (2) severe erosion of the near-surface soils in areas adjacent to several of the site improvements (i.e., entrance driveway and west end of parking lot).

Specific conclusions and recommendations addressing these geotechnical considerations, as well as general recommendations regarding the geotechnical aspects of design and construction, are presented in the following sections.

7.2 GRADING AND EARTHWORK RECOMMENDATIONS

All grading and site work should be performed in accordance with the 2007 CBC, Title 24, Chapter 33 (Site Work, Demolition and Construction), Appendix Chapter 33 (Excavation and Grading), and Chapter 18 (Soil and Foundations), and with the recommendations of the Geotechnical Engineer of Record during construction. Where the recommendations of this report and the cited sections of Title 24 are in conflict, the owner should request clarification from the Geotechnical Engineer of Record. The recommendations of this report should not be waived without the consent of the Geotechnical Engineer of Record for the project. Recommendations for additional work and construction monitoring are contained in later sections of this report.



7.2.1 Site Preparation

At the time of our field investigation, the majority of the ground surface in the areas of the proposed parking lot area and storm water detention basin was covered with grasses and weeds. Areas to support slabs, pavements, and foundations should be stripped of all vegetation, debris, organic topsoil, or any other unsuitable material or soil. Stripping should extend at least 5 feet beyond the limits of the proposed improvements. Soils containing more than 2 percent organic material by weight over baseline conditions should be considered organic. Stripping depths should be determined at the time of grading by the geotechnical engineer or a qualified representative. Stripping may be waived when discing can be shown to achieve the recommendations of this report, and when approved by the Geotechnical Engineer of Record. For planning, an average stripping depth of 2 to 3 inches within the proposed parking lot area and 4 to 6 inches in the proposed storm water detention basin may be used when discing is not applicable. Any organic-laden material free from debris may be stockpiled for later use in non-structural areas where approved by the owner, but such material should not be used for engineered fill.

Due to the presence of medium size trees within the proposed parking lot area, deep stripping will be required to remove the root systems during site grading. The depth of deep stripping should be determined in the field by a representative of our firm prior to earthwork. We recommend that all roots greater than 1/2-inch in diameter should be removed by either mechanical means or by hand during grading operations.

The concrete slab of the existing boat should be removed and disposed of offsite. All loose material resulting from removal activities should be removed to expose the native subgrade materials.

7.2.2 Subgrade Preparation

For the proposed structures, the exposed native subgrade soils following stripping operations should be scarified to a depth of 8 inches, uniformly moisture conditioned, and compacted to achieve a minimum relative compaction of 90 percent of the ASTM D1557 maximum dry density. Native subgrade soils composed of sandy silt and silty sands should be uniformly moisture conditioned to between 2 and 4 percentage points above the optimum moisture content. Field density tests should be taken to verify compaction of the prepared subgrade in these areas.

For the portion of the proposed boat ramp underlain by strongly cemented soils (caliche), scarification and recompaction of the subgrade will not be necessary. A representative of the Geotechnical Engineer of Record should observe the exposed subgrade in the area of the proposed boat ramp to determine the appropriate subgrade preparation required.

All subgrade soils to support AC and concrete pavements should be scarified following site stripping to a minimum depth of 12 inches below the finished subgrade elevation, uniformly moisture conditioned to between 2 and 4 percentage points above the optimum moisture content, and compacted as engineered fill to at least 95 percent relative compaction in accordance with CAL 216.



7.2.3 Import Fill Materials

Engineered fill used for the project should be either 1) select import engineered fill, or 2) general on-site soils with less than 3% organic content.

Select import engineered fill should be inorganic, have an R-value of at least 50, a liquid limit less than 30, and plastic index less than 15, and an expansion index classification of "very low". In addition, select import engineered fill should meet the following particle-size gradation:

<u>Sieve Opening</u>	<u>Percent Passing, by Dry Weight</u>
4-inch square	100
3/4-inch square	70 minimum
U.S. No. 4	60 minimum
U.S. No. 200	50 maximum

Fill material that does not meet the above criteria should be tested under the direction of the Geotechnical Engineer of Record to determine if it has engineering properties equivalent to, or better than, the existing site materials. Samples of any proposed imported fill material should be submitted to the Laboratory of Record for testing and approved by the Geotechnical Engineer of Record prior to being brought to the site.

General on-site engineered fill should be inorganic, contain no rocks greater than 4-inches in least dimension, and be free of deleterious materials. Soils containing more than 3 by weight of organic material should be considered organic. Our subsurface data and laboratory test data indicate that the near-surface native soil encountered in the borings does not meet the criteria for select import engineered fill; however, the near-surface native soil may be used as engineered fill provided that proper moisture conditioning and compaction is achieved.

Based on our previous experience, we estimate shrinkage at approximately 10 to 15 percent when the excavated soil in proposed storm water detention basin is placed as fill compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 90 percent of the ASTM D1557 maximum dry density.

7.2.4 Engineered Fill Placement

Engineered fill should be placed in a series of horizontal layers not exceeding 8 inches in loose thickness, uniformly moisture-conditioned, and compacted to achieve a minimum relative compaction of 90 percent of the ASTM D1557 maximum dry density. Fill soils should be uniformly moisture conditioned to between 1 and 3 percentage points above the optimum moisture content. Additional fill lifts should not be placed if the previous lift did not meet the required relative compaction or if soil conditions are not stable. Discing and/or blending may be required to uniformly moisture-condition soils used for engineered fill.



7.2.5 Excavations

Foundation excavations for the proposed restroom facility will typically encounter unconsolidated sands and silts. These materials can be easily excavated with conventional earthmoving equipment. The strongly cemented soils (caliche) encountered in the percolation test holes at a depth of approximately 5 to 5.5 feet below the existing ground surface may require ripping in order to reach the desired depth for the storm water basin. We anticipate that caliche will be encountered during excavation of the perimeter footings for the boat ramp and in the recommended keyway for the placement of rip rap for erosion protection. The contractor should be aware that these strongly cemented soils were encountered in our borings and percolation test holes and plan accordingly that cemented soils may be present onsite within the planned excavation depths.

Construction site safety generally is the sole responsibility of the Contractor who shall also be solely responsible for the means, methods, and sequencing of construction operations. The Contractor should be aware that slope height, slope inclination, or excavation depths (including foundation excavations) should in no case exceed those specified in local, state, and/or federal safety regulations (e.g., OSHA Health and Safety Standards for Excavations, 29 CFR Part 1926, or successor regulations). Flatter slopes may be required if loose, cohesionless soils and/or water are encountered along the slope face. Heavy construction equipment, building materials, excavated soil, and vehicular traffic should not be allowed within a lateral distance equal to 1/3 the slope height from the top of any excavation. During wet weather, earthen berms or other methods should be used to prevent runoff water from entering all excavations. All runoff water, seepage, and/or groundwater encountered within excavations should be collected and disposed of outside the construction limits. The contractor should monitor all open cuts for evidence of incipient instability during construction activities. The final inclination of both permanent cut and permanent fill slopes above the groundwater level should be made no steeper than 2H:1V.

7.2.6 Underground Utility Trenches

Unless concrete bedding is required around utilities, pipe bedding should consist of sand with a sand equivalent of at least 30 or the pipe manufacturer's requirements, whichever is more restrictive. The pipe bedding should extend from 6 inches below the invert of the pipe to 1 foot above pipe the crown of the pipe. The pipe bedding material should be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction or the manufacturer's recommendations if more stringent.

Trench backfill above the pipe bedding zone should be placed in the same manner as required in Section 7.2.5, Engineered Fill Placement. On-site fill soils and "non-organic" native soils may be used as backfill in trenches above the pipe bedding. Utility trench backfill should be placed in layers not exceeding a loose lift thickness of 8 inches, uniformly moisture conditioned, and compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction.

Compaction criteria for trench backfill above the bedding zone may be decreased to 85 percent relative compaction in landscape areas at least 5 feet beyond structural improvements, except in areas overlain by pavements, sidewalks, or other hardscapes. In landscape areas overlain by pavements, sidewalks, or other hardscapes, we recommend that the trench backfill be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction to within one foot of the finished subgrade surface. The upper one foot should be compacted to 95 percent relative compaction in areas to receive AC pavement.



7.2.7 Surface Drainage

Surface drainage should be planned to prevent ponding and to enable water to drain away from building foundations, slabs, and edges of pavements toward suitable collection or discharge facilities. A positive surface drainage of at least five percent should be provided within 10 feet of all building foundations. Elsewhere, positive surface drainage of at least two percent is recommended to allow for rapid removal of surface water. Pavements should also be designed with minimum gradients of about 2 percent in their principal direction of drainage, unless drainage reaches are short. Roof drainage systems should be planned to direct rainwater away from building foundations. A detailed drainage plan is outside the scope of this report but should be included in the preparation of the grading plans for the project.

