Appendix L

Stakeholder Meeting Agendas, Materials, and Sign-In Sheets

Meeting Agenda

Yolo County Storm Water Resources Plan

Kick-Off Meeting

Location: Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695

Date/Time: 02 March 2017, 10:30 AM

1	Introductions and Safety Moment	5 minutes
2	Storm Water Resources Plan (SWRP) Background • 2016 IRWMP Guidelines requirement for 2018 Implementation Funding 1. Link to SWRP Guideline: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/swgp/docs/prop1/swrp_finalguidelines_dec2015.pdf 2. Link to Proposition 1 Grant Guidelines: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/swgp/docs/prop1/prop1_swgpguidelines_final_dec2015.pdf • Planning Area (Handout #1) • Review SWRP Checklist (Handout #2) • Review SWRP Workplan approved by Water Board (Handout #3)	15 minutes
3	Projects Discussion • Project Selection Process • Quantification of Project Benefits 1. SEI-WEAP Model Update for Potential Regional Projects 2. Other quantification methods • Project Types 1. Projects not on Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan list? See Handout #4 2. Identification of potential projects through GIS	30-45 minutes
4	Discussion of other storm water related activities for SWRP	15 minutes

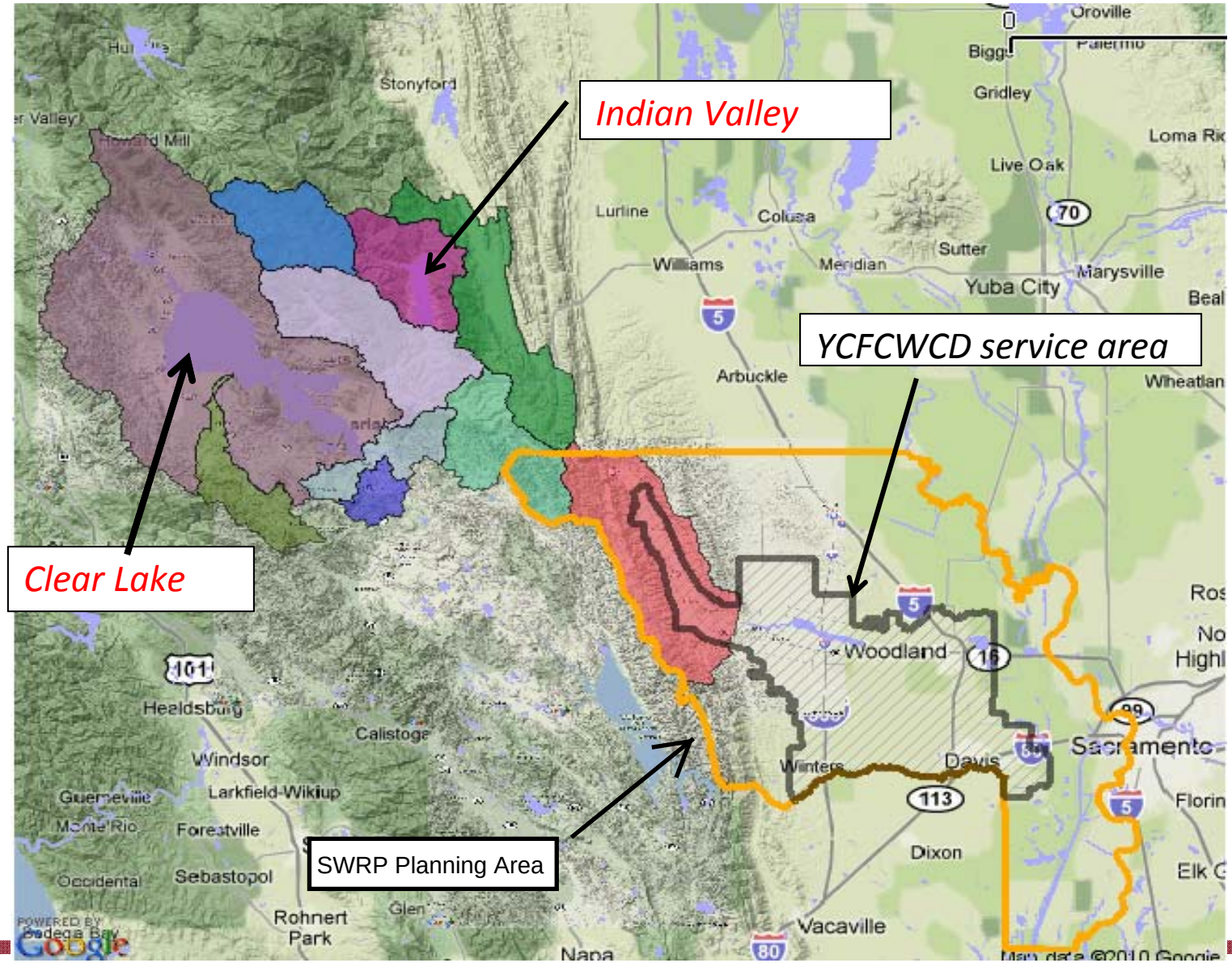
Yolo County Storm Water Resources Plan
Kick-Off Meeting
02 March 2017

5	Tentative Schedule	5 minutes

TC Kickoff Meeting	2-Mar-17
TC Meeting - SWRP Outline, Checklist, Data Gaps	Apr-17
TC Meeting - Watershed Identification and Water Quality Compliance	May-17
TC Meeting - Project Selection, Prioritization Process, and Call for Projects (8 Weeks)	Jun-17
EDA/DAC Meetings (x2)	Jun-17
TC Meeting - Organization, Coordination, and Collaboration	Aug-17
TC Meeting - Implementation of Strategy and Schedule	Sep-17
TC Meeting - Identification and Prioritization of Projects	Oct-17
TC Meeting - Quantitative Methods	Nov-17
TC Meeting - Education, Outreach, and Public Participation	Dec-17
TC Meeting - Draft SWRP	Feb-18
Final SWRP and Signed Self-Certification Checklist	Mar-18
WRA and TC Meeting - Final SWRP	Apr-18
IRWM Meeting - Final SWRP	Jun-18
Draft IRWMP PSP for Implementation	Spring 2018
Storm Water Implementation Funding Round 2	Tentative 2018

7	Other Discussion/Questions	10 minutes
6	Handouts 1. Planning area map 2. SWRP Checklist 3. SWRP Workplan 4. List of Projects currently on Sacramento Westside IRWM Plan Project List	

Handout #1 - Yolo SWRP Planning Area



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Handout 2: See Appendix A for completed Checklist and Self-Certification

Handout #3
YOLO COUNTY SWRP WORKPLAN

Task 5a: Project Administration

Task 5a.1 – Grant Administration

This task includes the support of administration of the planning grant. For the grant administration, the Kennedy/Jenks will provide a monthly invoice report that will support WRA/YCFCWD in the following reports, as discussed in the Draft Planning Grant Agreement Template:

- Quarterly Progress Reports
- As Needed Reports
- Annual Progress Summaries

- Final Reports
  - Draft Planning Report
  - Final Planning Report
  - Final Planning Summary

Kennedy/Jenks will provide monthly invoice reports which will be used to notify WRA/YCFCWCD of any proposed changes in scope, cessation or delay of work, monitoring activities, project publicity events, and/or work completion. Kennedy/Jenks invoices will be prepared monthly and submitted by WRA/YCFCWD quarterly to the SWRCB Grant Manager.

Task 5a.2 – SWRP Management and Coordination

This task is for management of the SWRP Team (i.e. Kennedy/Jenks and SEI) and includes bi-weekly status update conference calls with the up to 2 Kennedy/Jenks' staff and the WRA/YCFCWD's designated Project Director.

Task 5b: Planning, Design, Engineering, & Environmental

This task is for the preparation of the SWRP and is anticipated to be a 16-month process. This includes 13 months for the drafting of the SWRP and 3 months for presentation of the SWRP to the WRA and the Westside Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM). The approach, which is similar to the preparation of the Westside IRWM, includes an interactive process that will use the monthly standing meetings of the WRA Technical Committee (TC) to present SWRP content including identifying key SWRP goals and objectives, reviewing technical content such as model results, as well as soliciting, reviewing and prioritization of projects, and reviewing draft SWRP sections.

With the support of WRA staff and Project Director for communications, the SWRP Team Project Manager, Sachi Itagaki, will lead the SWRP Team through the following tasks to complete the SWRP.

Task 5b.1 – Initial Coordination & Inventory of Current Resources

The SWRP Team Project Manager will hold an initial kickoff meeting with the SWRP Team and WRA TC where they will define the goals and objectives of the planning process and evaluate the current resources (plans, studies, personnel) available to develop the SWRP. Attachment 5 of the planning grant application provides an overview of the available resources identified to date that will be used to inform much of the SWRP content. Using the SWRP Self-Certification Form as a roadmap, gaps in required content will be identified. Initial gaps that have been identified include quantitative analysis of the SWRP planning area. Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP) modeling for a smaller area has occurred and WEAP modeling will be expanded for the entire SWRP planning area in Task 5b.2.4 by SEI.

Key resources that will inform the SWRP are: the 2007 Yolo IRWM Plan, the 2013 Westside IRWM Plan and associated Geographic Information System (GIS) files, the individual stormwater management plans (SWMP) prepared by each agency for storm water compliance, the WEAP modeling that has been completed to date, data generated in connection with the North Gibson Pond Study, as well as individual modeling efforts by the agencies. Additional work necessary to complete the SWRP to meet the needs of the WRA are described in the tasks in Item 5b.2.

Deliverable: List of TC Members, Roles and Responsibilities, and Affiliations; TC Kickoff Meeting Summary; GIS Database, Annotated List of Data and Reports (for deliverable for submittal to SWRCB)

Task 5b.2 – Research/Writing of SWRP

The SWRP will address all 51 of the mandatory and suggested elements provided in Appendix A of the SWRP guidelines published by the SWRCB. A detailed SWRP Outline will be prepared for submittal to SWRCB as a deliverable. The following tasks correspond to the seven categories of elements that will be addressed.

Task 5b.2.1 – Watershed Identification

SWRP Guidelines: Section VI.A
Water Code Sections: 10565(c), 10562(b)(1)

The SWRP will be developed, using boundaries as delineated by USGS and informed by the Westside IRWM Plan boundaries as defined in the planning grant application. The SWRP will describe the planning area's internal boundaries, as well the surface and ground water resources, potable water sources and water quality priorities within the planning area. Maps showing the location of native habitats, creeks, lakes, rivers, parks, and other natural or open spaces will be developed using GIS files from the Westside IRWM Plan and provided by agency participants which. The SWRP will discuss the natural watershed processes that occur within the planning area. Some of the unique features of the watershed include significant modifications to the alluvial fan drainages as a result of the acres of agricultural cultivation in the planning area as well as the pockets of urbanization within this largely rural planning area. Irrigation canals present a significant opportunity to intercept and deliver storm water for recharge.

Deliverable: Draft Watershed Identification Plan Section (for deliverable for submittal to SWRCB).

Task 5b.2.2 – Water Quality Compliance

SWRP Guidelines: Section V
Water Code Sections: 10562(d)(7), 10562(b)(5, 6)

As described in planning grant Workplan Section 9, there are several Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and permitting related topics within the SWRP planning area, as well as agencies that are required to comply with the Phase 2 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The SWMP for each agency, identified in planning grant Attachment 5, will be a valuable source of information describing individual agency water quality challenges. The SWRP will identify activities that contribute to the pollution of storm water and dry weather runoff. The SWRP will identify the applicable TMDL plans such as the mercury TMDL with source areas outside the SWRP Planning area, other NPDES permits for industrial storm water permits and for wastewater treatment facilities and waste discharge permits such as for reclamation of wastewater and landfill operations within the planning area. The SWRP will identify how the proposed SWRP projects will be consistent with these plans and permits (Section 9 of the planning grant workplan provides some early examples). The SWRP will describe how each project contributes to the preservation, restoration, or enhancement of watershed processes through actions such as on-site infiltration, waterway restoration, and other measures that could result in pollutant load reduction.

Deliverable: Draft *Water Quality Compliance* Plan Section (for deliverable for submittal to SWRCB).

Task 5b.2.3 – Organization, Coordination, Collaboration
SWRP Guidelines: Section VI.B
Water Code Sections: 10565(a), 10562(b)(4)

Sections 3 and 4 of the planning grant workplan describe how the input of Disadvantaged Community (DAC)/ Economically Distressed Areas (EDA)/ Non-governmental Organization (NGO) and other stakeholders for this SWRP effort will occur through the existing WRA meetings and the Westside IRWM meetings. This task includes up to 4 outreach meetings specific to the DAC/EDA/NGO communities. These outreach efforts when combined with efforts in Task 5b.2.7 will ensure that local agencies, non-governmental organizations, nonprofit organizations, and the community are identified and consulted - throughout the SWRP development.

The SWRP will build off of the existing Yolo and Westside IRWM Plans, agency SWMPs, drainage plans, and other planning documents, ordinances, and programs established by local agencies, summarized in planning grant Attachment 5. The SWRP will develop SWRP sections using portions of this existing body of work.

The SWRP will identify the decisions that must be made by local, state or federal regulatory agencies for SWRP implementation. In some cases it may be necessary to create new or altered governance structures to support collaboration among two or more lead local agencies

responsible for Plan implementation. Several broader efforts such as FloodSAFE Yolo, FloodProtect, the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan, and other regional/statewide efforts that incorporate state and federal agencies will also be discussed in the SWRP.

Deliverables: Draft *Organization, Coordination, Collaboration* Plan Section and agendas/attendee lists of DAC/EDA/NGO meetings (for deliverable for submittal to SWRCB).

Task 5b.2.4 – Quantitative Methods

SWRP Guidelines: Section VI.C
Water Code Sections: n/a

Various quantitative methods will be applied based on the specific projects proposed in the SWRP. At a minimum, all projects will be evaluated using GIS to identify optimal locations for implementation projects on a SWRP Planning area scale, and an integrated metrics-based analysis to demonstrate that the project will satisfy identified water management objectives and multiple benefits. This analysis will inform the prioritization of projects in Task 5b.2.5. It is anticipated that the North Gibson Pond Study will further inform feasibility of the opportunities for groundwater enhancement and maximizing multiple benefits within the City of Woodland's South Urban Growth Area and the Willow Slough Shed.

GIS mapping layers including the SWRP Planning Area boundary, location of surface water features including irrigation canals, depth to groundwater, Soil Conservation Service soil type (which is indicative of soil permeability), location of drainage and flooding areas and other relevant information will be georeferenced to a single coordinate system. Then, the GIS layers will be analyzed, at a SWRP planning area scale (of over 250,000 acres) to identify where the best opportunities to capture, divert, recharge, and/or treat storm water and dry weather runoff may occur. Once feasible opportunities are identified, further screening and analysis in WEAP (described below) will occur to evaluate the likely benefit of the opportunities.

The quantitative methods used in the SWRP preparation will vary by geographic scale and depend on whether the project offers water quality, water supply, flood, or other benefits. For example, quantitative water quality benefits in the Yolo SWRP planning area are more appropriate at a project-specific scale since most water quality focused projects will occur in the more urbanized areas, which comprise a small portion of the planning area. Water quantity benefits can be described at a SWRP planning area scale, primarily because of an existing WEAP model (described below under water supply and flood management project analysis) that can be efficiently expanded. The expanded WEAP model can be used to identify and quantify opportunities to operate the water resources infrastructure in a manner to maximize stormwater recharge.

For projects focused on improving water quality, the Kennedy/Jenks Project Team will simulate the proposed water quality outcomes using modeling, calculations, pollutant mass balances, water volume balances, and/or other methods of analysis. As an example, the Simple Method may be used as a basis for a project-specific pollutant load reduction tool. The Simple Method can be applied as a spreadsheet-based model that estimates stormwater runoff pollutant loads for urban areas. Combined with characteristic pollutant removal efficiencies, it can provide a general planning estimate of likely storm pollutant reduction as a result of implementing projects

at the scale of a development site, catchment or subwatershed. The technique requires a modest amount of information, including the subwatershed drainage area and impervious cover, stormwater runoff pollutant concentrations, and annual precipitation from the WEAP model. Stormwater pollutant concentrations can be estimated from local or regional data, or from national data sources.

For water quality projects that are focused on implementing pollution control measures through green infrastructure, total maximum daily load requirements, and/or MS4 management practices, modeling of water quality improvements by the project proponents may be required in order to integrate the benefits into the region-wide analysis. Example models include Simple Method discussed above or the US Environmental Protection Agency's System for Urban Stormwater Treatment and Analysis IntegratioN (SUSTAIN). These tools will be provided to project proponents to analyze the water quality benefits of individual project concepts.

For storm water capture and use projects, the Kennedy/Jenks Project Team will analyze how the project will capture and use the proposed amount of storm water and dry weather runoff using development/drainage area, impervious area, soil permeability from the Soil Conservation Service, and intensity duration and frequency information for precipitation events from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

For water supply and flood management projects, the Kennedy/Jenks Project Team will assess the SWRP planning area to identify opportunities to maximize and/or augment water supply. Under a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) grant, a WEAP model was prepared by the SEI in partnership with YCFCWCD for a portion of the SWRP planning area as shown on planning grant workplan Figure 5. WEAP is a user-friendly software tool that takes an integrated approach to water resources planning. WEAP aims to incorporate supply, demand, water quality and ecological considerations into a practical yet robust tool for integrated water resources planning.

Under separate agreement between WRA/YCFCWCD and SEI, the SWRP will include an expansion of the WEAP model by SEI for the entire planning area and investigate the impacts of existing and potential new stormwater management strategies, of water purveyors within this expanded area plus YCFCWCD that will address the following questions:

- What are the opportunities for co-benefits of augmented groundwater recharge with storm water and the resulting increased summer irrigation water availability?
- What do individual recharge plans mean at a collective scale for the planning area/county?
- How will this improve the water system resiliency in the face of climate change/variability

SEI will lead the collection of data such as land use, climate, water rights, operations, existing and planned storm water recharge projects from the agencies (estimated at up to three agencies including Reclamation District 108) in the expanded WEAP model area. Kennedy/Jenks will share GIS and other data obtained in the course of the SWRP with SEI. SEI will update the model schematic based on the results of SWRP- Planning area GIS analysis, update model inputs, calibrate against existing historical information, add storm water management as a model component, , and integrate individual project benefits. Up to 15 runs will be conducted with varying assumptions of climate and runoff availability. YCFCWCD is

also implementing Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) that will provide valuable on-the-ground information for the SWRP as discussed in Task 5b.2.4. SCADA data, when integrated with automatic gates in its irrigation infrastructure, can be used quantify and capitalize on this stormwater capture opportunity.

Once the WEAP model is updated, it is anticipated that the above questions will be answered by the model outputs: groundwater recharge volume, groundwater quality impacts/improvements, water supply availability for agricultural irrigation, and financial impacts. In addition, the WEAP model will contextualize project benefits and their significance of storm water capture on the overall water supply portfolio, as well as financial impacts and sustainability. These model updates and associated analyses and results will be provided in narrative and graphical form by SEI for inclusion in the SWRP.

Based on the updated data made available through the SWRP preparation, the SWRP will describe how data will be managed, stored and accessed by stakeholders and the public. Also discussed, as applicable, will be the assessment of existing water quality and water quality monitoring, the frequency at which data will be updated, and how data gaps will be identified.

Deliverable: Draft *Quantitative Methods* Plan Section (to be adapted into a Tech Memo for submittal to SWRCB) including model information provided by SEI.

Task 5b.2.5 – Identification and Prioritization of Projects
SWRP Guidelines: Section VI.D
Water Code Sections: 10562(d)(1-6), 10562(b)(2, 8)

The SWRP Team Project Manager will work with the WRA/YCFCWD Project Director to publish a Call for Projects, which will direct stakeholders to submit projects using a common information form, for inclusion in the SWRP. Projects submitted for consideration must contribute to the attainment of the SWRP Goals and Objectives. Discussion of the information form and assistance in completing the form will occur in one of the WRA TC meetings in Task 5b.2.7.

Once the list of projects has been compiled, the Kennedy/Jenks Project Team will prioritize this list using a metric-driven approach and a geospatial analysis (GIS) of project location and multiple benefits. Project prioritization criteria will be developed in collaboration with stakeholders during one of the meetings in Task 5b.2.7. At a minimum the process shall include:

1. Identify potential opportunities and multi-benefit storm water projects that augment water supply, water quality, flood protection, environmental benefits, and other community benefits within the watershed using the developed approach.

2. Screen potential opportunities and projects for feasibility and potential benefits by conducting site visits, gathering supplemental information, and using the developed approach.

3. Evaluate each feasible multi-benefit project and develop a list of prioritized projects using the developed approach.

4. Complete the evaluation of feasibility, and multiple benefits provided by the North Gibson detention ponds project. SWRCB has requested a summary describing an

approach for an enhanced assessment and prioritization of storm water management needs and opportunities to maximize multiple benefits of the planned North Gibson detention ponds. It is assumed that written documentation regarding the North Gibson detention ponds will be provided from which to prepare a brief summary.

Each project will contribute to at least two or more Main Benefits and the maximum number of Additional Benefits as listed in Table 4 of the SWRP Guidelines.

The project prioritization will also draw upon the integrated metrics-based analysis undertaken in Task 5b.2.4 for the projects and/or the planning area as derived from the WEAP model. High priority will generally involve the following elements, as appropriate:

- Augmentation of local water supply through groundwater recharge or storage for beneficial use of storm water and dry weather runoff
- Use of source control
- Re-establishment of natural water drainage treatment and infiltration systems
- Mimicking of natural system functions
- Development, restoration, or enhancement of habitat and open space
- Use of existing publicly owned lands and easements
- Identification of design criteria and best management practices for new and upgraded infrastructure

The projects and the associated prioritization will be summarized in the SWRP in tables and figures and project-specific information will be included as appendices to the SWRP.

Deliverable: Draft *Identification and Prioritization of Projects* Plan Section including results of project prioritization and North Gibson Pond evaluation summary(for deliverable for submittal to SWRCB).

Task 5b.2.6 – Implementation Strategy and Schedule
SWRP Guidelines: Section VI.E
Water Code Sections: 10562(d)(8), 10562(b)(7)

Project information collected during the Call for Projects will include implementation strategies such as funding sources for individual projects, permitting requirements, schedules, and other implementation related topics. In addition, the SWRP will identify resources necessary to implement the SWRP, including a projection of additional funding needs and sources for administration and implementation needs and a schedule for arranging and securing implementation financing.

Where appropriate, the SWRP will identify the development of appropriate decision support tools suggested for successful Plan implementation.

The Plan's implementation strategy will include:

- Specific implementation actions, and the entities responsible for each action;
- A strategy and timeline for obtaining necessary Federal, state, and local permits;

- Timelines for all active or planned projects and procedures to track the status of each project;
- A system for tracking implementation performance measures;
- Consideration for community participation; and
- Procedures for ongoing review, updates, and adaptive management of the Plan.

The implementation strategies and schedules will be documented in a SWRP section.

Deliverable: Draft *Implementation Strategy and Schedule* Plan Section (to be adapted into a Tech Memo for submittal to SWRCB).

Task 5b.2.7 – Education, Outreach and Public Participation
SWRP Guidelines: Section VI.F
Water Code Sections: 10562(b)(4)

The SWRP Team Project Manager will work with the WRA/YCFCWD Project Director to schedule a series of public meetings, in alignment with monthly WRA TC meetings to present the SWRP content and elicit feedback on major technical and policy issues related to the development and implementation of the SWRP. Outreach to the Westside IRWM is included in this task including participation in quarterly Westside IRWM coordinating calls. Additionally, the Project Team will develop mechanisms to engage communities in design and implementation of the projects proposed in the SWRP.

Key SWRP sections and project updates will be posted to the WRA website. Audiences include local ratepayers, developers, locally regulated commercial and industrial stakeholders, nonprofit organizations, and the general public.

The Project Team will consider environmental justice needs and issues in the development of the Plan. Disadvantaged and/or climate vulnerable communities within the Plan boundaries will be specifically targeted during DAC/EDA outreach meetings in Task 5b.2.3. Additional DAC/EDA involvement in the planning process will be tracked through mechanisms such as sign-in sheets at the regular WRA TC meetings and attendance at the DAC/EDA meetings.

Deliverable: Draft *Education, Outreach and Public Participation* Plan Section; Meeting Agenda, Notes, Sign-In Sheets and Action Items of WRA TC and Westside IRWM meetings/calls (for deliverable for submittal to SWRCB).

Task 5b.3 – Draft/Final SWRP Preparation

The draft sections of the SWRP developed in Task 5b.2 above will be compiled into a single draft SWRP document for review and comment by the stakeholders. Once a single set of comments has been received, the comments will be incorporated into a final SWRP document.

Deliverables: Detailed SWRP Outline; Stakeholder Plan; Draft SWRP in pdf form (includes compiling individual SWRP elements developed in Tasks 5.b.2. and Draft Self Certification Checklist; Summary of Comments; Final SWRP (up to 20 hard copies and electronic pdf) and Final Self-Certification Checklist; Final SWRP (up to 20 hard copies and electronic pdf) and Final Self-Certification Checklist.

Task 5b.4 – Presentation of Plan to WRA & IRWM

Upon completion of the final SWRP, the Project Team will present their findings to the WRA and Westside IRWM groups. This is expected to take place over a three-month period.

