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AGENDA

REGULAR BOARD MEETING

Thursday, October 28, 2010, 4:00 p.m.

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

1. CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL

Welcome and introduction of newly appointed WICC Board members, Mitchell Klug (Napa County RCD) and Jason Lauritsen (Public at Large) (Chair)

2. APPROVAL OF ACTION MINUTES

Meeting of August 26, 2010 (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. PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION:

Presentation and discussion on the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program (CASGEM). Created by SBx7 6, Groundwater Monitoring, as part of the 2009 Comprehensive Water Package, the bill establishes for the first time a statewide program to collect groundwater elevations, facilitate collaboration between local monitoring entities and the CA Department of Water Resources (DWR), and to report this information to the public. (Mark Nordberg, Engineering Geologist, DWR) (40 min)

(Cont.)

5. REPORTS, UPDATES AND DISCUSSION:

Informational reports and updates for discussion, presented by staff, members of the board and invited public (WICC Staff; Board, Others) (30 min.)

- a. Update on the status of Napa County's groundwater monitoring program study (WICC Staff)
- b. Update on Integrated Regional Water Management Planning (IRWMP) efforts and submittal of IRWMP grants for planning work in the Napa River and Suisun Creek basins (SF Bay Area Funding Region) and Putah Creek/Berryessa basin (Westside Sacramento River Funding Area) (WICC Staff/PW/Fld Dist.)
- c. Update on State Water Resources Control Board approval of the Napa River Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Habitat Enhancement Plan, and Office of Administrative Law approval of the North Coast Instream Flow Policy (WICC Staff)
- d. Report on new grant in support of the Rutherford Reach Restoration Project and overview of work conducted to date (WICC Staff/PW/Fld Dist.)
- e. Update on the Napa County Voluntary Oak Woodland Management Plan (WICC Staff)
- f. Report and preview of forthcoming publication of a Napa River Historical Ecology Atlas being developed by the San Francisco Estuary Institute (WICC Staff/SFEI)
- g. Other reports and updates (WICC Staff, Board, Public)

6. ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Informational announcements presented by staff, members of the board and public (WICC Staff; Board, Others)

7. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS (Board; WICC Staff)

8. NEXT MEETING (Chair)

Regular Board Meeting: November 18, 2010 – 4:00 PM
Hall of Justice Building, 2nd floor Conference Room, 1125 Third Street, Napa

(Note: 3rd Thursday of the month due to the Thanksgiving holiday, and possible postponement of meeting to January 27, 2010)

9. 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.



California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM)

authorized by SBX7 6, enacted in November 2009

<http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/casgem/>

A public review draft of CASGEM Program guidelines will be available in Fall 2010. The document will include full details on reporting requirements and measurement procedures.

Overview of SBX7 6

In 2009, the Legislature passed SBX7 6, which establishes, for the first time in California, collaboration between local monitoring parties and DWR to collect groundwater elevations statewide and that this information be made available to the public.

SBX7 6 provides that:

- Local parties may assume responsibility for monitoring and reporting groundwater elevations.
- DWR work cooperatively with local Monitoring Entities to achieve monitoring programs that demonstrate seasonal and long-term trends in groundwater elevations.
- DWR accept and review prospective Monitoring Entity submittals, then determine the designated Monitoring Entity, notify the Monitoring Entity and make that information available to the public.
- DWR perform groundwater elevation monitoring in basins where no local party has agreed to perform the monitoring functions.
- If local parties (for example, counties) do not volunteer to perform the groundwater monitoring functions, and DWR assumes those functions, then those parties become ineligible for water grants or loans from the state.

For text of the chaptered legislation, please visit the official [California Legislative Information](#) website.

MAJOR DEADLINES

On or before January 1, 2011:

Parties seeking to assume groundwater elevation monitoring functions must notify DWR (WC section 10928)

On or before January 1, 2012:

Monitoring Entities shall begin reporting seasonal groundwater elevation measurements (WC section 10932)

Napa County Groundwater Monitoring Program Study

Purpose of the study is to fully document “what we know” and “what we don’t know” in relation to groundwater resources, receive technical assistance, and to understand what needs to be done going forward so that the County has an improved understanding of the groundwater conditions Countywide (a pre-requisite to community-based discussions about management tools needed to ensure sustainable use of local groundwater supplies).