7.2.8 Erosion Protection

For control of the erosion occurring at the site, we recommend that erosion control measures be implemented in the areas where the observed erosion is most severe or where the proposed site improvements may be compromised. In our discussion with the Stanislaus County Department of Public Works, we understand that erosion control measures will not be implemented in the areas where the observed erosion is considered to be minor and the proposed site improvements will not be compromised. The proposed areas for the erosion protection are shown on Figure 5.

In the existing wetland areas situated east of the entrance driveway and west of the parking lot area shown on Figure 5, erosion control measures will need to be implemented to prevent undermining of the driveway as the erosion progresses inland. Because this is an existing wetlands area, we understand that structural erosion control measures such as riprap, gabions, and interlocking concrete block mats are not desired. In the existing wetland area, erosion control measures consisting of erosion control blankets and turf reinforcement mats (products such as Landlok, Pyramat, ArmorMax, Excel PP5-12, etc.) are desired to promote vegetative growth in order to mitigate the erosion while enhancing the aesthetics of the wetland area. The vertical scarps in these areas which have resulted from ongoing erosion at the site should be flattened to a 2H:1V slope. The selected erosion product should then be anchored to the prepared surface according to the manufacturer's recommendations. We recommend that the Stanislaus County Department of Public Works contact a local manufacturer/supplier of these erosion blankets and mats for pricing and installation procedures.

As shown on Figure 5, erosion control measures are proposed at the new boat ramp and in several locations along the west side of the project site where the erosion is severe. In these areas, we recommend that riprap be placed for erosion protection. The riprap on each side of the boat ramp should extend from the lateral cutoff to a distance of approximately 5 feet. In the areas along the shoreline at the boat ramp and erosion areas on the west side of the project site, we recommend that the vertical scarps in these areas be flattened to a 2H:1V slope. A keyway should be excavated at a distance of approximately 5 feet beyond the toe of the laid back slope in order to secure the toe of the riprap. The keyway should be at least one foot deep and at least 3 feet wide in the bottom of the keyway. The sidewalls of the keyway may be excavated at a 1H:1V slope. A layer of non-woven geotextile fabric should then be placed along the prepared surface extending from the top of the regraded slope to the downside edge of the keyway excavation. Caltrans Class 1/4-ton riprap should then be placed in the keyway and along the prepared surface to provide a thickness of at least 3 feet. A typical section for riprap revetment is shown on Figure 6.



7.3 STORM WATER DISPOSAL

Two percolation tests were performed during our investigation to evaluate the percolation characteristics of the near-surface soils within the limits of the proposed storm water detention basin. Due to the presence of strongly cemented soils (caliche) between the depths of approximately 5 to 12 feet below the existing ground surface, the percolation tests were performed between the depths of about 15.5 to 17.5 feet and 19 to 21 feet. The approximate locations of the percolation test holes are shown on Figure 2, Appendix A. At the percolation test locations, the soil conditions encountered within the depths tested consisted of sandy silt. No free groundwater was encountered.

The percolation test holes were approximately 17.5 and 21 feet deep and the diameter of the test holes was approximately 4-1/2 inches. An initial head of water approximately 2 feet above the bottom of the test holes was used for the percolation test. The drop in water level in the test hole was recorded and the 2 feet head of water was reestablished in approximate 30 minute intervals for a period of 4 hours. The last 30 minute reading was used to calculate the percolation rate. The estimated percolation and infiltration rates at the test locations are as follows:

<i>Test Number</i>	<i>Depth, ft.</i>	<i>Percolation Rate (min/inch)</i>	<i>Infiltration Rate (gal/sf/day)</i>	<i>Soil Type</i>
P-1	15.5 - 17.5	7.5	2.9	Sandy Silt
P-2	19 - 21	4.3	5.4	Sandy Silt

There are many factors that influence storm water disposal. Clear water was used in our tests, whereas oil residue, silt, organic matter, and other deleterious material will likely be included in the actual storm water. Variations in soil conditions within the limits of the proposed storm water detention basin will also likely affect percolation characteristics. The designer of the proposed storm water detention basin for the project should consider these factors in their design.

Based on our percolation test holes, strongly cemented soils (caliche) were encountered between the depths of approximately 5 to 12 feet below the existing ground surface within the proposed storm water detention basin. The native soils underlying the strongly cemented soils (caliche) were observed to increase in sand content to the maximum depth explored of 21 feet. Due to the impermeable nature of the caliche layer, the bottom of the detention basin will need to extend below a depth of at least 12 feet or vertical wells need to be installed in the bottom of the basin that extend below the caliche layer. Based on our percolation test results, the vertical wells should extend to a depth of at least 15 feet below the existing ground surface.

A Condor representative should be allowed to observe the soils exposed during construction of the proposed storm water detention basin in order to confirm that the design rates used are appropriate for the actual soils encountered.

8.0 FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

All foundation improvements should be designed and constructed in accordance with the 2007 California Building Code, Title 24, Chapter 17 (Structural Tests and Special Inspections), Chapter 18 (Soil and Foundations), and all other sections applicable to the proposed structural improvements. Note that all stated bearing pressures in Section 8.1 are net values, and the weight of concrete in the portion of the foundations that extends below grade can be neglected in proportioning the foundations. Further evaluation of the project site should be conducted to provide specific foundation recommendations not considered in this report.



8.1 FOUNDATION DESIGN CRITERIA

Based on our GES, we conclude that the proposed restroom facility may be supported by conventional spread footing foundations founded on undisturbed native soil, engineered fill, or a combination of both, provided that the Grading and Earthwork Recommendations (Section 7.2) are adhered to during the design and construction of earthwork and foundation improvements. We recommend that a representative of the Geotechnical Engineer of Record observe all foundation excavations prior to the placing of reinforcing steel. This inspection should be conducted to ensure that the bottoms and sides of all foundation excavations are level or suitably benched and are free of loose or soft soil, ponded water, and debris. If any loose pockets are encountered in the bottom of the foundation excavations, they should be over-excavated, and the base of the excavation should be recompactd or backfilled with lean concrete. It is important that foundation excavations be clean and free of loose or soft soils, water, or other debris at the time concrete is placed.

We recommend that the conventional spread footing foundations supported by these materials should be designed to support dead loads plus normal duration live loads using an allowable bearing capacity of 2,500 pounds per square foot (psf) for footings with a minimum embedment depth of 18 inches. Continuous and column spread footings should have minimum widths of 15 and 24 inches, respectively, to facilitate hand cleaning of the footing and reduce the potential for localized punching shear failure. The allowable bearing capacities may be increased by one-third (1/3) when considering short-term wind and seismic loads.

Total settlement of an individual foundation will vary depending on the plan dimensions of the foundation and the actual load supported. Based on the anticipated/assumed foundation dimensions and loads, we estimate maximum total and differential foundation settlements should be negligible.

8.1.1 Lateral Resistance

Resistance to lateral loads (including those due to wind or seismic forces) may be determined using the friction between the bottom of the foundations and the underlying material, and the passive soil pressure acting against the vertical face of the footings.

Sliding resistance to lateral forces may be calculated using an ultimate coefficient of friction of 0.30. Passive pressures available in undisturbed native soil may be calculated using an equivalent fluid unit weight of 300 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) where the adjacent grade is level. This allowable equivalent unit weight for passive resistance has been reduced by a factor of 1.5 from the ultimate value to limit foundation movement required to mobilize passive pressure. Both passive pressure and base friction may be combined to calculate total lateral resistance.

Passive resistance contributed by soils within 1 foot of the ground surface should be neglected unless the ground is covered and confined by a slab-on-grade or pavement. The allowable equivalent unit weight for passive resistance given above is based on the foundation bearing against clean, cut native soils free of loose face material. To mobilize passive pressure, gaps between the footing and adjacent ground should be completely backfilled using engineered fill, concrete, or a neat cement sand slurry having a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 500 psi.



9.0 SLABS-ON-GRADE

As discussed in Section 5.2, our findings indicate the near-surface soils at the location of the proposed restroom facility are very stiff sandy silt. Prior to construction of the floor slab, the subgrade should be prepared as discussed in Section 7.2.2. For the portion of the proposed boat ramp underlain by strongly cemented soils (caliche), the concrete slab of the new boat ramp can be constructed directly on the caliche without prior scarification and recompaction.

Where dampness of floor slabs is to be minimized, the slabs should be constructed on a minimum 4-inch-thick layer of capillary break material covered with a high quality vapor retarder. The capillary break material should be free-draining, clean gravel or rock such as No. 4 by ¾-inch pea gravel or permeable aggregate complying with Caltrans Standard Specifications, Section 68, Class 1, Type B. A 2-inch-thick protective cover (blotter) of clean sand should be placed over the vapor retarder. The designer of record may omit the blotter at their discretion when a concrete with a water-cement ratio of 0.45 or less is specified. The vapor retarder should be constructed in accordance with ASTM E 1643-98 using material which meets ASTM 1745.