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan 2013

Handout #4

Projects Located within the SWRP Planning Area

No	Project Name	Lead Agency	Project Location
124	Lower Cache Creek Campground and Habitat Restoration	Yolo County Parks	1479 Highway !6, Rumsey, CA 95679
1	Bees Lakes Preserve	West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	
3	Apricot Draw Bank Stabilization	Solano County Water Agency	3,000 feet of Apricot Draw to confluence with Putah Creek at Lake Solano
4	Dry Creek Wildlife Migration Corridor Feasibility Study	Solano County Water Agency	2 miles of Dry Creek above the confluence with Putah Creek inclusive.
5	Duncan-Giovannoni Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Solano County Water Agency	1 mile of river channel mostly upstream of the Dry Creek Confluence.
8	Lower McNamara Pool Channel Reconfiguration Feasibility Study	Solano County Water Agency	2.5 miles east of 505
10	Mace to Road 106A Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Solano County Water Agency	2.7 miles of channel between Mace Blvd and Road 106A
11	Nishikawa Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Solano County Water Agency	11,258 feet of channel between Stevenson Bridge and Pedrick Road
17	Road 106A to Yolo Bypass Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Solano County Water Agency	6000 feet of channel between Road 106A and the Yolo Bypass
19	Stevenson Bridge Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Solano County Water Agency	2100 feet of channel centered on Stevenson Bridge
20	Thompson Canyon Bank Stabilization Design and Permits	Solano County Water Agency	All 30 miles of Putah Creek from Monticello Dam to the west wall of the Yolo Bypass
22	Warren Weed Control	Solano County Water Agency	North bank east of Yolo Housing
45	Lower Cache Creek Flood Risk Reduction Project	City of Woodland / floodSAFE Yolo Pilot Program	
52	Implementation of the Cache Creek Resources Management Plan	Cache Creek Conservancy	15 miles of lower Cache Creek (Capay Dam to the town of Yolo)
54	Wastewater Treatment Plant Secondary and Tertiary Improvements	City of Davis	45400 County Rd, Davis, CA 95616
80	Cache Creek Anadramous Fish Reintroduction Project	Tuleyome, Inc.	
83	Lower Sacramento and Delta North Regional Flood Management Plan	West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	Yolo, Solano, Sacramento and parts of Sutter counties (proposed - subject to DWR approval)
84	Winters Main Canal Modernization Project: Integrated Precision Water Mgmt.	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	YCFCWCD Service Area
85	Abandoned Well Incentive Program	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Sacramento Westside IRWM Region
86	County Service Area (CSA) #6 Levee Repair Project	Yolo County Service Area #6	
93	Rural Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Partnership Project	Rural Community Assistance Corporation	Westside Sacramento IRWM
95	Sacramento River Joint Intake Project	Reclamation District 2035	County Road 117 (River Mile 70.8), Yolo County
96	Mid Valley, Knights Landing Repair Project	Knights Landing Ridge Drainage District	
97	Form Task Force/Subcommittee to strategize and implement Watershed Education and Outreach	Knights Landing Ridge Drainage District	
110	Davis-Woodland Water Supply Project	Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency	Yolo County - eastern area
112	Deep Water Ship Canal Navigation Levee Repair	West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	
113	Port of West Sacramento North and South Levee Repair	West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	
114	Sacramento River Levee Repair	West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	Right bank of the Sacramento River from approximately River Mile 63.0 to approximately River Mile 46.0
115	Sacramento River Recreational Trail	West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	
116	Sacramento Bypass-Yolo Bypass Levee Repair Phase II	West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	
118	Conjunctive Water Use Program	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	YCFCWCD Service Area
119	Moore Siphon Reliability/Restoration Project	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	YCFCWCD Service Area
120	Yolo County Airport Drainage Plan	Yolo County	Yolo County Airport
121	Analysis of BDCP's Yolo Bypass Conservation Measure and Other Measures	County of Yolo	Yolo Bypass, Yolo County, California
122	Cache Creek Parkway Plan	Yolo County, Natural Resources Division	Lower Cache Creek (approx. 15 miles, from Capay Dam to town of Yolo)
123	Clarksburg Flood Protection Feasibility Study	Yolo County	Clarksburg Region of Yolo County
125	Methylmercury Impacts Analyses for the Yolo Bypass	County of Yolo	Yolo Bypass, Yolo County, California
127	Agricultural Drain, Slough and Canal Riparian Habitat Enhancement	Yolo County Resource Conservation District	
129	Native Plant Nursery to Support Putah-Cache Ecotype Restoration	Putah Creek Council	Winters, CA
130	Pollution Prevention and Watershed Education Project	Putah Creek Council	Winters, CA
135	Tule Canal Habitat Enhancement & Sediment Removal	Reclamation District 2035	
136	Levee Repairs/Maintenance- Segments 150, 173 and 297	Reclamation District 2035	
137	Installation of Groundwater Wells	Reclamation District 2035	
138	Groundwater Studies	Reclamation District 2035	
139	Floodway Corridor Project	Reclamation District 2035	
140	Cross Bypass Canal Modernization	Reclamation District 2035	
141	Conjunctive Use Study	Reclamation District 2035	
131	Pacific Flyway Center/Delta Gateway	Yolo Basin Foundation	
132	Lower Putah Creek Restoration from Toe Drain to Putah Creek Diversion Dam (Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area Element)	Yolo Basin Foundation	
133	Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area Public Use Improvements	Yolo Basin Foundation	

Yolo County Storm Water Resources Plan
Kick-Off Meeting
02 March 2017

Sign-In Sheet

Name/Organization	Email/Phone
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Yolo County Storm Water Resources Plan
Kick-Off Meeting
02 March 2017

Sign-In Sheet

Name/Organization	Email/Phone
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Meeting Agenda

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan

Working Group Meeting 2

Handouts and Meeting Materials Available on Yolo WRA Website:
http://www.yolowra.org/meeting_irwmp.html

Location: Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695
Call-In Number: (855) 813-2486; Access Code: 2714#
Date/Time: 06 April 2017, 10:30 AM

1	Review Agenda and Safety Moment	5 minutes
2	Summary of Last Meeting (March 9, 2017)	5 minutes
2	Storm Water Resources Plan (SWRP) Outline • Outline (Handout #1) • Data Gaps (GIS, Other) o Community zoning?	10 minutes
3	SWRP Objectives • SWRP Objectives 1. Westside IRWM Plan Objectives 2. SWRP Guidelines Multi-Benefit Objectives (Guidelines Page 9, Table 3 and Table 4) (Handouts #2 and #3) • IRWM Plan and SWRP Guidelines Objectives Comparison (Handout #4) o Proposed Objectives	20 minutes
4	Project Brainstorming and Discussion • Current Projects (Handout #5) • Potential Projects Survey (Google Docs) (Handout #6) • Draft Call for Projects	20 minutes
5	Other Discussion	10 minutes
6	Next Meeting – May 4, 2017, 10:30 am, Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695 Topics: - Call for Projects Preparation - Introduction to Quantitative Methods (GIS analysis, WEAP, Simple Method) - Identification of EDAs/DACs - Draft Section 1: Introduction and SWRP Objectives	5 minutes

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan
Working Group Meeting 2
06 April 2017

7	Handouts – Available on Yolo WRA IRWMP website: http://www.yolowra.org/meeting_irwmp.html 1. Outline 2. Guidelines Table 3. Benefit Metrics 3. Guidelines Table 4. Storm Water Management Benefits 4. IRWM Plan and Guidelines Objectives Comparison 5. Current Projects 6. Potential Projects Survey (Google Docs)	

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TABLE 3. BENEFIT METRICS

Benefit	Example	Metric Unit(s)
Water Quality *while contributing to compliance with applicable permit and/or TMDL requirements*	Increased filtration and/or treatment of runoff Nonpoint source pollution control Reestablished natural water drainage and treatment	**Pollutant Load Reduction** pounds (lbs)/day kilograms (kg)/day milligram/Liter microgram /Liter most probable number of bacteria or indicator organisms (mpn)/mL **Volume Treated** million gallons per day (mgd) acre-feet per year (afy)
Water Supply *through groundwater management and/or runoff capture and use*[11]	Water supply reliability Water conservation Conjunctive use	**Volume Captured** *in terms of augmentation/replacement of water supply, or reduced dependence on imported water* million gallons per day (mgd) acre-feet per year (afy) **Cost** dollars per volume per year (of augmented water supply)
Flood Management	Decreased flood risk by reducing runoff rate and/or volume Reduced sanitary sewer overflows	**Rate, Volume, and/or Size** cubic feet per second (cfs) acre-feet (af) cubic feet (cf) acres or linear feet
Environmental	Environmental and habitat protection and improvement, including: - wetland enhancement/creation; - riparian enhancement; and/or - instream flow improvement	**Size and/or Rate** acres cubic feet per second (cfs) carbon sequestration (megagrams of carbon per area)

[11] Groundwater management and/or runoff capture and use also includes "on-farm" flood flow capture and recharge projects located on suitable agricultural lands.

TABLE 3. BENEFIT METRICS

Benefit	Example	Metric Unit(s)
Environmental *(continued)*	Increased urban green space	**Other**[12] area units of landscape and buffer measure of improved hydrology number of biotic structure number of physical structures reduced temperature (degrees)
	Reduced energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, or provides a carbon sink	
	Reestablishment of the natural hydrograph	
	Water temperature improvements	
Community	Enhanced and/or created recreational and public use areas	**Size** size of population served number of people number of jobs acres
	Community involvement	
	Employment opportunities provided	

2. Integrated Metrics-Based Analysis

The Storm Water Resource Plan should include an integrated watershed-based and metrics-based analysis demonstrating that the proposed storm water and dry weather runoff capture projects and programs within the watershed will collectively address the Plan's storm water management objectives and produce the proposed multiple benefits identified per the guidance in Section VI.D. The following guidance provides the minimum level of information to be included in an integrated metrics-based analysis for different types of projects within the watershed.

a. Water Quality Projects Analysis

The Storm Water Resource Plan should include a watershed-based analysis of how existing and proposed projects/programs comply with or are consistent with Total Maximum Daily Loads, applicable NPDES permit and/or waste discharge requirements. The analysis for water quality projects should simulate the proposed watershed-based outcomes using modeling, calculations, pollutant mass balances, water volume balances and/or other methods of analysis that provide the following, as applicable:

[12] California Wetlands Monitoring Workgroup (CWMW). 2013. California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) for Wetlands, Version 6.1 pp. 67:

- **Landscape and buffer** metrics includes aquatic area abundance (for bar-built estuaries this includes stream corridor continuity, aquatic area in adjacent landscape, and marine connectivity) and buffer (percent of area with buffer, average buffer width, and buffer condition).
- **Hydrology** metrics includes water source, hydroperiod or channel stability, and hydrologic connectivity.
- **Biotic structure** metrics includes plant community (number of plant layers present or endemic species richness (vernal pools only), number of co-dominant species, and percent invasion), vertical biotic structure, horizontal interspersion, and native plant species richness.
- **Physical structure** metrics includes structural patch richness and topographic complexity.

TABLE 4. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT BENEFITS		
Benefit Category	**Main Benefit**	**Additional Benefit**
Water Quality *while contributing to compliance with applicable permit and/or TMDL requirements*	Increased filtration and/or treatment of runoff	Nonpoint source pollution control
		Reestablished natural water drainage and treatment
Water Supply *through groundwater management and/or runoff capture and use*	Water supply reliability	Water conservation
	Conjunctive use	
Flood Management	Decreased flood risk by reducing runoff rate and/or volume	Reduced sanitary sewer overflows
Environmental	Environmental and habitat protection and improvement, including; - wetland enhancement/creation; - riparian enhancement; and/or - instream flow improvement	Reduced energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, or provides a carbon sink
		Reestablishment of the natural hydrograph
	Increased urban green space	Water temperature improvements
Community	Employment opportunities provided	Community involvement
	Public education	Enhance and/or create recreational and public use areas

E. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND SCHEDULING OF PROJECTS

1. Resources for Plan Implementation

A Storm Water Resource Plan should identify the resources that the participating entities are committing for implementation of the Plan. The Plan should include the following items to ensure its effective implementation. (Wat. Code, § 10562, subd. (d)(8).):

a. Projection of additional funding needs and sources for administration and project implementation needs, above and beyond the needs of the existing storm water management plans and/or integrated regional water management plans; and

b. Schedule for arranging and securing Plan financing for project implementation, including identification of phased Plan and/or project implementation.

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan Objectives vs SWRP Guideline Objectives

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan, June 2013.
Section 6: Goals and Objectives, 6.4 Plan Objectives

Storm Water Resources Plan Guidelines, December 2015
Multi-Benefit / Multiple Benefit Projects, Page 9

Storm water and dry weather runoff capture projects that provide more than one benefit or meets more than one objective.

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan Objectives	SWRP Guideline Objectives													
	1. Creates and restores wetlands (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))	2. Riverside [riparian] habitats (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))	3. Instream flows (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))	4. Increase in park and recreation lands (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))	5. Urban green space (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))	6. Augments recreation opportunities for communities (Wat. Code, § 10561(h))	7. Increases tree canopy (Wat. Code, § 10561(h))	8. Reduces heat island effect (Wat. Code, § 10561(h))	9. Improves air quality (Wat. Code, § 10561(h)	10. Maximizes water quality (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))	11. Maximizes water supply (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))	12. Maximizes flood management (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))	13. Maximizes environmental benefits (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))	14. Maximizes other community benefits (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))
Education and Awareness Focus														
1. Provide and promote use of educational curricula for K-12 students														x
2. Provide educational information to encourage stewardship by public														x
Habitat Focus														
3. Restore native vegetation/form/function along riparian/aquatic corridors	x	x												
4. Quantify the extent of suitable life-cycle habitat for Threatened/Endangered/Imperiled native fish			x										x	
5. Prioritize/plan/schedule improvements to suitable life-cycle habitat forto T/E/I native fish			x										x	
6. Increase availability of suitable life-cycle habitat for Threatened/Endangered/Imperiled native fish identified.			x										x	
Invasive Species Focus														
7. Prevent colonization by quagga mussels/zebra mussels and eliminate/prevent spread of New Zealand mud snails		x											x	
8. Establish invasive plant management plan		x											x	
9. Implement invasive plant management plan		x											x	
Infrastructure Focus														
10. Create asset management plan for key water management infrastructure										x	x	x		
Reasonable Use Focus														
11. Meet 20% by 2020 conservation targets			x								x			
12. Increase adoption of agricultural Best Management Practices		x	x							x	x			
Recreation Focus														
13. Maintain and increase water-related recreational opportunities				x	x	x								
Risk Management Focus														
14. Provide adequate flood protection												x		
15. Manage watershed activities to reduce large erosion events	x	x							x	x		x	x	
Understand Watershed Function Focus														
16. Monitor state/federal Delta programs														
17. Monitor conditions/improve understanding to support sustainable groundwater basins											x			
18. Maintain/enhance watershed and natural resource monitoring network and information sharing										x				
Water Quality Focus														
19. Address pollutant sources to meet runoff standards and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) targets										x				
20. Minimize accidental wastewater spillage/discharges										x		x		x
21. Reduce public health risks by reducing contaminants in drinking water sources										x	x			x
22. Meet all drinking water and wastewater discharge standards											x			x
Water Supply Focus														
23. Provide 100% reliability of municipal and industrial water supplies										x	x			
24. Provide agricultural water supplies to support a robust agricultural industry										x	x			
Proposed Objective														
25. Convert paved and/or impervious areas and increase tree canopy and vegetation, reducing urban heat island effects							x	x						
Benefit Totals	2	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	8	4	7	5

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan Objectives vs SWRP Benefit Categories

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan, June 2013.
Section 6: Goals and Objectives, 6.4 Plan Objectives

Storm Water Resources Plan Guidelines, December 2015
Multi-Benefit / Multiple Benefit Projects, Page 9

Storm water and dry weather runoff capture projects that provide more than one benefit or meets more than one objective.

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan Objectives	SWRP Guideline Benefit Categories																		
	Water Quality			Water Supply			Flood Management		Environmental								Community		
	Increase filtration and/or treatment of runoff	Nonpoint source pollution control	Reestablished natural water drainage and treatment	Water supply reliability	Water conservation	Conjunctive use	Decreased flood risk by reducing runoff rate and/or volume	Reduced sanitary sewer overflows	Environmental and habitat protection and improvement	Wetland enhancement/creation	Riparian enhancement	Instream flow improvement	Increased urban green space	Reduced energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, or provides a carbon sink	Reestablishment of the natural hydrograph	Water temperature improvements	Enhanced and/or created recreational and public use areas	Community involvement	Employment opportunities provided
Education and Awareness Focus																			
1. Provide and promote use of educational curricula for K-12 students																		x	
2. Provide educational information to encourage stewardship by public																		x	
Habitat Focus																			
3. Restore native vegetation/form/function along riparian/aquatic corridors			x						x	x	x	x			x				
4. Quantify the extent of suitable life-cycle habitat for Threatened/Endangered/Imperiled native fish									x	x	x	x				x			
5. Prioritize/plan/schedule improvements to suitable life-cycle habitat forto T/E/I native fish									x	x	x	x				x			
6. Increase availability of suitable life-cycle habitat for Threatened/Endangered/Imperiled native fish identified by Objective 5.									x	x	x	x				x			
Invasive Species Focus																			
7. Prevent colonization by quagga mussels/zebra mussels and eliminate/prevent spread of New Zealand mud snails									x		x								
8. Establish invasive plant management plan									x		x								
9. Implement invasive plant management plan									x		x								
Infrastructure Focus																			
10. Create asset management plan for key water management infrastructure				x															
Reasonable Use Focus																			
11. Meet 20% by 2020 conservation targets				x	x														
12. Increase adoption of agricultural Best Management Practices		x		x	x	x													
Recreation Focus																			
13. Maintain and increase water-related recreational opportunities																	x	x	
Risk Management Focus																			
14. Provide adequate flood protection							x	x											
15. Manage watershed activities to reduce large erosion events			x				x								x				
Understand Watershed Function Focus																			
16. Monitor state/federal Delta programs			x												x			x	
17. Monitor conditions/improve understanding to support sustainable groundwater basins	x			x		x												x	
18. Maintain/enhance watershed and natural resource monitoring network and information sharing	x			x		x			x	x	x	x				x		x	
Water Quality Focus																			
19. Address pollutant sources to meet runoff standards and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) targets	x	x	x																
20. Minimize accidental wastewater spillage/discharges							x	x											
21. Reduce public health risks by reducing contaminants in drinking water sources	x	x	x	x			x	x											
22. Meet all drinking water and wastewater discharge standards	x	x	x	x			x	x											
Water Supply Focus																			
23. Provide 100% reliability of municipal and industrial water supplies				x															
24. Provide agricultural water supplies to support a robust agricultural industry				x															
Proposed Objective																			
25. Convert paved and/or impervious areas and increase tree canopy and vegetation, reducing urban heat island effects													x	x			x		
Benefit Totals	5	4	6	9	2	3	5	4	8	5	8	5	1	1	3	4	2	6	0

Westside SAC IRWM
Projects for Yolo SWRP Consideration

Project No.	Lead Agency Organization	Project Title	Project Description Briefly describe the project in 300 words or less
1	West Sacramento Area Flood Cont	Bees Lakes Preserve	Conserve and develop limited, low-impact pedestrian-only recreational access to a 23-acre open space area containing sensitive aquatic, riparian, emergent and upland habitats which are associated with the Sacramento River.
2	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	505-East Channel Restoration	Restore 10 acres of riparian forest, 3/4 mile of river channel, remove 22 occurrences (2 net acres) of 6 primary invasive weeds: arundo, eucalyptus,Himalayan blackberry, tree of heaven, fig and tamarisk; reconfigure one thousand feet of river channel, restore 100 feet of eroding streambank, create 3/4 mile of south bank bench trail connecting Yolo Housing to the City of Winters at low flows.
3	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Apricot Draw Bank Stabilization	Restores 3,000 feet of Apricot Draw, stabilizing eroding banks, removing invasive weeds and planting native vegetation.
4	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Dry Creek Wildlife Migration Corridor Feasibility Study	Feasibility study to restore 2 miles of wildlife corridor from the confluence of Putah Creek along Dry Creek on the western boundary of Winters
5	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Duncan-Giovannoni Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Determine feasibility to restore 80 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure one mile of river channel, remove 96 occurrences (7 net acres) of 5 primary invasive weeds: arundo, Himalayan blackberry, tree of heaven, fig and tree tobacco. Convert five acres of excess open water (gravel pit captured by the channel) to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, functional floodplain elevations, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
6	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Glide Ranch Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Feasibility study to restore 160 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 11,250 feet of river channel, remove 128 occurrences (8 net acres) of 8 primary invasive weeds: arundo, black locust, eucalyptus, fig, Himalayan blackberry, pepperweed, tamarisk and tree of heaven. Grade floodplain to functional elevation, convert 15 acres of excess open water to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
7	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Putah Creek Interdam Reach Invasive Weed Control	Remove 127 occurrences (8.6 net acres) of 11 primary invasive weeds: arundo, black locust, eucalyptus, fennel, fig, Himalayan blackberry, pampas grass, pepperweed, tree of heaven, tree tobacco and yellow star thistle from 6.5 river miles (400 acres) of riparian corridor between Monticello Dam and Putah Diversion Dam and install native vegetation where weeds are removed.
8	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Lower McNamara Pool Channel Reconfiguration Feasibility Study	Determine feasibility to: restore 25 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 3,150 feet of river channel, remove 25 occurrences (0.5 net acres) of 6 primary invasive weeds: arundo, domestic almond, eucalyptus, Himalayan blackberry, tamarisk and tree of heaven. Convert seven acres of excess open water (gravel pit captured by the channel) to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, functional floodplain elevations, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
9	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	MacQuiddy Channel Reconfiguration Feasibility Study	Determine feasibility to: restore 34 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 3,800 feet of river channel, remove 44 occurrences (6 net acres) of 5 primary invasive weeds: arundo, eucalyptus, Himalayan blackberry, tamarisk and tree of heaven. Grade floodplain to functional elevation, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
10	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Mace to Road 106A Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Feasibility study to restore 305 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 2.7 miles of river channel, remove 124 occurrences (12.8 net acres) of 5 primary invasive weeds: arundo, milk thistle, pepperweed, tamarisk and yellow star thistle. Grade floodplain to functional elevation, convert 17 acres of excess open water to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
11	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Nishikawa Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Feasibility study to restore 37 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 2,430 feet of river channel, remove 20 occurrences (1.36 net acres) of 6 primary invasive weeds: black locust, eucalyptus, pepperweed, tamarisk, tree of heaven and yellow star thistle. Grade floodplain to functional elevation, convert 3 acres of excess open water to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
12	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Old Davis Road to Mace Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Feasibility study to restore 190 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 3.4 miles of river channel, remove 172 occurrences (5 net acres) of 9 primary invasive weeds: arundo, eucalyptus, fig, Himalayan blackberry, pepperweed, tamarisk, tree of heaven, tree tobacco and Virginia creeper. Grade floodplain to functional elevation, convert 27 acres of excess open water to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
13	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Olmo-Hammond-UCD Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Feasibility study to restore 109 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 9,765 feet of river channel, remove 70 occurrences (2.5 net acres) of 9 primary invasive weeds: arundo, black locust, eucalyptus, Himalayan blackberry pepperweed, tamarisk, tree of heaven, tree tobacco and yellow star thistle. Grade floodplain to functional elevation, convert 17 acres of excess open water to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
16	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Restoria Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Feasibility study to restore 93 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 4,300 feet of river channel, remove 46 occurrences (3.2 net acres) of 6 primary invasive weeds: eucalyptus, Himalayan blackberry, pepperweed, tamarisk, tree tobacco and yellow star thistle. Grade floodplain to functional elevation, convert 2 acres of excess open water to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
17	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Road 106A to Yolo Bypass Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Feasibility study to restore 52 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 6,000 feet of river channel, remove 42 occurrences (8 net acres) of 6 primary invasive weeds: arundo, eucalyptus, Himalayan blackberry, pepperweed, tamarisk and yellow star thistle. Grade floodplain to functional elevation, convert 11 acres of excess open water to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
18	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Russell Ranch Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Determine feasibility to: restore 50 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 5,500 feet of river channel, remove 91 occurrences (2.75 net acres) of 8 primary invasive weeds: arundo, black locust, eucalyptus, fig, Himalayan blackberry, pepperweed, tamarisk and tree of heaven. Grade floodplain to functional elevation, convert 7 acres of excess open water to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
19	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Stevenson Bridge Channel Restoration Feasibility Study	Feasibility study to restore 22 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 2,100 feet of river channel, remove 29 occurrences (0.5 net acres) of 6 primary invasive weeds: arundo, eucalyptus, fig, Himalayan blackberry, pepperweed, and tamarisk. Grade floodplain to functional elevation, convert 1.5 acres of excess open water to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
20	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Thompson Canyon Bank Stabilization Design and Permits	This study provides plans, specifications and permits to restore 1.5 miles of Thompson Canyon at the confluence of Putah Creek, stabilizing a poorly engineered legacy road that caused a massive mud slide into Putah Creek in 1995; and subsequent smaller mud flows that annually degrade water quality and smother prime trout spawning habitat below Monticello Dam. The study would develop shovel-ready plans, specifications and permits.
21	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Upper McNamara Pool Channel Reconfiguration Feasibility Study	Determine feasibility to restore 30 acres of riparian forest, reconfigure 3,300 feet of river channel, remove 52 occurrences (4 net acres) of 7 primary invasive weeds: arundo, catalpa, domestic almond, eucalyptus, Himalayan blackberry, tamarisk and yellow star thistle. Convert five acres of excess open water (gravel pit captured by the channel) to floodplain, restore natural meander form, pool-riffle sequence, functional floodplain elevations, salmon spawning habitat and native vegetation.
22	Lower Putah Creek Coord. Commit	Warren Weed Control	Restore 11 acres of riparian forest, 1,700 of river channel, remove 26 occurrences (2 net acres) of 8 primary invasive weeds:arundo, black locust, catalpa, eucalyptus, Himalayan blackberry, milk thistle, tamarsk and yellow star thistle. One of the densest thickets of eucalyptus with over 300 trees averaging 24 inches in diameter.
33	Solano County Water Agency	Research on Hydrodynamics and WQ Interactions in the Delta.	The Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta is a complex array of streams, tidal channels, and estuary mixing with the San Francisco Bay. With large projects such as the Bay Delta Conservation Plan, restoration of thousands of acres of tidal marsh habitat as part of the Delta Biological Opinions, and others, there is a need to better understand the hydrodynamic and water quality interactions in the Delta. Such modeling and monitoring can help Delta users protect ESA species, improve water quality, and maintain water supply for municipal and agricultural users within the Delta.
35	Solano County Water Agency	Risk Assessment of Delta Water Supplies	This project would entail a risk assessment of Delta Water supplies, and would look at the impacts of unforseen circumstances such as: Earthquakes, Delta levee failure, Sea level rise, and others as needed. The study would determine the risks and potential impacts to Delta water supplies such as the NBA. The project would inform and educate Delta and NBA water users.
38	Solano County Water Agency	Source water protection for Delta water sources	This project consists of various improvements such as best management practices, source water protection, and others to reduce the impact of point and non-point sources that could negatively impact Delta water quality, with a particular emphasis on drinking water quality.
39	Solano County Water Agency	Source water protection for Putah Creek watershed	This project consists of various improvements such as best management practices, source water protection, reduction of in-channel erosion, improved stream channel geomorphology, remediation of historic mining and others to reduce the impact of point and non-point sources that could negatively impact the Putah Creek watershed, as well as the Yolo Bypass.
40	RWMG with selected Lead Agency	Regional Invasive Plants, Aquatic and Terrestrial Weeds Management Plan	This project will include the formation of an Invasive Species Task Force/Subcommittee to prepare a Regional Invasive Species Management/Eradication Plan that documents the extent of invasive terrestrial and aquatic species within the Westside Region; evaluates existing programs to manage invasive species that could be leveraged, and identifies supplemental programs to be developed to fill gaps in existing programs to manage invasive species. The documentation phase will include review of existing GIS data and programs of local, state, and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and tribes. The Plan will include an implementation plan and indicate where coordination with other regional plans (e.g. Education Plan) is necessary. The Plan will be usable by all involved Regional agencies and could be expanded outside the Westside Region at a future date. This project could replace/incorporate LPCC - #2,3, 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,21,22; SCWA - #27 and 32 LCWRD - #74, YCRCD - #127,

