

APPENDIX D

Community Workshop – November 30, 2005
Public Workshop Meeting Recap – November 30, 2005

Community Workshop – May 8, 2006
Public Workshop Meeting Summary – May 8, 2006

Community Workshop – October 25, 2006
Public Workshop Meeting Summary – October 25, 2006



WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION

O F Y O L O C O U N T Y

Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

Davis, City of
Dunnigan Water District
Reclamation District 2035
University of California, Davis
West Sacramento, City of
Winters, City of
Woodland, City of
Yolo County
Yolo County Flood Control &
Water Conservation District



Cache Creek, Capay Valley

Help plan for the future of your water resources!

The Water Resources Association of Yolo County (WRA) is a group of local entities working together to provide a water-planning forum.

Currently, the WRA is developing Yolo County's first Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). The IRWMP will serve as a planning document to help guide water issues and projects within Yolo County. IRWMP issues and projects will be divided into five key areas:

- water supply and drought preparedness
- water quality
- flood control and storm drainage
- recreation
- riparian and aquatic ecosystem enhancement

The WRA is off to a solid start developing the IRWMP. Recently, the WRA was selected as one of the top ranking entities likely to receive a \$500,000 Proposition 50 planning grant for IRWMP development. While the funding would help, there is still much work to conduct between now and the December 2006 deadline.

The WRA will ultimately prioritize the water-related programs and projects that will be included in the IRWMP, but **we need public input to help guide the choices**. Insight from interested parties — people like you — is one of the critical steps to developing a comprehensive and solution-oriented IRWMP for Yolo County.

In addition to **gathering input about programs, policies and projects** to consider, we need help deciding **how the programs, policies and projects should be prioritized**. The WRA will develop draft prioritization criteria to help decide what water resource actions should be addressed first. Public input will be considered before finalizing the criteria.

The first IRWMP community workshop is Wednesday, November 30, at the Woodland Public Library. First session is 4-5:30 p.m. and will be repeated 6-7:30 p.m.

It is important to note that the topic of flood control and storm drainage, though one of the five topic areas being addressed at the workshop, is not specific to Cache Creek flood management issues. Nor will it be the sole topic of discussion at the workshop.

Stay informed about the IRWMP, and give your input!

- Watch for periodic newsletters about IRWMP developments.
- Attend two additional community workshops in the future.
- Visit the project Web site, www.yolowra.org, to get information on project specifics and process status. There also is a form for public feedback. Just click on the "Comments" page.

If you wish to speak to someone directly about the IRWMP or to get on the mailing list, please contact David Scheuring, Chair for the WRA, or Donna Gentile, Administrative Coordinator, at (530) 666-2733 or by e-mail at info@yolowra.org.

Proposition 50

Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act, was passed by California voters in 2002. The proposition allowed for the sale of \$3.4 billion of general obligation bonds to finance a variety of water projects throughout the state including coastal protection, water use efficiency, safe drinking water, water quality and integrated regional water management. Grant funding from Proposition 50 provides the WRA with the opportunity to continue its Yolo County IRWMP planning efforts. Proposition 50 could help fund priority actions identified in the Yolo County IRWMP.

Water Resources Association
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FIRST COMMUNITY WORKSHOP FUTURE OF WATER RESOURCES IN YOLO COUNTY

Your Opinion Matters!

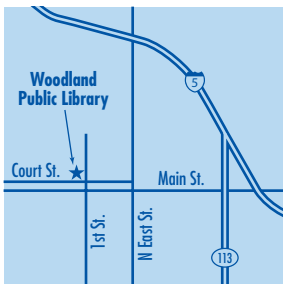


Cache Creek, Capay Valley

Help improve water resources in your area! Share your ideas or suggestions about potential water-related projects in Yolo County! Attend the first community workshop on November 30 at the Woodland Public Library.

In an effort to accommodate as many residents as possible, two meetings are being held back-to-back. The first will run from 4–5:30 p.m., while the second will be from 6–7:30 p.m.

Directions to the Community Workshop



The first community workshop is scheduled for Wednesday, November 30 from 4-5:30 p.m. and from 6-7:30 p.m. It will be held in the Leake Community Room at the Woodland Public Library, 250 First St., Woodland. In an effort to accommodate as many residents as possible, two meetings are being held back-to-back.

DIRECTIONS TO WOODLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

From Davis/West Sacramento: Take Highway 113 toward Woodland. Take the Woodland, Main St. exit. Turn left at the light at the end of the off-ramp on to Main Street. Continue on Main St. and stay in the left lane. Turn right on First Street. Woodland Public Library, 250 First St., will be on your left after you cross Court St.

From Sacramento: Take I-5 North toward Redding/Woodland. Take the Woodland, Main St. exit. Turn left at the light at the end of the off-ramp on to Main Street. Continue on Main St. and stay in the left lane. Turn right on First Street. Woodland Public Library, 250 First St., will be on your left after you cross Court St.

The Leake Room: From the library parking lot, the Leake Room is accessed through a doorway on the north side of the library building. Meeting signs will be posted for your convenience. Walk through an outside walkway toward a courtyard area, and turn right down a small ramp before the courtyard. The Leake Community Room is just inside.

Water Resources Association of Yolo County

Public Workshop – November 30, 2005

Meeting Recap

Public Attendees

Approximately 104 interested persons attended the two Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) community workshops on November 30, 2005 in the city of Woodland at the Woodland Public Library.

All members of the Water Resources Association of Yolo County (WRA) Technical Committee were present as were many members of the Board of Directors.

WRA Technical Committee Member Attendees:

- ◆ Jacques DeBra, City of Davis Public Works and WRA Board
- ◆ Sid England, University of California, Davis and WRA Board
- ◆ Gary Wegener, City of Woodland
- ◆ Doug Baxter, City of Woodland
- ◆ Donita Hendrix, Dunnigan Water District
- ◆ Max Stevenson, Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
- ◆ Tim O'Halloran, Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
- ◆ Petrea Marchand, Yolo County Planning & Public Works
- ◆ Bill Brewster, Department of Water Resources
- ◆ Tasmin Eusuff, Department of Water Resources

WRA Board of Directors Attendees:

- ◆ David Scheuring, Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
- ◆ Duane Chamberlain, Yolo County Board of Supervisors and WRA Board
- ◆ Sue Greenwald, City of Davis
- ◆ Kurt Balasek, City of Winters
- ◆ William Cotter, Dunnigan Water District

Local Electeds Attendees:

- ◆ Frank Siefertman, Jr., Yolo County Board of Supervisors
- ◆ Matt Rexroad, City of Woodland and WRA Board
- ◆ Elly Fairclough, Representative for Congressman Mike Thompson

Consultant Team Attendees:

- ◆ Fran Borcalli, Wood Rodgers, Inc.
- ◆ Grant Davids, Davids Engineering, Inc.
- ◆ Rob Beggs, Brown & Caldwell
- ◆ Steve Chainey, MIG
- ◆ Gerrit Platenkamp, MIG
- ◆ Dave Anderson, West Yost & Associates
- ◆ Lucy Eidam, Lucy & Company
- ◆ Josh Newcom, Lucy & Company

- ◆ Nicole Angeloni, Lucy & Company

Media Attendees:

- ◆ Ben Antonius, Woodland Daily Democrat
- ◆ Beth Curda, Davis Enterprise
- ◆ Justin Malvin, California Aggie

Welcome/Introductions

Lucy Eidam, meeting facilitator, welcomed everyone and introduced the project team. She explained that the meeting would serve as an introductory and informational platform for the IRWMP and that the goal was to obtain public feedback on the five topics involved in the process: flood control and storm drainage; water quality; recreation; riparian and aquatic ecosystem enhancement; and water supply and drought preparedness. Eidam then outlined simple ground rules for meeting conduct.

Presentation Summary and Overview

The public workshops were held the evening of November 30, 2005- the first from 4:00 to 5:30 p.m. and the second from 6:00 to 7:30 p.m. The workshop consisted of a brief background and informational presentation by David Scheuring, WRA chair, including an overview of the Water Resources Association of Yolo County (WRA), its members and the WRA Board of Directors.

Scheuring turned the presentation over to Jacques DeBra, City of Davis Public Works. DeBra provided a brief overview of the IRWMP, reiterating the importance of communicating with interested parties in Yolo County in an effort to better understand their perspectives and needs throughout the IRWMP process. The IRWMP was explained as a comprehensive planning effort aimed at identifying and prioritizing county-wide water resource policies, projects and programs. DeBra concluded his portion of the presentation by asking the group if there were any initial questions.

Tim O'Halloran, general manager for the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, continued the presentation by discussing the role the prioritization criteria would play in the IRWMP development. The prioritization criteria were defined as a method for ranking the importance of alternative actions. O'Halloran said the overall purpose was to provide a method for the systematic selection of policies, projects and programs and to help agencies determine what actions could be implemented first and potentially receive Prop 50 or other funding. Although the criteria have not yet been developed, some examples were provided to the public for a reference purpose, such as affordability, cost efficiency, risk management, environmental impacts and fundability. O'Halloran asked if there were any questions. A list of potential prioritization criteria was provided for attendees to rank and turn in before they left¹. He then turned the presentation back over to Eidam to describe the break-out sessions.

Break-Out Sessions

Eidam explained the importance of gaining public input on each of the five topics. She divided the room into five sections, and directed the groups to five distinct topic tables. From there, individuals could walk around to any and all of the tables in which they were interested in providing input and feedback. Questions were posted at each of the stations to get attendees thinking about the issues

¹ See end of recap for summary of prioritization criteria comments.

related to that topic. Each table also had numerous notepads and pens for people to write down their comments and concerns. Various maps highlighting water resources of the county were placed at each station for reference. Attendees placed their notes on the wall next to the question in which they were answering to demonstrate areas of interest. There was at least one representative at each station who answered interested parties' questions.

Closing

Prior to breaking-out, Eidam outlined that the group would not be reconvening following the sessions. After attendees provided input in all intended areas, they were free to leave. Information on how to stay updated on the IRWMP process and provide public input throughout this process was highlighted. Meeting participants were reminded about the tools available for providing input include: the Web site, being added to the stakeholder database for mailings, and the times and dates of upcoming WRA Technical Committee and Board meetings. All of the attendees were thanked for coming and providing their input.

Break-Out Sessions Topics of Interest

The following are some consistent themes derived from each of the topic stations at the workshops. For a complete list of all comments, please see appendix at the end of this document.

Flood Control & Storm Drainage: Represented by Tim O'Halloran (During the first workshop, there was a great deal of interest in this station)

Questions:

- What are the geographic areas of concern?
- How much do we know about each of these areas of concern?
- What processes are already in place to deal with each of the areas?
- How confident are we in what we know?
- Are the issues the same in each area (i.e. is public safety an issue in all of them?)

Consistent themes:

- ◆ Develop a flood control program that to alleviate the FEMA flood plain designation
- ◆ Focus on projects that minimize run-off, especially for the city of Woodland and Cache Creek
- ◆ Develop multi-tiered solutions to flood control that incorporate vegetation control in water channels and levee improvements
- ◆ Conduct new modeling studies to identify flood-prone areas
- ◆ Separate Woodland's floodplain into areas of minor and major impacts from flooding, particularly in areas where there is a public safety issue
- ◆ Begin projects and prioritize based on the flood areas that have the most impact on the largest number of people
- ◆ Address sedimentation, particularly in Cache Creek and the Yolo Bypass, to prevent flooding
- ◆ Develop evacuation plans
- ◆ Collaborate with surrounding areas, like Lake County, to ensure involvement in the process
- ◆ Consider a political entity to address storm drainage in Yolo County
- ◆ Develop dual purpose projects that address both water supply issues and flood control issues such as reservoirs along Upper Cache Creek
- ◆ Have gravel companies help maintain levees and increase flood flow capacity in Cache Creek where it is the most vulnerable
- ◆ Flood control should be a regional approach including the Sacramento River levees and flooding of Esparto, Madison and east and west of I-505.

Water Quality: Represented by Max Stevenson

Questions:

- Do you have concerns about the water quality at your home, such as hardness, taste, odors, etc?
- Do these concerns change your habits, such as using bottled water or a water filter?
- What are the most important water quality problems in the County?
- Are you worried about the aquifer?
- Do you eat fish out of local waters?
- If you practice water contract recreation sports in Yolo County, such as swimming, boating or fishing, do you worry about water quality?