Slab surfaces to receive moisture sensitive floor coverings should have considerations for maximum vapor emission levels. Most floor coverings require a 3 or 5 pound emission levels for a warranted installation. Emission levels may be controlled by the use of a sub-slab vapor barrier meeting ASTM E 1745 Class A, ASTM E 154-93 resistance to puncture of not less than 3000 grams and ASTM E 154-93 tensile strength after soaking of not less than 55.5 (MD/TD) average.

Slabs should be cast using concrete with a maximum slump of 4 inches or less. Excessive water content is the major cause of concrete cracking. To reduce concrete shrinkage, a water reducing agent or plasticizer may be utilized in the concrete to increase slump while maintaining an appropriate water/cement ration. Hot reinforcing steel should be cooled prior to concrete placement to help prevent concrete shrinkage at the bar location. Where there is potential for moisture accumulation under the slab, special consideration should be given to allow gravity drainage of any water that could migrate into the subgrade of the slab or rock cushion.

The following table provides a recommended interior slab-on-grade for the proposed restroom facility:

SLAB-ON-GRADE RECOMMENDATIONS

Restroom Facility Subgrade	Minimum Slab Thickness	Minimum Reinforcement
Native or import soil compacted to 90%	5 inches PCC	#4 at 18 inches O.C.E.W.

Notes:

- a. PCC - Portland Cement Concrete with minimum compressive strength of 3,000 psi, and jointed and reinforced per structural design for shrinkage.
- b. All grading recommendations per Section 7.2 are to be followed.

Exterior concrete flatwork should be constructed over 4 inches of Class 2 Aggregate Base over subgrade prepared as discussed in Section 7.2, and should be reinforced or jointed and scored to limit cracking from shrinkage.



Based on the anticipated loads, we recommend that the concrete slab of the boat ramp be a minimum of 12 inches thick underlain by at least 6 inches of Class 2 aggregate base material over subgrade prepared as discussed in Section 7.2. The actual slab thickness and reinforcement should be designed by the project structural engineer. The Class 2 aggregate base material should be compacted as engineered fill to at least 95 percent relative compaction. We recommend that a lateral cutoff (inverted curb) be constructed around the perimeter of the slab to handle loads along the outside edge of the slab. The lateral cutoff should extend at least 8 inches into the underlying strongly cemented soil (caliche).

10.0 PAVEMENTS

Based on the bulk sample collected from the center of the proposed parking lot area for R-value testing, the near-surface native soils encountered were classified as sandy silt. These soils have a low to moderate traffic support capacity when recompacted and used as pavement subgrade. The test results on the bulk sample yielded an R-value of 20 (Appendix C).

Pavement sections¹ are presented below based on the Caltrans maximum R-value of 20, current Caltrans design procedures, and traffic indices ranging from 4.5 to 6.0. The traffic index (TI) is a measure of traffic wheel loading frequency and intensity of anticipated traffic. For comparison, TI's of between 4 and 5 are often suitable for design of automobile parking areas, whereas TI's of between 5 and 6 are commonly used for design of fire truck access lanes and areas subject to channelized flow with light delivery trucks. Traffic indices assumed above should be reviewed by the project Owner, Architect, and/or Civil Engineer to evaluate their suitability for this project. Pavement sections for other traffic loading should be designed on a case-by-case basis. The use of rigid concrete pavement is favored where trash pick-up or truck traffic necessitates short radius maneuvering and/or heavy metal bin movement on rollers.

RECOMMENDED PAVEMENT SECTIONS ON COMPACTED NATIVE SOIL

Traffic Index (T.I.)	Asphalt Concrete Thickness (inches)	Class 2 Aggregate Base Thickness (inches)	Class 2 Aggregate Subbase Thickness (inches)
4.5	2.5	7.0	--
5.0	2.5	8.5	--
	2.5	4.0	5.0
5.5	2.5	10.0	--
	2.5	4.0	6.5
6.0	3.0	10.5	--
	3.0	4.0	7.5

The pavement sections provided above are contingent on the following recommendations being implemented during and following construction.

- Following stripping operations, the native subgrade soils in the upper 12 inches below the finished subgrade elevation, should be compacted as engineered fill to achieve a minimum relative compaction of 95 percent of the CAL 216 maximum wet density.

¹ Caltrans design procedures for asphalt concrete pavements provide sections in units of inches, rounded up to the nearest 1/2-inch. Sections provided above include no Gravel Equivalent Safety Factor (per County Engineers Association and the League of California Cities criteria). If a Gravel Equivalent Safety Factor is required, the pavement sections should be reevaluated.



- All trench backfill for culverts, utilities and pipes underlying paved areas should be properly placed and compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction (ASTM D1557) within one foot of finished subgrade elevation. The upper 12 inches of trench backfill should be compacted to at least 95 percent relative compaction (CAL 216).
- The subgrade soils should be in a stable, non-pumping condition at the time the aggregate base material is placed and compacted.
- Aggregate base materials should meet current Caltrans specifications for Class 2 aggregate and be compacted as engineered fill to at least 95 percent relative compaction.
- Asphalt paving materials and placement methods should meet current Caltrans specifications for asphalt concrete.
- Adequate drainage (both surface and subsurface) should be provided such that the subgrade soils and aggregate base materials are not allowed to become continuously wet.
- All concrete curbs separating pavement and landscaped areas should extend at least 2 inches into the subgrade and below the bottom of the adjacent aggregate base to provide a barrier against lateral migration of landscape water or runoff into the pavement section. For better performance, we recommend that subdrains be considered along edges of roads where there are slopes and especially swales that descend towards pavement.
- Periodic maintenance should be performed to repair degraded areas and seal cracks with appropriate filler.

The pavement sections provided above are based on the subsurface conditions encountered during our field investigation and our assumptions regarding final site grades. Due to grading operations, the actual pavement subgrade materials may vary significantly from those assumed for the pavement sections presented above. Following site grading activities, we recommend that a representative subgrade sample be obtained and R-value testing be performed. If the results of the R-value testing vary significantly from those assumed, the pavement sections presented above will need to be revised.

Portland Cement Concrete pavements may be constructed directly on engineered fill or prepared natural soils. All Portland Cement Concrete pavements should have a minimum compressive strength of 3,000 pounds per square inch (psi) and should contain entrained air to resist freeze damage.

11.0 ADDITIONAL SERVICES

The geotechnical recommendations and design criteria given in this report are sensitive to the location, design details, and any special requirements of the new construction. For these reasons, we recommend that Condor be given the opportunity to review the geotechnical elements of project grading and foundation plans and specifications to confirm that the intent of our recommendations has been incorporated into these project documents. If Condor does not review the geotechnical elements of the plans and specifications, the reviewing geotechnical engineer should thoroughly review this report and should agree with its conclusions and recommendations, or otherwise provide alternative recommendations.



Because subsurface conditions are variable, it is impossible to include all construction details in plans and specifications. Geotechnical recommendations are sensitive to a need for adjustment in the field. The adjustments are dependent upon conditions revealed during construction that could previously only be assumed from site exploration. Since the intent of recommendations within this report is best understood by Condor representatives, we recommend that field observations and testing during earthwork and construction be performed by Condor.

The geotechnical engineer or qualified representative should be present to observe and advise during site preparation, earthwork and grading, and construction of foundations. These observations should be supplemented with periodic density and compaction testing of the utility trench backfill to establish conformance with the recommendations contained in this report.

12.0 LIMITATIONS

The geotechnical conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are intended for planning and design of the proposed boat launch upgrades at the existing Heron Point boat launch within Woodward Reservoir located just outside of Oakdale, California. These conclusions and recommendations may not apply if:

- Changes are made to the proposed construction,
- The report is used for a different site,
- The recommendations given in this report are not followed, or
- Any other change is made that materially alters the proposed project.

The analyses and recommendations presented in this report are based upon the data obtained from the exploratory borings located approximately as shown on Figure 2, and on general field observations made during the site investigation. Subsurface exploration of any site is necessarily confined to selected locations, and subsurface conditions may, and usually do, vary between and around these locations. Should varied conditions come to light during project development, additional exploration, testing, or analysis may be required. Any person associated with this project who observes conditions or features of the site or its surrounding areas that are different from those described in the report should report them immediately to Condor for evaluation.

Implementation of our recommendations requires an adequate testing and observation program during construction. If this testing is not performed by Condor, the geotechnical engineer responsible for testing should thoroughly review this report and should agree with its conclusions and recommendations or, otherwise, provide alternative recommendations.

This report was prepared in accordance with the generally accepted standards of geotechnical engineering practice that exist in Stanislaus County at the time the report was written. No other warranty, express or implied, is made. It is the owner's responsibility to see that all parties to the project, including the designers, contractors, and subcontractors are made aware of this report in its entirety.