Westside SAC IRWM
Projects for Yolo SWRP Consideration

Project No.	Lead Agency Organization	Project Title	Project Description Briefly describe the project in 300 words or less
43	Solano County Water Agency	Wetland Restoration Research and Impacts to Source Water Quality.	The project will consist of scientific study/research on wetland restoration, organic carbon generation, and other important areas of study, to determine the corresponding impacts on municipal source water quality. The study will address many of the concerns associated with large scale wetland restoration in the Suisun Marsh and Cache Slough Complex.
45	City of Woodland / floodSAFE Yolo	Lower Cache Creek Flood Risk Reduction Project	The primary purpose for the Project is to reduce the risk of flooding to the City of Woodland and adjacent land including the rural Town of Yolo and Interstate 5. The Project is part of the flood management element of the Cache Creek Integrated Project presented in the Yolo County IRWMP that was adopted by the WRA in July 2007. The features of the State Plan of Flood Control afford a nominal 10-year level of protection and the City, in keeping with the legislative intent of FloodSAFE California, will be seeking 200-year protection. The Project is in the initial phases of a feasibility study for which the City has executed a Federal cost share agreement with the USACE and CVFPB and a non-federal cost share agreement with the CVFPB. In striving to maintain the integrity of the IRWMP features for environmental enhancement and recreation will be investigated. Implementation of the feasibility study and project construction will be performed in concert with implementation of the CVFPP.
52	Cache Creek Conservancy	Implementation of the Cache Creek Resources Management Plan	This proposal will implement projects within the Cache Creek Resources Management Plan (CCRMP) area, located along 15 miles of lower Cache Creek from the Capay Dam to the town of Yolo. The Cache Creek Conservancy (CCC) has been working in this area for fifteen years, focusing on removal of non-native invasive plant species along with revegetation efforts at specific sites. The CCC also manages the Cache Creek Nature Preserve, a 130 acre area owned by Yolo County, which includes wetlands, oak woodlands, and the riparian corridor. This area is open to the public and serves as the site of our environmental education program, outreach activities for people of all ages, Native American gathering garden, and research projects. The proposed project consists of various phases of these activities that may meet specific grant requirements such as habitat restoration or enhancement, streambank stabilization, invasive plant removal, monitoring, and/or watershed stewardship through education, workshops, and outreach to landowners. The CCC works closely with partners including Yolo County and the Yolo County RCD.
54	City of Davis	Wastewater Treatment Plant Secondary and Tertiary Improvements	The City owns and operates the Davis WWTP, which is located east of the City limits at 45400 County Road 28H in Yolo County (Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2). The wastewater treatment system at the WWTP consists of a mechanical bar screen, an aerated grit tank, two aeration ponds (typically used in winter), three facultative oxidation ponds, a lemna pond, an overland flow system, a chlorine disinfection system, and restoration wetlands. Solids collected from the primary sedimentation basin are treated in an anaerobic digester and then are dewatered in three on-site sludge lagoons. Treated solids are land applied on the City's overland flow slopes and the upland areas of the restoration wetlands. Treated effluent is discharged to the Willow Slough Bypass (Discharge Point 001) and/or through the Davis restoration wetlands to the Conaway Ranch Toe Drain (Discharge Point 002), both of which are considered Waters of the United States under the Clean Water Action and tributary to the Yolo Bypass. The City received a renewed permit for its discharge of treated effluent to the Willow Slough Bypass and Conaway Ranch Toe Drain on October 25, 2007. To maintain its surface water discharge, the Permit requires the City to meet new stringent effluent limitations within ten years of adoption of the Permit. To meet the new limit, the City has determined it necessary to cease its surface water discharge to Willow Slough, all or in part, through upgrades to its existing treatment process to provide for tertiary treatment. The City has until October of 2017 to implement a project to meet the new permit requirements. The proposed project is being developed in response to these new discharge requirements.
76	RWMG with selected Lead Agency	Regional Invasive Mussels Management Plan	This project will include the formation of an Invasive Species Task Force/Subcommittee to prepare a Regional Invasive Mussels Species Prevention Plan that evaluates existing programs to prevent invasive species that could be leveraged, and identifies supplemental programs to be developed to fill gaps in existing programs to manage invasive species. Special high priority emphasis will be placed on prevention of water body infestation by Quagga Mussels. The documentation phase will include review of existing GIS data and programs of local, state, and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and tribes. The Plan will include an implementation plan and indicate where coordination with other regional plans (e.g. Education Plan) is necessary. The Plan will be usable by all involved Regional agencies and could be expanded outside the Westside Region at a future date. This project could replace/incorporate LPCC - #2,3, 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,21,22; SCWA - #27 and 32 LCWRD - #74, YCRCD - #127,
81	Tuleyome, Inc.	Comprehensive Mercury Assessment and Implementation for the Westside Region	Key Activities (generally in chronological order): • Compile and georeference existing maps, technical reports, land use and planning documents, hydrology and water quality data (e.g., flow rates, mercury and sediment concentrations, fish tissue mercury) and other information characterizing known and potential mercury priority areas (e.g., unmaintained roads, hillsides, streambanks and debris dams, mercury mines, mineral springs, surficial soil mineralogy, atmospheric deposition, and point sources) in the Westside Region. • Monitor mercury biosentinels and fine-grain streambed sediments in the Putah Creek Watershed to identify tributary "hot spots", implemented using methods comparable to monitoring performed in the Cache Creek and Clear Lake watersheds and consistent with Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program protocols. • Upload relevant information into a regional or statewide on-line library such as SWIM (http://srwp.org/imf/imf.jsp?site=SWIM) for reports and CEDEN for water data. • Synthesize existing information and produce a "lessons learned" summary. • Develop a Best Management Practices Toolkit for addressing mercury concerns in relevant watershed management projects. • Work with land managers and other stakeholders to develop customizable decision-support tools that allow users throughout the Westside Region to (1) visualize mercury source areas,(2) catalog relevant data and other information spatially, (3) highlight priority areas for additional regional or local mercury control studies, and (4) identify cost-effective mercury reduction projects. • Identify 2-3 feasible priority projects and develop implementation measures using the Toolkit and decision-support tools. • Support and contribute to relevant state regulatory programs addressing mercury pollution (fish tissue objective, statewide reservoirs TMDL, trading policy and pilot projects). • Communicate and engage with landowners and other stakeholders in the region
83	West Sacramento Area Flood Cont	Lower Sacramento and Delta North Regional Flood Management Plan	The Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP) calls for State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to work with local flood management agencies to prepare detailed Regional Flood Management Plans (RFMP) that, at a minimum, identify and articulate the following: • Describe flood management challenges and deficiencies at the regional level including operations and maintenance practices, levee and channel inspection, and emergency response plans. • Propose potential solutions/projects identified by local public agencies and interest groups for the region, estimated costs for projects, prioritization of the solutions/projects, enhanced operations and maintenance, emergency response, and floodplain management. • Propose financial strategies that identify benefits of the projects and sources of the funding for implementation of the projects. The CVFPP promotes the State's System-wide Investment Approach (SSIA) for sustainable, integrated flood risk management in areas currently protected by facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control. The purpose of the regional planning effort is to build upon the CVFPP by obtaining more region-specific information and local input for long term implementation of a sustainable and integrated flood risk reduction program in the Central Valley. The plan formulation process will document site-specific flood system improvement needs, ensure local public agencies' involvement in developing their region's long-term vision for flood management, and prepare strategies for implementation over the long term (next 25 years or so) to achieve the region's vision for significantly reducing flood risks.
84	Yolo County Flood Control and Wa	Winters Main Canal Modernization Project: Integrated Precision Water Mgmt.	Through the installation of automatic water control gates, pump flow meters and vegetated native grass canal banks, the District will modernize 16 miles of its main canal in an integrated, environmentally friendly way. The automatic water control gates will allow the District to operate its main system with more flexibility, thereby allowing the District and its water customers to manage their irrigations in a more efficient manner and achieve water conservation benefits. Planting the canal banks with native grasses will minimize erosion and improve water quality while also providing habitat value for wildlife. Additionally, converting from the use of a spray program to control undesired weeds, to native grasses will allow the District to limit the use of herbicides.

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85	Yolo County Flood Control and Wa	Abandoned Well Incentive Program	The Westside Regional Water Management Group would like to create a grant funded Abandoned Well Incentive Program. The Incentive program would pay for the proper destruction of old, abandoned wells. Currently hundreds, or possibly thousands, of abandoned wells in the Westside Region have not been properly destroyed, allowing low quality water to travel to higher quality zones. Current county ordinances and State water well construction standards mandate that unused wells be destroyed to protect groundwater quality. However, properly destroying a well can be expensive and in practice, many wells are not destroyed. Many wells were abandoned decades ago with the responsible party long gone. Additionally, there is no staff or program in place to enforce the ordinances and there is no “master list” of wells to look up. The current location of abandoned wells is unknown. The Westside RWMG feels the best way to find and properly destroy abandoned wells is to have private landowners step forward and enroll these wells in a Well Incentive Program. The incentive to enroll is that the program will pay for the proper destruction by licensed C-57 well contractors. The RWMG proposes a 3 year program, with one full time project manager, for approximately $2.2 million. Local Farm Bureaus would collect names of participants, and local well contractors would perform the work. We hope to properly destroy up to 500 wells, as funding permits.
86	Yolo County Service Area #6	County Service Area (CSA) #6 Levee Repair Project	The CSA #6 Levee Repair Project is a subset of the Mid-Valley Area Levee Reconstruction Project currently underway through a partnership between the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board. This is a non-urban levee repair project that consists of one site with the combined length of 1.108 Miles located along the landside of the CSA #6 levee. The repair of these three sites would complete the levee rehabilitation identified to restore the District levee to its authorized level of flood protection as established for the Sacramento River Flood Control Project. The repairs include removing expansive clay materials used to construct the levees with a material the meets the Corps guidelines and to construct landside berms that will prevent further sloughing
94	Lake County Water Resources Dep	Increase Cache and Putah Creek Watershed Education and Outreach	Develop and improve education programs that provide public with information on watershed programs and related proper management techniques. This program will build on existing water education materials from sources including government agencies, the WET Program and the Water Education Foundation to create a broad education program suitable for students, involved government agencies and the general public. It will cover general principals of watershed management, good environmental stewardship, proper use of area recreational resources, proper management of area water bodies, what homeowners, businesses, and government can do to promote good management, and other related topics. It will be designed to be usable by all involved Regional agencies.
96	Knights Landing Ridge Drainage Di	Mid Valley, Knights Landing Repair Project	Subset of the Mid-Valley Area Levee Reconstruction Project currently underway through a partnership with ACOE and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board.. Non-urban levee Repair
97	Lake County Water Resources Dep	Form Task Force/Subcommittee to strategize and implement Watershed Education and Outreach	Support appointment of Education Task Force/Subcommittee to prepare a Regional Watershed Education Plan for a 2-year implementation period. The Education Plan identifies the breadth and depth of the educational need within the Westside Region; evaluates existing programs that meet the educational needs that could be leveraged, and identifies supplemental education and/or incentive programs to be developed to fill gaps in existing programs that provide both K-12 and the general public with information on watershed programs and related proper management techniques. The Plan will include an implementation plan for a 2-yr duration after plan development. Specific target areas for education may include: urban and agricultural water use efficiency, aquatic invasive species especially with relationship to recreation, stormwater quality best management practices for homeowners, businesses, and government, general public education around OHV use and water quality, algae blooms, etc. as well as general principals of watershed management and proper management of area water bodies. The identification phase will include review of existing water education materials and implementation programs from sources including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, tribes, the WET Program and the Water Education Foundation. The Plan will be usable by all involved Regional agencies. After the 2-yr implementation period, the plan will be evaluated and updated. (this project could replace/incorporate Lake Co specific project, as well as #130 of Putah Creek Council and #131 of Yolo Basin Foundation)
110	Woodland-Davis Clean Water Ager	Davis-Woodland Water Supply Project	The Davis-Woodland Water Supply Project (DWWSP) was one of the integrated actions contained in the adopted 2007 Yolo County IRWMP, and is on the WRA Project Priority List approved by the WRA Board in 2011. The Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency (WDCWA) was formed in 2009 to design and construct the DWWSP to deliver up to 40 mgd of treated surface water to the cities of Woodland and Davis, and UC Davis by 2016. The project improves drinking water quality and reliability to over two-thirds of the urban population in Yolo County. The project EIR has been prepared and adopted which identified the DWWSP as the most environmentally superior water supply alternative for the partners to pursue. A majority of project permitting and land acquisition activities are now completed. The project is comprised of four regional facility components: (1) a joint RD 2035/WDCWA Sacramento River Intake facility (up to 80 cfs capacity for the WDCWA); (2) 4.5 mile raw water pipeline(s) to convey untreated surface water to a water treatment facility; (3) a regional water treatment facility to treat the surface water before delivery; and (4) 10 miles of treated water pipelines to deliver treated water to local water systems. There are local facility costs each entity would finance and construct to facilitate the delivery of treated surface water directly to their customers. The total project cost estimate is $293 million dollars. Initial project costs could be lower depending on project delivery capacity at start-up. The DWWSP includes investments in surface water supplies for water right permits (up to 45,000 acre-feet per year) and summer water purchases (up to 10,000 acre-feet per year) that will provide year around surface water for the communities relying on the project as a primary water supply. Part of the investment in project water supplies includes the design and construction of Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) facilities that would allow the future storage of permit surface water supplies to improve overall project reliability. The joint WDCWA/RD 2035 Sacramento River Intake facility will be ready for construction in 2013. The new joint Intake facility will be equipped with a state-of-the-art fish screen to protect future fishery populations in the Delta watershed. This would be a high priority regional facility to move forward on once all project funding has been secured. The DWWSP also meets several of Westside IRWMP goals and objectives.
111	West Sacramento Area Flood Cont	Deep Water Ship Channel East Levee Repair	Correct deficiencies, protect against underseepage, and maintain the Port of West Sacramento levees to current standards for FEMA 100 yr and urban levee 200 year levels of flood protection. Physical improvements may include, but not be limited to, restoration and armoring of water-side levee slopes, slurry cutoff walls in the levee prism, etc.
112	West Sacramento Area Flood Cont	Deep Water Ship Canal Navigation Levee Repair	Correct deficiencies, protect against underseepage, and maintain the Deep Water Ship Canal Levees to current standards for FEMA 100 yr and urban levee 200 year levels of flood protection. Physical improvements may include, but not be limited to, restoration and armoring of water-side levee slopes, increased levee height through crown raising or crown-top walls, slurry cutoff walls in the levee prism, seepage blankets on the levee land-side, levee setbacks, etc.
113	West Sacramento Area Flood Cont	Port of West Sacramento North and South Levee Repair	Correct deficiencies, protect against underseepage, and maintain the Port of West Sacramento levees to current standards for FEMA 100 yr and urban levee 200 year levels of flood protection. Physical improvements may include, but not be limited to, restoration and armoring of water-side levee slopes, slurry cutoff walls in the levee prism, flood walls, etc.
114	West Sacramento Area Flood Cont	Sacramento River Levee Repair	Correct deficiencies, protect against underseepage, and maintain the Sacramento River Levees to current standards for FEMA 100 yr and SB 5 200 year levels of flood protection. Physical improvements may include, but not be limited to, restoration and armoring of water-side levee slopes, increased levee height through crown raising or crown-top walls, slurry cutoff walls in the levee prism, seepage blankets on the levee land-side, levee setbacks, etc.
115	West Sacramento Area Flood Cont	Sacramento River Recreational Trail	Construct a continuous 13.1 mile, 192-acre recreation corridor along the entire length of the Sacramento River within City limits. Improvements will consist of paved and un-paved trail surfaces, vehicular staging areas and access controls, and location-based amenities ranging from major community parks (e.g., River Walk Park, River Walk Trail, Riverfront Promenade) to occasional experiences (e.g., picnic tables, trash/recycling receptacles, information kiosks, drinking fountains, shade structures, landscaping, viewing areas, bank fishing access, etc.). Improvements will be phased according to available funding and other opportunities
116	West Sacramento Area Flood Cont	Sacramento Bypass-Yolo Bypass Levee Repair Phase II	Correct deficiencies, protect against underseepage, and maintain the Sacramento Bypass and Yolo Bypass Levees to current standards for FEMA 100 yr and urban levee 200 year levels of flood protection. Physical improvements may include, but not be limited to, restoration and armoring of water-side levee slopes, increased levee height through crown raising or crown-top walls, slurry cutoff walls in the levee prism, seepage blankets on the levee land-side, levee setbacks, etc.
117	West Sacramento Area Flood Cont	West Sacramento South Cross Levee Repair	Correct deficiencies, protect against underseepage, and maintain the West Sacramento South Cross Levee to current standards for FEMA 100 yr and urban levee 200 year levels of flood protection. Physical improvements may include, but not be limited to, restoration and armoring of water-side levee slopes, increased levee height through crown raising or crown-top walls, slurry cutoff walls in the levee prism, seepage blankets on the levee land-side, levee setbacks, etc.

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118	Yolo County Flood Control and Wa	Conjunctive Water Use Program	This conjunctive water use project envisions using a variety of methods (recharge/recovery, off-stream storage and canal system modernization) to effectively store and conjunctively use groundwater in the District's service area. The new water that will be developed can be used to the benefit of agriculture, environmental and municipal interests. A significant amount of work has already been completed on this project including establishment of a groundwater monitoring program, development of a regional groundwater model, and preliminary investigations into associated water rights, engineering, economic, and environmental issues.
120	Yolo County	Yolo County Airport Drainage Plan	The Yolo County Airport, located just West of Davis, consists of 498 acres being used as a publicly owned general aviation airport. Prior to downstream drainage changes restricting the outlet at the southeastern corner of the property, on-site runoff caused only minor flooding. Now, however, areas on the east side of the property flood during certain storm events. Flooding in the low-lying areas occur fairly regularly. In order for the airport to eliminate flooding of its facilities and to expand, a 2005 Drainage Plan engineered by Wood Rogers needs to be implemented.
121	Yolo County	Analysis of BDCP's Yolo Bypass Conservation Measure and Other Measures	As a result of Biological Opinion requirements and science indicating benefits of flooding the Yolo Bypass for fish habitat, the November 2010 Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) Working Draft proposed a conservation measure that includes, among other things, modification of the Fremont Weir and possibly other structures to increase the frequency and duration of flooding in the Yolo Bypass. In response to this draft and earlier iterations of the conservation measure, Yolo County requested an analysis of the impacts of the conservation measure, including flood protection impacts. Given the importance of the Yolo Bypass in protecting the Sacramento area from flooding, the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA) has joined Yolo County (the "partners") in seeking an analysis of the potential flood protection impacts of the conservation measure. In addition, the partners are interested in evaluating measures that would be compatible with the BDCP's fish habitat enhancements and would improve the flood conveyance function of the Bypass.
122	Yolo County, Natural Resources Di	Cache Creek Parkway Plan	The Cache Creek Parkway Plan is in the early stages of development. Once complete the Plan will result in a comprehensive planning document that will guide the restoration and ultimate uses of County owned lands within the Cache Creek Area Plan boundary. The Plan will leave the citizens of Yolo County with a legacy of open space parks and nature preserves along Cache Creek and will provide well-managed opportunities for public access, education, and recreation. The Parkway Plan will provide a detailed vision and integrated management plan for all of the properties (1,537 acres total), plus any others accepted or purchased for management under the Cache Creek Area Plan (gravel) program. The Plan will: 1. Establish guidelines and specifications for development, access, use, and management of each property, and the development of a recreational trail system in coordination with the Yolo County Parks Master Plan. 2. Provide a framework for the County in negotiations over land dedications associated with future Development Agreements and mining applications. 3. Provide guidance regarding additional lands to target for acquisition in order to provide connectivity and continuity throughout the parkway area. 4. Lay the foundation for a mechanism to provide long-term financing and maintenance of the parkway system through collaborative efforts among the Natural Resources Division, Parks Division, Cache Creek Conservancy, and other partners.
123	Yolo County	Clarksburg Flood Protection Feasibility Study	The project involves conducting a feasibility study of alternatives to provide a 100-year level of flood protection to the Clarksburg region, located largely in the primary zone of the Sacramento River Delta within the County of Yolo (a small portion of the region is located in the secondary zone). The study will also include analysis of alternatives for interim flood management solutions to protect areas suitable for the development of agricultural processing facilities. Yolo County will work with Reclamation District 999 and contract with outside technical experts to undertake this study.
124	Yolo County Parks	Lower Cache Creek Campground and Habitat Restoration	The project involves the construction of approximately 9 new camp sites and potentially 9 rural campsites at the Yolo County Lower Cache Creek Park site as well as restoration of significant riparian and upland environments. The project also proposes to install a park host space, a water well to support the parks host, park visitors and newly planted restoration.
125	Yolo County	Methylmercury Impacts Analyses for the Yolo Bypass	Full Name of Proposed Project: Methylmercury Impacts Analyses of the Proposed Yolo Bypass Fisheries Enhancement Project and Yolo Bypass Expansion Project Yolo County proposes to collect data and analyze changes in methylmercury production and bioaccumulation that could result from (1) a proposed Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) project to enhance fisheries habitat in the Yolo Bypass; and (2) a Central Valley Flood Protection Plan proposal to expand the Yolo Bypass to improve flood capacity. Both projects may increase the methylmercury levels in fish tissue and increase related health risks for humans and wildlife. Based on this work and the County's ongoing coordination with the Nonpoint Sources Workgroup, Yolo County will help identify and describe management practices that could minimize methylmercury production and loads from the proposed projects. This proposal builds on previous successful collaborative efforts by Yolo County in the last year to study the agricultural impacts of BDCP-related proposals to enhance fisheries habitat in the Yolo Bypass. Yolo County proposes to work closely with California Department of Water Resources staff responsible for Department's compliance with the 2011 Delta Methylmercury Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). With financial support from the State and Federal Contractors Water Agency, Yolo County has already demonstrated that it can objectively analyze proposed Yolo Bypass projects at a low cost and with effective stakeholder outreach. A Yolo County partnership with the state on methylmercury issues will benefit the state, County, and local stakeholders.
126	Yolo County Resource Conservatio	Implementation of the Cache Creek Watershed Invasive Weed Management Plan	The newly completed Cache Creek Watershed Invasive Weed Management Plan (CCW-IWMP), a living document, identifies specific invasive plants for either eradication, containment or monitoring and prioritizes weeds within those categories. Starting in the upper watershed and working downstream we will use weed mapping information to eradicate those which can be eradicated, contain the edges of those identified in that category, and monitor so as to continually update the plan and re-prioritize and implement vegetation management actions.
127	Yolo County Resource Conservatio	Agricultural Drain, Slough and Canal Riparian Habitat Enhancement	Control of invasive weeds, site preparation, installation of native trees, shrubs, grasses and/or forbs as appropriate to the site, and 2 years of vegetation management/ maintenance post-plant along natural and man-made waterways, with focus on Cottonwood, Union School, Willow and Chickahominy sloughs; and main irrigation supply canals in western Yolo County.
129	Putah Creek Council	Native Plant Nursery to Support Putah-Cache Ecotype Restoration	In cooperation with Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee, Putah Creek Council (PCC) will manage a native plant nursery to grow Putah Creek plants from wild-collected seeds and cuttings at a nursery at the LA Moran Reforestation Center, Davis. The plants grown in the nursery will be available to projects in the bio-region for riparian and upland restoration projects. Any given species of plant has immense genetic variation from one region to the next. Using plants which are grown from local genetic stock ensures the highest success rate of the plants, and best outcomes for water quality and wildlife habitat. This project would enable Putah Creek Council to expand the diversity of plants grown at the facility and made available to local restoration projects. Work at the nursery will rely on interns who will receive green jobs training, and community volunteers from local communities. Elements include: UPGRADING EDUCATION FACILITIES: Putah Creek Council currently runs a modest education program at the nursery facility. In the past year, 275 community members volunteered at the facility. With modest investment, we would be able to increase the opportunity for volunteers to learn about water management via educational signs throughout the facility. SEED and CUTTING COLLECTION: We will collect materials throughout the year to grow into container stock used on local restoration projects. The stock is currently limited to plants which are easy to grow, but additional funding would allow us to expand our diversity via collecting seeds from less-common plants. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT: Most of the labor involved in raising our native plants is accomplished by volunteers. This project connects many of the other habitat-focused projects by allowing community members to engage in every aspect of watershed restoration.

