WICC

Watershed Information Center & Conservancy
of Napa County

1195 Third Street, Suite 210
Napa, CA 94559

Tel: 707-253-4417
Fax: 707-299-4029
info@napawatersheds.org

AGENDA

REGULAR BOARD MEETING

Thursday, March 22, 2012, 4:00 p.m.

2nd Floor Conference Room, Hall of Justice Building,
1125 Third Street, Napa CA

1. **CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL** (Chair)

Welcome Marita Dorenbecher, newly appointed Town of Yountville Council representative

2. **APPROVAL OF ACTION MINUTES**

Meeting of January 26, 2012 (Chair)

3. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

In this time period, anyone may comment to the Board regarding any subject over which the Board has jurisdiction, or request consideration to place an item on a future Agenda. No comments will be allowed involving any subject matter that is scheduled for discussion as part of this Agenda. Individuals will be limited to a three-minute presentation. No action will be taken by the Board as a result of any item presented at this time. (Chair)

4. **UPDATES, ANNOUNCEMENTS AND DISCUSSION**

a. Update on **2012 fisheries monitoring efforts in the Napa River** basin (Johnathan Koehler, Fisheries Biologist, Napa Co. Resource Conservation Dist.) *(10 min)*

b. Announcement of **Napa Valley Historical Ecology Atlas publication** release (Robin Grossinger, Dir. of Historical Ecology, San Francisco Estuary Inst.) *(10 min.)*

5. **PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION**

Presentation and overview of **San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board programs focusing on Napa River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation**, including status report on the grazing waiver enrollment, resources available for developing ranch plans and compliance, and work to date on the vineyard waiver development, stakeholder process, draft waiver contents and schedule (Sandi Potter, Engineering Geologist, and Rico Duazo, Wastewater Engineer, SF Bay RWQCB) *(40 min)*

(Cont.)

6. **UPDATES, REPORTS AND DISCUSSION:**

   a. Report on **Napa River TMDL Implementation Grant** to Napa County by U.S. EPA totaling $3,265,000 in total funding to conduct five interrelated sub-projects to reduce fine sediment and polluted runoff within the Napa River watershed and to restore habitat and beneficial uses (Rick Thomasser, Watershed and Flood Control Op. Manager, Napa Co. Public Works/Fld. Dist.) *(15 min)*

   b. Update on **Integrated Regional Water Management Planning (IRWMP)** in the Napa River, Suisun Creek and Putah Creek basins, planning and plan update processes, timeline, stakeholder outreach meetings and project database (WICC staff, Fld. Dist. staff) *(15 min)*

   c. Update on County **Groundwater Resource Advisory Committee** (GRAC) (WICC staff) *(5 min)*

   d. Other reports and updates (WICC Staff, Board, Public)

7. **PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION:**

   Presentation and discussion on **Selby Creek Streambank Restoration and Riparian Enhancement Project** (BioEngineering Associates) *(20-25 min)*

8. **INFORMATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

   a. Announcement of Board Member terms of office expirations in August 2012 (WICC staff) (2-5min)

   b. Other announcements (WICC staff, Board, Public) *(5-10 min.)*

9. **FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:**

   Discussion of possible items for future agendas (Board, WICC Staff) *(5 min.)*

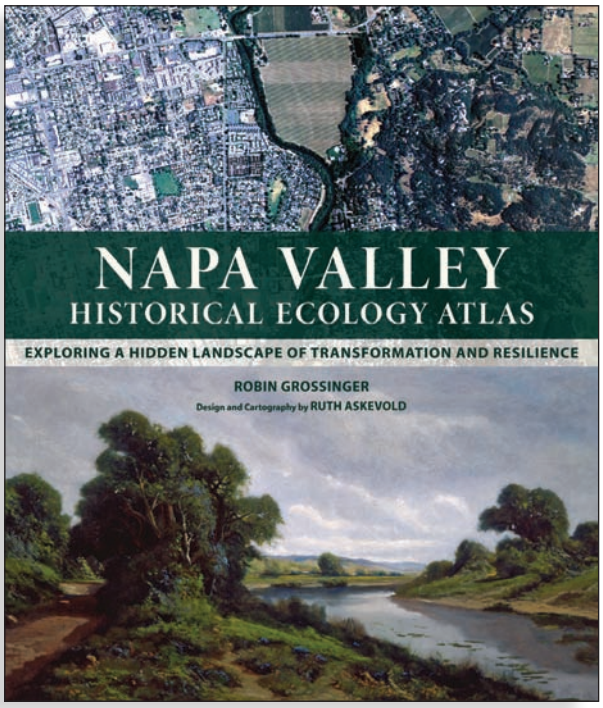
10. **NEXT MEETING** (Chair)

    Regular Scheduled Board Meetings:
    April 26, 2012 – 4:00 PM *(No meeting)*
    May 24, 2012 – 4:00 PM *(Save the date)*
    July 26, 2012 - Joint meeting with Napa County Groundwater Resources Advisory Committee

11. **ADJOURNMENT** (Chair)

Note: If requested, the agenda and documents in the agenda packet shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability. Please contact Jeff Sharp at 707-259-5936, 1195 Third St., Suite 210, Napa CA 94559 to request alternative formats.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS



Napa Valley Historical Ecology Atlas

Exploring a Hidden Landscape of Transformation and Resilience

ROBIN GROSSINGER

Design and Cartography by Ruth Askevold

"Welcome to the ecodetectives, the landscape archeologists, here to show us what was once in one particular valley and how places in general change and how historical maps and photographs can set your imagination on fire and tell you where you are more deeply than anything else." **Rebecca Solnit, author of *Infinite City: A San Francisco Atlas***

"Elk, grizzly, salmon, and Napa? Robin Grossinger and colleagues from the San Francisco Estuary Institute are the premier poet-scientists of the California landscape. Here they have created a beautiful, thoughtful, transformative look at the original ecology of the Napa Valley. If you are interested in sustainability, terroir, or the future of California, I would highly recommend this book." **Eric W. Sanderson, author of *Mannahatta: A Natural History of New York***

"This wonderful atlas is like none other. It takes you on a trip back through time and space, peeling away layer after layer of Napa Valley history. . . . Once you learn to read the signposts of the past, you'll never look at the landscape of Napa—or anyplace else—the same way again." **Richard Walker, author of *The Country in the City: The Greening of the San Francisco Bay Area***

How has California's landscape changed? What did now-familiar places look like during prior centuries? What can the past teach us about designing future landscapes? The *Napa Valley Historical Ecology Atlas* explores these questions by taking readers on a dazzling visual tour of Napa Valley from the early 1800s onward—a forgotten land of brilliant wildflower fields, lush wetlands, and grand oak savannas. Robin Grossinger weaves together rarely-seen historical maps, travelers's accounts, photographs, and paintings to reconstruct early Napa Valley and document its physical transformation over the past two centuries.