Note that changes in the standards of practice in the field of geotechnical engineering, changes in site conditions such as new excavations or fills, new agency regulations, or modifications to the proposed project are grounds for this report to be professionally reviewed. In light of this, there is a practical limit to the usefulness of this report without critical professional review. It is suggested that two years be considered a reasonable time for the usefulness of this report.

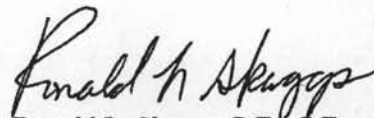
Respectfully submitted,

Reviewed by,

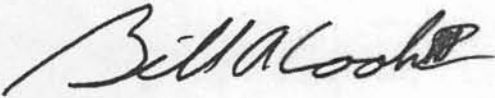
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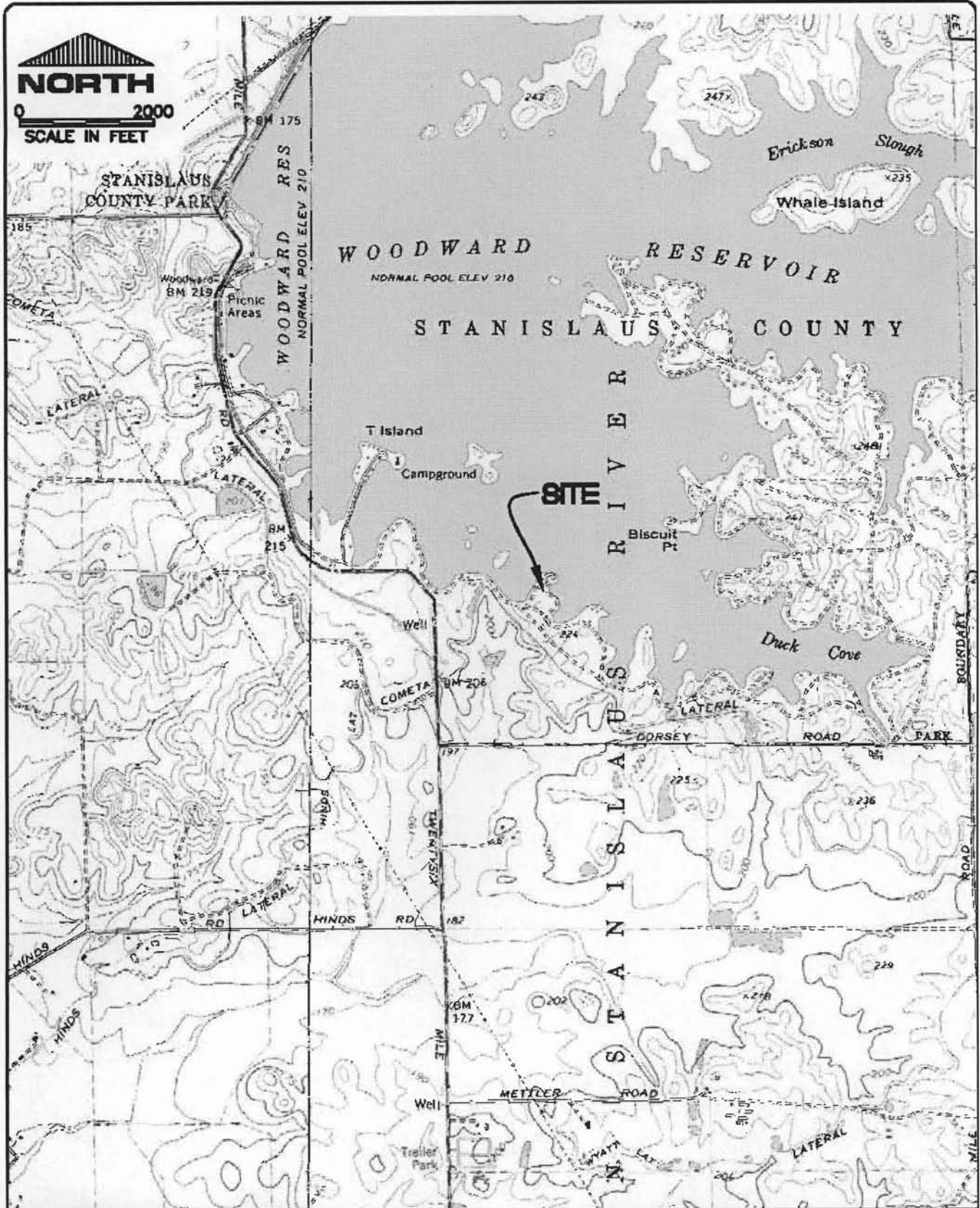
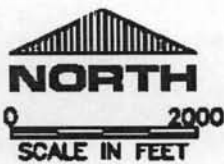


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APPENDIX A
Figures



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CONDOR

Job No.	5626
Date	23 FEB 2009
Scale	AS SHOWN
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VICINITY MAP
HERON POINT - WOODWARD RESERVOIR
STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT
OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE
1
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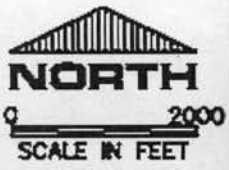


Image U.S. Geological Survey

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Imagery Date: Mar 2002

lat: 37.840947° lon: -120.864124°

LEGEND

- ⊕ = APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF BORING
- ▲ = APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PERCOLATION TEST
- ⊕ = APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF R-VALUE SAMPLE

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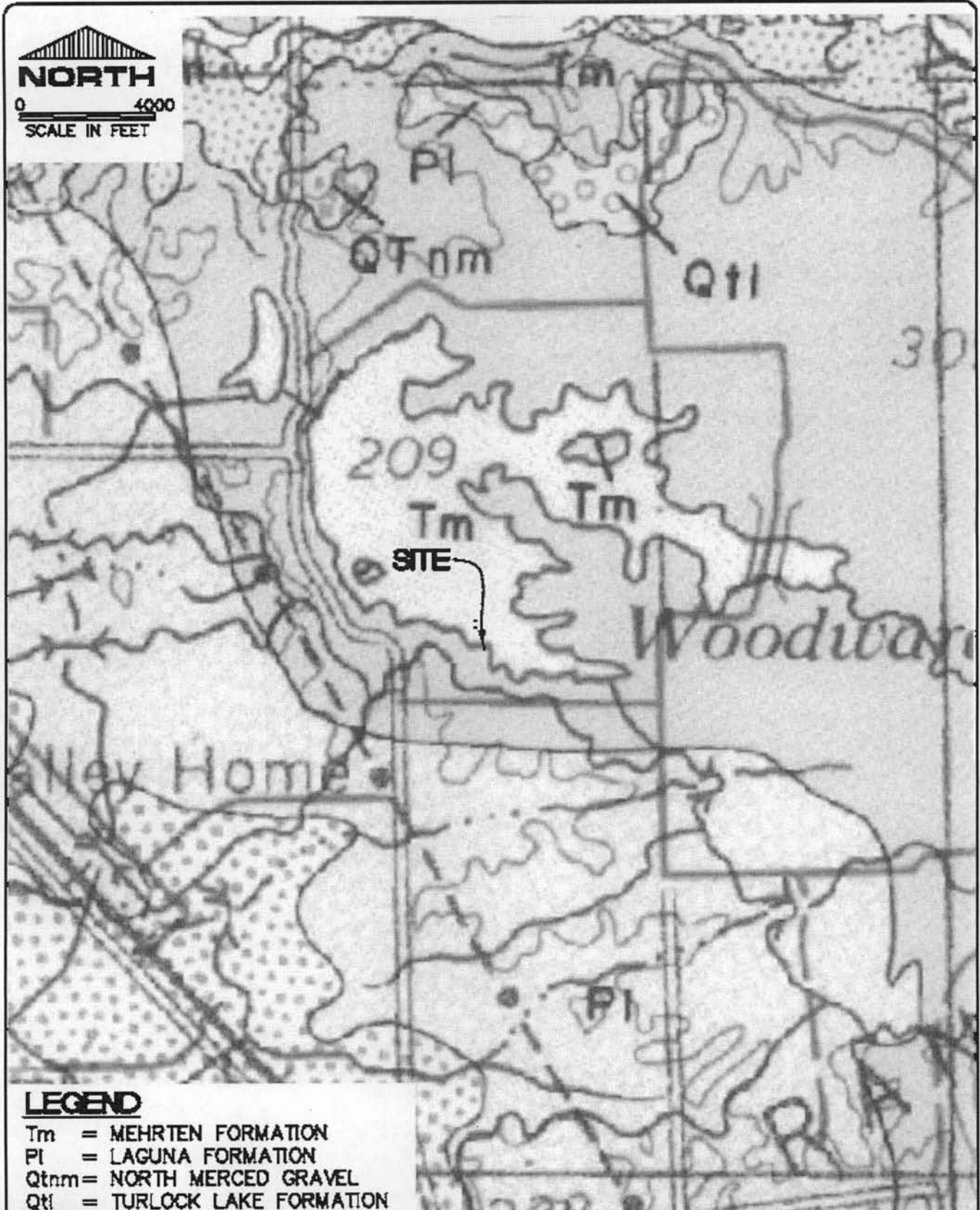
CONDOR