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130	Putah Creek Council	Pollution Prevention and Watershed Education Project	Putah Creek Council (PCC) will educate Winters students, residents, and visitors about storm water and urban runoff, watershed function, and wildlife habitat along Putah Creek via our "Pollution Prevention and Watershed Education" project. Elements include: ADOPT A FLAT: PCC will provide standards-based science curriculum to fourth-grade students on topics including native plants, water quality, and wildlife habitat. Students grow native grasses and sedges in class. FIELD TRIP--Habitat: PCC and with City of Winters staff will the underground path of storm water from the local school to the storm water outflows into Putah Creek. Students will follow this path to understand how trash and runoff make their way into the creek. Students will plant student-grown sedges and grasses at the outflows to filter contaminants from the urban runoff. FIELD TRIP—Trash pickup: Students will pick up trash around the stormwater outlet, and along the banks of Putah Creek in Winters. Students will tally the results of the trash collected via the International Coastal Conservancy's protocol. Students will put the trash into steel-mesh bins which will be placed on a flat-bed at a high-visibility intersection in Winters, with student-designed signage about urban runoff and water pollution. This trash exhibition will coincide with public notice about the project (see below) ART: Students will participate in a student art competition about how to prevent storm water pollution. Winning entries will be made into semi-permanent signs to be erected at four sites along the ADA-accessible Winters Putah Creek pathway. The signs will be changed annually via the class participation and a contest on a rotating topic each year. Topics may include: water conservation, invasive species, watershed function, and water quality. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT: The public will be notified about student efforts via the City of Winters newsletter, published monthly, and distributed with water bills.
132	Yolo Basin Foundation	Lower Putah Creek Restoration from Toe Drain to Putah Creek Diversion Dam (Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area Element)	The project will enhance and restore 300-700 acres of tidal freshwater wetlands and create 5 miles of a new creek channel, entirely within the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area. This will improve anadromous fish access to 25 miles of stream, Connectivity created between these habitats will enhance salmonid in-migration and spawning, as well as rearing and outmigration conditions for smolts. The project will enhance habitat within Lower Putah Creek to support the recovery of local fall-run Chinook salmon, steelhead, and Sacramento splittail populations. The restored landscape of tidal, fluvial, and riparian habitats will benefit a broad range of special-status plants and wildlife. The project will restore hydrologic/hydrodynamic and other physical processes that support the tidal, fluvial, and riparian habitats needed by native species and biotic communities; establish a more natural hydrograph within Lower Putah Creek: re-engineer the creek floodplain so that target special-status fish species will have increased accessibility to the habitats they need for foraging and reproduction at lower flows; and restore tidal action to habitats that were historically tidally inundated. The project will engineer a fish bypass channel that can be completely drained in the summer, after all outmigrating smolts have left the creek channel. This will minimize or prevent establishment of populations of non-native, predatory fish such as striped bass and largemouth bass in the channel, and thereby decrease predation on salmonid smolts and other special-status species.
135	Reclamation District 2035	Tule Canal Habitat Enhancement & Sediment Removal	The project consists of: 1. Securing an environmental easement that would protect valuable floodplain habitat and adjacent lands from other uses; 2. Construction of operational facilities for water control and fish passage; 3. Regrading portions of the floodplain habitat to increase the quality of seasonally inundation based on managed flows from the Sacramento River.
136	Reclamation District 2035	Levee Repairs/Maintenance- Segments 150, 173 and 297	Complete geological analysis, engineering design required to identify and correct levee deficiencies and hazard mitigation recommendations contained in the URS levee evaluation report (2010) completed at the direction of the Department of Water Resources and additional geologic investigation analysis (to be completed) recommendations.
139	Reclamation District 2035	Floodway Corridor Project	The project consists of three major phases/components: 1. Acquisition of Conservation/Flowage Easements - Approx. 7,000 acres. 2. New Sacramento River By Pass - A new bypass facility will be constructed to divert flows from the Sac River to the Yolo Bypass. During large storm evens flood flows would be diverted (Sac River) over a new weir to a new bypass channel that would deliver flows to the Yolo Bypass. 3. Diverting additional flood flows in to the Yolo Bypass would increase flow and stages in the bypass downstream from the new bypass. To mitigate for potential flow increases, a portion of Conaway Ranch (outside of the Bypass), would be used to convey and store (transitory storage of over 66K acre feet) of flood water during large storm events. The project will significantly improve the flood control performance of the State-Federal Flood Control System while preserving agricultural use, enhance flood protection corridors while preserving and providing an opportunity to enhance wildlife values and establish a bypass that would provide improved flood protection.
140	Reclamation District 2035	Cross Bypass Canal Modernization	The project consists of piping (or lining) the Cross Bypass Canal and the installation of flow control and measurement devices to improve the conveyance system and increase water use efficiency.
141	Reclamation District 2035	Conjunctive Use Study	The project consists of the study and analysis of the coordinated use of surface and groundwater that could benefit the agricultural, urban, and environmental interests within, nearby and downstream of Yolo County, especially the North Delta region. The project includes seven main elements: 1. Data Collection, 2. Data Analysis and Management, 3. Field Studies and Testing, 4. Development of Operational Alternatives, 5. Model Development, 6. Preparation of a comprehensive GWMP Update, 7. Implementation Management, Environmental Considerations and Outreach
143	RWMG with selected Lead Agency	Regional Capital Improvement Plan	Create Regional asset management plan to identify and prioritize key water management infrastructure.
144	Reclamation District 999	Elk Slough Groundwater Quality Improvement and Flood Protection Project	Elk Slough is the surface water recharge source for the sole-source shallow aquifer providing drinking water for residents of the Delta community of Clarksburg. The slough is currently closed to the fresh water of the Sacramento River and is maintained by tidal inflows from Sutter Slough. Elk Slough water quality is typically similar to that of the river; however, when salinity intrusion increases during droughts, the slough water quality declines. Proposed salinity barriers, Delta Cross Channel reoperations, and Freeport intake operations work in concert to significantly backwater Elk Slough and reduce freshening tidal inflows. An operable gate at the slough head would allow for a limited amount of Sacramento River water (less than 5 cfs) to maintain water quality and improve drinking water recharge. This would reverse salinity intrusion and potentially mitigate for other conveyance and salinity intrusion actions in the Delta. The operable gate would also provide for fish passage and protect approximately 19 miles of at-risk levees within Yolo County. Proposed activities enhance and maintain a riparian and flood protection corridor, establish long-term multi-species wildlife habitat conservation area, and restore natural fluvial and slough biological processes. Project phases include completion of field investigations assessing existing ecological and geotechnical conditions, a topographic survey, preliminary engineering and alternative designs; preparation and submission of a CEQA document, and associated permits; selection of final designs, development of construction documents, development of bid documentation; and project bidding and construction. The project intends to improve groundwater conditions to secure local drinking water supplies from drought conditions; improve riparian and aquatic habitat; reduce community conflict over proposed salinity and other water operations by maximizing recharge quality given hydrologic conditions. This is the first component of a larger project to establish flood gates, flood easements, and relocate or modify existing structures on Elk Slough.
146	City of Woodland	Well 29 ASR Project	The project involves the design and construction of a new municipal aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) well near the site of the existing Well #10 on City owned property. The new ASR well will facilitate groundwater recharge by injecting treated surface water into the gravel layer approximately 470 feet down from the surface when surplus Sacramento River water is available during winter. The ASR well water would be pumped from the ASR well to supplement surface water during drought conditions. ASR also has long-term water quality benefits because, over time, injected water replaces native groundwater impaired by nitrate and naturally occurring metallic species, including arsenic, hexavalent chromium, manganese, and selenium, with better-quality water. The intent is to inject water into the ASR well each winter and build a large reservoir of treated surface water beneath the well and utilize the water primarily during drought years. The project removes a high capacity groundwater extraction well from the regional aquifer and replaces it with a well that will promote groundwater recharge and sustainability while improving Woodland's water supply reliability during a drought. City recently completed construction and full scale ASR feasibility testing of Well 28. The feasibility testing was a success and indicates that ASR technology would be successful in Woodland. The new ASR well would include the ability to inject treated surface water at a rate of approximately 1,000 gpm and extract water at a rate of approximately 1,500 gpm. The new ASR well is considered a Categorical Exemption under CEQA as it is a replacement of an existing water supply facility. The existing well will be properly destroyed. The Well 28 design would be replicated for the new well to minimize design time and costs and provide identical ASR well facilities for Woodland.

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Projects for Yolo SWRP Consideration

Project No.	Lead Agency Organization	Project Title	Project Description Briefly describe the project in 300 words or less
151	Yolo County Flood Control and Wa	Regional Drought Preparedness through Increased Groundwater Recharge	The District proposes to divert winter flows from Cache Creek into the canal system to increase groundwater recharge. Groundwater recharge and recovery is central to good conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources. Currently, by District policy, 160 miles of surface water canals remain unlined, providing summertime groundwater recharge services that benefit the aquifer and riparian habitat. The recharged groundwater is used by farmers, individual well owners and business, cities, and small communities. Normally, the majority of canal recharge occurs in the summertime, during the irrigation season. This project proposes to divert wintertime water into the canal system which would require the installation of automated canal gates to replace manual gates. This project will improve local water supply reliability during times of drought and improve conjunctive use management overall. The District has been building and planning improvements to its conjunctive use system for many decades. The regionally supported groundwater monitoring program is extensive. The ag/urban partnership between the cities of Davis, Woodland, and Winters and the Water District is strong. Indeed, the Cities depend on the recharge activities of the District to maintain their water supplies. The disadvantaged communities (DAC) in the western half of the District also depend exclusively on groundwater. The installation of automated gates to make winter recharge possible will increase groundwater storage and will benefit the community for years to come.
160	City of Davis	Parks and Greenbelts Irrigation and Landscape Upgrades	The goal of the project is to increase water use efficiency and reduce overall water use in City parks and greenbelts. This will involve converting less used turf areas along greenbelts and in parks to lower water use plants to reduce irrigation needs, the conversion of irrigation in non-turf areas to drip, and the replacement of sprinkler heads and irrigation controllers to increase efficiency. The project will also include converting wells that are currently used for potable water uses to irrigation (non-potable) wells that will supply local parks and greenbelts. The project will also provide some stormwater quality benefits with less water runoff in areas that have been converted to drip irrigation.
162	City of Davis	Drainage Channel Feasibility Study	Looking to study feasibility to enhance the five separate storm drain conveyance channels to improve evoptranspiration through design improvements. This feasibility study would provide specific ways to improve the design of the existing facilities to improve water quality for the discharges that occur from each channel. The facilities are located Citywide. The study may yield that only one channel is worthy of modification. In particular, the City would like to study the El Macero Drainage Channel in southeast Davis as it is believed to be the channel with that would benefit the most from design improvements. A map can be provided to aid in located each of these drainage channels. If project is developed an educational component can be added.
163	City of Davis	Retention Pond Feasibility Study	Looking to study feasibility for design enhancements for the seven separate storm drain retention ponds to improve evoptranspiration and water quality in the City's discharge. This feasibility study would provide specific ways to improve the design of the existing facilities to improve water quality for the discharges that occur from each facility. The facilities are located Citywide, but all of the ponds are located north of I 80 in the northern two thirds of the City. The study may yield that only one pond is worthy of modification. In particular, the City would like to study the Core Area Pond in central Davis as it believed to be the pond that receives the most pollutants from its drainage shed. A map can be provided to aid in located each of these ponds. If project is developed an educational component can be added.
164	City of Davis	Russel Boulevard Demonstration LID Project	The project is to be located in front of City Hall (already proposed and working its way through the City's Parks and Community Services Department) along Russell Boulevard. Russel Boulevard is one of the City's prominent east-west arterials. The project is to create a vegetated swale to treat stromwater runoff on the north side of the roadway. The surface area it will treat is 8,000 square feet. It is proposed to treat drainage prior to discharge to the City's stormdrain system consistent with the standards of Section E.12 of the State's Small MS4 Phase II General Permit (Permit). A map can be provided to aid in the location of this project.
168	Davis Joint Unified School District	Harper Junior High Water Conservation Improvements	Frances Harper Junior High School presents a unique opportunity for water conservation through education and the creation of outdoor classrooms. The school serves over 600 students in grades 7 to 9. Located on East Covell Boulevard in Davis, the property is a 45-acre parcel with about 23 acres in active use. Primary improvements for water conservation are proposed to occur at the front and interior of the site. Current landscape at the front of the school includes 2.3 acres of turf that is primarily for the purpose of aesthetics. There are also interior courtyards with underutilized turf panels that total a little over one-third of an acre. Planned improvements for these areas include replacing the turf with drought tolerant plants, pollinator gardens, benches, bio swales and decomposed granite paths. Interpretive panels would be installed to inform students and visitors of the benefits of the water conservation improvements and the relative ecosystems for each environment. Interior improvements would also include capturing roof water from downspouts and directing the water to bio swales where it would be filtered before entering the storm drain system or simply percolate into the soil. Interior courtyard landscapes would also be laid out to accommodate a setting for outdoor classrooms.

Projects within Yolo County Removed From Consideration

Project No.	Lead Agency Organization	Project Title	Project Description Briefly describe the project in 300 words or less
26	Solano County Water Agency	Improvements to Solano Project Facilities	The Solano Project was constructed by the US Bureau of Reclamation in the 1950s and is comprised of Monticello Dam, Putah Diversion Dam, Putah South Canal, and Terminal Reservoir. Today, the project provides irrigation and municipal water to over 400,000 people in Solano County. However, the Solano Project is 60 years old and is in need of upgrades, repairs, and modernization.
30	Solano County Water Agency	North Bay Aqueduct Alternate Intake Project	The California Department of Water Resources proposes to implement the North Bay Aqueduct (NBA) Alternate Intake Project (NBA AIP) to improve water quality and reliability of State Water Project deliveries to its NBA contractors, the Solano County Water Agency and the Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The NBA AIP includes the construction and operation of a new intake and pumping plant on the Sacramento River, conveyance pipeline, and inline storage to divert and convey water from the Sacramento River connecting to the existing NBA pipeline near the North Bay Regional Water Treatment Plant in Fairfield.
80	Tuleyome	Cache Creek Anadramous Fish Reintrodu	Prior to the construction of the Cache Creek Settling Basin anadromous fish were found in Cache Creek. Long time Yolo County resident Joe Farnham talked of his dad catching salmon with pitchforks to feed to the hogs. These salmon runs were most likely opportunistic fall run occurring when early storms provided connectivity from Cache Creek through the original wetlands of the delta and later the Yolo Bypass. There are also reports by a CA DFG warden of steelhead in Clear Lake. This four phase project will study the opportunity and constraints for the reintroduction to Cache Creek; design necessary channel improvements including fish passage at the Settling Basin; environmental work and permitting; and construction of the planned facilities necessary for fish reintroduction; and appropriate monitoring to assess results Some of this work was completed in the Natural Heritage Institute Review Draft Report Enhancing Natural Values in Cache Creek Within a Water Supply Augmentation Program submitted to the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on April 1, 2003. Studies must look at physical constraints such as temperature, flow regimes and spawning opportunities, climate change impacts, institutional issues including safe harbor for the YCFCWCD, and stakeholder outreach. Based on the outcome of those studies fish passage designs will be completed follow by environmental and permitting work. Lastly, construction can be undertaken.
93	Rural Community Assistance Corporation	Rural Disadvantaged Community (DAC) F	RCAC will manage the Prop 84 grant funds to address inadequate water supply and water quality in rural disadvantaged communities (DACs) in the Westside Sacramento IRWM region, including tribal communities, with populations less than 10,000. DACs will be selected based on already recognized income data or completion of an income survey. RCAC will perform a needs assessment of disadvantaged communities using DWR and Westside Sacramento's DAC mapping tools. The assessment will include asking for information on _____. RCAC will lead a representative group of stakeholders and agencies to solicit and select rural DACs for funding of critical infrastructure improvement projects. Rural DACs and affiliated regulatory agencies will be contacted for eligible projects with a focus on DACs in non-compliance with local, state, and federal agencies. Criteria for selection will be based on the following factors: 1) public health risks, 2) environmental justice, 3) multiple benefits, 4) affordability and sustainability, 5) incorporation of green technologies. Opportunities to merge related projects will be evaluated. Projects will be selected from both tribal and non-tribal rural DACs. Preference will be given to DAC projects that are ready to be constructed. In every case, RCAC will look for other available funding resources to leverage Prop 84 dollars. RCAC is a certified Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) and will be responsible for disbursements for selected DAC projects. RCAC will provide DACs with outreach, program information, assisting with project scope and readiness, project documentation for funding, assistance with engineering and contractor selection, project oversight, and disbursement of individual DAC project payments. To extend Prop 84 dollars, RCAC will provide supplementary capacity development, training, and technical assistance to support project sustainability utilizing RCAC programs.
95	Reclamation District 2035	Sacramento River Joint Intake Project	The proposed joint intake and diversion is to be located at approximately River Mile (RM) 70.8 on the right bank of the Sacramento River near Woodland, California. The facility will be used jointly by RD 2035 and the Woodland Davis Clean Water Agency (WDCWA) to divert water from the Sacramento River. RD 2035 has pursued construction of a new diversion since approximately 1998 to comply with the Federal Endangered Species Act, which lists winter-run Chinook salmon as endangered. RD 2035 completed preliminary design drawings and a Basis of Design Report (BODR) (RD 2035 Fish Screen Project, September 2010) in 2010 for a new intake facility that would meet all current fish screening and floodway protection requirements. WDCWA, a joint powers authority of the Cities of Woodland and Davis, was created in 2009 to undertake and implement a project to divert water from the Sacramento River, transmit the water for treatment to a new water treatment facility, and deliver treated surface water to the Cities of Davis and Woodland and the University of California, Davis for use in their respective service areas. WDCWA and RD 2035 have entered into an agreement that would allow joint use of the new RD 2035 intake facility to supply water to the planned WDCWA water treatment facility. RD 2035 and WDCWA completed preliminary design drawings and a Basis of Design Report (BODR, Sacramento River Joint Intake Project, October 2011). This 2011 BODR provides the basis of the Project cost estimate, schedule and statement of work presented herein. The Project consists of a 400-cfs intake and integrally constructed pump station, new discharge pipeline and appurtenant structures, and demolition of the existing facilities. The intake will be a concrete structure, founded on steel piles, with ten stainless steel fish screen panels. Screens will be cleaned with an automated traveling brush screen cleaning system, and a submersible pump and piping system will be provided to manage sediment in the intake. The pump station building will house the RD2035 and Agency pumps, and associated electrical equipment and controls. Discharge pipelines and appurtenant structures will be located outside of the pump station building and the piping will cross under County Road 117. RD2035's pipe will discharge to a new outlet structure to the main canal. Once the new intake is constructed, the existing RD2035 intake will be demolished and the conduit through the levee excavated, demolished, and removed.
119	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Moore Siphon Reliability/Restoration Proj	The Moore Siphon conveys irrigation water from the north side of Cache Creek (Alder Canal) to the south side (Moore Canal). Through the Moore Siphon, YCFCWCD delivers water to approximately 15,000 acres of cropland (12% of its irrigation service area). This water also makes a significant recharge contribution to the City of Woodland's groundwater supply. Due to the age and exposure of the 72" corrugated metal pipe, as well as Cache Creek erosion issues at both ends of the siphon, the siphon well either need to be replaced or rehabilitated in the near future.
131	Yolo Basin Foundation	Pacific Flyway Center/Delta Gateway	The Pacific Flyway Center (Center) is a proposed educational facility and site intended to serve the general public, Central Valley area school districts, various public sector agencies and special environmentally focused events and activities. The ultimate facility and site is anticipated to include wetland habitats, trail linkages and a 12,000 square foot building, which will present educational programs based on regional ecosystems, the functions of the Yolo Bypass, and showcase an array of ERP and BDCP programs. The building would contain exhibition spaces, meeting rooms, offices, outside observation areas, multi-purpose educational facilities and parking. The Center, to be owned and operated by the CA Department of Fish and Game, will be a public engagement site situated at the hub of a larger public resource consisting of the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area (Wildlife Area), the Yolo Bypass, the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta (Delta) and the Pacific Flyway.
133	Yolo Basin Foundation	Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area Public Use Imp	The Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area Land Management Plan (LMP) has an "authorized" public use element that outlines tasks associated with improving wildlife viewing, fish and hunting. This proposal would complete some of the tasks related to enhancement of public use infrastructure. To maintain and improve wildlife observation (LMP, 5-34) • Expand existing northern auto tour route to encompass portions of the Causeway Ranch and adjacent units. • Develop a new southern auto tour route on the Tule Ranch • Develop and install interpretive signage for wildlife viewing roads and trails • Develop viewing blinds, observation towers, and board walks where appropriate To maintain and improve angling (LMP, 5-35): • Develop maps and signs that indicate fishing access points and post regulations • Build access points for anglers with limited mobility along East Toe Drain • Identify and name six trails in the existing auto tour loop • Install signs that identify the name and mileage at the end of each trail. • Provide a map and interpretive information at each trailhead. To maintain and improve hunting (LMP, 5-35): • Construct new hunter check station, potentially at the Tule Ranch Headquarters. This new entry point would separate wildlife viewing areas from hunting areas in a north-south direction rather than the current east-west situation. Other access improvements could include: • Improve the entry signage to the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area at I-80. • Improve the existing Parking Lot A kiosk. • Install additional directional signage throughout the entire auto tour loop and hunting areas.
134	RWMG with selected Lead Agency	Climate Change Adaptation Study	Regional study to advance understanding of the effects of climate change and consider potential modifications to the water management system.

Projects within Yolo County Removed From Consideration

Project No.	Lead Agency Organization	Project Title	Project Description Briefly describe the project in 300 words or less
137	Reclamation District 2035	Installation of Groundwater Wells	Engineer, design and install groundwater wells.
138	Reclamation District 2035	Groundwater Studies	Reclamation District 2035's Ground Studies Project will consist of the identification and analysis of issues, if any, surrounding the quality and availability of groundwater.
145	City of West Sacramento	Municipal Well at the George Kristoff Wat	Project includes environmental, design and construction of a new municipal well located at 400 N.Harbor Blvd in the City of West Sacramento. This well will augment City potable water supplies during drought conditions. This well in not intended to increase water production but allow upstream surface water diversions by as much as 4,500 acre feet annually.
149	City of Woodland	Woodland Industrial Recycled Water Proj	The City of Woodland currently has tertiary treated Title 22 effluent from the City's Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) providing a firm capacity of approximately 2,700 gpm for recycled water. The City of Woodland relies exclusively on groundwater for its water supply. When surface water is available, recycled water would improve reliability and reduce demands on both groundwater and surface water sources. Woodland has a large industrial area northwest of the Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF). There are several large water users that would use the recycled water for cooling of various industrial processes. In addition, there are two City Parks along the recycled water pipeline alignment that would use the water for irrigation. Providing recycled water to these areas would reduce demands on the potable water distribution system and reduce the demand on the groundwater aquifer. The recycled water pipeline would be constructed in the City's existing right of way. The City has recently completed a Mitigated Negative Declaration for pipeline installation, repair, and rehabilitation throughout the City. The expected initial demand for recycled water would exceed 2,000 acre feet per year. The Capital Cost for the Project is approximately $5.2M. The recycled water project includes construction of approximately 20,000 feet of 12" diameter purple pipe and a pump station at the WPCF. As users increase, a storage tank will need to be added to balance demand with supply. Woodland is also evaluating extending the recycled water pipeline to serve adjacent agricultural fields as a future project.
158	Lake County Watershed Protection District	Quagga Boat Display	An integral part of the program is to educate the public on the harm invasive mussels can do to aquatic ecosystems and how to prevent their spread. Using State and locally developed educational materials, this has been effective. We have purchased visual aids showing pipes at various stages of infestation with quagga mussels, which are very effective in communicating the issue. Another tool envisioned several years ago was to have a boat infested with quagga mussels available for display. A boat was transported to Lake Mead and is now thoroughly infested with quagga mussels. With the requirements of various regulatory agencies, the cost of returning the quagga boat to Lake County has exceeded original expectations. Lake County has requested grant funding for returning the quagga boat from the State and the Federal governments, however, we have been unsuccessful. Lake County is requesting the Westside IRWM assist with funding for the return of the boat. We believe the quagga boat display will bring the shock factor to the northern California general public. The quagga boat shall be used on a regional basis to bring awareness about invasive mussels to the residents and visitors to the region by visual example. The boat will be available to the Westside IRWM members for display, and will be displayed at events such as boat shows, County fairs, the State Fair, major fishing tournaments, etc. Basic requirements for movement of the quagga boat include having permits from the appropriate agencies (California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Nevada Department of Wildlife have provided the permits), sealing the mussels to the boat so mussels do not fall off, and transporting the boat in a fully enclosed trailer. The boat will be removed from Lake Mead turned upside-down with a crane onto a trailer, and allowed to dry thoroughly. The boat will be fixed to the trailer permanently. The dried, dead mussels shall be sprayed with a lacquer of sufficient thickness that no pieces of dead mussel can detach from the boat's hull. The trailer will be pulled by winch , tongue first, into an aluminum, enclosed, car trailer. The car trailer shall be transported with the appropriate permitting documentation from Nevada to Lake County, California. We are also proposing purchasing a display tent and other items to keep with the boat for facilitating display.
159	City of Winters, CA	City of Winters Drinking Water Hexavaler	The City is under Notice of Violation with the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water to reduce Cr6 levels in four of its five wells (82% of the City's water supply) exceeding the new Cr6 Primary MCL. This is a new drinking water quality regulation approved by the State in July 2014 with enforcement beginning in August 2015 for urban water suppliers with sources in exceedance of the new Cr6 regulations. The City is requesting funds to design a cost-effective Cr6 compliance strategy for the community that meets the new Cr6 regulations within the State's compliance schedule.
161	City of Davis	Leak Detection Survey	Hire a consultant to use acoustical listening technology to survey water mains and laterals within the City of Davis water distribution area to detect and locate leaks. Prioritize leaks based on severity. Purchase leak detection equipment to install within distribution system to continuously monitor for potential leaks at key areas identified through the leak detection survey.