Consistent themes:

- ◆ Concerns county-wide about high mineral content in groundwater, including salts, boron, nutrient loading/nitrates/pesticides and other constituents
- ◆ Improve stormwater run-off containment, both non-point source and point source pollution (using bioswale retention was mentioned as was using BMPs or cover crops)
- ◆ Greater study of the groundwater basin pertaining to yield/recharge/subsidence
- ◆ Concerns over water quality stemming from the Colusa Basin Drain
- ◆ Encourage organic farming
- ◆ Understand and plan for long-term water quality trends
- ◆ Improve overall water quality by buying or importing water from Sacramento River water districts

Recreation: Represented by Sid England**Questions:**

- Are there adequate water-related recreational opportunities available to Yolo County residents?
- If no, what kinds of opportunities would you most like to see increased in Yolo County?
- Where would you like to see these opportunities located in Yolo County?
- Are there existing water-related recreational opportunities in Yolo County that you believe should be modified?

Consistent themes:

- ◆ Increase access to waterways including Cache Creek, Putah Creek and Lake Berryessa
- ◆ Develop recreational infrastructure such as hiking, horseback and biking trails along waterways (comparison to American River Parkway was mentioned several times), new camping/picnic sites/maintain current sites, like Camp Haswell and more canoe/kayak/boating put-ins and fishing/hunting/birding access
- ◆ Create clean boating and marina programs
- ◆ Ensure Cache Creek rafting and other recreational activities continue
- ◆ Protect private land rights and not encroach into agricultural areas without engaging willing landowners for partnerships

Riparian & Aquatic Ecosystem Enhancement: Represented by Petrea Marchand**Questions:**

- Where in Yolo County do you think the aquatic and riparian habitats are functioning best to support important key animals and plant species? Please be specific and point to areas on the map if possible.
- Why do you believe these areas are the best? Could they be improved?
- Where in Yolo County do you think the aquatic and riparian habitats are functioning most poorly to support important or key animal and plant species? Please be specific and point to areas on the map if possible.
- Why do you believe these areas are functioning poorly? Could they (should they) be improved?
- Which areas of aquatic and riparian habitats do you think should have the highest priority for restoration?

Consistent themes:

- ◆ Identify landowner opportunities for leasing and cost-sharing arrangements to bolster riparian and aquatic habitat
- ◆ Identify and place a high priority on enhancing endemic and special species and removal of exotic and non-native species, including tamarisk and arundo. Cache Creek, Putah Creek and parts of Willow Slough were all mentioned as areas to target.
- ◆ Enhance anadromous fish passage and conditions, particularly between the Yolo Bypass and Cache Creek and at Fremont Weir, as well as develop new fisheries and maintain current fisheries
- ◆ Collaborate with flood control, and other topic areas, to best benefit all aspects involved
- ◆ Improve and monitor/research riparian habitat along major waterways including Sacramento River, Putah Creek (more trees) and Cache Creek (more trees), but with increased attention paid to Buckeye Creek (mentioned several times including streambank stabilization), Little Buckeye Creek, Cache Creek, Oat Creek, South Fork Creek, Willow, Chickahominy (too narrow and choked with weeds), Cottonwood and Union School sloughs and Willow Sough Bypass.
- ◆ Enhance levees and streambanks to incorporate more habitat components, such as planting native grasses, and removal of non-native species that decrease bank stability and increase erosion/water turbidity.
- ◆ Focus on areas where the greatest number of species can be helped.
- ◆ Continue support of the Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area, which is a good model of a multi-benefit project that serves flood control, agriculture and habitat purposes.

Water Supply & Drought Preparedness: Represented by Jacques DeBra**Questions:**

- During extended periods of drought, is more groundwater or surface water utilized in Yolo County?
- Do water users in Yolo County utilize more groundwater or surface water during normal hydrologic conditions?
- Do urban water users in Yolo County rely more on groundwater or surface water for their supplies?
- Do urban and agricultural water users provide environmental benefits?

Consistent themes:

- ◆ Address groundwater overdraft issue, increase study of aquifer
- ◆ Ensure adequate water supply for future supply needs and during drought periods (develop an adequate and pro-active drought plan)
- ◆ Increase surface water supplies for groundwater recharge, direct treatment and use, water recycling, water metering, water transfers/marketing, conjunctive use and other methods
- ◆ Support storage opportunities from regional, county and state perspectives
- ◆ Agricultural water use provides environmental benefits such as habitat enhancements.

Prioritization Criteria Input

The following is a list of the prioritization criteria and the attendees' comments and rankings. Twenty-six sheets were turned in, but most attendees did not comment on each criterion. The below criteria are listed in order of most respondents to least respondents.

- ◆ Environmental benefits (15 respondents)
 - Nine indicated as important
 - “This is very important to be included/considered in all projects.”
- ◆ Potential to address multiple issues (13 respondents)
 - Nine indicated as important
 - One indicated as secondary
 - “Would be great, but should not cloud priority goals.”
 - “Big one! Focus on solutions and actions that provide market value to farmers, ranchers for flood plain/watershed protection and combine with incentive for incidental or related benefits such as habitat and groundwater recharge.”
- ◆ Has broad public support (12 respondents)
 - Five indicated as important
 - One noted as secondary
 - “Important, but good leadership should/can change it.”
 - “This needs to be awakened to the potential benefits and generate political will to move forward with planning.”
- ◆ Agricultural benefits (12 respondents)
 - Six indicated as important
 - One noted as secondary
 - “We need to keep agricultural water viable.”
 - “A plus, but should not exceed environmental benefits.”
- ◆ Affordability (11 respondents)
 - Five indicated as important
 - One noted as third ranking
 - “Flood control is very expensive.”
 - “Think large and long-term regardless of cost.”
- ◆ Citizen benefits (11 respondents)
 - Five indicated as important
 - “Regional beneficiaries across county lines.”
 - “Broad population benefits are more important than specific population benefits.”
- ◆ Responsiveness to strategic issue (Eight respondents)
 - Four indicated as important
 - One did not understand
 - “Consistency with priorities of related region plans and plans of other regions.”
- ◆ Risk management (Seven respondents)
 - All seven ranked as important
 - “Public and property safety is number one.”
- ◆ Foundational for other projects (Seven respondents)
 - Five indicated as important
 - “Data and models are very important.”
- ◆ “Doable” (Seven respondents)

- Mixed responses
- “Why else attempt?”
- “Could redefine as ‘ready to go.’ Projects that are already designed and permitted should have some priority.”
- ◆ “Low hanging fruit” (Six respondents)
 - Two indicated as important
 - “Should it be an intention itself, since the low hanging fruit will show through the prioritization process?”
- ◆ Cost effective (Six respondents)
 - Three indicated important
 - “Consider long-term sustainability.”
- ◆ Resolves conflicts and controversy (Six respondents)
 - Three indicated as important
 - One noted as secondary
 - “Nice, but not necessary.”
 - “There is more than one solution to any conflict.”
- ◆ Demonstrated leadership/innovation (Six respondents)
 - Three indicated as important
 - “Remove this criterion.”
 - “This would be important for future funding opportunities.”
- ◆ Non-discretionary (Five respondents)
 - Two indicated as important
 - One did not understand meaning
 - “If people don’t mind getting wet, flood control is discretionary.”
- ◆ Goodwill and/or visibility (Four respondents)
 - None indicated as important
 - “Is visibility necessary? The process or the project?”
- ◆ Fundable (Four respondents)
 - Three indicated as important
 - “Outside funding should hold a lot of weight.”
- ◆ Additional criteria suggested:
 - “Close the loop- include a water recycling component.”
 - “Progressive and forward thinking.”
 - “Consider immediate versus long-term benefits.”
 - “Regional benefits.”
 - “Educational benefits.”
 - “Health benefits.”

APPENDIX

Verbatim comments from workshop

Water Supply & Drought Preparedness

Questions:

- 1) During extended periods of drought, is more groundwater or surface water utilized in Yolo County?
- 2) Do water users in Yolo County utilize more groundwater or surface water during normal hydrologic conditions?
- 3) Do urban water users in Yolo County rely more on groundwater or surface water for their supplies?
- 4) Do urban and agricultural water uses provide environmental benefits?

Comments:

1. Use of surface water for increasing reliability and security of urban water uses should be an objective. Use of surface water should be considered either for groundwater recharge or for direct treatment and use of both.
2. Groundwater Recharge: Do we have enough capacity to carryover 2-3-4 year drought? Do we have enough storage to capture winter run off and prevent flooding?
3. Water Supply - very important to ensure adequate supply for future - surface water must be considered more - i.e. proposed water from Sac for cities. Ag water must be protected - need to support more water development & storage opportunities from regional & state & county perspective
4. No new subdivisions should be allowed unless they can show a firm water supply throughout extended drought without taking it from agriculture
5. What benefit do we see in water conservation/reduced urban demand - with metering of urban use i.e. meter installation on all customers. Is that up to us?
6. I am interested in generating interest in extending the Tehama Colusa Canal to serve areas in Yolo County beyond Dunnigan Water District. Also in encouraging the political will to accomplish this. This would be water for M & I use as well as agriculture.
7. How much wastewater flows from major sources in Yolo County? How difficult is it to clean and reuse this water for different needs?
8. With the premise that drought (extended yrs) can equate economic disaster - "the Plan" should address comprehensible storage systems for future and/or drought years usage. With water wars at an all time high throughout CA we should plan on keeping our water more local or we may end up purchasing it elsewhere.
9. How much winter-run water flows through Yolo County and is lost to the sea? In a typical year, drought year, flood year.
10. Our County needs to address water needs outside of the county. Surface water transfers, conjunctive use, groundwater substitution
11. Are there any mandates to insure water in Cache Creek downstream of the inflatable dam at Capay all year?
12. We need to look into the off stream storage and water diversions that are available to us after Wild & Scenic. We need to look at YCFC&WCD system in its entirety to see how it can be improved for drought preparedness. Ground water recharge.
13. What typical urban usage rates would be necessary (how much conservation?) to get to same appropriate "load" on aquifer as ag? Should that be a goal?
14. Given the interdependencies of water issues the County, there was no input as to response to an offer to purchase significant quantities of water by MWD to be exported to So. CA

15. I am concerned about groundwater overdraft, primarily associated with out-of-county water sales. I am secondly interested in the county developing a comprehensive conjunctive use plan to improve groundwater reliability and to reduce demands on surface system in drought. Groundwater monitoring/ regulation should be on the table.
16. What about looking at ways to reduce demand?
17. Are we using all the potential surface water sources wisely? Putah, Cache, River
18. Including a water reuse/recycling component to future water supply
19. We have more people in CA already than we have water for in an extended drought.
20. Question #3: Urban relies directly on groundwater, but indirectly on surface (groundwater recharge & conjunctive use)
21. Question #4: Ag water users definitely provide environmental benefits, do the pluses exceed the minuses? A farmed field is better than asphalt, issues with water diversions & runoff.
22. There needs to be an adequate and pro-active drought plan equivalent to the attention paid to a flood plan. Find people for hosing off their driveways! Need more water conservation programs.
23. Question #2: During normal years less water is used in ag than in drought years.
24. More surface water under "normal" conditions - under drought more ground. Subsidence is a main concern in Zamora region. Water quality along Ridge Cut.
25. I am concerned about aquifer overdraft in Dunnigan & bring in a more reliable supply to meet urban growth projections. Dunnigan Water District needs to be involved in any urban water issues as well as ag.
26. We need more storage - Auburn Dam, Sites Reservoir. Drought preparedness depends on storage. More storage.
27. It would be beneficial if surface water was more widely available in the County to reduce the demand on our aquifer. The area from Woodland going northwest to Zamora then east to Knights Landing has basically no surface water available.
28. Groundwater recharge opportunities should be identified and implemented as a priority. Utilization of winter run-off as shown in YCFC&WCD recharge plan for Cache Creek is an obvious win-win. Take whatever monitoring efforts necessary to begin at least a pilot program to implement ASAP.
29. The ag land use in RD2035 supports abundant wildlife (esp. birds). Developing this land to an urban land use would degrade environmental benefits. Ag also provides more natural flood control.
30. Question #1: These questions are too general. West Sac uses surface water. The rest of the cities pump from wells - so groundwater. Ag uses surface water when available because it is cheaper. In extreme drought it's not available so they use groundwater. Question #2: Who knows. Question #3: groundwater. Question #4: Ag provide numerous environmental benefits all year. Urban water use isn't as easy to find examples of.
31. Question #1: More water is used until limits are set and enforced by water providers.
32. I am concerned that the groundwater will be controlled in a way to prevent my crops from being irrigated in favor of a more recreational or environmental enhancement rather than taking care of the basic needs first. Enhancement and pleasure is fine but lets put it down the list of priorities.
33. Ag water users do help to keep water going down sloughs and waterways through field runoff. However, with water saving, higher efficient irrigation systems (buried drip) this source could be reduced.
34. Depends on water quality i.e. metals, EC, pH! Using the water to supplement water (word not legible) and habitat can be a benefit in urban areas. Backwater/tailwater ponds can

provide wetland habitat for resident water fowl/shore birds. Flooded rice has benefit for sure albeit temporary and seasonal.