The study is intended to assist Napa County in developing a comprehensive groundwater monitoring program for the entire County for the purpose of establishing a baseline with which to assess future groundwater related challenges (both quantity and quality), and as a tool to inform adaptive management strategies. Tasks pertinent to the study include the following:

- Review the County’s existing data and help identify where more existing data might be found, and suggest a data management system that might be used to better collect, manage and display/present the information to the public.
- Assist in determining the optimum locations for additional monitoring wells within the County. Where will the County get the most informational value for its investment (whether a volunteer well or a new dedicated monitoring well)?
- Provide standards and criteria, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, for the identification and selection of volunteer wells for monitoring.
- Provide recommendations related to groundwater quality monitoring (constituents to monitor in priority order with typical sampling and testing costs).
- Assist with identifying and mapping areas of saltwater intrusion, areas that are highly susceptible to future saltwater intrusion and strategies for addressing saltwater intrusion problems.
- Assist with identifying and mapping groundwater recharge locations within the County
- Provide an overview about what some neighboring or other appropriate comparison Counties are currently doing in regards to managing groundwater resources.
- Review the County’s existing Groundwater Ordinance and make recommendations for improvements, if any.
- Assist the County to refine its current ground model so that it can be used to evaluate projects proposing the use of groundwater and/or so that the County can better understand the limitations of the model and its appropriate uses.
- Review the County’s existing groundwater well permit application review process.

Proposition 84 - Planning Grant Round 1 Applications Submitted

Funding Area	Organization Name	Proposal Title	Amount Requested	Total Project Cost
North Coast				
North Coast	County of Humboldt	North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Phase III	\$1,000,000	\$2,335,000
San Francisco Bay Funding Area				
San Francisco Bay Area	Marin Municipal Water District	San Francisco Bay Area IRWM Plan Update	\$842,556	\$1,412,317
Central Coast Funding Area				
Greater Monterey County	Monterey Bay Sanctuary Foundation	Regional Planning Grant to Complete an IRWM Plan for the new Greater Monterey County Region	\$755,264	\$1,150,164
Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay & South Monterey Bay	Monterey Peninsula Water Management District	Work Plan to Update the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay, and South Monterey Bay Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	\$995,000	\$1,710,762
Pajaro River Watershed	San Benito County Water District	Pajaro River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update	\$996,170	\$1,417,574
Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara County Water Agency	Santa Barbara County IRWM Plan 2012	\$555,737	\$771,629
Santa Cruz County	Regional Water Management Foundation	Santa Cruz IRWM Prop 84 Regional Planning Grant	\$999,750	\$1,507,358
Los Angeles-Ventura Funding Area				
Gateway	Gateway IRWM Authority	Gateway Regional IRWMP Planning Grant Application	\$950,000	\$1,357,000
Greater Los Angeles County	Los Angeles County Flood Control District	Greater Los Angeles County IRWM Plan Update	\$1,000,000	\$1,352,560
Upper Santa Clara River	Castaic Lake Water Agency	Upper Santa Clara River IRWMP 2010 Update	\$266,250	\$355,000
Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County	Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County	WCVC IRWM Plan Update	\$485,694	\$702,300
Lahontan Funding Area				
Antelope Valley	Antelope Valley State Water Contractors Association	Antelope Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Grant Proposal	\$472,919	\$807,691
Inyo-Mono	California Trout	Inyo-Mono IRWM Plan Revision Project	\$237,615	\$331,653
Santa Ana Funding Area				
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority		SAWPA IRWM Plan	\$1,000,000	\$1,754,533
Colorado River Funding Area				
Borrego Valley	Borrego Water District	Anza Borrego Desert IRWM Planning Grant	\$510,399	\$680,532
Coachella Valley	Coachella Valley Water District	Coachella Valley IRWM Planning Grant Proposal	\$1,000,000	\$1,386,380
Imperial Valley	Imperial Irrigation District	Imperial Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	\$1,000,000	\$1,512,500
San Diego Funding Area				
San Diego	San Diego County Water Authority	San Diego IRWM Planning Grant Proposal	\$1,000,000	\$1,465,880
South Orange County Watershed Management Area	County of Orange	South Orange County IRWM Regional Planning Grant	\$457,416	\$904,660
Upper Santa Margarita	Rancho California Water District	Upper Santa Margarita Watershed IRWM Plan Update and Special Studies	\$999,090	\$1,809,609
Sacramento River Funding Area				
American River Basin	Regional Water Authority	American River Basin IRWMP Update	\$403,848	\$538,464
Cosumnes American Bear Yuba	CABY- Regional Water Management Group	CABY Regional Planning Grant Application	\$647,593	\$947,935
Northern Sacramento Valley – 4 County Group	Butte County Department of Water and Resource Conservation District	Northern Sacramento Valley RWMG IRWMP Proposal	\$1,000,000	\$1,334,000
Upper Pit River Watershed	Northeastern California Water Association	Upper Pit River Watershed Regional Planning Grant Application	\$649,713	\$828,953
Upper Sacramento-McCloud	The River Exchange	Regional Planning Grant for the Development of an IRWM Plan for the Upper Sacramento-McCloud-Lower Pit Region (Upper Sac)	\$592,470	\$789,960