LINK TO SURVEY: https://goo.gl/forms/suwdr4zQZSlmOYau1

HANDOUT #6

Yolo SWRP – Potential Projects Survey

The results of this form will aid in the development of the project prioritization and scoring criteria. Please complete this form by April 17, 2017.

* Required

1. **Contact Name** *

2. **Contact Email** *

3. **Project Proponent(s)/Partner(s)** *

4. **Project Name** *

5. **Project Location/Service Area** *

6. **Current Project Phase - Check all that apply** *

Check all that apply.

- [ ] Conceptual
- [ ] Planning
- [ ] Design
- [ ] Construction
- [ ] Other: _____

7. **Has this project been submitted to the Westside IRWM Plan?** *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

8. **Anticipated Benefits** *

Check all that apply.

- [ ] Water Quality (e.g. increased infiltration and/or treatment of runoff; nonpoint source pollution control; reestablish natural water drainage and treatment)
- [ ] Water Supply (e.g. water supply reliability; water conservation; conjunctive use)
- [ ] Flood Management (e.g. decreased flood risk by reducing runoff rate and/or volume; reduced sanitary sewer overflows)
- [ ] Environmental (e.g. environmental/habitat protection/improvement; wetland enhancement/recreation; riparian enhancement; instream flow improvement; increased urban greenspace; reduced energy use, GHG emissions, or provides a carbon sink; reestablish natural hydrograph; water temperature improvements)
- [ ] Community (e.g. enhanced and/or created recreational/public use areas; community involvement; employment opportunities)
- [ ] Other: _____

9. **Planned Objectives Met (From Guidelines Page 9) - Check all that apply**
Check all that apply.

- [ ] Creates and restores wetlands (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))
- [ ] Riverside [riparian] habitats (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))
- [ ] Instream flows (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))
- [ ] Increase in park and recreation lands (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))
- [ ] Urban green space (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))
- [ ] Augments recreation opportunities for communities (Wat. Code, § 10561(h))
- [ ] Increases tree canopy (Wat. Code, § 10561(h))
- [ ] Reduces heat island effect (Wat. Code, § 10561(h))
- [ ] Improves air quality (Wat. Code, § 10561(h)
- [ ] Maximizes water quality (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))
- [ ] Maximizes water supply (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))
- [ ] Maximizes flood management (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))
- [ ] Maximizes environmental benefits (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))
- [ ] Maximizes other community benefits (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants

Sign-In Sheet

Mark if in Attendance	Confirm Information (Name, Organization, email, phone)
	Amy Gabriel, Consero Solutions, amy@conserosolutions.com, 530-746-2083
called in	Bill Vanderwaal, RD108, wvandervaal@rd108.ord
X	Carol Scianna, City of Winters, carol.scianna@cityofwinters.org, 530-681-2881
	Chris Fong, City of Woodland, chris.fong@cityofwoodland.org, 530-661-5972
called in	Chris Wright, UC Davis, cvwright@ucdavis.edu
X	Dawn Calciano, City of Davis, dcalciano@cityofdavis.org
	Donita Hendrix, Dunnigan Water District, dunniganwater@att.net
	Donna Gentile, Yolo WRA, info@yolowra.org
	Elisa Sabatini, Yolo County, elisa.sabatini@yolocounty.org
X	Jennifer Lau Larsen, Kennedy/Jenks, jenniferlau@kennedyjenks.com, 916-858-2714
	John McKean, jmckean718@icloud.com
	Jordan Power, City of Woodland, jordan.power@cityofwoodland.org
called in	Petrea Marchand Julian Ruzzler-Gaul, Consero Solutions, Julian@conserosolutions.com, 530-746-2083
X	Kristin Sicke, YCFCWCD, ksicke@ycfcwcd.org
X	Leo Refsland, Madison CSD, lrefmcsd.st@yahoo.com
	Richard Tsai, City of Davis, rtsai@cityofdavis.org
X	Ryan ~~Bennett~~ Burnett, City of West Sacramento, ryanb@cityofwestsacramento.org
called in X	Sachi Itagaki, Kennedy/Jenks, sachiitagaki@kennedyjenks.com, 650-852-2817
X	Susie Bresney, SEI, Susie.bresney@sei-us.org
	Tim O'Halloran, YCFCWCD, tohalloran@ycfcwcd.org
X	Vishal Mehta, SEI, vishal.mehta@sei-us.org
	Craig Locke craig.locke@cityofwoodland.org - City of Woodland
	PANOS KOKKAS panos.kokkas@yolocounty.org - Yolo County

Meeting Agenda

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan

Working Group Meeting 3

Handouts and Meeting Materials Available on Yolo WRA Website:
http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html

Location: Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695
Call-In Number: (855) 813-2486; Access Code: 2714#
Date/Time: 04 May 2017, 10:30 AM

1	Review Agenda and Safety Moment	5 minutes
2	Summary of Last Meeting (April 6, 2017)	5 minutes
3	SWRP Objectives - Revisited • SWRP Objectives (Handout #1) o Proposed Objectives • Draft Section 1: Introduction and SWRP Objectives (Handout #2)	15 minutes
4	Call for Projects Preparation • Westside Sac IRWM Project Form + SWRP Projects Addendum (Draft) (Handout #3) • Draft Project review and prioritization process (Handout #4) – at DAC/EDA meeting discuss match equation, case studies, have staff	15 minutes
	Quantitative Methods Pt 1 – Example Output • GIS analysis o https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/sagbi/ • WEAP update • Simple Method	10 minutes

4	Project Brainstorming and Discussion
	• Potential Projects Survey results summary
	  o Combine projects?
	  o Case studies?
		20 minutes

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan
Working Group Meeting 3
04 May 2017

	Identification of DACs/EDAs for additional outreach • DAC/EDA mapping o https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/ o https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/edas/ • Participants o Madison, Esparto, Knights Landing, others? o Community groups?	10 minutes
5	Other Discussion	5 minutes
6	Next Meeting – June 1, 2017, 10:30 am, Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695 Topics: - Start of Call for Projects - Draft Section 2: Watershed Identification - Draft Section 3: Water Quality Compliance - Projects discussion, case studies	5 minutes
7	Handouts – Available on Yolo WRA IRWMP website: http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html 1. SWRP Objectives 2. Draft Section 1: Introduction and SWRP Objectives 3. Westside Sac IRWM Project Form + SWRP Projects Addendum (Draft) 4. Draft Project review and prioritization process	

HANDOUT #1

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan Objectives vs SWRP Guideline Objectives

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan, June 2013.
Section 6: Goals and Objectives, 6.4 Plan Objectives

Storm Water Resources Plan Guidelines, December 2015
Multi-Benefit / Multiple Benefit Projects, Page 9

Storm water and dry weather runoff capture projects that provide more than one benefit or meets more than one objective.

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan Objectives	SWRP Guideline Objectives													
	1. Creates and restores wetlands (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))	2. Riverside [riparian] habitats (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))	3. Instream flows (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))	4. Increase in park and recreation lands (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))	5. Urban green space (Wat. Code, § 10561(g))	6. Augments recreation opportunities for communities (Wat. Code, § 10561(h))	7. Increases tree canopy (Wat. Code, § 10561(h))	8. Reduces heat island effect (Wat. Code, § 10561(h))	9. Improves air quality (Wat. Code, § 10561(h)	10. Maximizes water quality (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))	11. Maximizes water supply (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))	12. Maximizes flood management (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))	13. Maximizes environmental benefits (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))	14. Maximizes other community benefits (Wat. Code, § 10562(b)(2))
Education and Awareness Focus														
1. Provide and promote use of educational curricula for K-12 students														x
2. Provide educational information to encourage stewardship by public														x
Habitat Focus														
3. Restore native vegetation/form/function along riparian/aquatic corridors	x	x												
4. Quantify the extent of suitable life-cycle habitat for Threatened/Endangered/Imperiled native fish			x										x	
5. Prioritize/plan/schedule improvements to suitable life-cycle habitat forto T/E/I native fish			x										x	
6. Increase availability of suitable life-cycle habitat for Threatened/Endangered/Imperiled native fish identified.			x										x	
Invasive Species Focus														
7. Prevent colonization by quagga mussels/zebra mussels and eliminate/prevent spread of New Zealand mud snails		x											x	
8. Establish invasive plant management plan		x											x	
9. Implement invasive plant management plan		x											x	
Infrastructure Focus														
10. Create asset management plan for key water management infrastructure										x	x	x		
Reasonable Use Focus														
11. Meet 20% by 2020 conservation targets			x								x			
12. Increase adoption of agricultural Best Management Practices		x	x							x	x			
Recreation Focus														
13. Maintain and increase water-related recreational opportunities				x	x	x								
Risk Management Focus														
14. Provide adequate flood protection												x		
15. Manage watershed activities to reduce large erosion events	x	x							x	x		x	x	
Understand Watershed Function Focus														
16. Monitor state/federal Delta programs														
17. Monitor conditions/improve understanding to support sustainable groundwater basins											x			
18. Maintain/enhance watershed and natural resource monitoring network and information sharing										x				
Water Quality Focus														
19. Address pollutant sources to meet runoff standards and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) targets										x				
20. Minimize accidental wastewater spillage/discharges										x		x		x
21. Reduce public health risks by reducing contaminants in drinking water sources										x	x			x
22. Meet all drinking water and wastewater discharge standards											x			x
Water Supply Focus														
23. Provide 100% reliability of municipal and industrial water supplies										x	x			
24. Provide agricultural water supplies to support a robust agricultural industry										x	x			
Proposed Objective														
25. Convert paved and/or impervious areas and increase tree canopy and vegetation, reducing urban heat island effects.					x		x	x						
26. Optimize the rural storm water conveyance system to drain and retain storm water flows as necessary. Provide proper rural drainage and keep conveyance systems clear of debris to minimize county road flooding during storm events.												x		x
27. Enable proper rural retention and modify rural landscape to maximize groundwater recharge of excess storm water.											x	x		
Objective Totals	**2**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**9**	**6**	**7**	**6**

HANDOUT #1

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan Objectives vs SWRP Benefit Categories

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan, June 2013.
Section 6: Goals and Objectives, 6.4 Plan Objectives

Storm Water Resources Plan Guidelines, December 2015
Multi-Benefit / Multiple Benefit Projects, Page 9

Storm water and dry weather runoff capture projects that provide more than one benefit or meets more than one objective.

Westside Sacramento IRWM Plan Objectives	SWRP Guideline Benefit Categories																		
	Water Quality			Water Supply			Flood Management		Environmental								Community		
	Increase filtration and/or treatment of runoff	Nonpoint source pollution control	Reestablished natural water drainage and treatment	Water supply reliability	Water conservation	Conjunctive use	Decreased flood risk by reducing runoff rate and/or volume	Reduced sanitary sewer overflows	Environmental and habitat protection and improvement	Wetland enhancement/creation	Riparian enhancement	Instream flow improvement	Increased urban green space	Reduced energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, or provides a carbon sink	Reestablishment of the natural hydrograph	Water temperature improvements	Enhanced and/or created recreational and public use areas	Community involvement	Employment opportunities provided
Education and Awareness Focus																			
1. Provide and promote use of educational curricula for K-12 students																		x	
2. Provide educational information to encourage stewardship by public																		x	
Habitat Focus																			
3. Restore native vegetation/form/function along riparian/aquatic corridors			x						x	x	x	x			x				
4. Quantify the extent of suitable life-cycle habitat for Threatened/Endangered/Imperiled native fish									x	x	x	x				x			
5. Prioritize/plan/schedule improvements to suitable life-cycle habitat forto T/E/I native fish									x	x	x	x				x			
6. Increase availability of suitable life-cycle habitat for Threatened/Endangered/Imperiled native fish identified by Objective 5.									x	x	x	x				x			
Invasive Species Focus																			
7. Prevent colonization by quagga mussels/zebra mussels and eliminate/prevent spread of New Zealand mud snails									x		x								
8. Establish invasive plant management plan									x		x								
9. Implement invasive plant management plan									x		x								
Infrastructure Focus																			
10. Create asset management plan for key water management infrastructure				x															
Reasonable Use Focus																			
11. Meet 20% by 2020 conservation targets				x	x														
12. Increase adoption of agricultural Best Management Practices		x		x	x	x													
Recreation Focus																			
13. Maintain and increase water-related recreational opportunities																	x	x	
Risk Management Focus																			
14. Provide adequate flood protection							x	x											
15. Manage watershed activities to reduce large erosion events			x				x								x				
Understand Watershed Function Focus																			
16. Monitor state/federal Delta programs			x												x			x	
17. Monitor conditions/improve understanding to support sustainable groundwater basins	x			x		x												x	
18. Maintain/enhance watershed and natural resource monitoring network and information sharing	x			x		x			x	x	x	x				x		x	
Water Quality Focus																			
19. Address pollutant sources to meet runoff standards and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) targets	x	x	x																
20. Minimize accidental wastewater spillage/discharges							x	x											
21. Reduce public health risks by reducing contaminants in drinking water sources	x	x	x	x			x	x											
22. Meet all drinking water and wastewater discharge standards	x	x	x	x			x	x											
Water Supply Focus																			
23. Provide 100% reliability of municipal and industrial water supplies				x															
24. Provide agricultural water supplies to support a robust agricultural industry				x															
Proposed Objective																			
25. Convert paved and/or impervious areas and increase tree canopy and vegetation, reducing urban heat island effects.													x	x			x		
26. Optimize the rural storm water conveyance system to drain and retain storm water flows as necessary. Provide proper rural drainage and keep conveyance systems clear of debris to minimize county road flooding during storm events.						x	x	x											
27. Enable proper rural retention and modify rural landscape to maximize groundwater recharge of excess storm water.						x	x												
Benefit Totals	12	11	12	16	9	12	14	12	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	13	7

Handout 2: See Section 1 for Final

Project Information Form

SWRP Projects Addendum

The Yolo WRA is accepting suggestions for projects for inclusion in the Yolo Storm Water Resource Plan (SWRP). Projects submitted for consideration should contribute to the attainment of the IRWM Plan and SWRP Objectives. To have your project considered for inclusion, please complete this project information form in its entirety and submit the completed form by July 28, 2017 to Kristin Sicke (ksicke@ycfcwcd.org).

Please provide information in the tables below:

I. Land Availability

a. Is the project located on lands with Public ownership? _____

b. Have easements and/or all required land use agreements been obtained or are pending? _____

c. Describe how this project will result in immediate or downstream surface water quality benefit to Putah Creek _____

II. SWRP Objectives

Please mark (x) the SWRP Objectives that apply to the proposed project (choose all that apply).

____ Convert paved and/or impervious areas and increase tree canopy and vegetation, reducing urban heat island effects.

____ Optimize the rural storm water conveyance system to drain and retain storm water flows as necessary. Provide proper rural drainage and keep conveyance systems clear of debris to minimize county road flooding during storm events.

____ Enable proper rural retention and modify rural landscape to maximize groundwater recharge of excess storm water.

III. SWRP Guideline Benefit Categories

Please mark (x) all the project benefit categories that apply and provide a brief explanation. Suggested benefit descriptions are included in the SWRP Guidelines Tables 3 and 4.

Main Benefit	x	Brief Explanation of Benefit	Quantification (e.g. acre---feet of water supplied, acres of habitat restored)
Water Quality – Increased filtration and/or treatment of runoff			
Water Supply – Water supply reliability			
Water Supply – Conjunctive use			

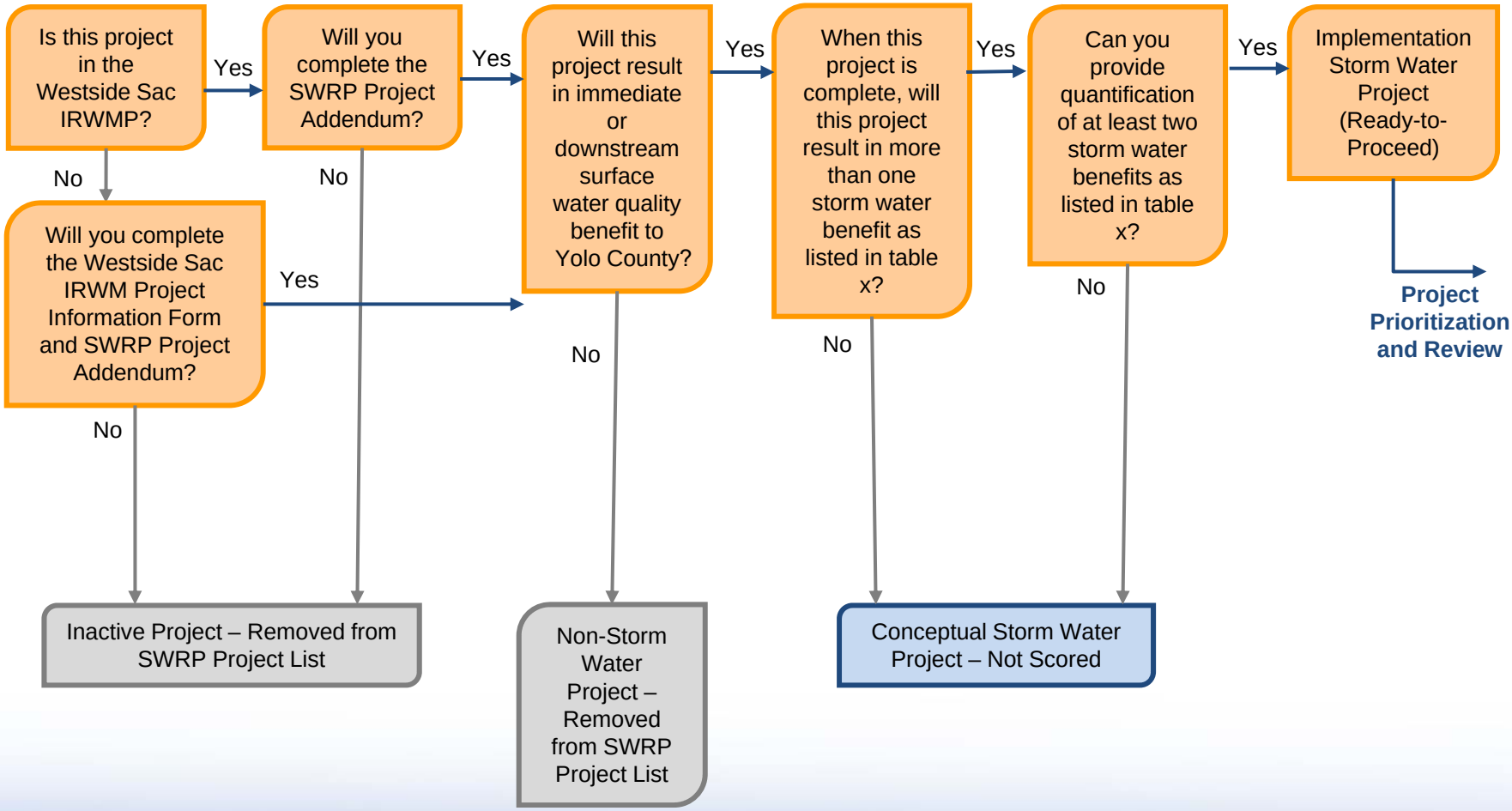
Main Benefit	x	Brief Explanation of Benefit	Quantification (e.g. acre---feet of water supplied, acres of habitat restored)
Flood Management – Decreased flood risk by reducing runoff rate and/or volume			
Environmental – Environmental and habitat protection and improvement			
Environmental – Increased urban green space			
Community – Employment opportunities provided			
Community – Public education			

Secondary Benefit	x	Brief Explanation of Benefit	Quantification (e.g. acre---feet of water supplied, acres of habitat restored)
Water Quality – Nonpoint source pollutant control			
Water Quality – Reestablished natural water drainage and treatment			
Water Supply – Water conservation			
Flood Management – Reduced sanitary sewer overflows			
Environmental – Reduced energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, or provides a carbon sink			
Environmental – Reestablishment of the natural hydrograph			
Environmental – Water temperature improvements			

Secondary Benefit	x	Brief Explanation of Benefit	Quantification (e.g. acre---feet of water supplied, acres of habitat restored)
Community – Community involvement			
Community – Enhance and/or create recreational and public use areas			

See Appendix H for project forms

Project Review



Project Prioritization and Ranking

HANDOUT #3

Scoring Category 1: Project Funding and Land Availability (80 points maximum)

- Permanent Funding to achieve benefit? (40 points)
- Project located on lands with Public ownership or easements/land purchase agreements obtained? (40 points)

+

Scoring Category 2: SWRP Multiple Benefits Analysis (50 points maximum)

- No. of SWRP Main Benefits Met (4 points per benefit)
- No. of SWRP Secondary Benefits Met (2 points per benefit

+

Scoring Category 3: SWRP Quantitative Benefit Metrics Analysis (120 points maximum)

- One or more benefit metric identified (30 points)
- One or more benefit metric quantified (30 points)
- One benefit metric quantified with significant storm water impact (30 points)
- Multiple benefit metrics quantified with significant storm water impact (30 points)

=

SWRP Project Score (250 points maximum)

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants

Sign-In Sheet

Mark if in Attendance	Name, Organization, Email, Phone
phone	Amy Gabriel, Consero Solutions, amy@conserosolutions.com, 530-746-2083
No longer participating	Bill Vanderwaal, RD108, wvandervaal@rd108.ord
phone	Carol Scianna, City of Winters, carol.scianna@cityofwinters.org, 530-681-2881
1	Chris Fong, City of Woodland, chris.fong@cityofwoodland.org, 530-661-5972
	Chris Wright, UC Davis, cvwright@ucdavis.edu
	Craig Locke, City of Woodland, craig.locke@cityofwoodland.org
DC	Dawn Calciano, City of Davis, dcalciano@cityofdavis.org
	Donita Hendrix, Dunnigan Water District, dunniganwater@att.net
	Donna Gentile, Yolo WRA, info@yolowra.org
Casey Liebler filling in	Elisa Sabatini, Yolo County, elisa.sabatini@yolocounty.org casey.liebler@yolocounty.org
	Jennifer Lau Larsen, Kennedy/Jenks, jenniferlau@kennedyjenks.com, 916-858-2714
	John McKean, jmckean718@icloud.com
	Jordan Power, City of Woodland, jordan.power@cityofwoodland.org
	Julian Ruzzler-Gaul, Consero Solutions, Julian@conserosolutions.com, 530-746-2083
KJS	Kristin Sicke, YCFCWCD, ksicke@ycfcwcd.org
	Leo Refsland, Madison CSD, lrefmcsd.st@yahoo.com
	Panos Kokkas, Yolo County, panos.kokkas@yolocounty.org
	Petrea Marchand, Consero Solutions, petrea@conserosolutions.com, 530-746-2083
	Richard Tsai, City of Davis, rtsai@cityofdavis.org
RBB	Ryan Burnett, City of West Sacramento, ryanb@cityofwestsacramento.org
	Sachi Itagaki, Kennedy/Jenks, sachiitagaki@kennedyjenks.com, 650-852-2817
SRB	Susie Bresney, SEI, Susie.bresney@sei-us.org
	Tim O'Halloran, YCFCWCD, tohalloran@ycfcwcd.org
VMehta	Vishal Mehta, SEI, vishal.mehta@sei-us.org

Meeting Agenda

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan

Working Group Meeting 4

Handouts and Meeting Materials Available on Yolo WRA Website:
http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html

Location: Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695
Call-In Number: (855) 813-2486; Access Code: 2714#
Date/Time: 01 June 2017, 8:30 AM