Robin Grossinger is Director of the Historical Ecology Program at the San Francisco Estuary Institute.

A Stephen Bechtel Fund Book in Ecology and the Environment
240 pp. 232 color illus. 26 line illus. 5 tables
$39.95 cloth, ISBN 978-0-520-26910-1

TO ORDER ONLINE:
www.ucpress.edu/9780520269101

FOR A 20% DISCOUNT USE
SOURCE CODE: 12M0402
Please enter this code in the discount box.
Discount only available on books shipped to North America, South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

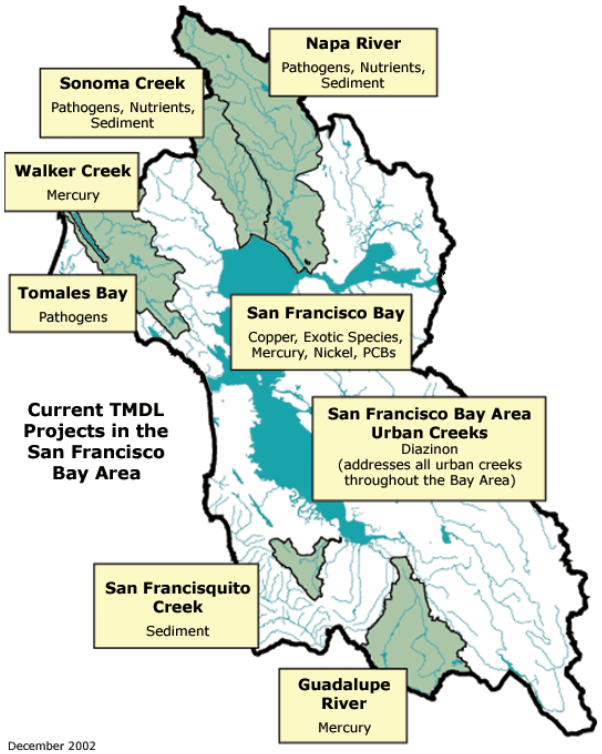
What Are TMDLs? *(Excerpt from SF Bay RWQCB website 3/15/12)*

TMDLs: Taking Action for Clean Water

Clean water is essential for fishing, swimming, drinking, agriculture, protecting wildlife habitat, and other beneficial uses. Since 1972, when Congress passed the federal Clean Water Act, the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board has made great strides toward restoring polluted water bodies. Yet, a number of water bodies still do not meet standards established to protect beneficial uses. As part of the effort to solve these remaining water quality problems, the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board is developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).

What Are TMDLs?

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are actions to restore clean water. Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that states identify water bodies that do not meet water quality standards. TMDLs examine these water quality problems, identify sources of pollutants, and specify actions that create solutions.



TMDLs define how much of a pollutant a water body can tolerate and meet water quality standards. TMDLs account for all the sources of a pollutant, including discharges from wastewater treatment facilities; runoff from homes, agriculture, and streets or highways; "toxic hot spots;" and deposits from the air. In addition to accounting for past and current activities, TMDLs may consider projected growth that could increase pollutant levels.The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) is developing more than 30 TMDL projects to address more than 160 listings for water bodies impaired by specific pollutants. For example, the TMDL project for diazinon and pesticide-related toxicity in San Francisco Bay Area urban creeks addresses more than 30 impaired urban creeks.

How Are TMDLs Developed?

Developing a TMDL involves the following steps:

Creating a Project Plan. A project plan describes the water body (or water bodies), pollutant(s), relevant water quality standard(s), and affected beneficial uses; the scope of the TMDL project; the Regional Board's approach; and issues unique to that TMDL. The project plan sets a completion schedule for each step of the process.

Developing a TMDL Project Report and an Implementation Plan. A TMDL Project Report describes the water quality problem addressed by the TMDL, details the sources, and outlines solutions. The report includes all the elements necessary for a TMDL (see TMDL Elements). An Implementation Plan describes how and when pollution prevention, control, or restoration actions will be accomplished and who is responsible for these actions.

Amending the Basin Plan. The final step in the TMDL process is adopting an amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin, referred to as the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan amendment is the document that legally establishes a TMDL and specifies regulatory requirements. Basin Plan amendments are adopted through a public process that requires approval by the Regional Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, the California Office of Administrative Law, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The TMDL process involves working with agencies such as the California Department of Fish and Game, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the National Resource Conservation Service. The process requires coordinating with other programs within the Regional Board, such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System wastewater and storm water programs, and the nonpoint source program.

How Long Does it Take To Develop a TMDL?

The process might take four to six years from the beginning of a TMDL project to a Basin Plan amendment. The time required depends on the complexities of scientific and policy issues, the availability of scientific information, and whether additional research studies and data are needed.

How Are TMDLs Carried Out?

Developing TMDLs is only the first step toward solving water quality problems. TMDLs must be carried out to be effective. TMDLs specify a set of actions to improve water quality that can include the following options:

o Enhancing pollution prevention programs for wastewater and urban runoff.
o Cleaning up "toxic hot spots."
o Reducing pollution from agriculture, animal feedlots, septic systems, and marinas.
o Restoring habitat for fish, birds, and other wildlife.
o Working with local governments to create or revise ordinances and other policies.

How Can I Get Involved?