Job No: 0576
 Date: 10 APR 2008
 Scale: AS S: 0.5V
 Drawn: C: C
 KCV: AV

SITE MAP WITH BORING AND PERCOLATION TEST LOCATIONS
HERON POINT - WOODWARD RESERVOIR
 STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE 2

Job No: 0576 17



LEGEND

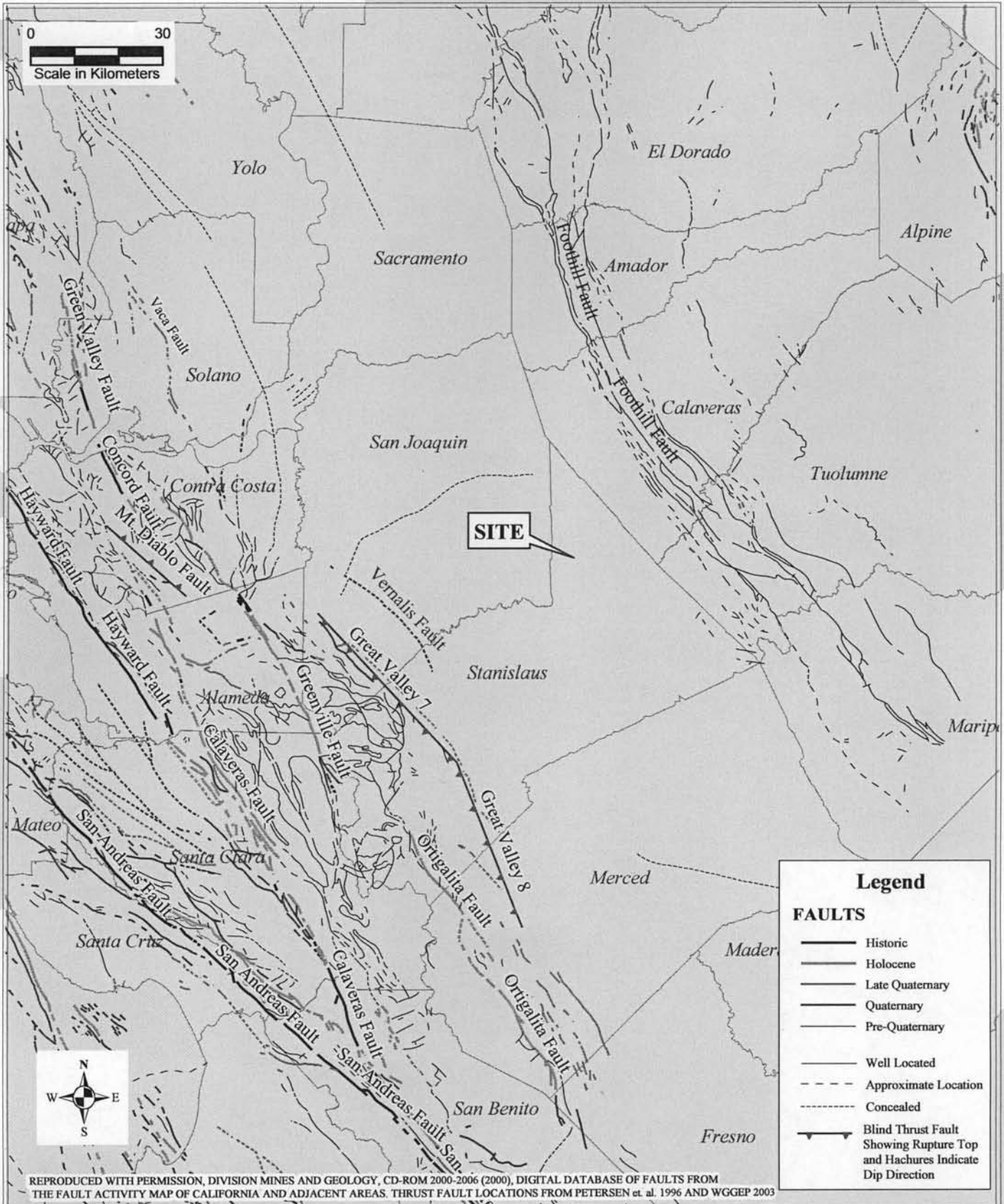
- Tm = MEHRTEN FORMATION
- Pl = LAGUNA FORMATION
- Qtnm = NORTH MERCED GRAVEL
- Qtl = TURLOCK LAKE FORMATION

CONDOR EARTH TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
1961 Park West Drive, Ste. F
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condor@condor-tech.com

Job No. 0526
Date 10 APR 2009
Scale AS S CIV
Drawn / Cr'd
4GV / AV

GEOLOGIC MAP
HERON POINT - WOODWARD RESERVOIR
STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT
OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE
3
File No. 0526 1.3



REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION, DIVISION MINES AND GEOLOGY, CD-ROM 2000-2006 (2000), DIGITAL DATABASE OF FAULTS FROM THE FAULT ACTIVITY MAP OF CALIFORNIA AND ADJACENT AREAS. THRUST FAULT LOCATIONS FROM PETERSEN et al. 1996 AND WGGEP 2003

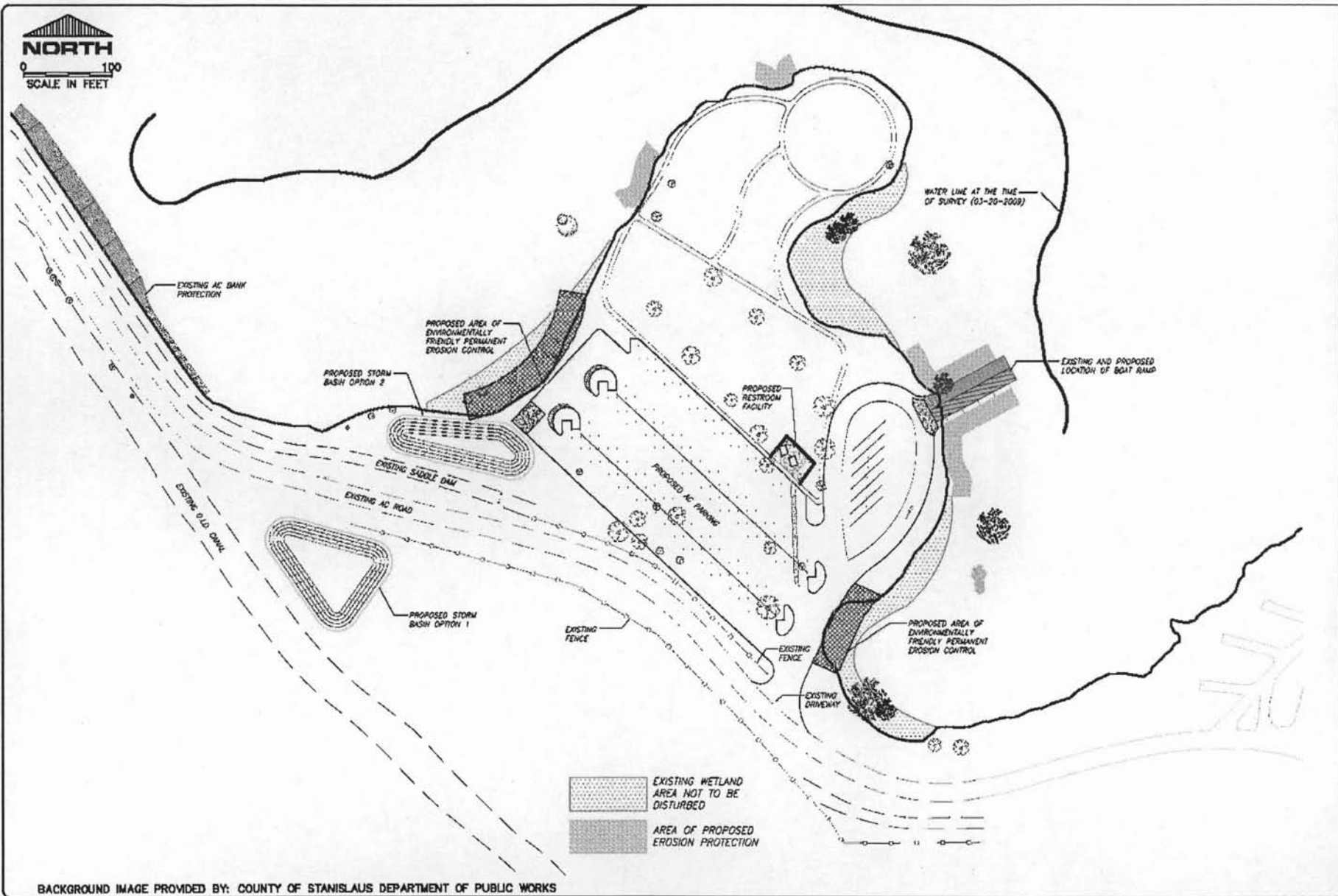


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 stockton@condorearth.com

JOB #	SCALE
5626	1"=30K
DATE	
FEB 23, 2009	
COMPILED	CHKD
KGM	AM

REGIONAL FAULT MAP
HERON POINT - STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT
OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Figure
4
 5626_F4.MXD