Proposition 84 - Planning Grant Round 1 Applications Submitted

Funding Area	Organization Name	Proposal Title	Amount Requested	Total Project Cost
Westside-Sacramento	Yolo County Flood Control and water Conservation District	Westside RWMG IRWMP Proposal	\$1,000,000	\$1,586,800
Yuba County	Yuba County Water Agency	Yuba Region IRWMP Update 2	\$358,252	\$584,372
Interregional Mercury Plan for Sac River	Sacramento River Watershed Program	Interregional Mercury Plan for the Sacramento River Watershed	\$492,403	\$666,118
San Joaquin Funding Area				
Central California	Mariposa County Resource Conservation District	Yosemite/ Mariposa County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	\$996,818	\$1,969,779
East Contra Costa County	Contra Costa Water District	East Contra Costa County Prop 84 Planning Grant Application	\$449,843	\$600,000
Eastern San Joaquin	Northeastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking Authority	Eastern San Joaquin Region IRWMP Update	\$545,925	\$728,800
Madera	Yosemite/Sequoia Resource Conservation & Development Council	Madera Region IRWM Plan Update 2011	\$278,463	\$371,303
Merced	Merced Area Groundwater Pool Interests (MAGPI)	Merced Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	\$719,010	\$1,085,513
Mokelumne-Amador-Calaveras	Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority	Mokelumne/Amador/Calaveras IRWM Region Proposition 84 Planning Grant Application	\$250,909	\$348,000
Tuolumne-Stanislaus	Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD)	Tuolumne - Stanislaus Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Grant	\$636,380	\$1,034,192
Interregional - Mokelumne & East San Joaquin	Northeastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking Authority	Integrated Regional Conjunctive Use Program Concept Plan	\$229,800	\$307,200
Tulare-Kern Funding Area				
Southern Sierra	Sequoia Riverlands Trust	Southern Sierra IRWM Planning Grant	\$975,525	\$1,365,115
Upper Kings Basin Water Forum	Upper Kings Basin IRWM Authority	Upper Kings Basin IRWM Authority - IRWMP Update	\$236,890	\$336,850
Trans-San Joaquin-Tulare/Kern Funding Area				
Westside-San Joaquin	San Luis and Delta Mendota Water Authority	Westside-San Joaquin Regional Planning Grant Application	\$1,000,000	\$1,393,400
			\$26,987,702	\$41,541,856

Eligible Applicant Documentation

The Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) is the applicant on behalf of the Westside-Sacramento Regional Water Management Group.

1. *Is the applicant a local agency as defined in Appendix B of the Guidelines? Please explain.*

The District is a local agency as defined in Appendix B of the Proposition 84 Guidelines as it is a special district of the State as defined in Sections 216 of the Public Utilities Code.

2. *What is the statutory or other legal authority under which the applicant was formed and is authorized to operate?*

In 1951, at the request of the Yolo County Supervisors, the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District was created by the California Legislature through the Uncodified Acts-Act 3907-Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Act as an independent Special District. At that time, the District's primary purpose was to seek new water sources and manage them efficiently.

3. *Does the applicant have legal authority to enter into a grant agreement with the State of California?*

Yes.

4. *Describe any legal agreements among partner agencies and/or organizations that ensure performance of the Proposal and tracking of funds.*

Lake County Watershed Protection District, Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Colusa County Resource Conservation District, Solano County Water Agency and Water Resources Association of Yolo County (collectively referred to as the Westside Regional Public Agencies) have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (see Appendix 1 of Attachment 3). The MOU commits the agencies to the following:

The Regional Public Agencies have committed to funding a Proposition 84 Planning Grant application for the purposes of developing a Westside IRWMP. The Regional Public Agencies agree to a formula for cost share should the Planning Grant application be successful. Based largely on their relative geographic area and population within the Westside Funding Subregion, the local cost share for the development of the IRWMP shall not exceed 28.58% each for Lake County Watershed Protection District, Solano County Water Agency, and Water Resources Association of Yolo County, and shall not exceed 14.29% for Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