35. What do we really know about “the aquifer”? How it behaves? What its’ capacity is? How quick it recharges? If we don’t use it - does it flow down gradient?
36. Ag provides environmental benefits, i.e. rice provides habitat enhancement, food and cover for wildlife and improved water quality.
37. Is there a current water supply profile developed for Yolo County?

Flood control & storm drainage

Questions:

- 1) What are the geographic areas of concern?
- 2) How much do we know about each of these areas of concern?
- 3) What processes are already in place to deal with each of the areas?
- 4) How confident are we in what we know?
- 5) Are the issues the same in each area (i.e. is public safety an issue in all of them)?

Comments:

1. Flood control - remember that all of Yolo County has not been mapped by FEMA for 100 yr definition. Be cognizant of these areas that are prone flooding also.
2. Buckeye Creek at I-5 will flood the I-5 and 99 Highways. No channel capacity left here!
3. The FEMA flood plain designation is an economic brake on Woodland that needs alleviation. There are many suggested solutions. There are political forces in play, but a flood control program must be started to alleviate the FEMA flood plain designation. Flood plain designation hurts everyone in Woodland and is this a large problem in the county.
4. Geographic area: Woodland, Cache Creek - How much do we know? Studies exist, enough - FEMA is what FEMA does. Public safety is an issue. Woodland needs a solution to the FEMA flood plain designation. There are several solutions offered. Something must be started, now. Politics aside, some kind of flood control must be started.
5. Flood control upper watershed land use & practices greatly affect magnitude of flooding. We need programs to minimize run-off.
6. Model Yolo County waterways to identify high risk areas and areas with enough “extra” capacity to support alternative management that is environmentally friendly (provides habitat). Consider purchasing setbacks for flood control and environmental enhancement.
7. Where do I get foundation information on issues I am interested in (studies, empirical data, proposed solutions etc). Particularly Cache Creek/Woodland flood issue
8. Lots of the rural areas have nuisance flooding (i.e. lower Willow Slough watershed) that is the result of land-leveling and inadequate maintenance of private drainage ditches.
9. Need to make sure that integrated plan advances the most important issues, not just (word not legible) that can get state funding. Also, need to make sure that if the integrated plan does not solve an important problem, it moves Yolo County toward the real, long-term solution
10. We need a focused effort on Woodland flood issues. Can plan help quantify impacts of not having flood protection in Woodland?
11. Yolo Bypass - What is going to be done with the sedimentation to keep Cache Creek or Bypass from further elevation to prevent flooding?
12. Words are important - it is a lower Cache Creek problem which impacts north and south of Cache Creek including parts of Woodland
13. Flood solutions for one area (such as Woodland) cannot disadvantage other areas such as Yolo or Knights Landing

14. Remember that 67% of Woodlanders voted for a regional flood solution - and earlier rejected funding a Woodland only flood solution
15. This issue is very tied to the drought and water supply component. Water saved is water that won't damage through flooding
16. Lois Wolk is talking about flood control legislation - is her staff involved in this process?
17. Can we ignore expert opinion that levees fail - look at Jones Tract, New Orleans etc. Don't we need to look at financial incentives such as requiring all who are protected by levees to buy flood insurance?
18. Plan should develop & implement a sub-group to better solve problems of Yolo County and Cache Creek. Not just as a City of Woodland issue.
19. Concern: Fish & Game and Fish & Wildlife - purchasing and managing bypass (Yolo & Sutter) areas and jeopardizing flood management
20. Both the Woodland mayor and the Woodland Chamber representative said that Woodlanders want some study other than the FEMA map to convince them that the flood threat from Cache Creek is real. WRA ought to commission such a study.
21. Flooding & Water Storage: marry the two needs and concern. Need more storage - throughout Northern CA - water supply and flood control minimization. Perhaps many smaller reservoirs to provide the above and environmental enhancement
22. Concern: sedimentation build-up in Cache Creek settling area & bypass area - minimization of buildup
23. Plan should emphasize in-stream, environmentally sound actions in Cache Creek to increase high water capacity, such as vegetation control and levee improvements (another wrote Yes)
24. Who can afford to put levees up for ag land? Who can afford that? Do farmers pay the cost or do they get cities to protect their land so it can be developed?
25. Include in the IRWMP the Colusa Basin Drainage District IR plan for northern Yolo County, Colusa & Glenn County. Some valuable data has been generated which could be gleaned for this plan covering the same topics.
26. Yolo Bypass and tributaries. Lower-lying areas that are being developed. Areas protected by levees instead of elevation relative to likely sources(s) of flooding.
27. Health & safety needs to be a very high prioritization item
28. Control flood problems by keeping development out of flood plains.
29. What is the cost of levee improvements to provide flood insurance relief for the most amount of people? If providing flood relief in the most populated areas.
30. Focus on the flood control area that has the most impact on the most people and risk to life and property
31. 100-year protection is inadequate - poor public policy!
32. Can the PowerPoint presentation be used? Evacuation plan for Clarksburg. Levee management. Time considerations. Where are the weak areas in the Sacramento River? Flood control by island. Post maps to website.
33. Possibility of legislation to modify environmental requirements in levee cleaning and maintenance. Since state may be liable for flood damage caused by failure to maintain levees, can political leverage be increased?
34. Since the gravel companies are responsible for the increased channel capacity that can carry big flood flows past the Plainfield Ridge, they should donate equipment hours to maintain levees north of Woodland and/or help build a floodwall north of town. The Floodwall should not connect with the settling basin, but should just let the water go around Woodland. (drew a little map)
35. We need to make sure Lake County is in the process (early)

36. Cache Creek needs to be upgraded to provide at least 100 yr protection to both sides - north south / town of Yolo & Woodland (entire watershed). A combination approach to increasing protection (off stream water storage, cleaning out shrubs & debris, raising & improving levees) needs to be evaluated & studied.
37. Note that a large area of Woodland has only “nuisance flooding” as Tim defined it. Have to look at the flood elevation certificates that engineers have done. Is one remedy not allowing further development in the flood plain? Would it not be helpful to really break apart Woodland’s floodplain into minor (no public safety issues) and areas where there is a public safety issue? Would help to have a real economic look at solutions and cost of alternatives - one of which is doing nothing.
38. Do we know planning cumulative impacts of upstream land use changes on Yolo flooding?
39. My concern is that there is an overall plan that includes all three (plus?) areas that are suspected flooding problems. My concern is also we are ensuring an adequate water supply for our region. Development of the settling basin so that it is functional.
40. Storm drainage: Low impact development. Look at city ordinance codes etc and mandate implementation of WD management measures. The emphasis is on retaining the hydrograph and not moving the water offsite.
41. Yolo County could create a set of maps like the Sac Bee flood series.
42. Think about actions that both assist with flood control and the environment (e.g. ponds, wetlands, hill “reservoirs”)
43. I am not sure how you feel a yelling break-out session and 5x7 post-it notes will provide true public input and provide answers that people really wish.
44. Sacramento River Flood Control Project. Yolo Bypass and its extreme importance not only to Yolo Co. but the entire lower Sac Valley from the Sutter Buttes to Rio Vista
45. Flood plain management that combines protection of flood plain and ag land, habitat open space and urban edge protection via conservation easements and compensating payments to growers for the scale of benefits provided
46. The Sac River Westside Levee District is very willing and able to help you understand the issues along to Sacramento River system regarding flood control. Contact: Tom Ellis or Lewis Bair, Mgr Sac River Westside Levee District or Fritz Durst
47. Flood Control Areas: Sac River, Colusa Basin Drain, Hungry Hollow (north of Esparto)
48. Flood Control: Within “the plan” address a regional plan to protect residents and agricultural interests fairly and equally to protect future development of each. Address weak levee system and/or inadequate levee systems or non-existing levees in low-lying areas w/history of overflow. Design “water overflow” in wet years to capture and store water resources for drought year usage.
49. Consider a political entity to address storm drainage in the County, i.e. the rural undeveloped areas.
50. Can we assist Sacramento flood problems by diverting high Sac River flows into Yolo County storage?
51. Attempt flood actions that are multi-benefit and are the least environmentally degrading (e.g. major earth movement, concrete etc.
52. Biggest area of concern Sac River levees and Yolo Bypass. They are mostly below standard and SAFCA is going to be an important factor to consider.
53. Development of reservoirs along upper Cache Creek as well as the use of reclaimed mining areas along the lower stretches could prove to be extremely beneficial for flood control, storm drainage, water recharge and help to expand surface irrigation.
54. An integrated approach involving: 1) rangeland improvement > convert annual grassland to perennial for greatly increased infiltration rates. 2) hill ponds, in some areas of the foothills

there are redundant reservoir sites, capable of collecting over 50% of run-off and having tremendous wildlife benefits.3) no more building in flood plains

55. What would happen to Davis if Monticello Dam broke? How quick? How deep?
56. For Woodland and (word not legible), It's already too late again, but why haven't the gravel companies been asked to increase the flood flow capacity of Cache Creek where it is the shallowest? The County could use the money from the sale of the aggregate. Is the office of Emergency Services still subject to flooding?
57. What is the worst case scenario for City of Davis? How deep? How long?
58. Woodland flood issues should be addressed separately and ASAP. It is critical to both residential and commercial development due to the flood plain map showing various levels (depths) of flooding at different elevations, potentially one lot adjacent to another would not meet requirements for development; this leaving vacant lots throughout the areas of the community
59. What is potential worst case impact to Yolo County of flood events such as: Sac River massive levee breaks, Folsom Dam breach, major rain event and subsequent flooding of all local rivers. Plan should include maps of projected impacts.
60. How much storage would need to be built on Cache Creek to protect Woodland from a 100 year flood?
61. Need to look at all the areas of Yolo Co. as a regional approach to flooding: levees of Cache Creek, Sacramento River levee system. Need to look at possible small retention dams to reduce the flood plain flooding problems. Also would help Cache Creek flooding. The fourth area to address is the Colusa Basin in northern Yolo Co.
62. Risk of Berryessa failure? Evacuation plans?
63. Process: avoid recycling old out-of-date information. Avoid project or project components that preclude other valuable projects of future project components (must weigh benefits objectively). Use objective science-based process and information to support plan formulation and prioritization process. Must factor in maintenance for all physical projects.
64. Can we do flood control projects that have multiple benefits, e.g. habitat re-vegetation, weed control, flood plain restoration. Storm water drainage and new development and water quality is a concern.
65. There is and has been a need to solve the flooding of Esparto, Madison, east & west of I-505. While Woodland is worrying about a 100 yr. storm, western Yolo floods every wet winter. The most recent flooding was 2004. A plan to dump floodwater - Willow Slough & Lamb Valley - into Cache Creek was killed. Since Cache Creek is now a wild river, will we ever be able to reactivate this plan?

Recreation

Questions:

- 1) Are there adequate water-related recreational opportunities available to Yolo County residents?
- 2) If no, what kinds of opportunities would you most like to see increased in Yolo County?
- 3) Where would you like to see these opportunities located in Yolo County?
- 4) Are there existing water-related recreational opportunities in Yolo County that you believe should be modified?