Public participation is a vital part of the TMDL process. Those interested in TMDLs are often referred to as stakeholders. Each TMDL has its own stakeholder process, which can include attending meetings, submitting written comments on draft reports, and reviewing posted items on the Regional Board web site. Sometimes, the Regional Board will seek public assistance with tasks, such as data gathering, data analysis, or public education efforts.

Reducing Water Pollution

One of the most important ways we can help with TMDLs is by taking steps to prevent or reduce water pollution. Everyday activities, such as gardening and driving your car, can lead to water pollution. Reducing pesticide use and taking public transportation are just two of the many ways to reduce water pollution. The following Web sites provide more information on things you can do: www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/lookwhatyoucando.html and www.epa.gov/water/citizen/thingstodo.html

If you would like to get participate or for more information e-mail tmdlinfo@waterboards.ca.gov, call 510-622-4592, or write to:

TMDL Info
RWQCB
1515 Clay Street
Suite 1400
Oakland CA 94612

Please specify which water bodies and/or pollutants you are most interested in.

TMDL Elements

Problem Statement: Describes the water body, impaired beneficial uses, and pollutant(s) causing the impairment.

Numeric Targets: Expresses the desired condition of the water body to protect beneficial uses. Defines indicators and associated target(s) necessary to meet numeric or narrative water quality standards.

Source Analysis: Assesses the relative contributions of different pollutant sources or causes and the extent of necessary reductions/controls.

Linkage Analysis: Describes the relationship between numeric target(s) and sources and estimates the ability of the water body to assimilate the pollutant.

Allocations: Allocates responsibility for pollutant reduction. Allocations may be specific to agencies or persons (businesses), or general by source category or sector. The sum of individual allocations must equal the total allowable pollutant level.

Margin of Safety: Accounts for uncertainty associated with calculating pollutant loads and their impact on water quality. The margin of safety may be implicit (i.e., through use of conservative assumptions) or explicit (i.e., by assigning a specific allocation to the margin of safety).

Implementation Plan: Details pollution prevention, control, and restoration actions, responsible parties; and schedules necessary to attain water quality standards. Identifies enforceable measures (e.g. prohibition) and triggers for Regional Board action (e.g., performance standards).

Monitoring/Re-evaluation: Describes the monitoring strategy that will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the TMDL and a schedule for reviewing and, if necessary, revising the TMDL and associated implementation elements.

Table 4.1 Required and Trackable TMDL Implementation Measures for Sediment Discharges Associated with Vineyards[1]

Land Use Category	Performance Standards	Actions	Implementing Parties	Completion Dates
Vineyards	**Surface Erosion associated with vineyards**: Control excessive rates of sediment delivery to channels resulting from vineyard surface erosion[5]; **and** **Roads**: Road-related sediment delivery to channels ≤ 500 cubic yards per mile per 20-year period[a]; **and** **Gullies and/or shallow landslides:** Accelerate natural recovery and prevent human-caused increases in sediment delivery from unstable areas; **and** **Effectively attenuate significant increases in storm runoff**, so that the runoff from vineyards shall not cause or contribute to downstream increases in rates of bank or bed erosion.	Submit a Report of Waste Discharge[2] (RoWD) to the Water Board that provides, at a minimum, the following: a description of the vineyard; identification of site-specific erosion control measures needed to achieve performance standard(s) specified in this table; and a schedule for implementation of identified erosion control measures. Or Develop and begin implementing a farm plan certified under Fish Friendly Farming Environmental Certification Program or other farm plan certification program, approved as part of a waiver of WDRs. All dischargers applying for coverage under a waiver of WDRs also will be required to file a notice of intent (NOI) for coverage, and to comply with all conditions of the WDR waiver.[4]	Vineyard owner and/or operator	October 2014
		Comply with applicable waste discharge requirements (WDRs) or waiver of WDRs.	Vineyard owner and/or operator	As specified in applicable WDRs or waiver of WDRs
		Report progress on implementation of site specific erosion control measures.[3]	Vineyard owner and/or operator	As specified in applicable WDRs or waiver of WDRs

[1]To achieve TMDL allocations and consistent with the *Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (State Board, 2004).
[2]Or compliance with applicable conditional waivers of WDRs that may be adopted by the Water Board.
[3]Reports may be submitted individually or jointly through a recognized third party.
[4]Additional conditions may be required under a General WDR and/or waiver program consistent with *the Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Non-Point Source Control Program* (State Board 2004), and/or as needed to avoid potentially significant environmental impacts.
[5]Napa County Conservation Regulations (County Code, Chapter 18.108) are effective in the control of excessive rates of sediment delivery resulting from vineyard surface erosion. Rates of sediment delivery are "excessive" when the predicted soil loss rate exceeds the tolerable soil loss rate (T), calculations as described in "The Universal Soil Loss Equation, Special Applications for Napa County, California" (USDA, 1994).
[a]Methods for estimating rates of sediment delivery to channels are described in general terms in "Upslope Erosion Inventory and Erosion Control Guidance" Weaver et al. (2006).

Table 4.2 Required TMDL Implementation Measures for Sediment Discharges Associated with Grazing[1]

Land Use Category	Performance Standards	Actions	Implementing Parties	Completion Dates
Grazing	**Surface erosion associated with livestock grazing**: Attain or exceed minimal residual dry matter values consistent with University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Guidelines[4]; **and** **Roads**: Road-related sediment delivery to channels ≤ 500 cubic yards per mile per 20-year period[a]; **and** **Gullies and/or shallow landslides: Gullies and/or shallow landslides:** Accelerate natural recovery and prevent human-caused increases in sediment delivery from unstable areas.	Submit a Report of Waste Discharge[2] to the Water Board that provides, at a minimum, the following: description of the property; identification of site-specific erosion control measures to achieve performance standard(s) specified in this table; and a schedule for implementation of identified erosion control measures.	Landowner and/or ranch operator	October 2014
		Comply with applicable waste discharge requirements (WDRs) or waiver of WDRs.	Landowner and/or ranch operator	As specified in applicable WDRs or waiver of WDRs
		Report progress on implementation of site specific erosion control measures.[3]	Landowner and/or ranch operator	As specified in applicable WDRs or waiver of WDRs

[1]To achieve TMDL allocations and consistent with the *Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (State Board, 2004).
[2]Or compliance with applicable conditional waivers of WDRs that may be adopted by the Water Board.
[3]These reports may be prepared individually or jointly or through a recognized third party.
[4] University of California 2002, California guidelines for residual dry matter (RDM) management on coastal and foothill annual rangelands. Rangeland Monitoring Series Publication 8092.
[a]Methods for estimating rates of sediment delivery to channels are described in general terms in "Upslope Erosion Inventory and Erosion Control Guidance" Weaver et al. (2006).