Background



Significant planning and stakeholder involvement has occurred through prior resource management activities, including a number of county-level IRWMPing processes. The Westside-Sacramento Regional Water Management Group (Westside RWMG) will effectively leverage the previous efforts into a functionally-integrated, watershed-based resource management plan. This section provides context for the work plan and includes a brief summary of the following topics:

- The Regional Water Management Group
- The Region
- Existing or Partially completed IRWMPs
- Stakeholder Identification and Engagement, Including Disadvantaged Communities
- Process for Identifying Water-Related Objectives and Conflicts
- Process for Setting Criteria and Developing Regional Priorities
- Management of Data Collection and Technical Analysis
- Application of Integrated Resource Management Strategies
- Anticipated IRWMP Implementation Process, Impacts, and Benefits
- Review of Prior IRWMPs Relative to Current IRWMP Standards

Westside Regional Water Management Group (RWMG)

The Westside RWMG represents primarily the Cache and Putah Creek watersheds. The watersheds of these two creeks encompass portions of the following counties: Lake, Napa, Solano, Colusa, and Yolo. The specific Westside RWMG Regional Public Agencies are:

- Lake County Watershed Protection District (Lake County WPD)
- Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Napa County FC&WCD)
- Solano County Water Agency (SCWA)
- Water Resources Association of Yolo County (WRA of Yolo County)
- Colusa County Resource Conservation District (Colusa County RCD)

As discussed in more detail later in this application, the RWMG consists of the five Regional Public Agencies listed above, and a Coordinating Committee (CC) appointed by these agencies. The CC will oversee development of the Westside IRWMP until the adoption of the IRWMP including all technical and outreach components.

Leveraging existing regional planning structures increases regional collaboration and communication

The Westside RWMG leverages existing regional planning structures to increase regional collaboration and communication. Each of the five Regional Public Agencies has a well-established planning and stakeholder involvement role within their respective counties. The table below summarizes the role of each member agency in representing the five county area and provides a summary of existing and future activities to be leveraged for this project.

The Westside RWMG is designed to take full advantage of these and other established planning and communication structures during preparation of the IRWMP.

Member	County Represented	Activities to be Leveraged
Lake County WPD	Lake County	Has coordinated meetings with Lake County stakeholders for over three years in an effort to educate stakeholders on the need for IRWMPning, build relationships and develop mutual goals and objectives for Lake County, and will continue this approach.
Napa County FC&WCD	Napa County	Representing Napa County in the Westside RWMG process for those portions of Napa County in the Putah Creek/Lake Berryessa drainage basins.
SCWA	Solano County	Will represent all entities within Solano County who have an interest in the Westside IRWMP process.
WRA of Yolo County	Yolo County	Well-established body with an effective means of communication and history of collaborative planning efforts within Yolo County. It was also the group that coordinated the overall development of the 2007 Yolo County IRWMP.
Colusa County RCD	Colusa County	Representing Colusa County in the Westside RWMG for the sparsely populated Bear Creek portion of the Cache Creek watershed.