BACKGROUND IMAGE PROVIDED BY: COUNTY OF STANISLAUS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

PROPOSED LOCATIONS OF EROSION PROTECTION
HERON POINT
WOODWARD RESERVOIR
STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

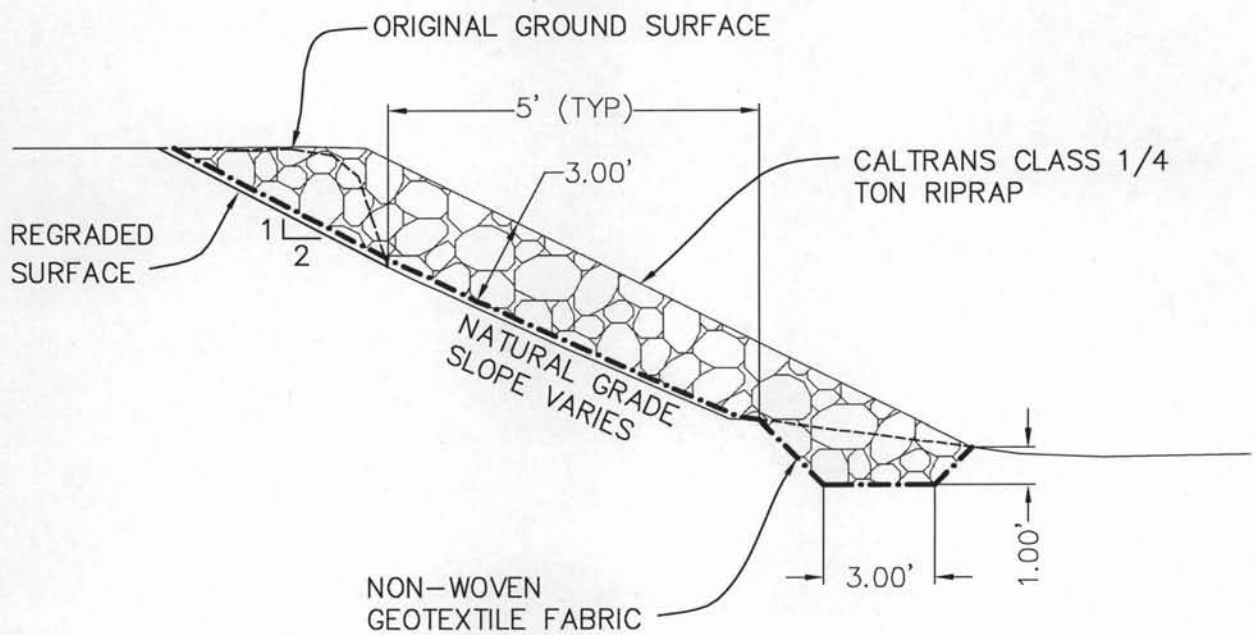
CONDOR EARTH TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
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CONDOR EARTH TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
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FIGURE

5


1515 N. 1st St., Suite 202
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TYPICAL RIPRAP REVETMENT

N.T.S.

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CONDOR

Job No.	5626
Date	27 MAY 2009
Scale	AS SHOWN
Drawn	KGM
Chk'd	AM

TYPICAL RIPRAP REVETMENT
HERON POINT – WOODWARD RESERVOIR
STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT
OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE
6
 File No.
 5626_F6

APPENDIX B
Logs of Borings



CONDOR EARTH TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 209-234-0518
 FAX 209-234-0538

**LOG OF BORING
 No. SB-1**

PROJECT: Heron Point **PROJECT NO.:** 5626
CLIENT: Stanislaus County Public Works
PROJECT LOCATION: Woodward Reservoir (just outside Oakdale, CA)
LOCATION: Boat Ramp **ELEVATION:**
DRILLER: West Coast Exploration **LOGGED BY:** R. Long
DRILLING METHOD: 4" Auger **DATE:** 3/27/09
DEPTH TO - WATER> INITIAL: \approx N/A **AFTER DRILLING:** \approx N/A **CAVING>** C N/A

This information pertains only to this boring and should not be interpreted as being indicative of the site.

Depth (feet)	Sample Type	USCS	Description	Graphic	Sample No.	Blow Counts	N Value	Moisture Content	Dry Density	Plasticity Index	Liquid Limit	% < #200	Misc. Tests
0		SM	0-1.5' SILTY SAND, dark brown, loose, moist, some gravels			2 2 12	9						
		ML	1' Becomes wet			21	33/6"						
		SC	1.5'-3' SANDY SILT, brown, hard, moist			52/6"							
5			3'-6.5' CLAYEY SAND, light brown, very dense, moist			30 43 50/5"	59/11"						
			Boring terminated at 6.5 ft.										
10													
15													
20													
25													
30													
35													



CONDOR EARTH TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 209-234-0518
 FAX 209-234-0538

PROJECT: Heron Point **PROJECT NO.:** 5626
CLIENT: Stanislaus County Public Works
PROJECT LOCATION: Woodward Reservoir (just outside Oakdale, CA)
LOCATION: Future Restroom Facility **ELEVATION:** _____
DRILLER: West Coast Exploration **LOGGED BY:** R. Long
DRILLING METHOD: 4" Auger **DATE:** 3/27/09
DEPTH TO - WATER> INITIAL: ∅ N/A **AFTER DRILLING:** ∅ N/A **CAVING>** C N/A

LOG OF BORING
No. SB-2

This information pertains only to this boring and should not be interpreted as being indicative of the site.

Depth (feet)	Sample Type	USCS	Description	Graphic	Sample No.	Blow Counts	N Value	Moisture Content	Dry Density	Plasticity Index	Liquid Limit	% < #200	Misc. Tests
0		ML	0-2' SANDY SILT, dark brown, very stiff, dry to slightly moist			10 14 16	9						
		SM	0.5' Color change to reddish brown.			7 12 20	20						
		ML	2'-3.5' SILTY SAND, brown, medium dense, moist										
5		ML	3.5'-6' SANDY SILT, light brown, hard, moist			32 55/6"	35/6"						
			Boring terminated at 6.5 ft.										
10													
15													
20													
25													
30													
35													



CONDOR EARTH TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 209-234-0518
 FAX 209-234-0538

**LOG OF BORING
 No. P-1**

PROJECT: Heron Point **PROJECT NO.:** 5626
CLIENT: Stanislaus County Public Works
PROJECT LOCATION: Woodward Reservoir (just outside Oakdale, CA)
LOCATION: Proposed Drainage Basin **ELEVATION:**
DRILLER: West Coast Exploration **LOGGED BY:** R. Long
DRILLING METHOD: 4" Auger **DATE:** 3/27/09
DEPTH TO - WATER> INITIAL: N/A **AFTER DRILLING:** N/A **CAVING>** C N/A

This information pertains only to this boring and should not be interpreted as being indicative of the site.

Depth (feet)	Sample Type	USCS	Description	Graphic	Sample No.	Blow Counts	N Value	Moisture Content	Dry Density	Plasticity Index	Liquid Limit	% < #200	Misc. Tests
0		ML SM	0-0.5' SANDY SILT, light brown, moist	[Graphic: Dotted pattern]									
			0.5'-5.5' SILTY SAND, brown, very moist to wet	[Graphic: Dotted pattern]									
5		ML	5.5'-17.5' SANDY SILT, light brown, moist, strong cementation	[Graphic: Vertical lines]									
10			12' Color change to brown. Increase in sand content with trace gravel. Loss of cementation.	[Graphic: Vertical lines]									
15			Boring terminated at 17.5 ft.	[Graphic: Vertical lines]									
20													
25													
30													
35													



CONDOR EARTH TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 209-234-0518
 FAX 209-234-0538

**LOG OF BORING
 No. P-2**

PROJECT: Heron Point **PROJECT NO.:** 5626
CLIENT: Stanislaus County Public Works
PROJECT LOCATION: Woodward Reservoir (just outside Oakdale, CA)
LOCATION: Proposed Drainage Basin **ELEVATION:** _____
DRILLER: West Coast Exploration **LOGGED BY:** R. Long
DRILLING METHOD: 4" Auger **DATE:** 3/27/09
DEPTH TO - WATER> INITIAL: ∅ N/A **AFTER DRILLING:** ∅ N/A **CAVING>** C N/A

This information pertains only to this boring and should not be interpreted as being indicative of the site.