Table 4.3 Required TMDL Implementation Measures for Sediment Discharges Associated with Rural Lands[1, 3]

Land Use Category	Performance Standards	Actions	Implementing Parties	Completion Dates
Rural Lands	**Roads**: Road-related sediment delivery to channels ≤ 500 cubic yards per mile per 20-year period[a]; **and** **Gullies and/or shallow landslides:** Accelerate natural recovery and prevent human-caused increases in sediment delivery from unstable areas.	Submit a Report of Waste Discharge[2] to the Water Board that provides, at a minimum, the following: description of the property; identification of site-specific erosion control measures to achieve performance standard(s) specified in this table; and a schedule for implementation of identified erosion control measures.	Landowners	October 2014
		Comply with applicable Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) or waiver of WDRs.	Landowners	As specified in applicable WDRs or waiver of WDRs
		Report progress on implementation of-site specific erosion control measures.[4]	Landowners	As specified in applicable WDRs or waiver of WDRs

[1]To achieve TMDL allocations and consistent with the *Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (State Board, 2004).
[2]Or compliance with applicable conditional waivers of WDRs that may be adopted by the Water Board.
[3]Rural lands, per Napa County definition include: non-farmed and non-grazing portions of parcels >10-ac that contain one or more residences and/or a winery; vacant residential parcels >10-acres; and/or portions of 10-acre or larger parcels with secondary vineyard, orchard, and/or grazing
[4]These reports may be prepared individually or jointly or through a recognized third party.
[a]Methods for estimating rates of sediment delivery to channels are described in general terms in "Upslope Erosion Inventory and Erosion Control Guidance" Weaver et al. (2006).

Table 4.4 Required TMDL Implementation Measures for Sediment Discharges associated with Parks and Open Space, and/or Municipal Public Works[1]

Landowner Type	Performance Standards	Actions	Implementing Parties	Completion Dates
PARKS AND OPEN SPACE AND PUBLIC WORKS	**Roads**: Road-related sediment delivery to channels ≤ 500 cubic yards per mile per 20-year period[2, a]; **and** **Gullies and/or shallow landslides:** Accelerate natural recovery and prevent human-caused increases in sediment delivery from unstable areas.	Submit a Report of Waste Discharge[2] to Water Board that provides, at a minimum, the following: description of the road network and/or segments; identification of erosion and sediment control measures to achieve performance standard(s) specified in this table; and a schedule for implementation of identified control measures. For paved roads, erosion and sediment control actions could primarily focus on road crossings to meet the performance standard. Adopt and implement best management practices for maintenance of unimproved (dirt/gravel) roads, and conduct a survey of stream-crossings associated with paved public roadways, and develop a prioritized implementation plan for repair and/or replacement of high priority crossings/culverts to reduce road-related erosion and protect stream-riparian habitat conditions.	Napa County Stormwater Management Program State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation State of California, Department of Transportation	October 2014
		Comply with applicable Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) or waiver of WDRs.	Landowners	As specified in applicable WDRs or waiver of WDRs, and/or the SWMP
		Report progress on development and implementation of best management practices to control road-related erosion.[3]	Landowners	As specified in applicable WDRs or waiver of WDRs, and/or SWMP

[1]To achieve TMDL allocations and consistent with the *Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (State Board, 2004).
[2]Or compliance with applicable conditional waivers of WDRs that may be adopted by the Water Board.
[3]These reports may be prepared individually or jointly or through a recognized third party.
[a]Methods for estimating rates of sediment delivery to channels are described in general terms in "Upslope Erosion Inventory and Erosion Control Guidance" Weaver et al. (2006).

Table 5.1 Recommended Actions to Reduce Sediment Load and Enhance Habitat Complexity in Napa River and its Tributaries

Stressor	Management Objective(s)	Actions	Implementing Parties	Completion Dates and Notes
Habitat degradation as a result of mainstem Napa River and lower reaches of its larger tributaries incising.	Reduce rates of sediment delivery (associated with incision and accelerated bank erosion) to channels, by 50 percent. Enhance channel habitat as needed to support self-sustaining run of Chinook salmon and enhance the overall health of the native fish community.	1.1. Develop and implement plans to enhance stream-riparian habitat conditions, and reduce fine sediment supply in mainstem Napa River and lower tributary reaches.	Landowners and/or designated agents, and reach-based stewardships	Comply with conditions of Clean Water Act Section 401 certifications (implementation of Rutherford Project completed by fall 2017, other projects by 2027)
Habitat degradation as a result of reduction in large woody debris in stream channels.	Enhance quality of rearing habitat for juvenile salmonids.	1.2. Develop and implement performance standards for protection of ecologically significant large woody debris in stream channels.	Napa County Stormwater Management Program and State Department of Parks and Recreation	Performance standards will be developed by Fall 2010, and implemented by Fall 2011

Table 5.2 Recommended actions to protect or enhance baseflow

Stressor	Management Objective	Action(s)	Implementing Parties	Schedule/Notes
Low flows during dry season	Maintain suitable conditions for juvenile rearing, and smolt migration to Napa River estuary.	2.1. Local, State, and federal agencies to participate in a cooperative partnership to develop a plan for joint resolution of water supply reliability and fisheries conservation concerns.	Local municipalities working with Water Board, State Water Board (Division of Water Rights), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA), and California Department Fish and Game (DFG)	Adopt plan by Fall 2012
		2.2. Install and maintain dial-up water-level gage programs and implement public education program in 10 key tributaries for steelhead.	Local public agencies	Accomplish by Spring 2012
		2.3. Develop water-level guidelines to support juvenile salmonid rearing and migration.	Local public agencies	Adopt guidelines by Spring 2012
		2.4. Conduct water rights compliance survey to protect fish and water rights.	State Water Board(Division of Water Rights)	Schedule per consultation with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA), California Department Fish and Game (DFG), and Water Board