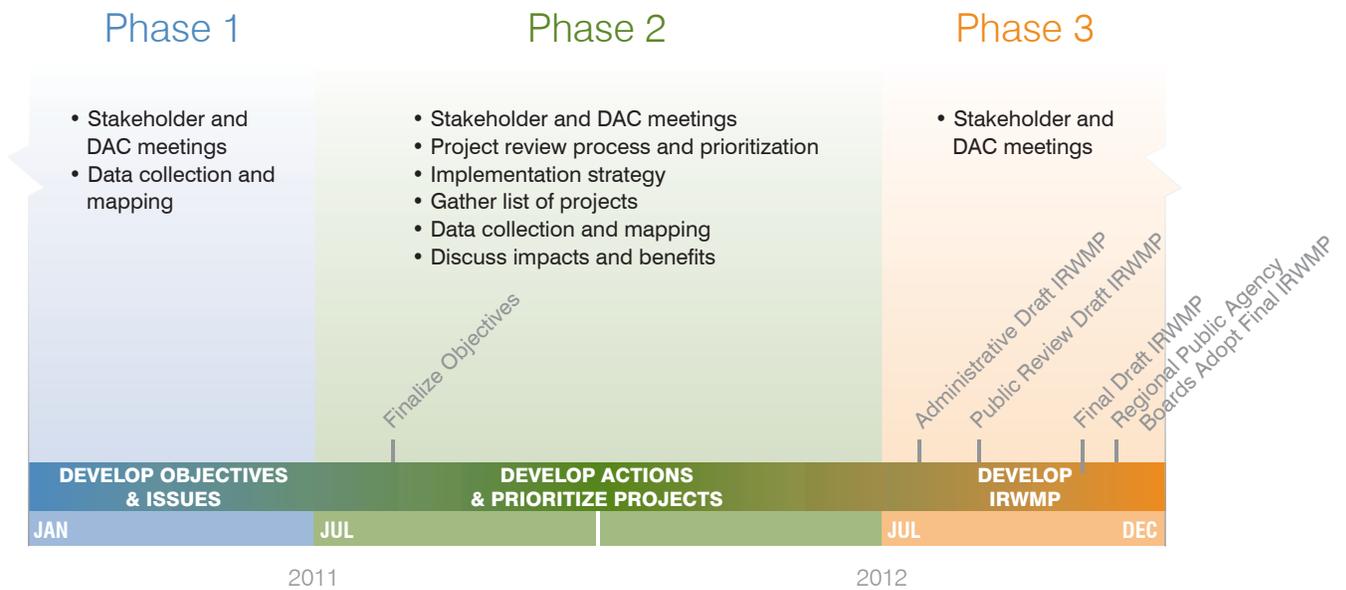
Schedule Narrative

Scheduling for the Westside RWMG IRWMP will be broken down into three phases as shown in the timeline graphic below (also included in the Work Plan) and in the detailed schedule. The first phase will involve coordination among the Westside RWMG members, DWR, California Native American tribes, stakeholders and disadvantaged communities (DACs). These meetings will involve establishing region-wide objectives. The second phase will consist of using the established objectives from Phase 1 to develop components of the IRWMP and identify projects that will address the region’s objectives. Prioritization of projects will also occur during Phase 2 of IRWMP development.

The third and final phase will involve developing an administrative, public review, and final draft of the Westside IRWMP and soliciting public comment. Once the comments are received and addressed, the final draft IRWMP will be prepared and submitted to the Westside RWMG Regional Public Agencies for adoption.

Please note that the start date for the Contract Execution with DWR (Task 5.1) is unrealistic. However, the length of time required for this task is realistic and necessary in order to complete Task 5.2 on time in order to start the IRWMP process by January 17, 2011. Most likely the dates shown in the schedule will be shifted, but the relative length of time for each task is representative of the anticipated actual schedule.

Westside IRWMP Process Timeline



September, 2010

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FIGURE 1

**Prop 84 IRWM Planning
Grant Application**

**WESTSIDE RWMG
REGION BOUNDARY MAP**



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September, 2010

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Budget Narrative

The Westside RWMG IRWMP budget is broken down into five main tasks as outlined in the Work Plan. The total project budget of \$1,586,800 is assumed to be funded through a combination of a \$1 million Proposition 84 planning grant and a \$586,800 local match (37%). The Westside RWMG funding match consists of both in-kind labor and cash contributions. Based on past activities we believe will qualify towards the non-state share funding match and proposed future work hours, the in-kind labor contribution for the Westside RWMG Regional Public Agencies equates to approximately \$330,800. The \$256,000 balance of the local match will be cash contributions. The cash contribution and total grant award are both included in the consultants cost, as shown in the attached budget.

A summary of the overall budget is shown in the table below:

Task No.	Description	Amount, \$
1	Outreach, Facilitation, Communication	461,600
2	Data Collection	211,000
3	Develop IRWMP Components	420,800
4	IRWMP Preparation	406,200
5	Grant Process Administration	87,200
TOTAL		1,586,800

Task 1 requires substantial resources since effective stakeholder outreach and engagement requires a substantial number of meetings throughout the region in addition to development of documents and other means of keeping stakeholders informed. There are also the special requirements for Tribes and Disadvantaged Communities (DAC). The Task 2 budget assumes that a centralized database will not be developed, instead relying on existing resources and developing centralized access to the necessary data. The budget for Task 3 is based on a straightforward approach to each of the required IRWMP components. We expect that there may be a need to move funding among the different subtasks within Task 3 as the work proceeds. The Task 4 budget is fairly straightforward, and based largely on the collective experience of the Regional Public Agencies in preparing draft and final comprehensive planning documents (including the two existing IRWMPs described in the background section of the work plan). Task 5 is an estimate of the costs to administer the grant program, and is based in part on past experience in grant administration for development of the Yolo County IRWMP.