Comments:

1. Connect American River trail to Cache Creek new trail
2. Protect private property and limit access
3. Like to see horseback riding trails along riparian areas

4. Clean boating and marina programs; Abandoned vessel removal; Trail access for aquatic uses; Consistency with other recreation parks - DPC, State parks
5. Legal access along Cache Creek near Woodland
6. Increased access to Lake Berryessa
7. Get Off Highway Vehicles (OHV) out of Cache Creek (another person agreed)
8. Develop OHV Park?
9. Even though recreation is a major impact to the County, but priority of recreation should be last in priority. The recreation plan should enhance agricultural and public use. Let's not forget recreation is the fun part of life and should not take precedence over basic needs. (Another person wrote - "completely disagree")
10. Access to waterways i.e. trails, access points in private areas
11. As part of "the plan": ensure Cache Creek rafting & other recreational activities continue; Yolo Wildlife Basin enhance educational tours & opportunities to Yolo residents and those interested from outside areas
12. Water trails along Sacramento River, Cache Creek and Putah Creek
13. Would like to see more public/private recreational opportunities that benefit farmers/ranchers
14. Needs to be adequate water for winter waterfowl for hunting
15. More hiking, picnicking, fishing, please! Recreational access to wild lands increases public willingness to support money for protection of these area
16. Canoe/kayak access to Ridge Cut
17. YBWA: 1) recognize importance to wildlife, recreation & tourism; 2) preserve & enhance; 3) Expand concept to other parts of County; 4) Recognize for multi-purpose use - recreation, hunting, farming, birding, education + + +
18. Water projects should be multi-use, multi-benefit for recreation
19. Could Colusa Drain project include recreational improvements for Knights Landing?
20. Public access should be included in all/any water project
21. More access to Cache & Putah Creek. Fix up Camp Haswell, please!
22. Currently water-related recreation is available along the Sacramento River (boating, skiing, fishing), on upper Cache Creek (rafting, fishing) and Putah Creek. If reservoirs were developed along Cache Creek they would benefit recreation uses, water storage capacity, flood control & potential ground water recharge.
23. Consider recreational needs carefully to protect land rights and not encroach unduly in agricultural production areas. Engage willing landowners for partners.
24. #3 Question- where? Don't open up access where it would be hard to control and would cause problems for neighbors.
25. Concern should be placed on the needs of adjacent landowners: trespass, vandalism, liability for injury
26. Bird life in RD 2035 is abundant. Public access for bird watching would be great.
27. Need to do more about getting OHV's out of Cache Creek
28. More hiking opportunities close to urban areas; e.g. trails along Willow Slough, lower Cache Creek
29. I believe that the WRA should start planning for a major long-term recreation project along Cache Creek, one that would serve very large numbers of people. It is a stream-side trail for biking, foot traffic, and horseback riding - essentially a Yolo County equivalent of Sacramento's American River Parkway. There would be a lot of objections to be overcome before any such project could be built. For starters, the stream-side land is privately-owned. Could the land-owners be convinced to accept such a trail? How about if the County reduced or eliminated its property taxes on the stream-side land, or if it bought easements at

a good price? The land-owners and other neighbors would be worried about law-enforcement problems and trash being left on or by their property. So the county would need to make a major financial commitment to maintaining and patrolling the trail. While the objections may seem more compelling than the idea of having such a trail, help would almost certainly be available from the state and we shouldn't wait until there are 500,000 people in Yolo County before we begin to plan for their recreational needs.

Riparian & Aquatic Ecosystem Enhancement

Questions:

- 1) Where in Yolo County do you think the aquatic and riparian habitats are functioning *best* to support important or key animal and plant species? Please be specific, and point to areas on the map if possible.
- 2) Why do you believe these areas are the best? Could they be improved?
- 3) Where in Yolo County do you think the aquatic and riparian habitats are functioning *most poorly* to support important or key animal and plant species? Please be specific, and point to areas on the map if possible.
- 4) Why do you believe these areas are functioning poorly? Could they (should they) be improved?
- 5) Which areas of aquatic and riparian habitats do you think should have the highest priority for restoration?

Comments:

1. Those areas where marginal ag lands can provide incidental income for growers who restore riparian and wetland habitat
2. Please focus on removal of exotic & invasive species in Cache & Putah Creek
3. Place high priority where endemic and special status species are affected
4. Places where the greatest cooperation between landowners (adjacent) is possible so that corridors can be achieved
5. GIS mapping to identify species; conservation easement opportunities; invasive species removal; consistency with DPC management plan
6. Anadromous fish passage should be provided to connect fish from the Yolo Bypass with Cache Creek. It looks like a single obstacle prevents access to abundant spawning gravel that could support an intermittent run
7. Intact natural areas (exotic control); Sloughs & drainage-grant potential; Irrigation canals- not all but +/- 20% potential demonstration at Hedgerow Farms would link many (word not legible) corridors
8. There is a need for managing parts of the Yolo Bypass for fish as well as waterfowl
9. Areas/places where greatest impact to downstream neighbors (e.g. top of watershed)
10. Please consider whole rivers or corridors for riparian restoration. Starting in rangelands but still include lowlands/croplands
11. Buckeye Creek and Little Buckeye Creek are eroding, have riparian habitats that are in decline
12. Along small creeks and drainages that have been straightened, narrowed and are inappropriately maintained. Improving small drainages and ponds could improve habitat, water quality & flood control. Lower Cache Creek - the section most in need of help and least helped by Wolk's Wild & Scenic bill.
13. Tree canopy needs to be re-established along portions of Cache Creek
14. High priority should be given to areas that also function as flood buffers or "water filters"

15. Levees should try to incorporate habitat components. Native grasses would provide numerous benefits: reduced erosion, improved habitat, control of invasive weeds. Pilot projects with monitoring should be considered.
16. Protect, enhance, restore the biological resources of the sloughs throughout Yolo County
17. South Fork of Putah Creek (lower) (could be in response to Question #3)
18. Willow Slough and Willow Slough bypass corridors could be enhanced
19. Cache Creek from I-505 on down. Willow Slough further down, below Road 87, same with Chickahominy, Cottonwood and Union School (another agreed). Buckeye Creek in No. Yolo and Oat Creek
20. More monitoring could help identify priority areas for habitat - monitoring Putah Creek radically changed perceptions about its importance for birds
21. Recommendations/Priorities: canal re-vegetation projects; creating or increasing flood plains in sloughs/waterways that have habitat flood control benefits; create monitoring/research related to habitat/riparian projects to measure success as well as test assumptions; do above in cooperation with landowners; focus on riparian system rather than species
22. Places where the greatest impact to numbers of species can be reached- aquatic, avian, mammals, plants etc.
23. Buckeye Creek needs some attention. Huge flood events and tremendous sediment loads.
24. RCD and Audubon CA are doing a great job of riparian restoration with cooperating landowners, if more funding is available sent it to these guys
25. Capay Valley reach of Cache Creek is a good place for native fish etc., but needs a wider riparian corridor and plans to improve aquatic habitat
26. While Putah Creek and Cache Creek are “big ticket” items - all of the smaller tributaries (including canals) have a huge ability to add major miles of enhanced habitat
27. Needs: studies on reintroduction of salmon and steelhead a need on Cache Creek; all projects must protect, restore, enhance riparian habitat; work on (word not legible- Fremont?) all year water flows to enhance fisheries, (word not legible - prevent stranding?); implement shallow water fisheries project in the bypass (another agreed)
28. Sometimes flood management activities may negatively impact riparian and aquatic ecosystem unnecessarily. I'd like to see more win-win solutions for flood control & habitat provision
29. Best riparian habitats: county line to Capay Dam, because more vegetation, less development; Capay Dam to I-505 need some help, because industrial disturbance; I-505 to settling basin has good habitats but need erosion control & increased carrying capacity
30. Buckeye Creek needs more streambank stabilization. Farming practices along the drainage need to be addressed
31. Cache Creek below the Capay Diversion Dam functions poorly as aquatic habitat - not enough water, poorly defined channel, no access for migration fish
32. Fish passage past Fremont Weir needs to be improved for salmon and sturgeon (another agreed)
33. Remove tamarisk, arundo, and other weeds from Cache Creek in Capay Valley; generally good riparian habitat - but threatened by invasive species and substantial erosion; erosion = sediment in water= turbidity/pollution; improve by less weeds and more bank stabilization where appropriate
34. Riparian health depends upon the flow of the waterway. Cache Creek in many places needs to be managed to reduce erosion - large vegetation in stream should not be allowed

35. Within “the plan”: continue to identify ecological benefits to specific areas of needed development - enhance current areas, develop new areas, protect natural habitat. [These 3 items] in a mutually benefit comprehensive plan that address major safety issues first and educational and recreational issues as well.
36. Ecosystem enhancement - removal of invasive species on Cache Creek and habitat restoration
37. Water quality could be improved along Ridge Cut by buying or importing water from Sac River water districts
38. Some is because of existing ag practices - “fenceline to fenceline” farming, removal of vegetation, runoff etc. Other is due to major disturbance like gravel mining. Other is due to massive invasive arundo and tamarisk.
39. They are the most undisturbed or they have excellent land steward (usually private) who really care - of course always room for improvement
40. Improvement: how on private land - cost-sharing funding, incentives etc., to help landowners keep up their work or continue enhancement because it is expensive and labor intensive and needs technical skills
41. The Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area provides a great opportunity to support agriculture, birds, fish and other wildlife. I want there to be balance between habitats provided in the Wildlife area. (Question #2)
42. General comments: need to take pragmatic, scientific approach to balancing need for ecosystem, ag and urban interfacing.
43. South Fork Creek needs some TLC but has great potential and possible partnership with agencies and landowners
44. Ag drainage and canals are (word not legible - clear farmed?) or are dominated by exotics. 20% or more of the 200 miles of canals could be functioning riparian systems without impacting ag and even helping ag. Canals and sloughs can provide important corridors between large natural areas.
45. I would like to see the WRA form a committee of fisheries people, engineers, and YCFCWCD representatives to see if it is feasible to make Cache Creek into a salmon fishery with acceptable costs of money and irrigation water and without causing undesirable changes in stream biology.
46. Yolo Bypass serves multiple purposes of flood control, agriculture and riparian and seasonal floodplain habitat
47. Putah Creek is functioning as a good riparian habitat corridor and Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee and UC Davis are working to make it even better
48. Yolo Bypass is a good model for multi-benefit flood control, agriculture and habitat provision. Bypasses along other waterways, such as Colusa Basin Drain should be considered.
49. Areas in good shape for habitat - Yolo Bypass. Good for wildlife, waterfowl, recreation. Areas that need help - fish passage through Yolo Bypass, need more trees on lower Putah Creek and especially on Cache Creek
50. NRCS Wetlands Reserve Program helping to improve riparian and wetland habitat along RD 2047 - 3,500 AC
51. RD 2035 (Conaway Ranch) supports habitat for much birdlife. The population appears to be quite diverse. The current agriculture use supports this habitat. Plans to develop this land would eliminate this bird habitat
52. Putah Creek between Monticello and PC Diversion Dam functions well for a trout stream. Excellent fish and riparian habitat below the diversion dam. Needed: Wider

- riparian habitats needed and ways to decrease down cutting of channel and improvements of spawning habitat for salmon.
53. Best Areas: portions of Cache & Putah Creek, Willow & Union School Sloughs where extensive weed removal and restoration has taken place. Yolo Bypass too. Most Poorly: bare canals or sloughs that have been narrowed, sloughs choked with weeds (esp. arundo) Chickahominy along 128 by DQ University is an example
 54. Parts of Putah Creek, Upper Cache, parts of Willow Slough, some small tributaries especially in the hills
 55. Along Sac River and Ridge Cut Drain. Water birds along Ridge Cut, beaver, others and fish along Sac River
 56. On Cache Creek areas visible to the public should be improve to help promote support for enhancement of less accessible areas. Areas where both water and better soils are readily available are easiest and most cost effective but emphasis should be on terra form which will support natural re-uses.
 57. Arundo/ invasive species removal/control (Question #1)
 58. (Question #1): Putah Creek upper and lower because of the (word not legible - habitat?) offered to anadromous fisher. Also, historic and newly developing riparian vegetation serves to support Swainson's Hawk and a long list of migratory and resident birds, reptiles, amphibians, mammals. Yolo Basin SNC/Wildlife area key to migratory waterfowl, SWHA and salmon movement.
 59. Thanks to all those responsible for bringing salmon back to Putah Creek! Now let's get exotic weeds out!
 60. Rice fields support incredible biodiversity summer and winter
 61. Putah & Cache Creek, Willow Slough probably best but all are negatively impacted esp. in famed areas. Main impacts are exotics. Canals and Union School Slough on Hedgerow Farms very functional and demonstrate the potential of restoring riparian function to our canals
 62. Resource Conservation District Willows Slough Watershed Plan has prioritized sloughs as to their restoration potential - high, medium, low. Call Paul Robins or Phil Hogan
 63. Conaway Ranch Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) lands
 64. Must develop more water resources! Stop trying to manage water that we have when more straws are sucking from a set number of gallons. More water means more possible uses.
 65. The Sac River provides a lot of habitat with its riparian growth (large trees included)
 66. Do riparian habitat where you have cooperating landowners

Water Quality

Questions:

- 1) Do you have concerns about the water quality at your home, such as hardness, taste, odors, etc?
- 2) Do these concerns change your habits, such as using bottled water or a water filter?
- 3) What are the most important water quality problems in the County?
- 4) Are you worried about the aquifer?
- 5) Do you each fish out of local waters?
- 6) If you practice water contact recreation sports in Yolo County, such as swimming, boating or fishing, do you worry about water quality?