Table 5.3 Recommended Actions to Restore to Fish Passage

Stressor	Management Objective(s)	Action(s)	Implementing Parties	Schedule/Notes
Structures in channels that block or impede fish migration (note: flow-related barriers are addressed above)	No significant structural impediments to salmonid migration in mainstem or in 10 key tributaries for steelhead (including but not limited to the following): Dry, Milliken, Redwood, Sulphur, and York. Designation of remaining tributaries will be determined in consultation with Napa County RCD, CDFG, NOAA Fisheries, and USEPA.	3.1. Enhance conditions for adult and juvenile salmon and juvenile steelhead passage at Zinfandel Lane.	Local public agencies and landowners	Project completed by Fall 2012
		3.2. Restore passage for adult and juvenile steelhead to-and-from York Creek upstream of Upper Dam.	City of St. Helena	Schedule to be determined based on consultation with NOAA, and DFG
		3.3. Identify and develop a plan to remedy all significant structural impediments to salmonid migration in ten key steelhead tributaries (including York).	Local public agencies and landowners	Complete comprehensive fish passage surveys in 10 key tributaries by Fall 2012. Schedule for barrier remediation to be determined based on consultation with NOAA and DFG

Table 5.4 Recommended Actions to Protect and/or Enhance Stream Temperature

Stressor	Management Objective(s)	Action(s)	Implementing Parties	Schedule/Notes
Stressful summer water temperatures in tributaries	Protect and/or enhance baseflow.	4.1. As described in Table 5.2	As indicated in Table 5.2	As described in Table 5.2
	Enhance amount of ecologically significant large woody debris in channels.	4.2. As described in Table 5.1	As indicated in Table 5.1	As described in Table 5.1
	Enhance potential shade along riparian corridors.	4.3. Implement management actions to accelerate recovery of native riparian tree species.	As indicated in Tables 4.1 to 4.4.	As described in Tables 4.1 to 4.4.

A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

Agenda Date: 3/13/2012
Agenda Placement: 7L

NAPA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
Board Agenda Letter

TO:	Board of Supervisors
FROM:	Taylor, John - Acting Director Public Works
REPORT BY:	Daisy Lee, Senior Flood Project Analyst - 253-4514
SUBJECT:	Approval of Amendment to EPA Grant Agreement No. W9-00T60801 and Agreements with the University of California and Napa County Resource Conservation District to Implement the Adopted Napa River Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load

RECOMMENDATION

Acting Director of Public Works requests approval of the following actions related to the receipt of additional grant funds from U.S. EPA under Grant Agreement No. W9-00T60801 to implement the adopted Napa River Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) in the Napa River watershed:

1. Authorization for the Acting Director of Public Works to sign an amendment to EPA Grant Agreement No. W9-00T60801, which provides $1,058,704 of additional grant funds for a total of $1,500,000 in grant funds;
2. Approval of Budget Transfer No. DPW 011 appropriating an additional $775,000 in the Public Works Capital Improvement Program with offsetting revenues of $655,000 from grant proceeds and $120,000 of Measure A funds (4/5 vote required);
3. Authorization for the Chairman to sign an Agreement with the University of California (UC), for the term of May 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014, subgranting $132,000 of grant funds to support outreach and development of Ranch Water Quality Plans for Napa County cattle ranchers; and
4. Authorization for the Chairman to sign an Agreement with the Napa County Resource Conservation District (NCRCD) for the term of July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014 for a maximum compensation of $248,000 to assist the UC with the education and development of Ranch Water Quality Plans, and to assist the County with assessment of County roads, and development of a TMDL tracking and accounting system for the Napa River watershed.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Napa County is the recipient of a grant from U.S. EPA, which is funding five interrelated sub-projects all designed to

support implementation of the Napa River Sediment TMDL. The County has partnered with several other entities, including the University of California (UC) and Napa County Resource Conservation District (NCRCD) for this grant and to collaborate achieving County-wide TMDL implementation goals. The grant was originally awarded to the County in April 2011, with an initial increment of funding of $441,296. The recommended actions include approval of an amendment to the EPA grant agreement that provides additional grant funds for a total grant of $1,500,000 and the associated budget transfers to appropriate the additional grant and match revenues, not previously budgeted, into the Public Works Capital Improvement Program and approval of a subgrant agreement with the UC and a professional services agreement with the NCRCD.

FISCAL IMPACT

Is there a Fiscal Impact?	Yes
Is it currently budgeted?	No
What is the revenue source?	Grant from U.S. EPA's San Francisco Bay Water Quality Improvement Fund Napa County Measure A
Is it Mandatory or Discretionary?	Discretionary
Discretionary Justification:	A grant has been awarded to support implementation of the adopted Napa River Sediment TMDL. Measure "A" authorized projects for the unincorporated area are being funded by this grant and match funds have been approved previously by the Board. Collaboration with the University of California and Napa County Resource Conservation District supports overall TMDL implementation in Napa County.
Is the general fund affected?	No
Future fiscal impact:	The funded projects will be conducted through June 30, 2014. Appropriations will be budgeted accordingly in future fiscal years.
Consequences if not approved:	Potential loss of grant revenues and continued degradation of the Napa River may occur.
Additional Information:	EPA funded this grant incrementally based on federal budget availability. On May 17, 2011, the Board approved the initial increment of grant funding from EPA in the amount of $441,296 for subproject 1, the Napa River Rutherford Reach Restoration Project. At this time, the EPA has funds available to fully fund the total awarded grant of $1,500,000. The requested actions today include budget transfers to appropriate the additional grant and match funds that were not previously budgeted in the Public Works Capital Improvement Program. Subprojects 1 and 2 were fully addressed and grant match revenues were included for sub-project 5 in the FY 11-12 budget for the Public Works Capital Improvement Program. This agenda item includes budget transfers to appropriate additional funds to cover subprojects 3 and 4. The $1,765,000 of grant match revenues are sourced from the County unincorporated area's share of Measure A ($1,295,000), a previously awarded State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Habitat Conservation Fund grant ($400,000) and in kind labor from the University of California ($70,000). Sufficient Measure A funds were previously approved by the Board in the Measure A funding agreement between the County and the Flood Authority to cover the County's share of match funds; however, the funding