Careful attention has been given to developing the proposed budget consistent with details of the tasks described in the work plan. We also recognize that budget details may change over time due to a refinement of the work plan as a consultant team is selected and the work is scheduled.

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
BOARD MEETING SESSION - DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
OCTOBER 5, 2010**

ITEM 6

SUBJECT

CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION APPROVING AN AMENDMENT TO THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY BASIN (BASIN PLAN) TO ESTABLISH A TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) FOR SEDIMENT AND RELATED HABITAT ENHANCEMENT GOALS IN THE NAPA RIVER WATERSHED

BACKGROUND

On September 9, 2009, the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Francisco Bay Water Board) adopted Resolution R2-2009-0064 ([Attachment](#)) that establishes a TMDL to control excessive sediment and achieve related habitat enhancement goals in the Napa River Watershed. This Basin Plan amendment is necessary because the Napa River was identified in 1990 under federal Clean Water Act § 303(d)(1) because it did not fully meet narrative water quality objectives in the Basin Plan as a result of excessive sediment. Erosion and subsequent fine sediment deposition in the watershed have impaired the designated beneficial uses of the Napa River, including cold freshwater habitat (COLD), wildlife habitat (WILD), fish spawning (SPWN), recreation (REC1), and preservation of rare and endangered species (RARE). The Napa River drains a 426 square mile area watershed and empties into the San Pablo Bay. The Napa River and numerous tributaries support an exceptional diversity of native fish, including steelhead trout and Chinook salmon, which are listed as threatened species. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service studies have shown that steelhead and salmon populations in the Napa River and its tributaries have declined substantially since the late 1940s.

Narrative water quality objectives for sediment, settleable material, and population and community ecology are not being met because human activities have increased the total supply of sediment delivered to the Napa River. More than half of fine sediment delivered to Napa River during the 1994–2004 period is associated with land use activities, including roads, human-caused channel incision, vineyards, intensive historical livestock grazing, and urban stormwater runoff. Rapid and active channel incision, or down-cutting, and associated erosion of stream terrace banks are also causing significant adverse changes to salmon habitat and are significant sources of fine sediment (sand, silt, and clay). Excess fine sediment in the streambed can cause poor incubation conditions for fish eggs, resulting in high mortality prior to emergence. When large amounts of fine sediment are deposited, the streambed is also more vulnerable to deep scour during storms, which can wash away eggs and thereby further reduce survival during incubation.

TMDL TARGETS AND ALLOCATIONS

Numeric targets were selected to interpret the narrative water quality objectives and to track the effectiveness of the TMDL. The sediment TMDL includes two targets: 1) spawning gravel permeability; and 2) streambed scour. This TMDL uses the same numeric targets as the

Sonoma Creek Sediment TMDL, which was adopted by San Francisco Bay Water Board on December 10, 2008 and approved by the State Water Board on April 20, 2010.

The streambed permeability target is a median value of at least 7000 cm per hour at potential spawning sites for steelhead and salmon in the Napa River watershed. Streambed permeability is a function of the size distribution and packing of coarse sediment (gravels) and finer sediment contained in the streambed. When a large amount of fine sediment is deposited in the streambed, permeability can be reduced by a substantial amount, with consequent adverse impacts to the survival of incubating salmon and trout. The chosen target for gravel permeability corresponds to about 50 percent or greater survival of eggs to emergence.

The target for streambed scour is a mean depth not to exceed 15 centimeters below the level of the overlying streambed substrate at potential spawning sites. The scour depth target is a water quality and habitat indicator which relates rate and sizes of sediment delivered to the channel. When large amounts of fine sediment are deposited by anthropomorphic sources, the streambed is more vulnerable to deep scour during storms, which can wash away eggs and thereby further reduce survival during incubation. The streambed scour target is based on the depth at which Chinook salmon typically bury their eggs during spawning and on natural scour depth.

Compliance with the TMDL will be evaluated at Napa River below the confluence of Soda Creek. This station approximates the downstream limit of mainstem Napa River salmon habitat. A 1994-2004 study showed that an average of 272,000 metric tons of sediment per year was delivered to the Napa River at Soda Creek, of which about 147,000 metric tons per year were derived from natural erosional processes. Using the Noyo River as a reference watershed, San Francisco Bay Water Board staff has estimated that in order to achieve the TMDL targets, the mean annual sediment delivery to Napa River at Soda Creek must be reduced to less than 185,000 metric tons per year (125 percent of the average natural background load). Because the natural background load may vary significantly from year to year, the TMDL and load allocations are expressed not just in terms of mass but also as percentages of natural load, which applies throughout the watershed.