Comments:

1. Urban non-point storm water pollution prevention. Groundwater high in salt. Wastewater treatment going to be given constraints on salts, which will cause significant costs to control.
2. Thank you for planning water use/flooding holistically! It is so rare for a County to do this.
3. Water quality needs continuous monitoring in Putah & Cache Creek - its ability to support diverse fish & fisheries. Dilution of Ag return water may be important for Cache Creek.
4. No way would I eat fish caught anywhere in the Sac/San Joaquin valleys!
5. Yes, City of Davis water is very hard. It is unfortunate to not be able to drink tap water. Although Sacramento River water use seems to be a lengthy process and I'm not sure if that will come to fruition.
6. Improving the quality of Putah Creek should be an objective or action included in the IRWMP. This overlaps with aquatic ecosystem enhancement and recreation (addresses multiple issue areas).
7. Implement better storm water run off containment. We know good ways to filter and contain storm water run off, but don't do a good job of requiring new developments to implement these, e.g. grass swales in parking lots; trees, trees, trees; bioswale detention basins
8. Understanding long-term water quality trends, i.e., aquifer specific monitoring to understand influence of hydrologic stresses on future water quality (esp. groundwater)
9. Policy at County level for well construction protective of long-term beneficial use by private well owners.
10. Extension of the Tehama-Colusa Canal beyond Dunnigan Water District to Oak Creek Reservoir and beyond to Noonan Reservoir would bring high quality upper Sacramento River water for us in M & I areas of Woodland, Davis, Winters, & Vacaville. The TC Canal Authority will be available with a PowerPoint presentation on this subject in early 2006.
11. Summary & publicize water quality issues more. Promote multi-purpose in-stream flow/riparian & aquatic habitat projects
12. Public health & safety criteria. Salinity. Opportunities to utilize dredge spoils for levee maintenance in Delta. Fisheries (social aspects & impacts to many communities, etc.). Programs to develop environmentally sound boating and marinas
13. At future IRWMP meetings, consider informing public about water quality issues as well as asking public opinion
14. Concerns/Questions: Will water quality, esp. mercury, affect future habitat restoration? Don't eat fish but do fish have concerns regarding water quality and fish populations? Do have concerns regarding drinking water . Ag waiver & NPS & changes by regional board and the ag waiver coalition seems onerous to landowners. Groundwater: what is the state of the aquifer and amount of water/recharge? Increased development causing runoff, increase & impact to agriculture & habitat
15. Groundwater supply general: containments- hydrocarbons, ag run off, mercury, boron, nitrates. Storm water Ag/construction. Wastewater Discharge - water quality arriving in Yolo County from upstream discharge (municipal & ag)
16. Protection of drinking water quality should be a high priority. Clean up of superfund sites (e.g. Frontier Fertilizer) that threaten drinking water supplies should be priority actions. Addressing mercury in Cache Creek should also be a priority.
17. Water Quality Concerns: plan must address protection of beneficial uses per the Basin Plan; priority load reduction; reduce pesticide/nutrient/sediment contamination of water
18. Yes, I only swim in Sac River & Cache Creek
19. I like to swim in Putah Creek and I do worry about water quality.

20. Yes, we have taken our groundwater for granted for far too long. As a farmer, I try to use pesticides and fertilizers wisely, but not everyone does as I do. I am concerned with excessive nitrates in my drinking water.
21. Surface ag water that damages the crops applied to. Rice irrigated from Colusa Basin Drain injures the crops.
22. Within “the plan”, address storm water run off issues by practicing local and regional BMPs (best management practices) for such. Water quality is important: to the ecosystem, to recreation, to water recharge, to water quality, to the region.
23. Water quality Issues: mercury in Cache Creek, nitrate contamination of drinking water, salinity build-up countywide. Criteria: long-term trend effects, ease of meeting standards
24. How does a city deal with the run off from the ag fields - affecting the city run off quality entering the Sac River?
25. Yes, taste and smell are very important to me. Hardness less so
26. Question #1: Yes, our water quality is diminishing. Question #2: I’m worried that county ordinances might prohibit the exercising of our aquifer. We will never know what our safe yield is unless we pump
27. Monitoring - Can we coordinate water quality monitoring with all the various entities doing work along Cache Creek?
28. Don’t forget about the Colusa Drain which empties into the Sac River at Knights Landing or into the Yolo Bypass. There is a study currently going on to put more water in the bypass (clean up the river). Effects on flood control, effects on agriculture, effects on the City of Woodland, effects on drainage?
29. Yes, I’m worried about irreversible subsidence in the Yolo County aquifers.
30. Heavy metals in the system - this will be a major problem in the future. Has stopped or hindered positive projects that need to be done, i.e. removing sediment from bypass, removing sediment from settling basin
31. As we all know the water quality in Woodland area is terrible. Boron levels in the upper water stratus is so high that it limits what crops can be grown without tapping into deeper zones. Domestically this water is extremely hard on plumbing and appliances.
32. Include in the project database the reconnaissance study on the Knights Landing Ridge Cut addressing improved water quality through the bypass prior to flowing into the Sacramento River.
33. We need surface water supplies for the cities so we don’t have to depend on salty groundwater.
34. The County should encourage organic farming in Capay Valley to improve water quality & bring more ag/tourism and increase riparian habitat.
35. Have we struck right balance on EC limits on waters (effluent, groundwater pumping, etc) discharged to waters of US? Seems we are overly restrictive (Regional Board Issue). Don’t know how much farmers care.
36. Need more cover crops planted during winter to minimize run off and improve what water that does run off.
37. Concern regarding direction/needs/requirement of Regional Water Quality Board & staff regarding ag water discharge. How is ag going to comply with regulations, economically - storm run off etc.
38. I don’t drink my well water because I haven’t had it tested and not sure how deep it is or water quality.
39. Eventually cities & unincorporated communities will need surface water both for quantity and quality concerns. It is time to start & continue working on this.

40. Yes, overdraft. Wells go deeper and deeper to avoid salts & minerals.
41. Rural residential groundwater quality. Domestic wells tapping shallow aquifer.
42. Cache Creek - No. Colusa Basin - No. Sac River - Yes. Putah Creek upper - Yes.
43. Long-term water quality protection, protection of recharge areas; source control of contaminants and salts.
44. Hard water in Davis leading to use of water softeners. EC in effluent problems for ag and pollution treatment and habitat use.
45. Question #1: Yes, hard water in Davis.
46. Question #2: Yes, I have a water softener.
47. Question #3: Mercury in Cache Creek. Nitrates in groundwater.
48. Yes, just installed a reverse osmosis water treatment in my home. Woodland water used to be drinkable, now not so.
49. Question #4: Yes
50. Question #5: No
51. Question #6: No, don't drink the water.



Davis, City of
Dunnigan Water District
Reclamation District 2035
University of California, Davis
West Sacramento, City of
Winters, City of
Woodland, City of
Yolo County
Yolo County Flood Control &
Water Conservation District

Help plan for the future of your water resources

The Water Resources Association of Yolo County (WRA) is a group of local entities working together to provide a water-planning forum.

Currently, the WRA is developing Yolo County's first Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). The IRWMP will serve as a planning document to help guide water **actions** (programs, policies and projects) within Yolo County and be updated into the future. The actions will be divided into five areas:

- water supply and drought preparedness
- water quality
- flood and storm water management
- recreation
- riparian and aquatic ecosystem enhancement

While flood control for the city of Woodland will be included during development of the IRWMP and addressed at the May 8 community workshop, it should be noted that a **separate** public process will take place regarding this issue in the near future. Please contact info@yolowra.org for more information.

Efforts to date

The WRA's first community workshop on November 30, 2005 was well-attended

The first workshop included:

- 104 attendees
- Overview of the IRWMP purpose and process
- Role of prioritization criteria
- Topic area break-out sessions for public comment

and the project team gathered insightful **input about issues and actions** within the five key areas. Input also was received about the **prioritization criteria** — the guidelines that will help decide what water resource actions should be addressed first.

Since the first workshop, the WRA Technical Committee has:

- developed draft prioritization criteria (using input received at the workshop).
- identified a list of individual (within one of the five areas) and integrated (encompassing more than one of the five areas) actions.
- drafted some key elements of the IRWMP including a report outline, a list of findings and issues for the five key areas and a report glossary.

The second IRWMP community workshop is Monday, May 8, at the Heidrick Ag History Center from 4:30 to 7 p.m.

We need continued public input to develop the IRWMP! Insight from interested parties — people like you — is one of the critical steps to developing a comprehensive IRWMP for Yolo County.

The upcoming May 8 public meeting will focus on:

- describing individual and integrated actions for the public and obtaining public input about the actions.
- providing an overview of the prioritization criteria and how they will be used with the priority actions.

Please visit the WRA Web site at www.yolowra.org/irwmp_documents.html to review the draft prioritization criteria, a potential action list, an IRWMP outline and other IRWMP-related documents.

Next steps

The WRA Technical Committee will prioritize the IRWMP actions (a list of potential actions is available on the Web site). This will allow the WRA to highlight priority actions within the IRWMP and, in addition to serving as a guide for the future of Yolo County water resources, increase opportunities for obtaining outside funding.

The WRA obtained a \$500,000 planning grant for the Yolo County IRWMP under Prop 50 (the 2002 general obligation bond passed by California voters for improving a variety of water projects throughout the state). The IRWMP will also be used to seek additional outside funding to help implement IRWMP actions. **The goal is to adopt a completed IRWMP by January 2007.**

Stay informed about the IRWMP and give your input!

- Attend the May 8 workshop.
- Watch for periodic newsletters about IRWMP developments.
- Attend additional future community workshops.
- Visit the project Web site, www.yolowra.org, to get information.

If you wish to speak to someone about the IRWMP or be added to the mailing list, please contact David Scheuring, WRA chair, or Donna Gentile, administrative coordinator, at (530) 666-2733 or info@yolowra.org.

Water Resources Association
of Yolo County

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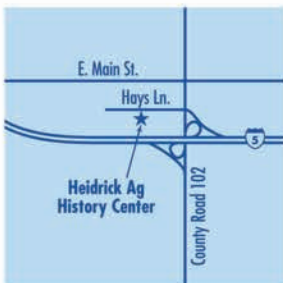
COMMUNITY WORKSHOP MAY 8 FUTURE OF WATER RESOURCES IN YOLO COUNTY

PRESORT
FIRST CLASS

Your Opinion Matters!



Help improve water resources management in your area. Share your ideas or suggestions about potential water-related actions in Yolo County. Attend the second community workshop on Monday, May 8 from 4:30 to 7 p.m. at the Heidrick Ag History Center in Woodland (www.aghistory.org)



COMMUNITY WORKSHOP
Monday, May 8 from 4:30 to 7 p.m.
Heidrick Ag History Center
1962 Hays Lane, Woodland

DIRECTIONS TO THE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

Approaching Woodland from the South

on I-5: Exit on County Road 102. At the top of the ramp (signal light), drive straight ahead into Hays Lane. The history center is located at 1962 Hays Lane, on the left, approximately two-tenths of a mile.

Approaching Woodland from the North

on I-5: Exit on County Road 102. Turn left at the top of the ramp, crossing over I-5. Take the first left (Hays Lane) and proceed to the museum.

Key IRWMP Milestones

- May** Second public workshop
- June–Aug.** Review public input; continue investigating and developing priority actions, developing draft IRWMP
- September** Draft IRWMP available
- Oct.–Nov.** Finalize IRWMP
- December** Adopt IRWMP
- Next public workshop:** Late summer/fall '06

Water Resources Association of Yolo County Public Workshop Meeting Summary – May 8, 2006

Public Attendees

Approximately 70 interested persons attended the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) community workshop on May 8, 2006 at Heidrick Ag History Center in Woodland.