amounts per sub-project will be adjusted as part of the next amendment to the funding agreement to match the final awarded grant budget shown in the attached Table 1, based upon changes to the funding amounts per sub-project that occurred between the County's initial application and the finalized grant agreement.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Subprojects 3 and 4: The proposed action is not a project as defined in Section 15378 of the CEQA Guidelines, which defines a project as an action which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change. Accordingly, no additional CEQA review is required at this time. In addition, this item falls under the Statutory Exemption; Rule 15262 (Feasibility and Planning Studies).

Subproject 5: The proposed action falls under the Categorical Exemption, Section 15305 (Information Collection) of the CEQA Guidelines.

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

In January 2011, the County applied for federal grant funds under the San Francisco Bay Water Quality Improvement fund from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement the adopted Napa River Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) by reducing fine sediments and polluted runoff within the Napa River watershed and restoring habitat and beneficial uses. Five sub-projects were identified in the TMDL grant application:

1) Construction of Phase 3 (Reach 4) of the Napa River Rutherford Reach Restoration;
2) Final design of Phase 1 of the Napa River Oakville to Oak Knoll Restoration;
3) Education and development of Ranch Water Quality Plans (RWQPs) for cattle ranchers;
4) Assessment and development of Best Management Practices for County roads and stream crossings; and
5) Development of a TMDL tracking and accounting system for the Napa River watershed.

EPA awarded the County a grant of $1,500,000 which was to be incrementally funded based on federal budget funds availability. Based on the notice of grant award, the grant and match funds for sub-project 1 and sub-project 2 were included in the Public Works Capital Improvement Program budget adopted by the Board for FY 11-12. The initial increment of $441,296 was approved by EPA in April 2011 and accepted by the Board on May 17, 2011 to be used for the construction of sub-project 1, Phase 3 (Reach 4) of the Napa River Rutherford Reach Restoration. In December 2011, EPA prepared an amendment to the funding commitment to the County, bringing the total EPA grant funds to the full award of $1,500,000, including sufficient funds to now budget subprojects 3, 4 and 5. The County and its partners are matching $1,765,000 for a total project cost of $3,265,000 to implement all five sub-projects during the period from April 2011 through June 2014. This agenda item pertains to approval of necessary additional budget appropriations for sub-projects 3, 4 and 5.

The attached Table 1 summarizes the tasks and budget for the 5 sub-projects included in the Napa River TMDL Implementation Program grant. Details of the additional budget funds and agreements for Board approval today are provided below:

Sub-project 3 is a $225,000 project being implemented by the University of California (UC), and the County will essentially be a pass through for the federal grant funds. The proposed Subgrant Agreement with the UC identifies

the parties' roles and responsibilities as well as the allocation of federal grant funds. EPA has awarded $155,000 of grant funds towards the implementation of sub-project 3 and the UC is responsible for matching $70,000 of their in kind services to complete the project. The County will subgrant $132,000 to the UC and $23,000 to NCRCD to assist the UC with completing the Ranch Water Quality Plans.

Sub-project 4 is a $420,000 project being implemented by the County to meet TMDL goals for County-maintained roads in the Napa river watershed. In support of sub-project 4, NCRCD will assist the County with assessing rural County-maintained roads and stream crossings, develop a database to record field data, produce a prioritized implementation plan that can be followed to cost effectively control accelerated sediment delivery to streams, and prepare an updated County Road Maintenance Manual to meet the County's TMDL implementation goals associated with rural roads. The agreement with NCRCD includes $200,000 of grant funding to assist in these efforts. The EPA grant also includes $100,000 to be matched with $120,000 of County Measure A funds towards implementation of the top priority rural road concern identified through sub-project 4 and to manage this project.

Sub-project 5 is a $220,000 project being implemented by the County to develop a TMDL tracking and accounting system for the Napa River Watershed. As part of sub-project 5, NCRCD will participate with the County in establishing the TMDL tracking and accounting system framework. The objectives of this tracking and accounting framework are: 1) identify progress in achieving TMDL goals; 2) prioritize implementation actions; 3) inform management strategies, and 4) communicate the results to stakeholders, regulatory agencies, grant funders and decision makers. The agreement with NCRCD includes $25,000 of grant funding to assist in these efforts. The balance of the grant funds of $175,000 and $20,000 of Measure A match funds will be utilized by the County in completing this project.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

A . Table 1 TMDL Grant Project Budget Summary

CEO Recommendation: Approve

Reviewed By: Molly Rattigan

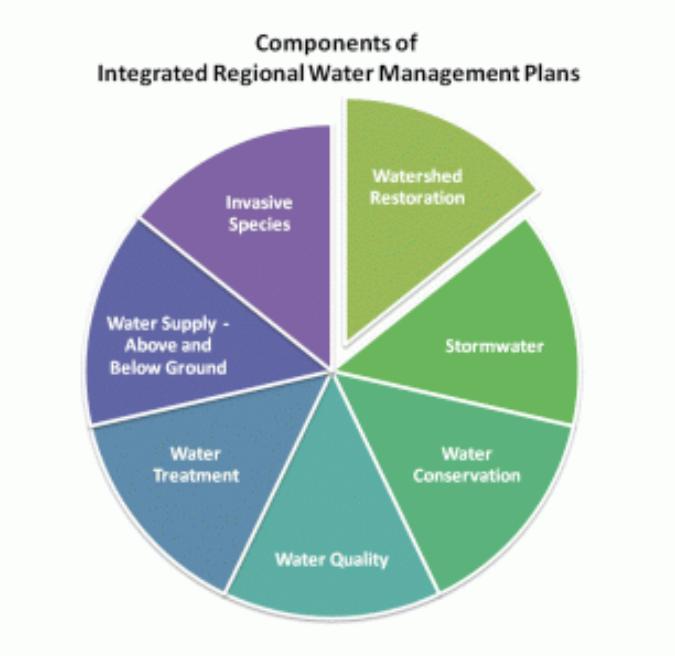
Table 1 – Project Budget Summary
Napa River TMDL Implementation Program
(Revised December 2011)