Over 400 dams are located on tributary channels that drain approximately 30 percent of the Napa River watershed. These dams trap the coarse sediment and much of the fine sediment generated upstream of the dams. As a result, overall sediment discharges from controllable anthropogenic sources of sediment need only be halved to accomplish the required sediment reduction. The TMDL requires that sediment stemming from nonpoint sources (such as land use activities associated with roads, vineyards, grazing, and human-caused channel incision) be reduced by 51 percent.

SEDIMENT REDUCTION AND HABITAT ENHANCEMENT PLAN

Implementation of this TMDL also includes specified actions to address adverse impacts of channel incision on salmon habitat quantity and quality, and to accomplish habitat enhancement goals for flow, temperature, and fish passage for steelhead and salmon. Problems associated with channel incision, related rapid bank erosion and loss of essential habitat features, reflect historical and ongoing disturbances. Effectively addressing these issues will require cooperative and coordinated actions by landowners, working with public agencies, over significant distances along the river. The San Francisco Bay Water Board will work with stakeholders along the Napa River, through local stewardship groups, to implement channel restoration and habitat enhancement projects.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The only point sources of sediment are those associated with urban stormwater runoff (e.g., municipal stormwater, runoff from State highways, and industrial and construction discharges) and wastewater treatment plants. No reductions are required from these point source dischargers of sediment, which are relatively minor and are already regulated under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

For all nonpoint sources dischargers, landowners and operators will be required to file a Report of Waste Discharge (RoWD) by October 2014. Vineyards may choose to participate in a farm plan certified under Fish Friendly Farming Environmental Certification Program or other farm plan certification program in lieu of an RoWD, approved as part of a waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements (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.

Dischargers will also be expected to comply with applicable WDRs or waivers of WDRs. Landowners and operators will also be required to report progress on implementation of site-specific erosion control measures and best management practices as specified in applicable WDRs or waivers of WDRs, and/or Storm Water Management Plans (SWMP).

Three types of monitoring are specified to assess progress toward achievement of numeric targets and load allocations for sediment: 1) Implementation monitoring to document that required sediment control and habitat enhancement actions are implemented; 2) Upslope effectiveness monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of sediment control actions in reducing rates of sediment delivery to channels; and 3) In-channel effectiveness monitoring (e.g., spawning gravel permeability and scour depth) to evaluate channel response to management actions and natural processes. Implementation monitoring will be conducted by landowners or designated agents.

Approximately every five years, the San Francisco Bay Water Board has committed to evaluate monitoring results and assess progress made towards attaining targets and load allocations. New and relevant information from monitoring, special studies and the scientific literature will be taken into account as it becomes available. The San Francisco Bay Water Board may revise the TMDL and implementation plan and schedule as necessary through its adaptive implementation process.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The implementation costs associated with required actions in the Basin Plan amendment have been estimated for all source categories as required by Public Resources Code §21159. It is difficult to accurately estimate the cost of implementing the TMDL because the specific priorities and control measures need to be determined by each individual discharger, and may be addressed by an array of alternatives. The San Francisco Bay Water Board has provided cost estimates for reasonably foreseeable means of compliance. An upper and lower range of cost estimates has been provided for all sources below.

Road-related erosion is the largest sediment source associated with land-use activities in Napa River watershed. It is estimated there are 1,040 miles of upland roads in Napa River watershed that have the potential to discharge sand to Napa River; most are privately owned and unpaved. Estimated costs to reduce sediment discharges from road-related erosion by 50 percent are \$11.4-to-17.2 million over the 20-year implementation period.

Channel incision and associated rapid bank erosion is one of the largest sediment sources associated with land use activities and the primary agent for simplification of stream and riparian habitat in Napa River and lower reaches of its larger tributaries. Estimated costs to reduce sediment discharges from channel incision and bank erosion by 50 percent and to achieve related objectives for enhancement of habitat are \$30-to-\$49.1 million over the 20-year implementation period. The amendment will rely upon voluntary participation by landowners in reach-based stewardships that will work with public agencies to implement these projects.

Stormwater runoff sources are regulated by NPDES storm water permits including the Napa County municipal storm water program, California Department of Transportation's permit for storm water discharges, and Industrial and Construction General permits. Costs associated with implementation are estimated to be \$0.6-to-\$1.2 million over the 20-year period for TMDL implementation.