All members of the Water Resources Association of Yolo County (WRA) Technical Committee were present as were many members of the Board of Directors.

WRA Technical Committee Member Attendees:

- ◆ Jacques DeBra, City of Davis Public Works and WRA Board
- ◆ Sid England, University of California, Davis and WRA Board
- ◆ Gary Wegener, City of Woodland
- ◆ Doug Baxter, City of Woodland
- ◆ Mark Cocke, City of Woodland
- ◆ Donita Hendrix, Dunnigan Water District
- ◆ Charlie Simpson, City of Winters
- ◆ Max Stevenson, Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
- ◆ Tim O'Halloran, Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
- ◆ Petrea Marchand, Yolo County Planning, Resources & Public Works
- ◆ Bill Brewster, Department of Water Resources
- ◆ Tasmin Eusuff, Department of Water Resources

WRA Board of Directors Attendees:

- ◆ David Scheuring, Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
- ◆ Kurt Balasek, City of Winters

Local Electeds Attendees:

- ◆ Matt Rexroad, City of Woodland and WRA Board
- ◆ Duane Chamberlain, Yolo County Board of Supervisors and WRA Board

Consultant Team Attendees:

- ◆ Fran Borcalli, Wood Rodgers, Inc.
- ◆ Rob Beggs, Brown & Caldwell
- ◆ Steve Chainey, MIG
- ◆ Gerrit Platenkamp, MIG
- ◆ Dave Anderson, West Yost & Associates
- ◆ Lucy Eidam, Lucy & Company
- ◆ Josh Newcom, Lucy & Company

Media Attendees:

- ◆ Ben Antonius, Woodland Daily Democrat

Welcome/Introductions

Lucy Eidam, meeting facilitator, welcomed everyone and introduced the project team. She explained that the purpose of the meeting would be to provide information and answer questions about the IRWMP process and expected outcome. The WRA is requesting public input on the potential action list, the prioritization approach and other ideas to improve the plan. All input will be considered during the development of the IRWMP. Eidam then outlined simple ground rules for meeting conduct.

Presentation Summary and Overview

One public workshop was held from 4:30 to 7 p.m. on May 8, 2006. The workshop consisted of a brief project introduction by David Scheuring, WRA chair, including an overview of the Water Resources Association of Yolo County (WRA), its members and the WRA Board of Directors.

Scheuring turned the presentation over to Jacques DeBra, City of Davis Public Works. DeBra provided a brief overview of the IRWMP, reiterating that developing an IRWMP is an important step toward inclusive, collective and improved management of Yolo County's water resources. Through the process of developing the IRWMP, issues and actions will be identified in five main areas: water supply and drought preparedness, water quality, flood control and storm drainage, riparian and aquatic ecosystem enhancement, and recreation. The plan will continue to include input from community workshops, individual stakeholder meetings, the WRA Board/Technical Committee and the WRA's website. A potential action list has been developed and distributed today for input. An IRWMP Action is defined as a program, policy or project. The next steps are to prioritize the actions, develop an implementation strategy and pursue funding when feasible. The purposes of Yolo County's IRWMP are to update past planning efforts from 1984 and 1992; provide a comprehensive resource planning effort; provide a regional blueprint that includes priority actions and good ideas requiring further study; and position the region for relevant funding opportunities. The IRWMP is being developed with the assistance of a \$500,000 planning grant from Proposition 50 and local matching funds. A project timeline illustrated the scheduled adoption of the completed plan by January 2007. The plan should be updated every 5-10 years. DeBra concluded his portion of the presentation by asking the group if there were any questions.

Tim O'Halloran, general manager for the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, continued the presentation by discussing how the list of actions was generated through WRA member agencies, public and stakeholder input. Initially actions have been organized by identifying: foundational actions, high priority/highly developed actions, and actions that need further development. Prioritization of the actions needs to allow for flexibility to reflect real world challenges and funding availability. Tim gave an overview of a typical action process from concept development to construction. Many of the actions in the IRWMP are in the concept/scoping or early feasibility stage. The current approach is to keep identified actions in the IRWMP and address through integration in implementation strategy.

Examples of foundational actions are Groundwater, Surface Water, Subsidence, or Environmental Monitoring Programs; and Ground and Surface Water Modeling Programs. A list of Draft Integrated Actions was handed out with descriptions that included:

- Davis-Woodland Water Supply Project
- RD 2035 Sac. River Diversion & Conveyance Project
- Cache Creek Flood Management Integrated Project
- Cache Creek Water Management Integrated Project

- Dunnigan Integrated Project
- Putah Creek Integrated Project
- Yolo Bypass Integrated Project
- Sacramento River Integrated Project
- Sloughs, Canals and Creeks Management Program

The initial steps in the IRWMP process are: identify issues/topic areas to establish plan framework; seek public/stakeholder outreach effort throughout; compile a potential action inventory/list; a prioritize actions by type – foundational, highly developed, integrated. The WRA Board of Directors will finalize IRWMP actions and priorities and a draft plan for public and agency review will in early fall 2006. The plan is scheduled for final adoption by WRA Board by January 2007 and submittal to state per the Proposition 50 grant agreement. Then an implementation strategy will be initiated.

O'Halloran concluded that the IRWMP Process is pliable, work in progress; always open for review/input; priorities will change/evolve over time; and is a blueprint for today, providing direction for future updates. He then turned the presentation back over to Eidam to describe the break-out sessions.

Breakout Sessions

Eidam explained the importance of gaining public input on the potential integrated and individual actions in each of the geographic areas. She directed the group to four distinct geographic area tables: Putah Creek/Yolo Bypass, Cache Creek, Sacramento River (inc. Dunnigan, Knight's Landing and Clarksburg), and Sloughs, Canals & Creeks. Individuals were encouraged to visit station(s) that most closely met their area of interest (referring to list of actions) and if possible, try and visit all of the stations. Members of the WRA Technical Committee were on hand to provide an overview and answer questions. Each table had numerous notepads and pens for people to write down their comments and concerns. Various maps highlighting actions throughout Yolo County were placed at each station for reference. Attendees placed their notes on the appropriate map. The break-out sessions lasted approximately 80 minutes.

Closing

Prior to breaking-out, Eidam outlined that the group would not be reconvening following the sessions. After attendees provided input in all intended areas, they were free to leave. Information on how to stay updated on the IRWMP process and provide public input throughout this process was highlighted. Meeting participants were reminded about the tools available for providing input includes: WRA's website, being added to the stakeholder database for mailings, and the times and dates of upcoming WRA Technical Committee and Board meetings. One additional public meeting will be held for public input later this year. All of the attendees were thanked for coming and providing their input.

APPENDIX - BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Verbatim comments from May 8, 2006 IRWMP Public Workshop

Sloughs, Creeks & Canals

- Integration – Two Types: 1) physical flood control & habitat; 2) Laws & regulations
- Flood control position – how to integrate with HCP
- Governance questions – How do you decide what's next? You need infrastructure to continue
- Prioritization integrates the projects that will be done no matter what. If you had no IRWMP what projects would happen? Prioritize and integrate those.
- Land owner interest driven projects should be a prioritization criteria
- June-July 2006 HCP public input process timeline
- Addressing landowner concerns when taking public money
- Federal 566 program – localized flood control, we want on-the-ground projects
- Hunt-Wesson development mitigation could be to widen Willow Slough
- HCP - preserve design could be integrated into flood control projects
- “Tree people” integrated planning mode in LA, this is a good example
- Prioritize the prioritization process – develop the capacity for cost/ benefit analysis
- Develop laws or standards for slough management
- WM6 & WM 14 – Chad Roberts – How to fund? Sustainability of funding
- Groundwater recharge from tailwater in sloughs – IGSM Model can quantify this in the future- add this recharge to benefit list
- Another project to add to your list of 170+
 - SW of intersection of Rd. 102 – Rd. 27: there are sustained flooding/drainage problems
 - Dig pond further past (near landfill) with soil going to landfill. Pond can receive drainage from the properties with a problem via putting a drain canal back where it was at Rd 103 & ~Rd. 28 going West to East
- Projects to improve water or resource use or condition are expensive. We all need outside funds to accomplish our goal & install projects.
- State or federal money comes with strings attached – mainly private landowners' very livelihood is exposed (through acceptance of public money) and they could be fined or sued or stopped from farming because of information about their farming being released. Their FEARS MUST be addressed & alleviated!
- Need to include a component to encourage or promote vegetation in the upper watersheds to increase water infiltration, reduce rain drop impact and erosive forces and slow down the flow down to the valley (more than in FM20)
- Regarding the 2-year experiment of doing storm/flood management within the flood control district: an assessment to support that effort seems appropriate, but NOT just the FARMERS. The people in the municipalities benefit from flood management too, so should also be included in the assessment.
- Demo Farm Project: Can this be done on actual farms? Use the UCD farmland or farm on Putah Creek (Audubon/Center for Land-Based Learning & farm & nature center)?
- Create storage by widening the sloughs and creating floodplains in other spots besides Willow Slough north of Davis (Willow Slough bypass)
- Rangelands also need more consideration possible to include hill ponds, riparian restoration, grassland restoration?
- Great to have all major sloughs for habitat enhancement, but potential actions include portions of the sloughs only. If these are to help with multiple problems (e.g. wildlife, flooding, water delivery/drainage etc.) need to consider how to do projects from top of watershed to end. Also need to consider how to widen restrictive points, especially road overpasses, for reducing flooding.
- What type of research/monitoring will take place in conjunction with implementation of actions?

- Probably an appetite for assessment to do drainage improvement, but need to make it clear what people are getting for their money.
- Yolo needs to develop a governance network that links together the regulations, agencies, funding streams, so you can identify and link opportunities.
- For streams, creeks & sloughs you need to integrate: 1) projects (flood control, wildlife enhancement, water quality) and you need to integrate 2) the various government effects – regulations, funding streams, agencies. Yolo needs to develop the capacity to aggregate the problems/ benefits.
- Add: Center for Land-Based Learning to agencies involved.
- Can we start in the upper watershed? More “off-channel” storage with ponds, small structures. This will have a huge effect on everything below.
 - Multiple methods
 - Assessments of landowners
 - Plus, habitat & water quality are improved too
- Integrate with HCP/NCCP plan – especially for permitting
- Change: agencies involved – it’s Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
- Priorities: I would pick one slough – Willow Slough – and get in all of the components that you want to make a complete program: flood control/drainage, habitat, water supply, recreation, water quality. I wouldn’t try to work in so many locations until you have the process, the regulations, the facilitation, permitting, etc.
- We need to build storage, storage, storage. 1) takes pressure off levees; 2) controls flooding; 3) elec. Generation; 4) water sales; 5) recreation; 6) drought control
- Napa River example of parkway development along Cache Creek where gravel extraction sites will be modified in some ways. A classic, more urban example is the Brush Creek Project in Kansas City – supported by grants from US Army Corps of Engrs. & local funding. This has enabled dramatic waterscapes in another hot, dry summer area. Low water dams can provide short-term storage and decrease flash run off. Lowering flood impacts down stream.
- Caution on clearing the sloughs too well. As water “backs-up” in sloughs, it is being retained for hours and days so all rainfall is not “flash” runoff to the rivers.
- Conservation strategies should be coordinated with the developing HCP/NCCP to take advantage of concurrent planning and to create close relationships going forward through implementation.

Putah Creek/Yolo Bypass

- Could oak woodland habitat restoration be a funding source for some projects?
- Please create an additional AR action item for a riparian corridor along YB waterways (Toe Drain) that could also protect levees from wind/wave erosion.
- Request a presentation to Yolo Bypass Working Group
- Put more emphasis on mercury concerns. WQ1 should include Yolo Bypass in its geographic area. The problem is larger than Cache Creek. Mercury should be mentioned in the Cache Creek & Yolo Bypass integrated actions.
- Add to prerequisite investigations list:
 - effects on mosquito production
 - effects on farming and grazing activity
 - effects on methylation of mercury
- Yolo Bypass Working Group is The stakeholder group for the bypass & must be included in the process as early as possible.
- Add: Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area Mgt. Plan as a potential component action.
- Previous aquatic ecosystem restoration tech meetings (2005) defined bypass projects as fish passage projects only, yet these projects are now described with phrases like “andromous fish nursery area”. What was the purpose of the 2005 meetings?