1	Review Agenda and Safety Moment	5 minutes
2	Summary of Last Meeting (May 4, 2017)	5 minutes
3	Continued from 5/4/17 Quantitative Methods Pt 1 – Example Output • Simple Method - http://www.stormwatercenter.net/monitoring%20and%20assessment/simple%20meth/simple.htm#limitations	10 minutes
4	Continued from 5/4/17 -Identification of DACs/EDAs for additional outreach • DAC/EDA mapping o https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/ o https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/edas/ • Participants o Madison, Esparto, Knights Landing, others? o Community groups?	15 minutes
5	Start of Call for Projects – due July 28, 2017 • Current project list • Call for projects form • Project Discussion	20 minutes
6	SWRP Sections - Comments on Draft Section 1: Introduction and SWRP Objectives - Draft Section 2: Watershed Identification - Draft Section 3: Water Quality Compliance	15 minutes
7	Other Discussion	5 minutes

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan
Working Group Meeting 4
01 June 2017

8	Next Meeting – July 6, 2017, 10:30 am, Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695 Potential Topics: - Projects discussion/support, case studies - DAC Outreach Meetings	5 minutes
9	Handouts – Available on Yolo WRA IRWMP website: http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html 1. Westside Sac IRWM Project Form + SWRP Projects Addendum (Draft) 2. Project List 3. Draft SWRP Sections 2 and 3 4. Draft Project review and prioritization process	

Handout 1

Yolo County SWRP Current Project List
Implementation Projects

Lead Agency Organization	Name of Primary Contact	Email	Project Title
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	505-East Channel Restoration
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Apricot Draw Bank Stabilization
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Putah Creek Interdam Reach Invasive Weed Control
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Thompson Canyon Bank Stabilization Design and Permits
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Warren Weed Control
Cache Creek Conservancy	Lynnel Pollock	lpollock@cachecreekconservancy.org	Implementation of the Cache Creek Resources Management Plan
City of Davis	Michael Lindquist	mlindquist@cityofdavis.org	Wastewater Treatment Plant Secondary and Tertiary Improvements
Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Tim O'Halloran	tohalloran@ycfcwcd.org	Winters Main Canal Modernization Project: Integrated Precision Water Mgmt.
Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Max Stevenson	mstevenson@ycfcwcd.org	Abandoned Well Incentive Program
Yolo County Service Area #6	Regina Espinoza	Regina.Espinoza@yolocounty.org	County Service Area (CSA) #6 Levee Repair Project
Knights Landing Ridge Drainage District	Lewis Bair	lbair@rd108.org	Mid Valley, Knights Landing Repair Project
Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency	Lynanne Mehlhaff, WDCW	LMEHLHAFF@WDCWA.com	Davis-Woodland Water Supply Project
West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	Michael Bessette, P.E.	michaelb@cityofwestsacramento.org	Sacramento River Levee Repair
West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	Michael Bessette, P.E.	michaelb@cityofwestsacramento.org	Sacramento River Recreational Trail
West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	Michael Bessette, P.E.	michaelb@cityofwestsacramento.org	Sacramento Bypass-Yolo Bypass Levee Repair Phase II
Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Tim O'Halloran	tohalloran@ycfcwcd.org	Conjunctive Water Use Program
Yolo County Resource Conservation District	Jeanette Wrysinski	wrysinski@yolorcd.org	Implementation of the Cache Creek Watershed Invasive Weed Management Plan
Yolo County Resource Conservation District	Jeanette Wrysinski	wrysinski@yolorcd.org	Agricultural Drain, Slough and Canal Riparian Habitat Enhancement
Putah Creek Council	Libby Earthman	libby@putahcreekcouncil.org	Native Plant Nursery to Support Putah-Cache Ecotype Restoration
City of Woodland	Tim Busch	tim.busch@cityofwoodland.org	Well 29 ASR Project
Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Tim O'Halloran	tohalloran@ycfcwcd.org	Regional Drought Preparedness through Increased Groundwater Recharge
City of Davis	Dawn Calciano	dcalciano@cityofdavis.org	Parks and Greenbelts Irrigation and Landscape Upgrades
City of Davis	Martin Jones	mjones@cityofdavis.org	Russel Boulevard Demonstration LID Project
Davis Joint Unified School District	George Parker	gparker@djusd.net	Harper Junior High Water Conservation Improvements
City of Winters	Carol Scianna	carol.scianna@cityofwinters.org	North Area Stormwater/ Flood Control /Groundwater Recharge/Habitat Development Project
City of Winters	Carol Scianna	carol.scianna@cityofwinters.org	Winters Outflow Bio Swales Project
UC Davis	Lisa Moretti	lmoretti@ucdavis.edu	Arboretum Waterway Wetland Restoration and Enhancement
City of Woodland	Chris Fong	chris.fong@cityofwoodland.org	North Regional Pond and Pump Station
City of Woodland	Chris Fong	chris.fong@cityofwoodland.org	North Canal Pump Station
Madison Community Services District	Leo Refsland	lrefmcsd.st@yahoo.com	Camp Well

Handout 1

Yolo County SWRP Current Project List
Conceptual/Planning Projects

Lead Agency Organization	Name of Primary Contact	Email	Project Title
West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	Michael Bessette, P.E.	michaelb@cityofwestsacramento.org	Bees Lakes Preserve
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Dry Creek Wildlife Migration Corridor Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Duncan-Giovannoni Channel Restoration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Glide Ranch Channel Restoration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Lower McNamara Pool Channel Reconfiguration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	MacQuiddy Channel Reconfiguration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Mace to Road 106A Channel Restoration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Nishikawa Channel Restoration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Old Davis Road to Mace Channel Restoration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Olmo-Hammond-UCD Channel Restoration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Restoria Channel Restoration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Road 106A to Yolo Bypass Channel Restoration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Russell Ranch Channel Restoration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Stevenson Bridge Channel Restoration Feasibility Study
Lower Putah Creek Coord. Committee	Rich Marovich	rmarovich@scwa2.com	Upper McNamara Pool Channel Reconfiguration Feasibility Study
Solano County Water Agency	Alexander A. Rabidoux	arabidoux@scwa2.com	Research on Hydrodynamics and WQ Interactions in the Delta.
Solano County Water Agency	Alexander A. Rabidoux	arabidoux@scwa2.com	Risk Assessment of Delta Water Supplies
Solano County Water Agency	Alexander A. Rabidoux	arabidoux@scwa2.com	Source water protection for Delta water sources
Solano County Water Agency	Alexander A. Rabidoux	arabidoux@scwa2.com	Source water protection for Putah Creek watershed
RWMG with selected Lead Agency			Regional Invasive Plants, Aquatic and Terrestrial Weeds Management Plan
Solano County Water Agency	Alexander A. Rabidoux	arabidoux@scwa2.com	Wetland Restoration Research and Impacts to Source Water Quality.
City of Woodland / floodSAFE Yolo Pilot Program	Mark Cocke	Mark.Cocke@cityofwoodland.org	Lower Cache Creek Flood Risk Reduction Project
RWMG with selected Lead Agency			Regional Invasive Mussels Management Plan
Tuleyome, Inc.	Bob Schneider	bschneider@tuleyome.org	Comprehensive Mercury Assessment and Implementation for the Westside Region
West Sacramento Area Flood Cont	Dave Shpak	daves@cityofwestsacramento.org	Lower Sacramento and Delta North Regional Flood Management Plan
Lake County Water Resources Dep	Gary Hansen	Gary.Hansen@lakecountyca.gov	Increase Cache and Putah Creek Watershed Education and Outreach
Lake County Water Resources Dep	Gary Hansen	Gary.Hansen@lakecountyca.gov	Form Task Force/Subcommittee to strategize and implement Watershed Education and Outreach
West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	Michael Bessette, P.E.	michaelb@cityofwestsacramento.org	Deep Water Ship Channel East Levee Repair
West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	Michael Bessette, P.E.	michaelb@cityofwestsacramento.org	Deep Water Ship Canal Navigation Levee Repair
West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	Michael Bessette, P.E.	michaelb@cityofwestsacramento.org	Port of West Sacramento North and South Levee Repair
West Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	Michael Bessette, P.E.	michaelb@cityofwestsacramento.org	West Sacramento South Cross Levee Repair
Yolo County	Wes Ervin	wes.ervin@yolocounty.org	Yolo County Airport Drainage Plan

Handout 1

Yolo County SWRP Current Project List
Conceptual/Planning Projects

Lead Agency Organization	Name of Primary Contact	Email	Project Title
Yolo County	Cindy Tuttle	cindy.tuttle@yolocounty.org	Analysis of BDCP's Yolo Bypass Conservation Measure and Other Measures
Yolo County, Natural Resources Division	Cindy Tuttle	cindy.tuttle@yolocounty.org	Cache Creek Parkway Plan
Yolo County	Cindy Tuttle	cindy.tuttle@yolocounty.org	Clarksburg Flood Protection Feasibility Study
Yolo County Parks	Jen Santos	jennifer.santos@yolocounty.org	Lower Cache Creek Campground and Habitat Restoration
Yolo County	Cindy Tuttle	cindy.tuttle@yolocounty.org	Methylmercury Impacts Analyses for the Yolo Bypass
Putah Creek Council	Libby Earthman	libby@putahcreekcouncil.org	Pollution Prevention and Watershed Education Project
Yolo Basin Foundation	Robin Kulakow 530-756-72	robin@yolobasin.org; abrice@yolobasin.org	Lower Putah Creek Restoration from Toe Drain to Putah Creek Diversion Dam (Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area Element)
Reclamation District 2035	Regina Cherovsky	regina@conawayranch.com	Tule Canal Habitat Enhancement & Sediment Removal
Reclamation District 2035	Regina Cherovsky	Regina@conawayranch.com	Levee Repairs/Maintenance- Segments 150, 173 and 297
Reclamation District 2035	Regina Cherovsky	regina@conawayranch.com	Floodway Corridor Project
Reclamation District 2035	Regina Cherovsky	regina@conawayranch.com	Cross Bypass Canal Modernization
Reclamation District 2035	Regina Cherovsky	regina@conawayranch.com	Conjunctive Use Study
RWMG with selected Lead Agency			Regional Capital Improvement Plan
Reclamation District 999	Bob Weber	recdist999@sprintmail.com	Elk Slough Groundwater Quality Improvement and Flood Protection Project
City of Davis	Rhys Rowland	rrowland@cityofdavis.org	Drainage Channel Feasibility Study
City of Davis	Rhys Rowland	rrowland@cityofdavis.org	Retention Pond Feasibility Study
City of Davis - Public Works and Parks Department	Dawn Calciano	dcalciano@cityofdavis.org	Bike Tunnel Landscaping Redesign for Stormwater Quality Improvement
City of Davis	Dawn Calciano	dcalciano@cityofdavis.org	Hardscape conversion to pervious pavement
City of Davis	Dawn Calciano	dcalciano@cityofdavis.org	Rocky Swale to Bioswale Conversion
City of Davis	Dawn Calciano	dcalciano@cityofdavis.org	Covell Drainage Channel Redesign
City of Davis	Dawn Calciano	dcalciano@cityofdavis.org	Feasibility Study for Stormwater Trash Control Measures
UC Davis	Lisa Moretti	lmoretti@ucdavis.edu	Agricultural Field Tailwater/Stormwater Basins and Wildlife Corridors
City of Woodland	Chris Fong	chris.fong@cityofwoodland.org	North Urban Area Storm Drain Facilities Master Plan Update
City of Woodland / State of California	Chris Fong	chris.fong@cityofwoodland.org	Outfall Channel Culvert Replacement Through to Yolo Bypass @ West Levee
City of Woodland	Chris Fong	chris.fong@cityofwoodland.org	West Regional Pond Expansion
City of Woodland	Chris Fong	chris.fong@cityofwoodland.org	South Regional Detention Pond
City of Woodland	Chris Fong	chris.fong@cityofwoodland.org	MS4 Trash Amendment Compliance
City of Woodland	Chris Fong	chris.fong@cityofwoodland.org	Storm Water System Improvements, Maintenance, and Repairs
Madison Community Services District	Leo Refsland	lrefmcsd.st@yahoo.com	Willow Slough/ Madison Storm Drain Relief basin
Madison Community Services District	Leo Refsland	lrefmcsd.st@yahoo.com	Storm water maintenance area
Madison Community Services District	Leo Refsland	lrefmcsd.st@yahoo.com	Madison Rock Wall

Handout 2: See Section 2 and Section 3 for Final
Handout 3: See Draft Project review and prioritization process from TC Meeting 3

SWRP #4 June 1, 2017 Sign-in Sheet

Kristin Sicke, YCFCWCD
Paulina Benner, City of W. Sac.
Ryan Bennett W. Sacramento
Dawon Calciano City of Davis
Vishal Mehta, SEI - Davis
CASEY LIEBLER, YOLO COUNTY
Jennifer Lee, K/J Consultants
Sachi Hagaki, K/J Consultants
Craig Locke City of Woodland
Chris Fong City of Woodland

Phone
Julian Cansero
Rich Marovich. Putah Creek Coord. Comm.

Meeting Agenda

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan

Working Group Meeting 5

Handouts and Meeting Materials Available on Yolo WRA Website:
http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html

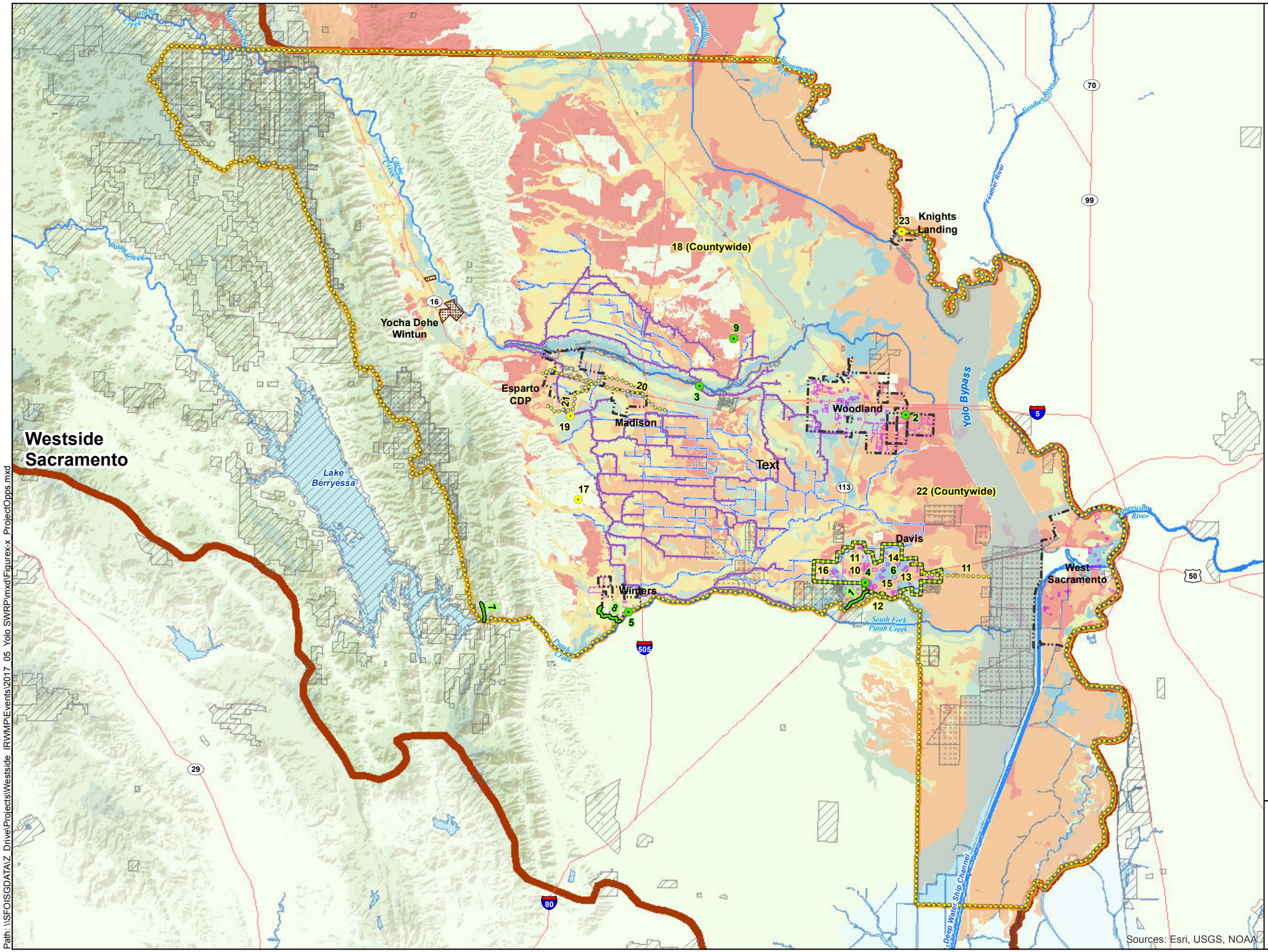
Location: Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695
Call-In Number: (855) 813-2486; Access Code: 2714# :
Webcast: http://conf.kennedyjenks.com/conference/2714

Date/Time: 07 September 2017, 10:30 AM

1	Review Agenda and Safety Moment	5 minutes
2	Summary of Last Meetings (June 1, 2017- TC, June 29, 2017 DAC and July 10 and 12, 2017 Project Meetings)	10 minutes
3	Overview of Project Received (see draft Project Map) Discuss opportunities for collaboration/integration	15 minutes
4	Review Draft Quantification of Project Benefits (see Project Pdfs) Review and comment by project proponents by Fri 9/22/17 Update on SEI Modeling Approach	20 minutes
5	Draft Matrix Evaluation of Projects (see draft Matrix) Review and comment by project proponents by Fri 9/22/17	20 minutes
6	SWRP Sections - Draft Section 4: Organization, Coordination, Collaboration - Draft Section 7: Education, Outreach, Public Participation	15 minutes
7	Other Discussion	5 minutes
8	Next Meeting – October 5, 2017, 10:30 am, Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695 Potential Topics: - Revised Project Evaluation and Additional Quantification - Implementation Strategies	5 minutes

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan
Working Group Meeting 5
07 September 2017

9	Handouts – Available on Yolo WRA IRWMP website: http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html 1. Project Map 2. Draft Project Quantification 3. Draft Matrix Evaluation 4. Draft SWRP Sections 4 and 7	



Sloughs
Canals
City Public Properties
County Zoning - Public
Public Agency Jurisdiction
Yolo SWRP Boundary
Westside Region

Projects

Conceptual/Planning
Implementation
Implementation
Conceptual/Planning

SAGBI - Modified

Excellent
Good
Moderately Good
Moderately Poor
Poor
Very Poor

The Soil Agricultural Groundwater Banking Index (SAGBI) is a suitability index for ground-water recharge on agricultural land. The SAGBI is based on five major factors that are critical to successful agricultural groundwater banking: deep percolation, root zone resi -dence time, topography, chemical limitations, and soil surface condition.

Modified overlay is theoretical; it shows SAGBI suitability groups when assuming that all soils with restrictive layers have been modified by deep tillage.

Source:
https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/sagbi/
SABGI overlay provided by
Toby O'Geen (atogeen@ucdavis.edu),
Professor & Soil Resource Specialist in
Cooperative Extension, Dept. of Land,
Air and Water Resources, UC Davis.

0 3 6 9
Miles

Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants

Storm Water Resource Plan For Yolo County

N

SWRP Project Locations

K/J 1770002.00
September 2017

Figure x-x

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Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan
Working Group Meeting 5
07 September 2017

Submitted Projects

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Agency Organization
1	Arboretum Waterway Wetland Restoration and Enhancement	University of California, Davis
2	North Regional Pond and Pump Station	City of Woodland
3	Moore Siphon Reliability/Restoration Project (Moore Siphon Stormwater Improvements)	YCFCWCD
4	Russel Boulevard Demonstration LID Project (Russel Boulevard Stormwater Treatment Project)	City of Davis
5	Winters Bioswales Project and Habitat Enhancement	Solano County Water Agency
6	Davis Greenbelts Landscape Conversions (Davis Greenbelts Stormwater Improvements)	City of Davis
7	Thompson Canyon Stormwater Management	Solano County Water Agency
8	Dry Creek Bank Stabilization and Wastewater Re-use	Solano County Water Agency
9	West Adams Canal Renovation and China Slough Rehabilitation Project	YCFCWCD
10	Bike Tunnel Landscaping Redesign for Stormwater Quality Improvement	City of Davis
11	Drainage Channel Feasibility Study	City of Davis
12	Feasibility Study for Stormwater Trash Control Measures	City of Davis
13	Site Survey for Hardscape Conversion to Pervious Pavement	City of Davis
14	Retention Pond Feasibility Study	City of Davis
15	Site Survey for Converting Rocky Swales to Bioswales	City of Davis
16	West Area Pond Redesign (West Area Pond Runoff Redesign)	City of Davis
17	Winters North Area Stormwater Pond	YCFCWCD
18	Yolo County Drains and Sloughs -- Governance and Maintenance Study	YCFCWCD
19	Forbes Ranch Regulating Pond	YCFCWCD
20	Raise Highway 16 Out of Flood plain	YCFCWCD/Yolo County
21	Upstream Flow Management to Prevent Madison Flooding and to Facilitate GW Recharge	YCFCWCD/Madison CSD
22	Flood Monitoring Network Project	YCFCWCD
23	Knights Landing Underground Drainage Study	Yolo County
24	Knights Landing Drainage Project	Yolo County

Project Information			Scoring Category 1: Project Funding and Land Availability				Scoring Category 2: SWRP Multiple Benefits Analysis																			
							Water Quality			Water Supply			Flood Management		Environmental					Community							
Project Number	Project Applicant	Project Title	Permanent Funding to achieve benefit? Scoring: (40 points)	Project located on lands with Public ownership? Scoring: (40 points)	Category 1 Score (80 max)	Match Provided	Increased filtration and/or treatment of runoff	Nonpoint source pollutant control	Reestablished natural water drainage and treatment	Water supply reliability	Conjuctive use	Water conservation	Decreased flood risk by reducing runoff rate and/or volume	Reduced sanitary sewer overflows	Environmental and habitat protection and improvement	Reduced energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, or provides a carbon sink	Reestablishment of the natural hydrograph	Increased urban green space	Water temperature improvements	Employment opportunities provided	Public education	Community involvement	Enhance and/or create recreational and public use areas	No. of SWRP Main Benefits Met (8 max) Scoring: (4 points for each benefit)	No. of SWRP Secondary Benefits Met (9 max) Scoring: (2 point for each benefit)	Total No. of Intangible Objectives-based Benefits (19 max)	Category 2 Score (50 max)
1	University of California, Davis	Arboretum Waterway Wetland Restoration and Enhancement	Y	Y	80	Y	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	6	6	12	36
2	City of Woodland	North Regional Pond and Pump Station	Y	Y	80	Y	X	X		X			X		X			X					X	5	2	7	24
3	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Moore Siphon Reliability/Restoration Project (Moore Siphon Stormwater Improvements)	Y	Y	80	N				X	X	X	X											3	1	4	14
4	City of Davis	Russel Boulevard Demonstration LID Project (Russel Boulevard Stormwater Treatment Project)	N	Y	40	Y	X		X			X	X		X			X		X	X	X	X	6	4	10	32
5	Solano County Water Agency	Winters Bioswales Project and Habitat Enhancement	Y	Y	80	Y	X	X	X						X				X		X		X	3	4	7	20
6	City of Davis	Davis Greenbelts Landscape Conversions (Davis Greenbelts Stormwater Improvements)	Y	Y	80	N	X		X			X			X						X		X	3	3	6	18
7	Solano County Water Agency	Thompson Canyon Stormwater Management	Y	N	40	N	X	X	X			X			X								X	2	4	6	16
8	Solano County Water Agency	Dry Creek Bank Stabilization and Wastewater Re-use	Y	N	40	N						X			X	X		X			X	X		3	3	6	18
9	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	West Adams Canal Renovation and China Slough Rehabilitation Project	Y	N	40	N				X	X		X		X									4	0	4	16
24	Yolo County	Knights Landing Storm Drain	N	Y	40	Y	X	X					X	X										2	2	4	12

Project Information			Scoring Category 3: SWRP Quantitative Benefit Metrics Analysis			Project Scoring and Prioritization
Project Number	Project Applicant	Project Title	Beneft Metrics Analysis Type	Quantitative Benefit Metrics Value	Summary of SWRP Relative Benefits Scoring: ○ = 0 ◔ = 30 ◑ = 60 ◕ = 90 ● = 120	SWRP Project Score (250 max) Scoring: (Sum of Categories 1, 2, and 3)
1	University of California, Davis	Arboretum Waterway Wetland Restoration and Enhancement	Treatment of stormwater runoff, recycled water for irrigation, establish wetland habitat, employment opportunintes	935 acres of treated stormwater, 2,000 gpm of recycled water irrigation,	120	236
2	City of Woodland	North Regional Pond and Pump Station	treatment of the stormwater prior to discharge to the City's outfall channel, possible transmission of stored water from NR pond to adjacent farmland, 75 acre pond vs 75 acre barren land, treating stormwater before discharge to the City's outfall channel, additonal birding habitat	up to 120 cfs treated, eliably 500-ac ft of water during non-rainy season, 75 acre pond vs 75 acre barren land	120	224
3	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Moore Siphon Reliability/Restoration Project (Moore Siphon Stormwater Improvements)	Allows for irrigation season flows to continue to 12% of District's agricultural users, Allows farmers to use surface water in lieu of relying on groundwater, Reduces runoff rate to upstream and downstream surrounding properties by properly conveying flows and reducing leaking, Rehabilitating the Moore Siphon will prevent current leakage.	Approximately 1 TAF/y, 15,000 acres of cropland stays in production 200 AF/day of water supply for agriculture May-October (36 TAF/y),	120	214
4	City of Davis	Russel Boulevard Demonstration LID Project (Russel Boulevard Stormwater Treatment Project)	Increased habitat, increased infiltration, volunteer opportunities, increased green space, reestablish natural drainage,	2080 cuft infiltration, 6,225 sqft habitat, 7 trees, 500-1000 volunteer hrs/yr,	120	192
5	Solano County Water Agency	Winters Bioswales Project and Habitat Enhancement	Treatment of stormwater runoff, habitat improvement, community involvement (volunteering),	5 acres of habitat restored, 3 community tours and 1 classroom component.	90	190
6	City of Davis	Davis Greenbelts Landscape Conversions (Davis Greenbelts Stormwater Improvements)	Prevent runoff, enhance habitat, recharge aquifers, LID signage, turf removal, enhanced green space	Public education: 385 persons/ac/ yr, Water Conservation: 1.2 Mgal/yr/ac, Habitat/Enhanced Rec Space: 1 ac/site	90	188
7	Solano County Water Agency	Thompson Canyon Stormwater Management	reduced sediment loading, infiltration strips capture more surface water and reduce runoff, infiltration strips capture more surface water and reduce runoff, Enhance fishing at 5 Putah Creek fishing accesses visited by 100,000 people per year	1 river mile of restored creek channel and access road, 10,000 square feet of native vegetation established	120	176
8	Solano County Water Agency	Dry Creek Bank Stabilization and Wastewater Re-use	Provide cover for migrating wildlife, Provide a shady corridor in what is now a dry gully, Enhance public policy from non-conforming setbacks to effective bank stabilization, re-use treated wastewater to irrigate riparian plantings, riparian vegetation is a carbon sink, Inform Dry Creek landowners of a cost effective bank stabilization method	1-2 acres of new riparian vegetation, Number of enrolled landowners, reduce sediment loading along two miles of eroding banks stabilized by vegetation	90	148
9	Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	West Adams Canal Renovation and China Slough Rehabilitation Project	Increases water supply availability and reliability to Yolo-Zamora area; and reduces dependence on groundwater, Preserves groundwater supplies by providing available surface water supplies, Reduced peak discharge from storm events to region,	10,000 acre-feet increased surface water; 10,000 AF decreased groundwater use, Need to study peak storm flows in this region	90	146
24	Yolo County	Knights Landing Storm Drain	Captures and conveys flood water to the town's existing conveyance system. Localized flooding as much as 2 feet during an event. Yolo County Drainage Standard requires all detention facilities to minimize impacts of stormwater runoff on water quality by incorporating BMPs.			