Project Activities		Funds				
Sub-Project	**Tasks**	**Total**	**EPA Funds/(Object Class)**		**Match Funds/(Object Class)**	
1. Rutherford Reach Restoration	Phase 3-Construct East Bank Reach 4	**$1,680,000**	**$450,000**	**(Construction)**	$830,000 – Measure A $400,000 –CDPRHCF **$1,230,000**	**(Construction)**
2. Oakville to Oak Knoll Reach Restoration	Phase 1- Arundo Eradication Phase 2- Final Design of Yountville Node	$150,000 $570,000 **$720,000**	$75,000 $320,000 **$395,000**	**(Contractual)**	$75,000 – Measure A $250,000 – Measure A **$325,000**	**(Contractual)**
3. Ranch Water Quality Plans	1) Develop TMDL outreach/education program 2) Conduct workshops/courses 3) Site reviews and complete RWQP's 4) Coordinate and prepare report	$9,000 $90,000 $106,000 $20,000 **$225,000**	$4,000 $54,000 $87,000 $10,000 **$155,000**	**(Other/Subaward)**	$5,000 - In kind $36,000 - In kind $19,000 - In kind $10,000 - In kind **$70,000**	**(Other/Subaward)**
4. Assess Rural Roads and Stream Crossings	1) Unimproved roads assessments. Develop priority projects list 2) Update road maintenance manual 3) Implement priority crossing repair 4) Project Management	$100,000 $100,000 $200,000 $20,000 **$420,000**	$100,000 $100,000 $100,000 **$300,000**	**(Contractual)**	$100,000 – Measure A $14,400 – Personnel $5,600 – Fringe $20,000 –Labor **$120,000 – Total**	**(Contractual)** **(Personnel and Fringe)**
5. TMDL Tracking and Accounting System	1) Develop Tracking and Accounting Framework 2) Develop Website and Reporting Tools 3) Project Management	$100,000 $100,000 $20,000 **$220,000**	$100,000 $100,000 **$200,000**	**(Contractual)**	$14,400 – Personnel $5,600 – Fringe **$20,000** –Labor	**(Personnel and Fringe)**
TOTAL PROJECT		**$3,265,000**	**$1,500,000 (46%)**		**$1,765,000 (54%)**	

Integrated Regional Water Management Planning in Napa County

(Excerpt from WICC WebCenter)

Water in Napa County supports diverse ecology, thriving agriculture, and picturesque open spaces. It also supports a wide variety of communities, commerce, employment and career opportunities. With more than 130,000 water-users and over two dozen agencies overseeing water resources, a focused Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) is helpful to ensure that the community and its ecology continue to flourish by sharing and managing water responsibly and strategically.



By integrating water management plans and related projects, Napa County will ensure that everyone has a say in how we efficiently steward water resources. Management plans are being developed regionally in accordance to major watersheds established by the state, and will work to meet urban, agricultural, industrial, and ecological needs for water resources.

All water-users and stakeholders are invited to become involved in the IRWMP process. For detailed information on what IRWM is or how to participate please follow the links below or in the side-bar links under Related Content Links.

What is IRWMP?

- A plan that integrates all aspects of water supply including elements of water quality, water supply, water treatment, and flood control.
- A collaborative tool that works to maintain, protect, and promote sustainable and beneficial water resources management plans and projects at all scales by utilizing various water resource management tools relating to water supply.
- A planning process to address water issues from differing perspectives, and increase beneficial working relationships across jurisdictions/boundaries by requiring participants to create and sustain working relationships with all stakeholders.

Who's leading IRWM planning efforts in Napa County?

The proposed framework is tentatively set to utilize already established boards and committees of Napa County.

Governing Body

- Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (FC&WCD) Board of Directors.
- Existing entity currently representing the Napa County IWRMPF
- Made up of elected officials from within the County.
- Provides direction and oversight to the planning process and may serve as the primary fiduciary entity.
- For unincorporated areas, the Board of Supervisors would be the primary entity for oversight and funding elements.

Community Advisory Committee (CAC)

- The CAC would be made up of the Watershed Information Center & Conservancy (WICC) Board of Napa County.
- Provide input on the countywide planning and implementation process.
- Provide a forum for general community input, while representing a diversity of stakeholders.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

- The TAC would act as an advisory committee to the WICC.
- An ad-hoc committee that provides a balanced representation and technical knowledge of water resources and services.
- The TAC is currently made up of a diverse staff including governmental staff, academic, expert, and professionals.

Planning Advisory Committee (PAC)

- Assist and provide policy and governance recommendations.

What kinds of projects does IRWM encompass?

- IRWM plans and projects will integrate all aspects of water management, including water supply (surface/groundwater), water quality, water treatment and reuse, flood control/management and environmental benefits.
- A complete list of IRWM project types can be found in the Integrated Regional Water Management Framework from the County of Napa.

How will IRWM support Napa's projects?

- By integrating or combining effective water management plans and projects, local entities and stakeholders will substantially increase their chances for funding for vital water projects, and allow for the selection and implementation of high caliber Napa County projects that yield multiple benefits for the community and environment.
- By taking part in local and regional water management planning, Napa County will increase its collaboration, coordination, and communication with a wide variety of stakeholders.

How can I participate in IRWM planning?

- Be informed. The WICC website is the main outreach tool for local IRWM planning in Napa County. Be sure you are signed up on the WICC.
- Submit projects to the WICC project database. Eligible projects will be incorporated into IRWM plans.

How can I submit my project to be considered for inclusion in the IRWM plan?

Visit the WICC project database website. Upload the information required for project consideration.

Following the submission of a project, applicants can check the status of proposed projects at the WICC website to find updates and other necessary information pertaining to the project proposals.