Vineyards and rangeland landowners and managers will be expected to comply with WDRs or waivers of WDRs. The Basin Plan amendment relies on landowner compliance with Napa County's Conservation Regulations to achieve sediment allocations for vineyard surface erosion. No new costs to vineyards are associated with the TMDL for surface erosion. The Basin Plan amendment anticipates that the San Francisco Bay Water Board will develop conditional waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for grazing land operators. Current range management practices appear to be effective in controlling surface erosion at most ranches in the watershed, so very little will be required to implement performance measures in pastures, at an estimated cost of \$100,000 to \$200,000 over the 20-year implementation period.

Other costs for agricultural sources associated with actions to reduce sediment discharges and enhance habitat complexity as specified in the implementation plan are estimated to be a total \$1.9-to-\$3.4 million per year or \$38 -to-\$68 million over the 20-year implementation period. More than two-thirds of these potential costs are associated with reducing sediment discharges and enhancing habitat conditions in Napa River, and considering potential benefits to the public in terms of ecosystem functions, aesthetics, recreation, and water quality, and it is expected that at least 75 percent of the cost of these actions will be paid for with public funds. Therefore, it is estimated that total cost to agricultural businesses associated with efforts to reduce sediment supply and enhance habitat in Napa River is \$800,000 to \$1.7 million per year or \$16-to-\$34 million over the 20-year implementation period.

Intensive historical grazing, development of hillside vineyards, and/or other historical or current land use activities have caused or contributed to the erosion of gullies and/or shallow landslides many of which may continue to erode for several years into the future and deliver significant volumes of sediment to stream channels in Napa River watershed. The Basin Plan amendment has included possible implementation measures for these unstable areas. Estimated total cost for actions to accelerate natural recovery and avoid future sediment delivery from unstable areas is \$4.4-to-\$17.6 million over the 20-year period for implementation actions to achieve the TMDL.

POLICY ISSUE

Should the State Water Board approve the amendment to the Basin Plan to establish a TMDL for Sediment in the Napa River and its related habitat enhancement plan?

FISCAL IMPACT

San Francisco Bay Water Board and State Water Board staff work associated with or resulting from this action will be addressed with existing and future budgeted resources.

REGIONAL WATER BOARD IMPACT

Yes, approval of this resolution will amend the San Francisco Bay Water Board's Basin Plan.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That the State Water Board:

1. Approves the amendment to the Basin Plan adopted under San Francisco Bay Water Board Resolution R2-2009-0064.
2. Authorizes the Executive Director, or designee, to transmit the amendment adopted under San Francisco Bay Water Board Resolution R2-2009-0064 to the Office of Administrative Law and the TMDL to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for approval.

State Water Board action on this item will assist the Water Boards in reaching Goal 1 of the Strategic Plan Update: 2008-2012 to implement strategies to fully support the beneficial uses for all 2006-listed water bodies by 2030. In particular, approval of this item will assist in fulfilling Action 1 to prepare, adopt, and take steps to carry out Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), designed to meet water quality standards, for all impaired water bodies on the 2006 list.

Sharp, Jeff

From: lyris@swrcb18.waterboards.ca.gov
Sent: Tuesday, September 28, 2010 4:09 PM
To: Sharp, Jeff
Subject: Policy for Maintaining Instream Flows in Northern California Coastal Streams

Categories: WICC/Web



This is a message from the State Water Resources Control Board.

The Policy for Maintaining Instream Flows in Northern California Coastal Streams was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 22, 2010, and a Notice of Decision was filed with the Secretary for Resources on September 28, 2010. As a result, the policy is now operative.

You may download the Policy from our website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/instream_flows/index.shtml

You are currently subscribed to ab_2121_instream as: jsharp@co.napa.ca.us.

To unsubscribe click here:

http://swrcb18.waterboards.ca.gov/u?id=189209.a60d9559fdbfddc79216e205478645ad&n=T&l=ab_2121_instream&o=106839

(It may be necessary to cut and paste the above URL if the line is broken)

or send a blank email to leave-106839-189209.a60d9559fdbfddc79216e205478645ad@swrcb18.waterboards.ca.gov



A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

2010

Napa County Voluntary Oak Woodland Management Plan



Conservation, Development & Planning Department
1195 Third St. Suite 210 Napa, CA 94559

October 6, 2010

Napa County Voluntary Oak Woodland Management Plan

October 6, 2010

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