Handout 4: See Section 4 and Section 7 for Final

Table 5-1: Yolo SWRP Objectives Matrix

Project Number	Lead Agency Organization	Project Title	Water Quality	Increase filtration and/or treatment of runoff	Nonpoint source pollution control	Reestablished natural water drainage and treatment	Water Supply	Water supply reliability	Water conservation	Conjunctive use	Flood Management	Decreased flood risk by reducing runoff rate and/or volume	Reduced sanitary sewer overflows	Environmental	Environmental and habitat protection and improvement	Wetland enhancement/creation	Riparian enhancement	Instream flow improvement	Increased urban green space	Reduced energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, or provides a carbon sink	Reestablishment of the natural hydrograph	Water temperature improvements	Community	Enhanced and/or created recreational and public use areas	Community involvement	Employment opportunities provided	Public education
1	University of California, Davis	Agricultural Stormwater Improvements		x	x	x		x	x			x									x			x	x	x	x
2	University of California, Davis	Arboretum Waterway Wetland Restoration and Enhancement		x	x	x		x	x			x			x					x	x			x	x	x	x
3	City of Davis	Bike Tunnel Landscaping Redesign for Stormwater Quality Improvement		x					x			x			x												x
4	City of Davis	Davis Greenbelts Landscape Conversions		x		x			x	x					x									x			x
5	City of Davis	Drainage Channel Feasibility Study		x	x	x						x															
6	Solano County Water Agency	Dry Creek Bank Stabilization and Wastewater Re-use							x						x				x	x					x		x
7	City of Davis	Feasibility Study for Stormwater Trash Control Measures		x								x			x												
8	YCFC&WCD	Flood Monitoring Network Project						x				x															
9	YCFC&WCD	Forbes Ranch Regulating Pond		x		x		x		x		x			x												x
10	Yolo County	Knights Landing Storm Drain Project		x	x							x	x														
11	Yolo County/	Knights Landing Underground Drainage Study		x	x							x	x														
12	YCFC&WCD/Madison CSD	Madison Drainage Study		x	x							x	x														
13	YCFC&WCD	Moore Siphon Reliability/ Restoration Project						x	x	x		x															
14	City of Woodland	North Regional Pond and Pump Station		x	x			x				x			x				x					x			
15	Yolo County	Raise Highway 16 Out of Flood Plain						x	x	x		x								x				x			
16	City of Davis	Retention Pond Feasibility Study		x	x	x						x															
17	City of Davis	Russell Boulevard Demonstration LID Project		x		x			x			x			x				x					x	x	x	x
18	City of Davis	Site Survey for Converting Rocky Swales to Bioswales		x					x			x			x												x
19	City of Davis	Site Survey for Hardscape Conversion to Pervious Pavement		x								x			x							x					x
20	Solano County Water Agency	Thompson Canyon Stormwater Management		x	x	x		x	x						x									x			
21	YCFC&WCD/Madison CSD	Upstream Flow Management to Prevent Madison Flooding and to Facilitate GW Recharge		x						x		x								x				x			
22	YCFC&WCD	West Adams Canal Renovation and China Slough Rehabilitation Project						x		x		x								x							
23	City of Davis	West Area Pond Redesign		x	x			x				x			x												
24	Solano County Water Agency	Winters Bioswales Project and Habitat Enhancement		x	x	x									x								x	x			x
25	YCFC&WCD	Winters North Area Stormwater Pond		x		x		x		x		x			x												x
26	YCFC&WCD	Yolo County Drains and Sloughs -- Governance and Maintenance Study						x		x		x															
		Total		**20**	**11**	**10**		**12**	**10**	**8**		**22**	**3**		**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**1**		**9**	**4**	**3**	**11**

Table 5-2: Yolo SWRP Benefits Matrix

Project Number	Lead Agency Organization	Project Title	**Education and Awareness Focus**	1. Provide and promote use of educational curricula for K-12 students	2. Provide educational information to encourage stewardship by public	**Habitat Focus**	3. Restore native vegetation/form/function along riparian/aquatic corridors	4. Quantify the extent of suitable life-cycle habitat for Threatened/Endangered/Imperiled native fish	5. Prioritize/plan/schedule improvements to suitable life-cycle habitat for T/E/I native fish	6. Increase availability of suitable life-cycle habitat for Threatened/Endangered/Imperiled native fish identified by Objective 5.	**Invasive Species Focus**	7. Prevent colonization by quagga mussels/zebra mussels and eliminate/prevent spread of New Zealand mud snails	8. Establish invasive plant management plan	9. Implement invasive plant management plan	**Infrastructure Focus**	10. Create asset management plan for key water management infrastructure	**Reasonable Use Focus**	11. Meet 20% by 2020 conservation targets	12. Increase adoption of agricultural Best Management Practices	**Recreation Focus**	13. Maintain and increase water-related recreational opportunities
1	University of California, Davis	Agricultural Stormwater Improvements																			
2	University of California, Davis	Arboretum Waterway Wetland Restoration and Enhancement					x														
3	City of Davis	Bike Tunnel Landscaping Redesign for Stormwater Quality Improvement			x																
4	City of Davis	Davis Greenbelts Landscape Conversions			x											x		x			x
5	City of Davis	Drainage Channel Feasibility Study								x											
6	Solano County Water Agency	Dry Creek Bank Stabilization and Wastewater Re-use					x														
7	City of Davis	Feasibility Study for Stormwater Trash Control Measures					x			x											
8	YCFC&WCD	Flood Monitoring Network Project																			
9	YCFC&WCD	Forbes Ranch Regulating Pond			x																
10	Yolo County	Knights Landing Storm Drain Project																			
11	Yolo County/	Knights Landing Underground Drainage Study																			
12	YCFC&WCD with Madison CSD	Madison Drainage Study																			
13	YCFC&WCD	Moore Siphon Reliability/ Restoration Project								x		x		x		x			x		
14	City of Woodland	North Regional Pond and Pump Station														x					x
15	Yolo County	Raise Highway 16 Out of Flood Plain																			
16	City of Davis	Retention Pond Feasibility Study								x											
17	City of Davis	Russell Boulevard Demonstration LID Project								x											
18	City of Davis	Site Survey for Converting Rocky Swales to Bioswales			x																
19	City of Davis	Site Survey for Hardscape Conversion to Pervious Pavement			x																
20	Solano County Water Agency	Thompson Canyon Stormwater Management					x														
21	YCFC&WCD with Madison CSD	Upstream Flow Management to Prevent Madison Flooding and to Facilitate GW Recharge																			
22	YCFC&WCD	West Adams Canal Renovation and China Slough Rehabilitation Project																			
23	City of Davis	West Area Pond Redesign					x			x											
24	Solano County Water Agency	Winters Bioswales Project and Habitat Enhancement		x			x														
25	YCFC&WCD	Winters North Area Stormwater Pond			x																
26	YCFC&WCD	Yolo County Drains and Sloughs -- Governance and Maintenance Study														x					
		Total		1	6		6	0	0	6		1	0	1		4		1	1		2

Project Number	Lead Agency Organization	Project Title	Risk Management Focus	14. Provide adequate flood protection	15. Manage watershed activities to reduce large erosion events	Understand Watershed Function Focus	16. Monitor state/federal Delta programs	17. Monitor conditions/improve understanding to support sustainable groundwater basins	18. Maintain/enhance watershed and natural resource monitoring network and information sharing	Water Quality Focus	19. Address pollutant sources to meet runoff standards and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) targets	20. Minimize accidental wastewater spillage/discharges	21. Reduce public health risks by reducing contaminants in drinking water sources	22. Meet all drinking water and wastewater discharge standards	Water Supply Focus	23. Provide 100% reliability of municipal and industrial water supplies	24. Provide agricultural water supplies to support a robust agricultural industry	Storm Water Focus	25. Convert paved and/or impervious areas and increase tree canopy and vegetation, reducing urban heat island effects.	26. Optimize the rural storm water conveyance system to drain and retain storm water flows as necessary. Provide proper rural drainage and keep conveyance systems clear of debris to minimize county road flooding during storm events.	27. Enable proper rural retention and modify rural landscape to maximize groundwater recharge of excess storm water.
1	University of California, Davis	Agricultural Stormwater Improvements									x						x			x	x
2	University of California, Davis	Arboretum Waterway Wetland Restoration and Enhancement		x																	
3	City of Davis	Bike Tunnel Landscaping Redesign for Stormwater Quality Improvement		x				x			x										
4	City of Davis	Davis Greenbelts Landscape Conversions														x			x		
5	City of Davis	Drainage Channel Feasibility Study		x				x			x										
6	Solano County Water Agency	Dry Creek Bank Stabilization and Wastewater Re-use			x											x	x		x	x	
7	City of Davis	Feasibility Study for Stormwater Trash Control Measures		x				x			x										
8	YCFC&WCD	Flood Monitoring Network Project							x								x			x	
9	YCFC&WCD	Forbes Ranch Regulating Pond		x	x			x	x								x			x	x
10	Yolo County	Knights Landing Storm Drain Project		x							x	x		x						x	
11	Yolo County/	Knights Landing Underground Drainage Study		x							x			x						x	
12	YCFC&WCD with Madison CSD	Madison Drainage Study		x							x			x						x	
13	YCFC&WCD	Moore Siphon Reliability/ Restoration Project																		x	
14	City of Woodland	North Regional Pond and Pump Station		x	x						x						x			x	
15	Yolo County	Raise Highway 16 Out of Flood Plain		x												x	x			x	
16	City of Davis	Retention Pond Feasibility Study		x				x			x										
17	City of Davis	Russell Boulevard Demonstration LID Project		x				x			x								x		
18	City of Davis	Site Survey for Converting Rocky Swales to Bioswales		x				x			x										
19	City of Davis	Site Survey for Hardscape Conversion to Pervious Pavement		x				x			x								x		
20	Solano County Water Agency	Thompson Canyon Stormwater Management																			
21	YCFC&WCD with Madison CSD	Upstream Flow Management to Prevent Madison Flooding and to Facilitate GW Recharge		x	x				x							x	x			x	x
22	YCFC&WCD	West Adams Canal Renovation and China Slough Rehabilitation Project		x	x			x	x								x			x	x
23	City of Davis	West Area Pond Redesign		x				x			x									x	x
24	Solano County Water Agency	Winters Bioswales Project and Habitat Enhancement																			x
25	YCFC&WCD	Winters North Area Stormwater Pond		x	x			x	x								x				x
26	YCFC&WCD	Yolo County Drains and Sloughs -- Governance and Maintenance Study		x	x			x	x											x	
		Total		19	7		0	12	6		13	1	0	3		4	9		4	14	7

Yolo SWRP Working Group Meeting 5
9/7/2017

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants

Sign-In Sheet

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on phone ✓	Daron Pedroja, SWRCB, Daron.Pedroja@waterboards.ca.gov

Meeting Agenda

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan

Working Group Meeting 6

Handouts and Meeting Materials Available on Yolo WRA Website:
http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html

Location: Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695
Call-In Number: (855) 813-2486; Access Code: 2714#:
Webcast: http://conf.kennedyjenks.com/conference/2714

Date/Time: 05 October 2017, 10:30 AM

1	Review Agenda and Safety Moment	5 minutes
2	Summary of Last Meeting (September 7, 2017)	10 minutes
3	Overview of Projects Received - Draft Section 5: Identification and Prioritization of Projects - Figure 5-1: Project Locations - Tables 5-1 through 5-3: Benefits, Objectives, and Project Scoring	25 minutes
4	Discussion of Plan Implementation Strategy - Submittal to IRWMP – Projects/Plans - Implementation/administration by WRA w/support by IRWMP resources (grants) - Decision support tools - Additional Checklist requirements: o Procedures to track status of each project; o Timelines for all active or planned projects;	15 minutes
5	Other Discussion	
6	Next Meeting – November 2, 2017, 10:30 am, Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695 Potential Topics: - Draft Section 6: Implementation Strategy and Schedule - Quantitative Analysis o Rational Method o SEI modeling (WEAP, HEC-HMS) o Geographic Opportunities – SAGBI (See Figure 5-1)	5 minutes
7	Handouts – Available on Yolo WRA IRWMP website: http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html 1. Draft SWRP Section 5 with Figure 5-1 and Tables 5-1 through 5-3	

Handout 1: See Section 5 for Final

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants

Sign-In Sheet

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(continued on second page)

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	Vishal Mehta, SEI, vishal.mehta@sei-us.org

Meeting Agenda

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan

Working Group Meeting 7

Handouts and Meeting Materials Available on Yolo WRA Website:
http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html

Location: Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695
Call-In Number: (855) 813-2486; Access Code: 2714#:
Webcast: http://conf.kennedyjenks.com/conference/2714

Date/Time: 02 November 2017, 10:30 AM

1	Review Agenda and Safety Moment	5 minutes
2	Summary of Last Meeting (October 5, 2017)	10 minutes
3	Discussion of Plan Implementation Strategy - Overview: Yolo WRA, GSA, Westside IRWM, Stakeholders Project Proponents - SWRP Implementation Grant Round (expected Fall 2018) - Other upcoming funding and preparation for grants (Kristin/KJ)	15 minutes
4	Quantitative Analysis - SEI modeling (HEC-HMS)	15 minutes
5	Recent Updates to Plan Sections - Section 2: Add summary of storm water interests/responsibilities by stakeholder (See Handout 2) - Section 2/4: Add EDA/DAC discussion (See Handout 3)	10 minutes
6	Other Discussion	5 minutes
7	Next Meeting – December 7, 2017, 10:30 am, Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695 Potential Topics: - Draft Section 6: Implementation Strategy and Schedule - Quantitative Analysis o SEI modeling (WEAP, HEC-HMS) o Geographic Opportunities – SAGBI (See Figure 5-1) - SWRP Grant Application Requirements o Requirements o Performance Monitoring Plan o Grant Reporting	5 minutes
7	Handouts – Available on Yolo WRA IRWMP website: http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html 1. Summary of storm water interests/responsibilities by agency 2. Draft EDA/DAC Figure	

Yolo SWRP
Additional Text for Section 4:

Storm Water Interests/Responsibilities

- Storm Water Collection/Storm Drain Systems/Storm Water Treatment
- Water Resources Management
- Water Supplier
- Flood Control/Runoff Management
- Water Quality Control
- Pollution/Sediment Control/Prevention and Associated Standards Control
- Storm Water Reuse
- Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration and Protection
- Storm Water Permits, Compliance and Enforcement
- Public Education and Outreach

Yolo SWRP Stakeholders

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.**-1:*Yolo SWRP Stakeholders***

Stakeholder	Type/Classification	Interests/Responsibilities Related to Storm Water
WRA of Yolo County	Non-profit organization	Includes Interests/Responsibilities of all Member Agencies
City of Davis**	Municipal water agency	Water Quality Control, Storm Drain Systems, Water Resources Management, Storm Water Reuse, Pollution/Sediment Control, Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration and Protection, Public Education and Outreach
City of West Sacramento**	Municipal water agency	Pollution Prevention, Storm Drain Systems, Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration and Protection
City of Winters**	Municipal water agency	Storm Water Management, Public Education and Outreach
City of Woodland**	Municipal water agency	Storm Drain Systems, Water Quality Control, Pollution/Sediment Control, Flood Control
Reclamation District 108**	Reclamation district	Water Supplier, Flood Control, Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration and Protection
Reclamation District 2035**	Reclamation district	Flood Control (Levee Maintenance; Drainage), Water Supplier (Irrigation Services)
Yoha Dehe Wintun Nation	Tribe	Storm Water Reuse, Water Quality Control, Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration and Protection
Dunnigan Water District**	Irrigation district	Water Supplier
UC Davis**	Educational organization	Storm Drain Systems, Storm Water Reuse, Pollution Control, Water Quality Control, Runoff Management, Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration and Protection
Yolo County**	Government agency	Storm Water Management, Water Quality Control, Pollution/Sediment Control, Standards Control, Flood Control, Storm Water Collection/Storm Drain Systems, Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration and Protection
Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District**	Government agency	Flood Control, Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration and Protection
Madison CSD	Community Service District	Water Supplier
Esparto CSD	Community Service District	Water Supplier
Knights Landing CSD	Community Service District	Water Supplier, Storm Drainage Control
Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee*	Non-governmental organization	Pollution and Sediment Control/Prevention, Ecosystem and Watershed Restoration and Protection

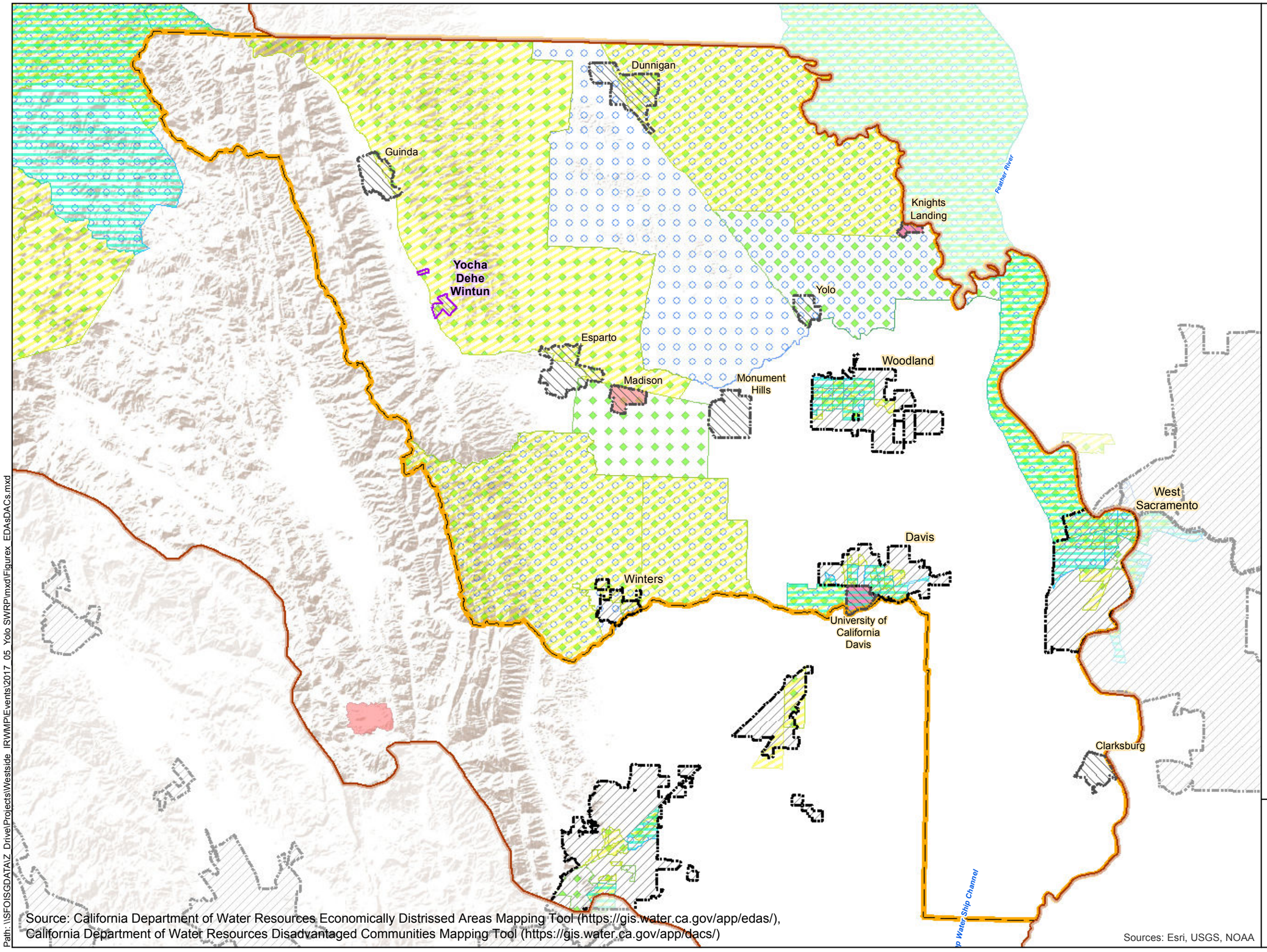
** Represent member agencies of the WRA of Yolo County

Yolo SWRP
Additional Text for Section 4:

State and Federal Agencies

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.**-2:*State and Federal Agencies***

Stakeholder	Interests/Responsibilities Related to Storm Water
Department of Water Resources (DWR)	All Listed Below
Regional Water Quality Control Board	Storm Water Permits, Compliance and Enforcement, Public Education and Outreach, Runoff Management
UC Davis	See Table Above



EDA = population that is ≤ 20,000 people and < 85% of the State's MHI

DAC = populstion that is < 80% of State's MHI

Legend

- Yolo County SWRP Boundary
- City Boundaries
- Tribal Lands
- Unincorporated Communities
- Westside Region
- EDA By Census Block Group
- EDA By Census Tract
- EDA By Census Place
- DAC By Census Block Group
- DAC By Census Tract
- DAC By Census Place

Source:
Bulletin 118-Groundwater Basins, California Department of Water Resources (DWR), 2003

N

0 3 6 9

Miles

Source: California Department of Water Resources Economically Distressed Areas Mapping Tool (https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/edas/), California Department of Water Resources Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool (https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/)

Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants

Storm Water Resource Plan For Yolo County

DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES (DACs) AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED AREAS (EDAs)

K/J 1770002.00
November 2017

Figure x

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Meeting Agenda

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan

Working Group Meeting 8

Handouts and Meeting Materials Available on Yolo WRA Website:
http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html

Location: Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695
Call-In Number: (855) 813-2486; Access Code: 2714#:
Webcast: http://conf.kennedyjenks.com/conference/2714

Date/Time: 07 December 2017, 10:30 AM

1	Review Agenda and Safety Moment	5 minutes
2	Summary of Last Meeting (November 2, 2017)	5 minutes
3	Draft Section 6: Implementation Strategy and Schedule (Handout 1)	10 minutes
4	Quantitative Analysis - SEI modeling (WEAP)	10 minutes
5	SWRP Implementation Grant Application Requirements - Requirements - Performance Monitoring Plan - Grant Reporting	15 minutes
6	Recent Updates to Plan Sections - Section 5: Summary of Quantitative Analysis of Implementation Projects (Handout 2)	10 minutes
7	Other Discussion	5 minutes
8	Next Meeting – January 4, 2017, 10:30 am, Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695 Potential Topics: - SWRP Appendices - Final Draft SWRP and Draft Self-Certification Checklist	5 minutes
9	Handouts – Available on Yolo WRA IRWMP website: http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html 1. Draft Section 6: Implementation Strategy and Schedule 2. Update to Section 5: Summary of Quantitative Analysis of Implementation Projects	

Handout 1: See Section 6 for Final

5.4 Summary of Project Prioritization and Selection

Table 5-3 presents the current prioritization of projects. In total, 9 projects were prioritized and ranked yielding total scores from 146 points to 238 points based on the scoring system developed in Section 5.2. The scores developed in this SWRP are for the purposes of prioritizing and ranking projects as required by the SWRP Guidelines. The purpose is to identify and develop projects with clear storm water and dry weather runoff goals that also provide multiple public water quality and supply benefits, and have been identified, prioritized, and selected based on a metrics-driven analysis. The relative prioritization of projects in this plan does not restrict any project from applying to or attaining State grant money funded by any bond measure approved by voters after January 2014, which includes Proposition 1 funding for implementation.