- Include Frontier Fertilizer groundwater remediation project as a water quality action (in city of Davis)
- Yolo Wildlife Area description is inaccurate; I would like to re-write this paragraph.
- The IRWM does not adequately address low impact development practices that retain storm water on site (bioswales, pervious pavement etc.). Storm water represents one of the highest transports of pollutants to the bypass. The plan needs to address retaining the natural hydrograph of the landscape.
- Include additional information on each item (potential action list):
 - Sponsor (LPCCC, City, etc)
 - Status – conceptual to implementation
 - Grants – applied for? Granted?
 - Contact person(s)
- Include process to add projects during development of IRWMP. More importantly after completed IRWMP.
- Clear process for groups to upload information to WRA on status of projects & new projects (as described in bullet above).

Sacramento River (Dunnigan, Clarksburg, Knights Landing)

- FM8 change “from” the Knights Landing RC to “into”. Also check into who benefits – not sure Knights Landing benefits.
- High priority for Dunnigan – maximizing? Understanding of groundwater resources. What potentials for recharge? Some broader testing for toxics spectrum testing of water quality at infrequent multi-year (multi-seasonal?) tests of few randomly selected county wells – something at Dunnigan. Was there old, possibly problematic, upstream dumping? Slow release?
- Dunnigan Area – water level and water quality data in the Dunnigan area is limited. Groundwater monitoring efforts in the Dunnigan area needs to be enhanced.
- Habitat friendly levee program is a great idea. Possible to figure this out in a manner compatible with flood control and measure results as it’s implemented?
- No habitat that will undermine flood capacity and movement of flood waters within bypasses.
- FM5 – Add Knights Landing Ridge Drainage District to list
- Fremont Weir: removal of sediment needs to be followed to make sure it happens
- Tisdale Weir is NOT in Yolo County
- FM5 – very important
- WS22 – Colusa Drain Mutual Water Co. is the entity that controls/sells water in Colusa Drain – certain months – irrigation season
- Dunnigan Integrated Project - Obviously, water projects are needed if 7,000 to 10,000 new housing units are built in Dunnigan. But it seems like the ultimate of dumb growth to make a city there, far from jobs and on agricultural land. If the driving force for such growth is developer pressure or land speculation, it should be resisted at the county government level. If it is that we residents of Davis, Woodland, West Sacramento and Winters are anti-growth, as most of us are, we at least need to have it made clear to us that this is a consequence of our being anti-growth. And maybe we need to be coerced into accepting more growth than we would prefer in our own cities, so as to avoid this expansion of Dunnigan.
- Comments for Dunnigan:
 - If a “new town” is planned, the use of water and relocating a waterscape to landscaping
 - With improvements and using recycled waste water, the ephemeral creeks such as Bird Creek and others could be reshaped and renewed to provide a pleasing scenic ambience when normally dry and flood flow could be increased during winter spring
 - Brush Creek Parkway next to the Plaza area of Kansas City is an extremely attractive example achieved with aid of grants from the US Army Corps of Engrs. Reshaping allows for greater volume of flood flows. Low water dams create beautiful reflection pools

- Low Step wise falls are very attractive during the hot dry summer season. The waterscapes provide opportunity for recreation. Recycled water is used in fountains that augment the re-supply of water
- A small system called “the Living Machine” (info on the Internet) converts sewage to clean water at an environmental education center near the Plaza at Kansas City
- Also on the Internet, the Brush Creek Parkway describing the development of that example

Cache Creek/Yolo Bypass

- WS – the town of Yolo seems to have been forgotten – you’ve included Esparto & Madison but not Yolo.
- Please include mention/linkage with ongoing and potential landowner stakeholder/ neighborhood/ small watershed group efforts
- Yolo red tamarisk/ arundo program in Capay Valley starts this summer (2006)
- How does the plan address NP storm runoff?
- “On-site” retention. Keeping the natural hydrograph. Low impact solutions, i.e. “permeable concrete” bioswales
- Reference city of Portland and Seattle low impact development landscape technique
- FM24 – Clear Lake Operations Evaluation Program – This could provide a significant amount of protection to Woodland at minimal cost – it seems like the smartest of the proposed flood management measures. Whoever would be implementing it should, right away, start assembling political allies and planning legal strategies.
- R3 – Cache Creek Trail Nodes Program – For those of us who think that a long, streamside trail would be a great recreational asset to the county; this “trail nodes” approach is probably the best that we can realistically hope for, as a start. The initial trails should be designed as *potential* links in an eventual long, streamside trail. (“Only over my dead body” landowners should not be given veto power over planning the initial trails.)
- R1 – American River Parkway-Cache Creek Connection Project – Base on the attitude of whoever did the draft write-up for R3, it will be a very long time before there will be any trails along Cache Creek to connect with.
- R16 – Sacramento River-Barge Canal Park Project – Good for the West Sacramento people! They obviously have some vision!
- AR8 & WM13 – Cache Creek Anadromous Fish Reintroduction/Introduction Study – This deserves a high priority, staffed by fisheries, biologists, engineers, and representatives of the farmers who use the creek water for irrigation. It would be great to develop a salmon run in Cache Creek, regardless of the past history or endangered species status.
- AR10 – Yolo Bypass and Fremont Weir Fish Passage Project – This is an obvious high priority yes.
- AR11 – Agricultural Drains and Sloughs Riparian Habitat Enhancement Program – Developing sloughs as vegetation corridors for wildlife will require that at least some water flows during every summer, especially the driest ones. Will the farmers who need water for irrigation be willing to go along with this? Also, will the vegetation interfere with rapid drainage of winter floodwaters that farmers would prefer?
- FM16, FM17, FM18: There obviously is pressure on the WRA to take a fresh look at protecting Woodland from Cache Creek flooding. And it appears from your draft documents that you are hoping to assemble a collection of several projects to do the job rather than one cure-all project. But to ignore the work done by the Army Corps of Engineers, as described in their 1994 publication “Reconnaissance Report Westside Tributaries to Yolo Bypass, California” and to repeat studies on which they have good expertise would be a waste of the public’s money and might delay implementation of whatever is finally decided on.

Specifically:

FM16: The Corps did cost estimates for detention dams on Bear Creek that would temporarily capture all of either the 100-year or 200-year flood (Appendix C, Detention Storage Costs, pages C1-C4). The costs, in 1993 dollars, were \$96,330,000 and \$107,460,000. In each case, the dam would reduce the flow at Yolo by about 9% (Appendix C, pages 32 and 33). So it would take several times this amount of detention to bring the flows at Yolo down to the level for which the present levees were designed. In the same publication, the estimated cost in 1993 dollars of setback levees on the lower creek that would, by themselves, give Woodland 100-year and 200-year protection were \$53,000,000 and \$58,400,000. And you didn't even bother to mention the setback levees in your draft documents. Could the Corps possibly be so far off in their cost estimates that setback levees wouldn't immediately be preferable to a much more expensive set of alternatives?

FM17: It would take a substantial dam to span any part of Long Valley except the very upper end. Plus, there is a lot of recent and ongoing development on the floor of the lower and middle valley. The people who have built there wouldn't likely accept a dam just downstream of them.

FM18: According to the Corps' 1994 publication, if off-stream diversions of water were to be the *sole* flood control measure, it would require temporary storage of water equivalent to an area of 5.9 square miles at a depth of 20 feet (a total of 75,000 acre feet) in order to bring the flow at Yolo down to the designed capacity of the levees on the lower creek (chapter 4, page 30). It might be hard to find even a small fraction of the required area.



October 2006



Cache Creek Nature Preserve

Davis, City of
Dunnigan Water District
Reclamation District 2035
University of California, Davis
West Sacramento, City of
Winters, City of
Woodland, City of
Yolo County
Yolo County Flood Control &
Water Conservation District

Now Is the Time to Provide Your Input About Yolo County's Water Plan!

The Water Resources Association of Yolo County (WRA) is a group of local entities working together to provide a water-planning forum and develop an implementation strategy for accomplishing important resource actions in Yolo County.

The WRA has developed Yolo County's first draft Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). The IRWMP will serve as a planning document to help guide the implementation of water **actions** (programs, policies and projects) within Yolo County. The actions in the IRWMP were originally collected and organized into five key areas:

- water supply and drought preparedness
- water quality
- flood management and storm drainage
- aquatic and riparian ecosystem enhancement
- recreation

What's Happened to Date

The second workshop included:

- 70 attendees
- Review of IRWMP purpose and process
- Overview of actions (integrated/individual/foundational)
- Geographic area break-out sessions for public comment/discussion

The WRA held community workshops November 30, 2005 and May 8, 2006. Both were well-attended. The second workshop focused on obtaining public input about the **foundational, integrated and**

individual actions under consideration for the draft IRWMP. The actions are grouped into projects geographically and include:

1. Davis-Woodland Water Supply Project
2. Reclamation District No. 2035 Sacramento River Diversion and Conveyance Project
3. Cache Creek Integrated Project
4. Dunnigan Integrated Project
5. Putah Creek Integrated Project
6. Yolo Bypass Integrated Project
7. Sacramento River (West Bank) Integrated Project (including Knights Landing and Clarksburg)
8. Yolo County Sloughs, Canals, and Creeks Management Program

Visit the WRA Web site at www.yolowra.org to obtain meeting recaps and other documents about the community workshops already conducted, including a complete list of actions.

The third IRWMP community workshop is Wed., October 25, 2006, at the Heidrick Ag History Center from 4:30 to 7 p.m.

We need continued public input to complete the IRWMP! After nearly a two-year process, we are close to finishing; however, we are still very interested in gathering your insight and comments about the draft IRWMP document. This is critical to developing a comprehensive and implementation-oriented resource plan for Yolo County.

The upcoming October 25 public meeting will focus on:

- **presenting the draft IRWMP and detailing how actions will be implemented.**
- **obtaining public input about the draft document.**
- **providing another opportunity to ask questions and engage member agencies about the IRWMP.**

Since the second workshop, the WRA Technical Committee has:

- refined/prioritized the list of actions into integrated, stand-alone and foundational categories.
- developed an IRWMP implementation strategy and identified lead partner(s) to move each of the integrated actions forward over the next five years.
- allocated grant funding to further develop the work plans and priorities for the Cache Creek Integrated Action.
- developed a draft IRWMP for public review, adoption by member agencies by December 2006, and adoption by the WRA Board scheduled for January 2007.

Visit the WRA Web site at www.yolowra.org/irwmp_documents.html to review the draft IRWMP.

IRWMP Review/Adoption Timeline

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Oct. 6, 2006 | Draft IRWMP public comment period begins (45 days) |
| Oct. 25, 2006 | Third public workshop at the Heidrick Ag History Center |
| Nov.-Dec. 2006 | WRA member agency IRWMP review and adoption process |
| Dec. 2006 | WRA Board considers and incorporates final public and member comments |
| Jan. 2007 | WRA Board adopts IRWMP and begins implementation |

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THIRD COMMUNITY WORKSHOP FUTURE OF WATER RESOURCES IN YOLO COUNTY

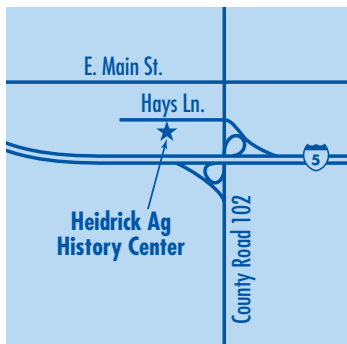
PRESORT
FIRST CLASS

IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO GET INVOLVED!



Cache Creek

While we are close to completing the IRWMP, there is still time to give your input about potential water-related projects in Yolo County. Attend the third community workshop on Wednesday, October 25, 2006 from 4:30 to 7 p.m. at the Heidrick Ag History Center in Woodland (www.aghistory.org)



Community Workshop
Wednesday,
October 25, 2006
4:30 to 7 p.m.
Heidrick Ag History Center
1962 Hays Lane
Woodland

DIRECTIONS TO THE WORKSHOP:

Approaching Woodland from the South on I-5: Exit on County Road 102. At the top of the ramp (signal light), drive straight ahead into Hays Lane. The history center is located at 1962 Hays Lane, on the left, approximately two-tenths of a mile.