Depth (feet)	Sample Type	USCS	Description	Graphic	Sample No.	Blow Counts	N Value	Moisture Content	Dry Density	Plasticity Index	Liquid Limit	% < #200	Misc. Tests
0													
		ML SM	0-0.5' SANDY SILT, light brown, moist										
			0.5'-5' SILTY SAND, brown, very moist to wet										
5		ML	5'-21' SANDY SILT, light brown, moist, strong cementation										
10			12' Color change to brown. Increase in sand content with trace gravel. Loss of cementation.										
15													
20													
			Boring terminated at 21 ft.										
25													
30													
35													

APPENDIX C
Laboratory Test Results

KEY TO SYMBOLS

Symbol Description

Strata symbols



Silty sand, Clayey silty sand



Silt, Silt with sand, Sandy silt, Clayey silt, Clayey silt with sand, Clayey silt with gravel, Clayey silt with sand and gravel, Clayey sandy silt, Clayey sandy silt with gravel



Clayey sand

Soil Samplers



California modified sampler

Notes:

1. These logs are subject to limitations, conclusions, and recommendations in this report.

Resistance "R" Value Test Data (California Test 301)

Data Sheet - Internal Review

Client:	Stanislaus County Public Works Department
Project:	Heron Pint, Woodward Reservoir
Sample ID:	RV-1
Date Received:	April 18, 2009
Dated Tested:	April 23, 2009
Tested by:	A. Allopenna
Soil Description:	Dark Brown Sandy Silt
Sample Source:	Native
Depth of Sample:	0.5'-1.5'
CET Job No.:	5626

Parameters	Replicates			
	1	2	3	4
Sample weight (gms)	1050	1050	1050	
Initial moisture (%)	7.64	7.64	7.64	
Water added (mL)	31.5	36.8	42	
Moisture @ compaction (%)	10.9	11.4	11.9	
Gross weight (gms)	3148.5	3169.6	3177.0	
Tare weight mold (gms)	2081.1	2088.1	2100.1	
Wet weight briquette (gms)	1067.4	1081.5	1076.9	
Briquette height (in)	2.5	2.5	2.5	
Density (pcf)	116.7	117.7	116.6	
Stabilometer Ph at 2000 lbs (in/min)	79.0	108.0	116.0	
Turns displacement (in)	3.62	3.64	3.82	
R-value (uncorrected)	41.46	24.85	19.89	
R-value (corrected)	41	25	20	
Exudation pressure (lbs)	5620	4480	3260	
Exudation pressure (psi)	454.3	362.1	263.5	
Stabilometer thickness (ft)	0.755	0.960	1.024	
Dial Reading*10,000	0	0	0	
Expansion thickness (ft)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Initial dry weight of sample (gms)	975.50	975.50	975.50	

Traffic Index, TI (for Expansion Only)	4.0
Thickness from Expansion Plot @ 45°	0.78
"R" by Exudation Pressure @ 300 psi	20
"R" by Expansion Pressure	39

Wet Gross (gms)	712.2
Dry Gross (gms)	675.2
Tare (gms)	190.7
% Moisture =	7.64

"R" Value Design =	20
---------------------------	-----------

Notes:

R-value at equilibrium will be based only on exudation pressure (300 psi) & stabilometer tests if no traffic index is available from client. When traffic index is available from client, R-value at equilibrium will be based on exudation and expansion pressure.

Attachment I:
CEQA Initial Study
Distribution List

CEQA Initial Study Distribution List

S	1_Caltrans District 10	ERC	4_Environmental Resources
S	2_City of Oakdale	ERC	5_Public Works - Angie Halverson John Sanchez - Drainage Bill Cardoza - Traffic
S	3_Army Corps of Engineers	ERC	6_Agriculture Commissioner
S	4_San Joaquin County Planning	ERC	7_Sheriff
S	5_Oakdale Rural Fire District	ERC	8_Stanislaus ERC: Planning Department
S	6_CA Department of Fish and Game	ERC	9_Stanislaus Fire Prevention Bureau
S	7_Oak Valley Hospital District	ERC	10_Parks and Facilities
S	8_Oakdale Irrigation District	ERC	11_Cooperative Extension
S	9_South San Joaquin Irrigation District	I	1_Risk Management: David Dolonar
S	10_East Side Mosquito Abatement District	I	2_Supervisor District #: 1 William O'Brien
S	11_Valley Home M.A.C.	I	3_Building Permits Division: Denis Wister
S	12_Pacific Gas and Electric		State Clearinghouse (15 copies)
S	13_CA Regional Water Quality Control		
S	14_San Joaquin Valley APCD		
S	15_Valley Home Joint School District		
S	16_Oakdale Joint Unified School District		
S	17_U.S. Fish and Wildlife Office		
S	18-22_U.S. Military Agencies (sb 1462)		
ERC	1_Chief Executive Office		
ERC	2_Hazardous Materials		
ERC	3_County Counsel		

ERC: Environmental Review Comity members.

"S" Agencies to which Early Referral was already sent.

"I" Interdepartmental mail, will be distributed by the Planning Department.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 1) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Caltrans District 10
Tom Dumas
PO Box 2048
Stockton CA 95201 | 14) | <input type="checkbox"/> | San Joaquin Valley APCD
Daniel Barber
Supervising Air Quality Specialist
1990 E Gettysburg Ave
Fresno CA 93720 |
| 2) | <input type="checkbox"/> | City of Oakdale
Planning Department
455 S Fifth
Oakdale CA 95361 | 15) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Valley Home Joint School District
13231 Pioneer Ave
Valley Home CA 95361 |
| 3) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Army Corps of Engineers
17968 Covered Bridge Road
Oakdale CA 95361 | 16) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Oakdale Joint Unified School District
168 S 3 rd Street
Oakdale CA 95361 |
| 4) | <input type="checkbox"/> | San Joaquin County Planning
1810 E Hazelton
Stockton CA 95205-6298 | 17) | <input type="checkbox"/> | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Office
Susan Jones
2800 Cottage Way Rm W-2605
Sacramento CA 95825-1846 |
| 5) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Oakdale Rural Fire District
1398 East "F" Street
Oakdale CA 95361 | 18) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fort Irwin
Lt Colonel Paul D Cramer
Director of Public Works
National Training Center
PO Box 105097
Fort Irwin CA 92310 |
| 6) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Julie Vance
CA Department of Fish and Game
1130 E Shaw Ave Ste 206
Fresno CA 93710 | 19) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fort Hunter – Liggett
Mr. Peter Rubin
Director of Public Works
Combat Support Training Center
B790 5 th Street
Parks RFTA Dublin CA 94568 |
| 7) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Oak Valley Hospital District
350 S Oak Ave
Oakdale CA 95361 | 20) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Patrick Christman Director
Western Region Environmental Office
U.S. Marine Corps WREC/GEA
15 th Street Building 1164
Box 555246
Camp Pendleton CA 92055-5246 |
| 8) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Steve Knell, General Manager
Oakdale Irrigation District
1205 East "F" Street
Oakdale CA 95361 | 21) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Regional Environmental Officer
For California Western Region
Environmental Office
U.S. Air Force
AFCEE/TDW
50 Fremont Street, Suite 2450
San Francisco CA 94105-2230 |
| 9) | <input type="checkbox"/> | South San Joaquin Irrigation District
11011 E Highway 120
Manteca CA 95336 | 22) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sheila Donovan
Community Plans and Liaison Coordinator
U.S. Navy
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego CA 92132-5190 |
| 10) | <input type="checkbox"/> | East Side Mosquito Abatement District
2000 N Santa Fe
Modesto CA 95357 | | | |
| 11) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Valley Home M.A.C.
Patricia Lockhart
5227 Pleasant Valley Road
Oakdale CA 95361 | | | |
| 12) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pacific Gas and Electric
1524 N Carpenter Road
Modesto CA 95361 | | | |
| 13) | <input type="checkbox"/> | CA Regional Water Quality Control
11020 Sun Center Drive #200
Rancho Cordova CA 95670-6114 | | | |

- Building Permits Division
Dennis Wister
Interdepartmental Mail
- Stanislaus County Planning Department
Angela Freitas
Interdepartmental Mail
- Risk Management
Interdepartmental Mail
- Stanislaus County Public Works: Drainage
Judy Lindsay
Interdepartmental Mail
- Supervisor District 1
William O'Brien
Interdepartmental Mail
- Stanislaus County Public Works: Traffic
Bill Cardoza
Interdepartmental Mail

Attachment J:

Stanislaus County Special Provisions SP-34: Environmental Mitigation

Attachment J

SP – 34 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION

The Contractor shall conform to these Construction Details.