To prevent storm water and dry weather runoff pollution and increase effective storm water and dry weather runoff management, implementation of any project submitted to the Yolo SWRP will comply with the design criteria and/or best management practices specified by Yolo County and/or specific local jurisdictions and programs. This is described in further detail in Section 6 Implementation Strategy and Schedule.

5.4.1 Quantification of Storm Water Management

Benefit quantification is an important measure of SWRP effectiveness. Quantification of storm water management actions show the balance between storm water as a resource and storm water as a hazard. The more that the potential storm water volume can be quantified, the more it can be put to use as a resource. Tools and methods to quantify project benefits are introduced in Section 6.

The following Subsections present the benefits anticipated as a result of the implementation of the prioritized projects in Table 5-3.

5.4.1.1 Water Quality Benefits

As presented in Section 1.4.2.1, successful implementation of the SWRP should result in the following Water Quality benefits:

- Increased filtrations and/or treatment of runoff
- Greater non-point source pollution control
- Reestablishment of natural water drainage and treatment

The following projects will result in water quality benefits:

- **Project 2: Arboretum Waterway Wetland Restoration and Enhancement**
  - Benefit: 935 acres of wetland treatment of runoff
  - Analysis: Recycled water is discharged to the Arboretum in compliance with UC Davis' Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES_ Permit, Order R5-2014-0152, NPDES No. CA0077895.

    Wetland area will provide natural treatment of stormwater and recycled water, resulting in reduction in nitrate levels and suspended sediment and increase in dissolved oxygen.
- **6. Dry Creek Bank Stabilization and Wastewater Re-use**
  - Benefit: 2 miles of sediment control
  - Analysis: The City of Winters WWTP is adjacent to Dry Creek at the northeastern corner of the City. The WWTP is regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) R5-2002-0136, which prescribes requirements for the discharge of treated domestic wastewater to approximately 170 acres of city owned spray fields vegetated with native grasses. Alteration of the WWTP's existing NPDES permit could provide treated wastewater for bioengineering projects to enhance both stability of the banks and wildlife habitat along two miles of creek channel.
- **Project 14: North Regional Pond and Pump Station**
  - Benefit: 120 cfs treatment prior to discharge
  - Analysis: This project will add the North Regional Pond hydraulically into the City's storm drainage network for the purposes of capturing, treating

Commented [JL2]: b. For water quality project analysis (section VI.C.2.a): Plan includes an analysis of how each project and program complies with or is consistent with an applicable NPDES permit. The analysis should simulate the proposed watershed-based outcomes using modeling, calculations, pollutant mass balances, water volume balances, and/or other methods of analysis.
Describes how each project or program will contribute to the preservation, restoration, or enhancement of watershed processes (as described in Guidelines section VI.C.2.a)

Commented [JL1]: For all analyses: Plan includes an integrated metrics-based analysis to demonstrate that the Plan's proposed storm water and dry weather capture projects and programs will satisfy the Plan's identified water management objectives and multiple benefits.

and reusing the storm water for agricultural purposes. Treatment of the storm water is in the form of settling prior to discharge via the pump station (120 cfs capacity) to the City's outfall channel. The projects will help the City meet its NPDES Permit (NPDES NO. CAS000004) by giving more control over the storm flows exiting to the City's outfall channel.

5.4.1.2 Water Supply Benefits

As presented in Section 1.4.2.2, successful implementation of the SWRP should result in the following Water Supply benefits:

- Increased water supply reliability
- Increased conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water (storm water)
- Water conservation

The following projects will maximize and/or augment water supply:

- **Project 2: Arboretum Waterway Wetland Restoration and Enhancement**
  - Benefit: Up to 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) of reclaimed water ensures that the Arboretum's ecosystem will be sustained even in drought years
  - Analysis: UC Davis' WWTP NPDES Permit allows the WWTP to discharge up to 2,000 gpm to the Arboretum discharge point.
- **Project 4: Davis Greenbelts Landscape Conversions**
  - Benefit: About 1,200,000 gallons per year conserved per acre of turf conversion.
  - Analysis: Estimated water savings were calculated based on the Estimated Total Water Use formula as provided in the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance in Division 2, Title 23, California Code of Regulations:
    - EWU (hydrozone) = [(ETo)(PF)(HA)(.62)]/(IE)

      Where,

      EWU (hydrozone) = Estimated Water Use (gallons per year)

      Eto = Reference Evapotranspiration (inches per year) = 56.72 (according to California Irrigation Management Information System Station 6 Davis)

      PF = plant factor = 0.8 for high water use turf and 0.2 for low water use shrub

      HA = hydrozone area (square feet [SF])

      (.62) = conversion factor (inches to gallons)

      IE = irrigation efficiency = 0.75 for rotator sprinkler and 0.81 for drip bubbler

      Therefore,

      $EWU_{(turf,\ rotator)}$ = [(56.72)(0.8)(43,560 SF/acre)(0.62)]/(0.75) = 1,600,000 gallons per year per acre

      $EWU_{(shrub,\ drip)}$ = [(56.72)(0.2)(43,560 SF/acre)(0.62)]/(0.81) = 400,000 gallons per year per acre of turf conversion

      Savings = 1,200,000 gallons per year per acre of turf conversion
- **Project 13: Moore Siphon Reliability/Restoration Project**
  - Benefit 1: 1,000 AF/year of savings through reduction of leaks
  - Analysis 1: Field measurements by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) from 2011-2013 for Alder Canal (USGS 384125121540601), upstream of the siphon, and Moore Canal (USGS 384111121541301), downstream of the siphon, show a loss of flow of about 6-percent of average upstream flow (71 ft^3/s). Assuming flow in the canal May through October for irrigation (2,000 AFY) and that leaks due to the siphon structure accounts for half the loss of flow, rehabilitation of Moore Siphon would result in a savings of 1,000 AFY.
  - Benefit 2: 200 AF/day of water supply reliability for agriculture
  - Analysis 2: The rehabilitated siphon will have a design capacity of 200 AF/day. Rehabilitation of Moore Siphon will reduce the risk of supply interruption due to failure of the siphon.

Commented [JL3]: For storm water capture and use project analysis (section VI.C.2.b): Plan includes an analysis of how collectively the projects and programs in the watershed will capture and use the proposed amount of storm water and dry weather runoff.
For water supply and flood management project analysis (section VI.C.2.c): Plan includes an analysis of how each project and program will maximize and/or augment water supply.

- **Project 14: North Regional Pond and Pump Station**
  - Benefit: 500 AFY of agricultural storage
  - Analysis: Estimated annual storage is calculated using the Rational Method, which is described in the Yolo City/County Drainage Manual (floodSAFEYolo, 2010):

    Q = CiA where

    Q = rate of runoff, acre-inches per hour

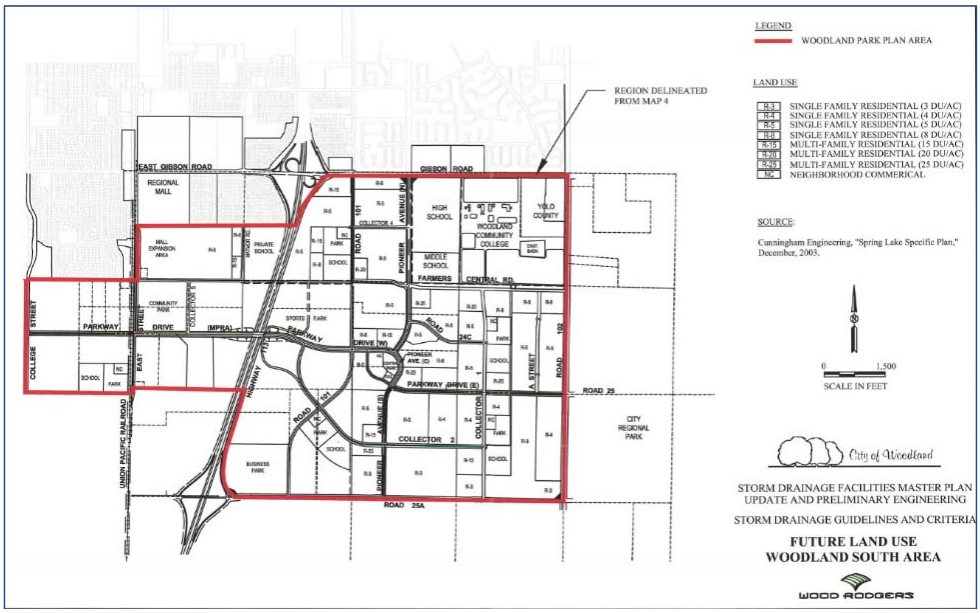
    C = runoff coefficient, which is the ratio of peak runoff to average rainfall intensity = 0.59, assuming a 100-year, 10-day design storm

    i = average rainfall intensity = 0.045 inches per hour (in/hr), assuming a 100-year, 10-day design storm (from National Weather Service Precipitation Frequency Data Server[1])

    A = drainage area = 1,748 acres (based on Spring Lake Specific Plan future land use Woodland South area)

    Therefore,

    Q = 0.59 x 0.045 in/hr x 1,748 acres x 1 ft/12 inches x 24 hr / day x 10 days / year = 928 AFY



Project 14: North Regional Pond and Pump Station

[1] https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html?bkmrk=ca

Project 22: West Adams Canal Renovation and China Slough Rehabilitation Project

- Benefit: 10,000 AF of increased surface water supply
- Analysis: Enlargement and improvement of the YCFC&WCD;s West Adams, East Adams, and Acacia Canal systems will be modernized to convey 10,000 AF of surface water per year. China Slough will be cleaned and installed with check structures to convey 10,000 AF of surface water.

5.4.1.3 Flood Management Benefits

As presented in Section 1.4.2.3, successful implementation of the SWRP should result in the following Flood Management benefits:

- Decreased flood risk by reducing runoff rate and/or volume
- Reduced sanitary sewer overflows

The following projects will decrease risk of flood and sanitary sewer overflow:

- **Project 2: Arboretum Waterway Wetland Restoration and Enhancement**
  - Benefit: 1,800,000 cubic feet of runoff capture capacity
  - Analysis: The UC Arboretum has a 1,800,000 cubic feet of runoff capture capacity that will be maintained by this project.
- **Project 17: Russel Boulevard Demonstration LID Project**
  - Benefit: 0.05 AF of infiltration for a 24-hour storm event
  - Analysis: By using engineered soil in the project, the anticipated infiltration rate will reach approximately 1.0 inches of water per hour. Project soils will be engineered consistent with recommended CASQA standards for vegetated swales, rain gardens, pervious paving, and stormwater planters. Using this infiltration rate, it is estimated the project will capture and treat the full amount of the design storm or the 85th percentile 24-hour storm event, which is 2,080 cu. ft. of water (0.05 AF).

5.4.1.4 Environmental Benefits

As presented in Section 1.4.2.4, successful implementation of the SWRP should result in the following Environmental benefits:

- Environmental and habitat protection and improvement
- Reduced energy use, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and/or additional locations for carbon sinks
- Reestablishment of natural hydrographs
- Water temperature improvements

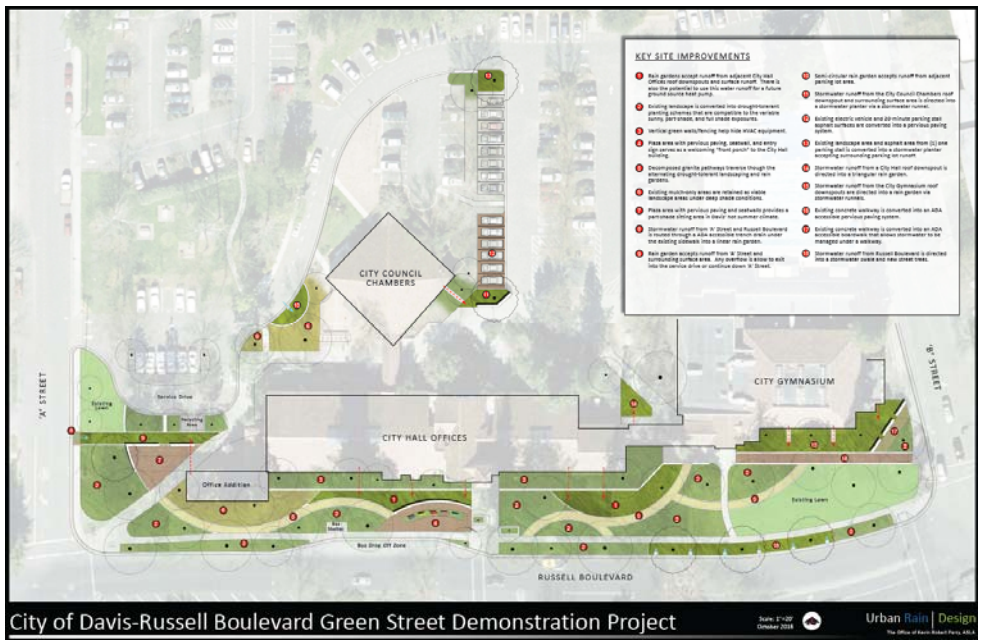
The following projects will result in environmental benefits:

- **4. Davis Greenbelts Landscape Conversions**
  - Benefit: 1 acre of enhanced habitat per project site
  - Analysis: Turf will be removed and replaced with drought tolerant native plants and a network of oak woodland and pollinator plants.
- **6. Dry Creek Bank Stabilization and Wastewater Re-use**
  - Benefit: 2 acres of new riparian vegetation
  - Analysis: The project area will cover 2 acres on Dry Creek at the confluence with the Lower Putah Creek. Bioengineering with willows and other native vegetation can stabilize eroding banks and provide cover for migrating wildlife. Native vegetation is limited by summer water. The location of the Winters WWTP is ideal for a gravity flow system to irrigate willows and other native vegetation using bioengineering methods.

Commented [JL5]: For environmental and community benefit analysis (section VI.C.2.d): Plan includes a narrative of how each project and program will benefit the environment and/or community, with some type of quantitative measurement.

Commented [JL4]: For water supply and flood management project analysis (section VI.C.2.c): Plan includes an analysis of how each project and program will maximize and/or augment water supply.

- **Project 17: Russel Boulevard Demonstration LID Project**
  - Benefit 1: 6,150 square feet of enhanced habitat (including 7 trees planted)
  - Analysis 1: About 6,150 square feet of rain gardens and bioswales made up of native vegetation will be installed.
- **20. Thompson Canyon Stormwater Management**
  - Benefit: 1 river mile/10,000 square feet of restored trout spawning habitat for increased fish population
  - Analysis: The lower mile of the canyon has a legacy dirt road that contributed to catastrophic hillslope failure. The road has thirty stream crossings without properly sized culverts or rock fords and is not properly outsloped for drainage. This project would repair the stream crossings, properly outslope the road and apply gravel surface. It would also install rock vanes for grade control in the channel and plant 10,000 square feet of native vegetation.
- **24. Winters Bioswales Project and Habitat Enhancement**
  - Benefit: 5 acres of habitat restoration
  - Analysis: The culverts in Winters flow directly into Putah Creek with no treatment. This project will improve water quality and habitat improvement by removing sediments and other toxic materials from water before it enters the creek and will use the water to grow native species for habitat improvement adjacent to the creek. Five acres of habitat will be established, and a monitoring plan has been developed to ensure that plantings are thriving. The bioswales will capture water that is now flowing directly into Putah Creek. This water will be re-routed to be used by trees that shade Putah Creek and lower water temperature in the creek.



Project 17: Russel Boulevard Demonstration LID Project

5.4.1.6 Community Benefits

As presented in Section 1.4.2.5, successful implementation of the SWRP should result in the following Community benefits:

- Increased employment opportunities
- Increased public education
- Increased community involvement

The following projects will result in community benefits:

- **4. Davis Greenbelts Landscape Conversions**
  - Benefit: 1 acre of recreation area per project site
  - Analysis: Some typical turd areas along the green belt have been designated by the City of Davis as underutilized for recreation and recognize the potential of the project for water conservation, demonstration gardens, and interpretive education. Decomposed granite paths and interpretive signs will be installed and will inform the public of the benefits of the project.
- **17. Russel Boulevard Demonstration LID Project**
  - Benefit 1: 1,000 volunteer hours and 3 class tours per year
  - Analysis 1: Seven partnerships with community groups for this project have been identified including the Yolo County Master Gardeners, Sierra Club, UC Davis Arboretum, Yolo Resource Conservation District, California Conservation Corp and others. The area is intended to serve as an outdoor classroom for UC Davis, the Davis Joint Unified School District and the community at large. Volunteer opportunities will be used to maintain the project site.
  - Benefit 2: 34,370 square feet of additional public use area
  - Analysis 2: The project will include increased natural habitat in the downtown core that is available to the community which will include an outdoor classroom, public art, seating area, walking tour of stormwater and water conservation demonstration areas.
- **24. Winters Bioswales Project and Habitat Enhancement**
  - Benefit: 3 community tours and 1 class visit per year
  - Analysis: Bioswale plantings will be performed by volunteers who will be educated about why they are important and how they function.

Commented [JL6]: For environmental and community benefit analysis (section VI.C.2.d): Plan includes a narrative of how each project and program will benefit the environment and/or community, with some type of quantitative measurement.

Meeting Agenda

Yolo Storm Water Resources Plan

Working Group Meeting 9

Handouts and Meeting Materials Available on Yolo WRA Website:
http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html

Location: Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Boardroom, 34274 State Highway 16, Woodland 95695
Call-In Number: (855) 813-2486; Access Code: 2714#:
Webcast: http://conf.kennedyjenks.com/conference/2714

Date/Time: 01 February 2018, 10:30 AM

1	Review Agenda and Safety Moment	5 minutes
2	Summary of Last Meeting (December 7, 2017)	5 minutes
3	SEI – Supporting the Yolo SWRP (Report) • Chapter 1. Introduction (Handout 1)	15 minutes
4	Final SWRP for Yolo County • Next Steps: o Westside-Sacramento RWMG Acceptance o Grant Funding Opportunities (Handout 2) ▪ Stormwater Grant Program – Round 2 Tentative for Late 2018 ▪ IRWMP Implementation Grant - Draft PSP expected Feb/March with applications possibly due in Sept/Oct 2018	15 minutes
5	Other Discussion	5 minutes
6	Next Meeting – TBD	5 minutes
7	Handouts – Available on Yolo WRA IRWMP website: http://www.yolowra.org/projects_swrp.html 1. Chapter 1. Introduction of Supporting the Yolo Storm Water Resource Plan, SEI, 2018. 2. Upcoming Grant Funding Opportunities	

Handout 1: See Appendix I for Final

Handout 2: Upcoming Grant Funding Opportunities as of 2/1/2018

Program	Agency	Description	Deadline	Eligible Applications	Funding	Website 1
319(h) Non-point Source Grant Program	Cal Office of Emergency Services	This program is intended to fund projects that reduce nonpoint source pollution consistent with TMDLs that address impaired water. Project must address NPS Program Preferences in the Grant Guidelines. Maximum grant project period is 3 years. Ineligible projects include those required by or implementing a NPDES permit.	2/8/2018	Public agencies, local agencies, non-profits, Indian tribes	$4.5 million total, with $75k - $125k per planning project, $250k - $750k per implementation project. 25% match requirement, unless waiver approved.	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/nps/319grants.shtml
Stormwater Grant Program (SWGP)	SWRCB	Grants will be available through this program for multi-benefit stormwater management projects. Planning grants available for development of Storm Water Resource Plans. Implementation grants for green infrastructure, rainwater and stormwater capture, and stormwater treatment facilities, with the intent to reduce and prevent stormwater contamination of rivers, lakes, and streams. To be eligible implementation projects must be included in an IRWMP and Stormwater Resource Plan.	Round 2 tentative for late 2018.	Public agencies, non-profits, public utilities, Federally recognized Indian tribes, State tribes listed on Native American Heritage Commissions Tribal Consultation list, and mutual water companies.	A total of $200 million from Proposition 1. 50% cost share requirement, which can be waived or reduced for DACs. Minimum planning grant will be $50,000; maximum will be $500,000. Minimum implementation grant will be $250,000; maximum will be $10,000,000.	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/swgp/prop1/ http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/proposition1.shtml
Watershed Restoration Grant Program	CDFW	Funding for more reliable water supplies, the restoration of important species and habitat, and more resilient, sustainably managed water resources systems. Projects must be regional in nature and located outside of the Delta. Funding shall only be used for projects that will provide fisheries or ecosystem benefits or improvements that are greater than required applicable environmental mitigation measures or compliance obligations.	Anticipated in Summer 2018	Public agencies, nonprofit organizations, public utilities, tribes, and mutual water companies.	Approximately $31 million available for grants in FY 2017/2018	https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/conservation/watersheds/restoration-grants
Prop 1 Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program	DWR	The IRWM Grant Program is designed to encourage integrated regional strategies for management of water resources by providing funding for projects and programs that support integrated water management. Specific program remaining to be funded: the Implementation Grant Program (418 million). The maximum grant amount for developing a new IRWM plan is $1 million and for updating an existing plan is $250,000 per IRWM Region, respectively. The grant request cannot be less than $50,000.) Will require applicable IRWM plans meet 2016 Guidelines.	Draft PSP expected Feb/March with applications possibly due in Sept/Oct 2018	Public agencies, non-profit organization, public utilities, federally recognized Indian tribes, State Indian tribes, Mutual Water Companies	Proposition 1 (Water Code §79744) authorized $510 million for projects that are included in and implemented in an adopted IRWM plan that is consistent with Water Code §10530, et seq., and respond to climate change and contribute to regional water security. 50% cost share requirement. Funds are allocated to the 12 hydrologic region-based Funding Areas (see website).	http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/prop1index.cfm http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/docs/p1Guidelines/2016Prop1IRWM_GuidelinesPublicReviewDraft.pdf
California Riparian Habitat Conservation Program	CA WCB	This program aims at protecting, preserving, restoring, and enhancing riparian habitat throughout California. Examples of eligible projects include: (1) Bank stabilization and revegetation (2) Restoration of riparian vegetation on flood (3) prone land (4) Installation of fencing along the riparian corridor to control and/or manage livestock or wildlife. (5) Removal of nonnative invasive plant species and restoration of native riparian vegetation. Funds may only be used for projects that will provide benefits or improvements that are greater than required applicable environmental mitigation measures or compliance obligations.	Continuous	Local agencies, nonprofit organizations, state departments and federal agencies.	There is no minimum or maximum grant request. Historically, grants under these programs have ranged from approximately $75,000 to nearly $500,000.	https://www.wcb.ca.gov/Programs/Riparian.aspx
USDA Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program	USDA	Provides funding for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas.	Continuous	Most State and local governmental entities, Private non-profits and Federally-recognized Tribes. Communities < 10,000 people.	Depends on State of California allocations and National Office reserves. Average project size is $3-5 million. Loan terms range from 1.875-3.125% for 40 years.	http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program
Small Community Flood Risk Reduction	DWR	The Small Communities Flood Risk Reduction Program (Small Communities Program) is a cost-share grant program that provides local assistance to communities with fewer than 10,000 residents that are protected by the State Plan of Flood Control (SPFC). The Small Communities Program was created as a result of the 2012 Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP), and is intended to help small communities achieve 100-year flood protection. Initially, funding is being provided to study the feasibility of flood risk reduction projects.	Potential future solicitation.	Communities with <10,000 residents or counties with land use authority for small communities within areas protected by SPFC facilities. See Small Communities Program guidelines and the PSP.	For small communities, the State will fund all reasonable and eligible costs needed to complete a feasibility study, up to a maximum of $500,000 per applicant. Costs over $500,000 shall be cost shared at 50 percent between the applicant and DWR.	http://www.water.ca.gov/floodmgmt/funding/small-communities.cfm
WaterSMART – Water and Energy Efficiency Grants	USBR	Grants are provided for projects that produce quantifiable and sustained water savings, increase use of renewable energy and improve energy efficiency in water management, benefit endangered species, create water markets, or carry out activities to address climate-related impacts on water or prevent any water-related crisis or conflict. Funds are also made available for water management improvements that complement ongoing efforts to address water supply sustainability.	Being developed	States, Indian Tribes, irrigation districts, water districts, or other organizations with water or power delivery authority in the Western United States or United States Territories as identified in the Reclamation Act of June 17,1902, as amended.	Based on FY 17 FOA: Funding Group I: Up to $300,000 for smaller projects of up to 2 years. Funding Group II: Up to $1 million for larger, phased projects of up to 3 years, with a maximum request of $500,000 per year. Cost share at least 50 percent. Applicants may submit multiple project proposals, but funding per year is limited to $500,000.	http://www.usbr.gov/WaterSMART/weeg/index.html

Yolo SWRP Feb. 1, 2018 Meeting
Sign-in Sheet

Please add email if new.

Harish Bagha - SWRCB (on the phone)
Chris Fong - City of Woodland (on the phone)
Rhys Rowland - City of Davis (on the phone)
Casey Liebler - Yolo County (on the phone)
Chantelle Gavitt - K/J (on the phone)
Sachi Itagaki - K/J (on the phone)

Kristin Sicke, YCFCWCD
Heather Brown, City of Davis (hbrown@cityofdavis.org)
Dawn Calciano, City of Davis
Carol Scianna City of Winters
Juliana Tadano, City of West Sacramento
Dave Pratt public
Donna Sentieb, Water Resources Assoc. of YC
Susie Bresney, SEI
Vishal Mehta, SEI
Jennifer Law Larsen, K/J