A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

Napa County
Groundwater Resources
Advisory Committee

Napa County Groundwater Resources Advisory Committee GRAC
February 23, 2012 Meeting Synopsis

The Napa County Groundwater Resources Advisory Committee (GRAC) held its third meeting on February 23, 2012. Dr. Thomas Harter, UC Davis, presented foundational information on groundwater hydrology and surface water interactions. Mr. Marcus Trotta, Sonoma County Water Agency, presented an overview of the Sonoma Valley Groundwater Management Program, emphasizing strategies for groundwater monitoring and associated lessons learned. County staff updated GRAC members on the confidentiality of data in the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) program, and outlined potential components and considerations for a County groundwater data confidentiality policy; members stressed that such a policy would be essential for any groundwater monitoring program to succeed. Members also reiterated that their role focuses on developing a monitoring program, not water supply planning or other planning issues, and agreed to develop a concise mission statement. The GRAC also adopted a revised work plan, and identified three members to serve on an ad-hoc committee to develop the communication and education plan. The scheduled review of recommendations from Luhdorff and Scalmanini Consulting Engineers' (LSCE) "Napa County Groundwater Conditions and Monitoring Recommendation Study", and the current LSCE scope of work, was postponed to the April meeting. Please see the GRAC's webpage (www.countyofnapa.org/bos/grac) for copies of the February 23, 2012 presentations and handouts.

Committee Staff Contacts:

R. Patrick Lowe
Deputy Director
Napa County, CDPD
Phone: 707-259-5937
E-mail: patrick.lowe@countyofnapa.org

Phillip M. Miller, PE
Deputy Director
Napa County Public Works
Phone: 707-259-8620
E-mail:phillip.miller@countyofnapa.org

Live Building Systems
AN ENGINEERING CONTRACTOR SPECIALIZING IN WATERSHED RESTORATION
California Class A License # 599522
Oregon Commercial General Contractor Level 1, License Number: 19244

Selby Creek Streambank Restoration and Riparian Enhancement Project

In the summer of 2007 BioEngineering Associates, Inc. began an extensive restoration project on Selby Creek. Selby Creek is located in Napa County, California and is a tributary to the Napa River, which flows to the San Pablo Bay. This area is of ecological importance because it is one of the few streams that still has a Steelhead fishery in the Napa Valley. Prior to the project implementation, Selby Creek was wide, flat, shallow, and lacked mature riparian vegetation. These factors contributed to simplified habitat conditions unfavorable to Salmonids. Additionally, winter storms rinse large amounts of sediment into the Napa Valley from the hill slopes.

This project aimed to create a healthier riparian stream by limiting sediment inputs, creating a more stabilized stream, and creating more habitat complexity for existing Salmonid populations. This was achieved by using bioengineering techniques and structures to stabilize banks, reduce erosion, expand the floodplain and enhance Salmonid habitat at 1227 sites along 8,333 ft. of channel and over 16,000 ft. of streambank. Additionally, it established a riparian buffer where nearly none exists and revegetated a total of 217 sites.

By utilizing bioengineering techniques for erosion control and riparian enhancement Selby Creek has shown a vast improvement and continues to with each year that passes. The efforts of this project have decreased the sediment inputs into the Napa River, helping to create a healthier estuary.

40520 N. Hwy. 101 Laytonville, CA 95454 Tele 707-984-6774 malila@bioengineers.com
433 N. Coast Hwy. Newport, OR 97365 Tele 541-265-8360 www.bioengineers.com

WATERSHED INFORMATION CENTER AND CONSERVANCY OF NAPA COUNTY (WICC)

- 4 year term, elected members serve term of office -

Name	Representing	Date of Appointment	Term Expires
Mitchell Klug (5)	Napa Co. Resource Conservation District	9-14-10	8-2014
Jason Lauritsen (4)	Public At Large	9-14-10	8-2014
Gary Kraus (3)	City Council - Calistoga	3-1-11	11-2014
Peter White (3)	City Council – St. Helena	3-1-11	11-2014
Belia R. Bennett (5)	City Council – American Canyon	3-15-11	11-2014
Michael Basayne (2)	Conservation, Development & Planning	3-17-09	12-2012
John Reichel (1)	Napa County Land Trust	9-09-08	8-2012
Rita Steiner	Natural Resource Conservation Service	3-01-11	8-2012
Chris Sauer (4)	Public At Large	9-09-08	8-2012
Jim Krider (4)	City Council – Napa	9-09-08	12-2012
Marita Dorenbecher (2)	Town Council – Yountville	3-20-12 (pending)	11-2014
Mark Luce (2)	Board of Supervisors	1-06-09	12-2012
Diane Dillon (3)	Board of Supervisors	1-11-11	12-2015
Keith Caldwell (5)	Board of Supervisors, Alternate	1-06-09	12-2012
Marc V. Pandone (3)	Public At Large	8-04-09	8-2013
Jeffrey Redding (2)	Public At Large	8-04-09	8-2013
Susan Boswell (3)	Public At Large	8-04-09	8-2013
Jim Lincoln (1)	Public At Large	8-04-09	8-2013

Meets fourth Thursday of every month at 4:00 p.m., 2nd Flr. Conference Rm., Hall of Justice, 1125 Third St. Napa CA 94559

The WICC Board serves as an advisory committee to Napa County Board of Supervisors. The role of the WICC is to assist the Board of Supervisors in their decision-making process and serve as a conduit for citizen input by gathering, analyzing and recommending options related to the management of watershed resources. In that capacity, the WICC has a responsibility to publicly evaluate and discuss matters they have been requested to review and comment upon by the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors has charged the WICC (under Resolution 02-103 and through verbal direction) with making recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on matters relating to watershed restoration projects and resource protection activities, coordination of land acquisition, and development of a long-term watershed resource management program providing public outreach and education, monitoring coordination, inventory and assessment, and data management.

Commission Contact and Liaison:

Jeff Sharp
Napa County Conservation, Development & Planning
1195 Third Street, Suite 210, Napa, CA 94559
(707) **259-5936**
jeff.sharp@countyofnapa.org