Approaching Woodland from the North on I-5: Exit on County Road 102. Turn left at the top of the ramp, crossing over I-5. Take the first left (Hays Lane) and proceed to the museum.

Moving Forward

The WRA obtained a \$500,000 planning grant for the Yolo County IRWMP under Prop 50 (the 2002 general obligation bond passed by California voters for improving a variety of water projects throughout the state) and is now seeking additional outside funding. **The WRA's primary goal is to adopt a completed IRWMP by January 2007.**

The IRWMP will help guide the implementation of the wide range of resource actions contained in the Yolo County IRWMP. Many of these actions will require between five and 20 years to be fully implemented or completed. The IRWMP will be updated again in the next five to 10 years to incorporate progress and new resource actions.

Using input derived from the community workshops and stakeholder input, the WRA will provide a draft IRWMP to the WRA Board. The draft IRWMP will be available for review by the public and member agencies from October to November 2006.

How Can You Help and Participate?

- Attend the upcoming **community workshop** and **member-agency-specific meetings**.
- Visit the **project Web site**, www.yolowra.org, to get information on project specifics and process status.
- Use the **Web public feedback form** and send in your input. Just click on the "Comments" page.

If you wish to speak to someone about the IRWMP or be added to the mailing list, please contact David Scheuring, WRA Chair, or Donna Gentile, Administrative Coordinator, at (530) 666-2733 or info@yolowra.org.

Visit the WRA Web site (www.yolowra.org) for information about member-agency-specific public meetings if you are unable to attend the October 25 public workshop or want additional opportunities for IRWMP involvement.

Water Resources Association of Yolo County Public Workshop Meeting Summary – October 25, 2006

Public Attendees

Approximately 45 interested persons attended the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) community workshop on October 25, 2006 at Heidrick Ag History Center in Woodland.

Several members of the Water Resources Association of Yolo County (WRA) Technical Committee were present as were members of the Board of Directors.

WRA Technical Committee Member Attendees:

- ◆ Jacques DeBra, City of Davis Public Works and WRA Board
- ◆ Sid England, University of California, Davis and WRA Board
- ◆ Doug Baxter, City of Woodland
- ◆ Mark Cocke, City of Woodland
- ◆ Donita Hendrix, Dunnigan Water District
- ◆ Max Stevenson, Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
- ◆ Bill Brewster, Department of Water Resources
- ◆ Tasmin Eusuff, Department of Water Resources

WRA Board of Directors Attendees:

- ◆ Kurt Balasek, City of Winters

Local Electeds Attendees:

- ◆ Duane Chamberlain, Yolo County Board of Supervisors and WRA Board
- ◆ Helen Thomson, Yolo County Board of Supervisors and WRA Board

Consultant Team Attendees:

- ◆ Fran Borcalli, Wood Rodgers, Inc.
- ◆ Rob Beggs, Brown & Caldwell
- ◆ Steve Chainey, MIG
- ◆ Gerrit Platenkamp, MIG
- ◆ Lucy Eidam, Lucy & Company

Media Attendees:

- ◆ Crystal Lee, Woodland Daily Democrat

Welcome/Introductions

Lucy Eidam, meeting facilitator, welcomed everyone and introduced the project team. She explained that the purpose of the meeting would be to provide information and answer questions about the draft IRWMP (October 2006) and implementation guidelines and receive public comments. All input will be considered during the final review of the IRWMP. Eidam then outlined simple ground rules for meeting conduct.

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Presentation Summary and Overview

One public workshop was held from 4:30 to 7 p.m. on October 25, 2006. The workshop consisted of a brief overview of the Water Resources Association of Yolo County (WRA), its members and the WRA Board of Directors by Sid England, WRA vice-chair.

England turned the presentation over to Jacques DeBra, City of Davis Public Works. DeBra provided an overview of the IRWMP development process and project timeline. He summarized the work of the Technical Committee into three phases: tasks accomplished to date, current status and goals for finalizing the draft and its adoption by WRA member agencies by early 2007.

The IRWMP contains three categories of actions: foundational, integrated and stand alone actions. A description of the actions along with projects or programs was provided (reference presentation handouts attached with this summary). DeBra also discussed the implementation strategy for the integrated actions by area and explained how the WRA is collaborating with established local agencies and groups. Lead partner(s) have been identified to be responsible for each integrated action to facilitate effective implementation. DeBra concluded his portion of the presentation by asking the group if there were any questions.

Eidam detailed the various methods through which the public could provide feedback on the IRWMP and how to obtain a copy for review. The deadline for comments is November 21st.

For those interested in an update on the Cache Creek Flood Management subcommittee progress, please speak with Steve Chainey, MIG, at the information table in the back of the room. The WRA Cache Creek Flood Management Subcommittee has established a technical Flood Advisory Committee (CC-FAC) to serve as an independent panel to review flood management data. The CC-FAC will determine the adequacy of the data and advise the subcommittee on any gaps, deficiencies or data needs. CC-FAC membership includes local and regional professionals and community members with technical expertise in flood control, hydrology, engineering and related disciplines, who will work together for the next six months. The WRA also has incorporated Cache Creek flood management actions into the IRWMP. The WRA will continue to work with the Cache Creek Flood Management Subcommittee to make progress on finding a flood management solution as part of the IRWMP implementation process.

Public Comment Period

Eidam asked the attendees for their questions and comments. The questions and comments have been grouped and summarized by the related topics and are transcribed below.

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS	RESPONSES
<p>Specific actions within the IRWMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water & Aquatic Habitat Management: Perform Aquatic & Riparian Habitat Assessment (pg 6-28) and Evaluate Potential for Establishing Anadromous Fish Population (pg 6-31) – both should extend to the Yolo County line and not be restricted to below Capay Dam 	<p>Not sure how or if this question was answered?</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland resident concerned about the quality of drinking water supplied from city wells. Has received conflicting information from different sources. 	<p>Referred to speak with City of Woodland public works staff present at the meeting.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knights Landing Citizen Advisory Committee member concerned about the description in the plan of the Knights Landing Storm Drainage/Flood Management Project (FM8). 	<p>Designated Technical Committee member can attend next CAC meeting to address their questions & concerns. (Note: Petrea Marchand is already scheduled to attend a Knights Landing Advisory Committee meeting on November 8th to discuss the IRWMP, including this concern.)</p>
<p>Accessibility of the information:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where can a copy of the plan be reviewed in Knights Landing or Esparto? 	<p>As of October 12th, copies of the IRWMP are available at the local libraries. A complete list of locations can be accessed on the WRA’s website: “<i>locations</i>” link http://www.yolowra.org/irwmp_docs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What efforts are being made to outreach in unincorporated areas? 	<p>WRA technical committee members (primarily Yolo County) have been in contact with several local Citizen Advisory groups in the unincorporated areas and offered to attend local meetings and provide information. A series of stakeholder meetings were held relating to Cache Creek issues. Reference IRWMP Section 3.2</p>
<p>Integration and regional coordination:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has the Yolo County IRWMP been integrated with other neighboring watersheds? 	<p>Regional meetings and contact has been made with Solano, Colusa, Lake and Sacramento County, including coordinating with other regional agencies. Reference IRWMP Section 3.9</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some projects need State involvement. How does the plan address and incorporate that? 	<p>Addressed through implementation partners. Will be addressed at the stage when an specific project is prepared to , identify those needs, i.e. during EIR development</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the IRWMP interface with the Yolo County General Plan? Can we comment on the General Plan? 	<p>Model water policies developed by the WRA will be included in the IRWMP Appendix and submitted to Yolo County for consideration in the Yolo County General Plan. The Yolo County Board of Supervisors make the final determination of what will be included in the General Plan</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need a really integrated plan that makes 	

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<p>choices. Ties together flood, water and all related elements for Yolo County. Yolo County has made big steps in this direction.</p>	
<p>Funding/Cost:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will multiple lead partners be seeking state funding concurrently? 	<p>Implementation strategy includes coordination through the WRA. A communication protocol will be establish with the implementation partners to address coordinating and consolidating efforts where feasible and appropriate.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we foresee local groups, not currently implementation partners, applying for funding as part of the IRWMP? • Who is the lead to apply for funding ? Is it the WRA? 	<p>See response above. The current organizational structure of the WRA does not allow us to be the fiscal agent. A lead partner would need to fulfill that role, although the WRA can be the grant application entity. Sid England explained the organizational structure and funding base for WRA operations.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IRWMP is an important process for the County. Coordination among agencies has always been a challenge. It is very useful to have a County-wide focus on the needs for Yolo County on paper. The question comes back to how much will it cost? Are the infrastructure needs of the county 20 years behind? 	
<p>Public Safety:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is public safety a priority in the IRWMP? Safety grabs the State's attention. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cache Creek levee protection should be at the top of the priority list. 	<p>A separate Cache Creek Flood Management subcommittee has been established and funded by the following participating agencies: City of Woodland, YCFC&WCD, Yolo County and the WRA. The Subcommittee established a Flood Advisory Committee to serve as an independent technical panel to review flood management data. For more information and periodic updates visit: www.yolowra.org/irwmp_ccfm.html</p>
<p>Prioritization:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the WRA Technical Committee think are the top issues of concern for Yolo 	<p>The WRA is comprised of 9 very different agencies with varied needs and interests.</p>

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<p>County?</p>	<p>Yolo County is a unique environment. During the prioritization review process, the Technical Committee determined that the Cache Creek Integrated Project met a broader number of goals and objectives. (Reference IRWMP pgs 6-24 to 6-36 and Figures 6-6 & 6-7.) This project encompasses 39 component actions within 3 elements: flood management, water & aquatic habitat management and recreation & riparian habitat. Other priorities mentioned: Foundational Actions in IRWMP – some are already developed and ongoing; and the Davis-Woodland Water Supply Project.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRA should annually list the top 5 priority issues for state funding. Focus on a strategy for making that decision. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the final plan prioritize projects? 	<p>The Technical Committee’s goal was to keep a broad range of actions viable and not eliminate projects from the list. Integrated Action anchor projects are more likely to garner wider support and other smaller projects can be advanced under their umbrella. Smaller projects that might otherwise fall lower on the priority list (e.g. recreation & habitat elements.) The implementation partners will be prioritizing tasks for their area’s actions. A list of prerequisite tasks is included with each integrated action to facilitate implementation will also assist with the prioritization process. (Reference IRWMP Section 6.3.2 and each individual integrated action in Section 6.)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is going to decide what projects move forward? When will that decision be made? What criteria will be used to make that decision? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several Technical Committee members (including DWR) attempted to provide an explanation of the prioritization process that the committee undertook over a period of months. • Appendix B of the IRWMP details the screening and prioritization method developed and the challenges determined for its suitability. As a result of this process, the Integrated Actions matrix was developed. • Some actions may be state regulated.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some actions will advance as funding sources are identified. • Some actions are more developed and ready to advance. The lead agency is prepared to take responsibility for the implementation and funding.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There needs to be more prioritization County-wide, especially when competing for state funding. For example, if a bond measure passes, projects XYZ should be prepared to apply for funding. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a way to make a decision based on criteria, inform policy makers, prioritize projects, do an analysis. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a better priority list. Figure out how projects can leverage other funding resources. Ability to pay for a project ought to be a criterion. 	
Miscellaneous topics:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of comments the WRA is looking for on the IRWMP? Need more specific guidelines; just asking for our comments is too general a request. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review descriptions for your area of interest – improved wording or explanations, missing or inaccurate information. • Are there projects missing for your area of interest? • Are the tasks for an integrated action organized appropriately?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will the plan deal with potential legal actions against the projects? (e.g. person cited Paterno vs. the State – flood-related lawsuit regarding levee maintenance liability). 	The IRWM plan is a framework. As a lead agency takes responsibility for an action, the implementation process will address such issues as it relates to that specific project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are most of these projects doomed from the start to never see completion? (<i>due to lack of funding quantity of projects and complexity of prioritizing</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group was reminded that this is the first time such a broad list of actions has been developed by so many local agencies. That is a major accomplishment on its own. • Suggestion: convene one stakeholder briefing for interested parties to address questions about prioritization process.

Closing

All of the attendees were thanked for coming and providing their input. Meeting participants were reminded about how to obtain a copy of the IRWMP and the tools available for providing input via:

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public workshop comment card, WRA's website, WRA member agency public review process, and upcoming WRA Technical Committee and WRA Board meetings.