AIR QUALITY

During construction, the Contractor shall comply with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) Regulation VII (Fugitive Dust Rules).

The Contractor shall implement the following dust control practices, drawn from Tables 6-2 and 6-3 of the SJVAPCD's Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts (GAMAQI), during construction:

- a. All disturbed areas, including storage piles, which are not being actively utilized for construction purposes, shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water, chemical stabilizer/suppressant, or vegetative ground cover.
- b. All on-site unpaved roads and off-site unpaved access roads shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant.
- c. All land clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut and fill, and demolition activities shall be effectively controlled of fugitive dust emissions utilizing application of water or by presoaking.
- d. When materials are transported off-site, all material shall be covered, effectively wetted to limit visible dust emissions, or at least six inches of freeboard space from the top of the container shall be maintained.
- e. All operations shall limit or expeditiously remove the accumulation of mud or dirt from adjacent public streets at least once every 24 hours when operations are occurring. (The use of dry rotary brushes is expressly prohibited except where preceded or accompanied by sufficient wetting to limit the visible dust emissions.) (Use of blower devices is expressly forbidden.)
- f. Following the addition of materials to, or the removal of materials from, the surface of outdoor storage piles, said piles shall be effectively stabilized of fugitive dust emissions utilizing sufficient water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant.
- g. Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph; and

Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways from sites with a slope greater than one percent. Erosion control measures used for environmental mitigation shall not be considered included as part of Erosion control (type D).

Full compensation for all work involved in conforming to the air quality mitigation measures required for environmental mitigation shall be considered as included in the contract prices paid for the various items of work involved, and no additional compensation will be allowed therefore.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Contractor shall avoid Impacts to Nesting Birds.

- a. Surveys for nesting migratory birds are required prior to any construction-related activities or other site disturbances initiated during the breeding season (February 1 through July 31).
- b. If any construction will occur between February 1 and July 31, surveys for nesting migratory birds shall be conducted no sooner than two weeks prior to the initiation of construction activities or other site disturbances.

Stanislaus County Special Provisions, SP - 34: Environmental Mitigation.

- c. An additional survey may be required if periods of construction inactivity (e.g., gaps of activity during grading, tree removal, road building, or structure assembly) exceed a period of three weeks, an interval during which bird species, in the absence of human or construction-related disturbances, may establish a nesting territory and initiate egg laying and incubation.
- d. Should any active nests or breeding areas be discovered, a buffer zone (protected area surrounding the nest) and monitoring plan, if needed, should be developed.

During construction only certified weed-free straw will be used and all disturbed soils will be thoroughly covered with straw (or mulch or chips created on-site during tree removal) upon completion of grading. No seed mixes should be used unless consisting of locally native grasses and forbs.

Surveys for Swainson's hawks shall be conducted in the year that construction is scheduled, and shall be completed no more than 30 days prior to construction by the Contractor. Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist, in accordance with recommended protocol (Swainson's Hawk TAC 2000). An additional survey may be required if periods of construction inactivity (e.g., gaps of activity during grading, tree removal, road building, or structure assembly) exceed a period of three weeks, an interval during which Swainson's hawks, in the absence of human or construction-related disturbances, may establish a nesting territory and initiate egg laying and incubation. If an active Swainson's hawk nest is discovered nesting in trees within 0.25 miles of the project area, the following mitigation measures are likely to be required [based on CDFG Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawks (*Buteo swainsoni*) in the Central Valley of California (November 1, 1994)]:

- a. No intensive new disturbances (e.g., heavy equipment operation associated with construction, use of cranes or draglines, new rock crushing activities) or other project related activities which may cause nest abandonment or forced fledging, would be allowed within 1/4 mile (buffer zone) of an active nest between March 1 and September 15 or earlier if a Management Authorization or Biological Opinion is obtained for the project from the CDFG;
- b. Nest trees would not be removed unless there is no feasible way of avoiding it. If a nest tree must be removed, a Management Authorization (including conditions to offset the loss of the nest tree) must be obtained with the tree removal period specified in the Management Authorization generally between October 1 and February 1. If construction or other project related activities that may cause nest abandonment or forced fledging are necessary within the buffer zone, monitoring of the nest site (funded by the project sponsor) by a qualified biologist (to determine if the nest is abandoned) would be required. If it is abandoned and if the nestlings are still alive, the project sponsor must fund the recovery and hacking (controlled release of captive reared young) of the nestling (s). Routine disturbances such as agricultural activities, commuter traffic, and routine facility maintenance activities within 1/4 mile of an active nest would not be prohibited.

Surveys for burrowing owls should be conducted by the Contractor in the year that construction is scheduled. Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist, in accordance with recommended CDFG protocol (CBOC 1993). Surveys shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to the onset of construction. An additional survey may be required if periods of construction inactivity (e.g., gaps of activity during grading, tree removal, road building, or structure assembly) exceed a period of three weeks, an interval during which burrowing owls, in the absence of human or construction-related disturbances, may establish a nesting territory and initiate egg laying and incubation. If the surveys reveal the presence of burrowing owls in or near the construction area, CDFG recommends the following mitigation measures (from CDFG Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation, October 17, 1995):

- a. Occupied burrows should not be disturbed during the nesting season (February 1 through

Stanislaus County Special Provisions, SP - 34: Environmental Mitigation.

August 31) unless a qualified biologist approved by CDFG verifies through non-invasive methods that either: (1) the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival;

- b. To offset the loss of foraging and burrow habitat on the project site, a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat (calculated on 300 feet foraging radius around the burrow) per pair or unpaired resident bird, should be acquired and permanently protected. The protected lands should be adjacent to occupied burrowing owl habitat and at a location acceptable to CDFG. Protection of additional habitat acreage per pair or unpaired resident bird may be applicable in some instances. Mitigation guidelines developed by the California Burrowing Owl Consortium (CBOC 1993) may also be incorporated into the mitigation requirements;
- c. When destruction of occupied burrows is unavoidable, existing unsuitable burrows should be enhanced (enlarged or cleared of debris) or new burrows created (by installing artificial burrows) at a ratio of 2:1 on the protected lands site;
- d. If owls must be moved away from the disturbance area, passive relocation techniques should be used rather than trapping. At least one or more weeks will be necessary to accomplish this and allow the owls to acclimate to alternate burrows; and
- e. The project sponsor should provide funding for long-term management and monitoring of the protected lands. The monitoring plan should include success criteria, remedial measures, and an annual report to CDFG.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

No surface examination excludes the possibility of buried resources. These may include historical debris such as ceramics, glass, metal, or food remains such bones, or prehistoric material including chipped stone items like projectiles, ground stone objects such as mortars, pestles, and similar tools, or food remains or human interments. Should any of these items be identified during construction work, activity in the immediate area of the find shall be halted within 150 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the discovery.

Human Remains

With regard to human remains, Section 7050 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human burial. If human remains are encountered, work shall halt in that vicinity and the Stanislaus County coroner should be notified immediately. At the same time, the Department's archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the human remains. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of such identification.

Full compensation for all work involved in conforming to the cultural resources mitigation measures required for environmental mitigation shall be considered as included in the contract price paid for the various items of work involved, and no additional compensation will be allowed therefore.

NOISE

As a means of limiting the potential noise impacts associated with construction activities, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

1. All pneumatic tools and demolition equipment operations are limited to the daytime hours.
2. All equipment should be equipped with factory mufflers.
3. All residents in the vicinity are notified in advance of nighttime construction activities.
4. To the extent possible, the nighttime construction work should be limited to the portion of the project site furthest from the residences.

Attachment K:

Native American
Heritage Commission
Early Referral Response

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 - Fax



December 15, 2008

Denis Bazyuk
Stanislaus County
Public Works
1716 Morgan Road
Modesto, CA 95358

RE: SCH# 2008122019 Heron Point Boat Launching Facility; Stanislaus County.

Dear Mr. Bazyuk:

The Native American Heritage Commission has reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) regarding the above referenced project. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) states that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, which includes archeological resources, is a significant effect requiring the preparation of an EIR (CEQA guidelines 15064(b)). To adequately comply with this provision and mitigate project-related impacts on archaeological resources, the Commission recommends the following actions be required:

- ✓ Contact the appropriate Information Center for a record search to determine:
 - If a part or all of the area of project effect (APE) has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- ✓ If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center.
- ✓ Contact the Native American Heritage Commission for:
 - A Sacred Lands File Check. **Sacred Lands File check completed, no sites indicated**
 - A list of appropriate Native American Contacts for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in the mitigation measures. **Native American Contacts List attached**
- ✓ Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5(f). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
 - Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains in their mitigation plan. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, CEQA §15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code §5097.98 mandates the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst
(916) 653-4040

CC: State Clearinghouse