

UPPER FEATHER RIVER
INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
Regional Water Management Group

Sharon Thrall, Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Paul Roen, Sierra County
Terry Swofford, Plumas County
Russell Reid, Feather River Resource Conservation District
Bill Nunes, Sierra Valley Resource Conservation District
Jim Roberti, Sierra Groundwater Management District
Roger Diefendorf, Plumas County Community Development Commission
Trina Cunningham, Maidu Summit Consortium
Jeffrey Greening, Public Member
Joe Hoffman, Plumas National Forest (Advisory)
Carol Thornton, Lassen National Forest (Advisory)
Quentin Youngblood, Tahoe National Forest (Advisory)

**AGENDA FOR REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT GROUP MEETING OF
APRIL 1, 2016 TO BE HELD AT 1:00 P.M. IN THE
PLUMAS COUNTY PLANNING CONFERENCE ROOM, 555 MAIN STREET, QUINCY, CALIFORNIA**

www.featherriver.org

AGENDA

The Regional Water Management Group of the Upper Feather River Integrated Regional Water Management Program welcomes you to its meetings, which are regularly held on the fourth Wednesday of every other month, and your interest is encouraged and appreciated.

Any item without a specified time on the agenda may be taken up at any time and in any order.

Any person desiring to address the Board shall first secure permission of the Regional Water Management Group Chair. Any public comments made during a regular Regional Water Management Group meeting will be recorded. Members of the public may submit their comments in writing to be included in the public record.

CONSENT AGENDA: These matters include routine administrative actions. All items on the consent calendar will be voted on at some time during the meeting under "Consent Agenda." If you wish to have an item removed from the Consent Agenda, you may do so by addressing the Chairperson.



REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting please contact Randy Wilson at 530-283-6214. Notification 72 hours prior to the meeting will enable the County to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. Auxiliary aids and services are available for people with disabilities.

STANDING ORDERS

1:00 P.M. **CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL**

ADDITIONS TO OR DELETIONS FROM THE AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENT OPPORTUNITY

Matters under the jurisdiction of the RWMG, and not on the posted agenda, may be addressed by the general public at the beginning of the regular agenda and any off-agenda matters before the RWMG for consideration. However, California law prohibits the RWMG from taking action on any matter which is not on the posted agenda unless it is determined to be an urgency item by the RWMG. Any member of the public wishing to address the RWMG during the "Public Comment" period will be limited to a maximum of 3 minutes.

ANNOUNCEMENTS/REPORTS

Brief announcements.

CONSENT AGENDA

These items are expected to be routine and non-controversial. The RWMG will act upon them at one time without discussion. Any RWMG members, staff member or interested party may request that an item be removed from the consent agenda for discussion.

A) RWMG

Approve RWMG Meeting Summary for the regular meeting held on February 26, 2016.

ACTION AGENDA

1. PROJECT STATUS UPDATE

Update on project schedule, task and budget. Informational.

2. STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH UPDATES

Updates on stakeholder outreach efforts to date including workgroups, Tribal outreach, and stakeholders. Informational.

3. DRAFT TRIBAL ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Presentation by Sherri Norris, California Indian Environmental Alliance, of the final Tribal Engagement Plan and update on the Tribal engagement efforts to date. Informational.

4. DRAFT UPPER FEATHER RIVER WATERSHED SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Presentation by Jonathan Kusel, Sierra Institute, on the Draft Upper Feather River Watershed Socioeconomic Assessment, including identification of disadvantaged communities within the region. Request for discussion and acceptance.

5. PROPOSITION 1 DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT DRAFT REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Presentation and discussion of current coordination efforts in response to the Proposition 1 Draft Disadvantaged Community Involvement Request for Proposal. Discussion and/or direction to staff.

6. UPDATE ON PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Presentation and discussion of the IRWM Plan implementation project review process and next steps. Information and discussion.

7. **DRAFT IMPACTS AND BENEFITS CHAPTER**

Presentation and discussion of the Draft Impacts and Benefits chapter. Request for discussion and direction to staff.

8. **NEXT MEETING**

Approve tentative topics for next RWMG meeting or provide direction to staff.

ADJOURNMENT

DRAFT

Upper Feather River IRWM Regional Water Management Group

DRAFT SUMMARY MINUTES

February 26, 2016

Meeting materials and video recording link are available on the website at:

http://featherriver.org/rwmg_meetings/

Call to Order and Roll Call

Sherrie Thrall called the meeting to order on February 26, 2016 at 1 pm at the Plumas County Planning Conference Room, 555 Main Street, Quincy, California.

Members Present:

Sherrie Thrall, Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Paul Roen, Sierra County

Jim Roberti, Sierra Groundwater Management District

Bill Nunes, Sierra Valley Resource Conservation District

Russell Reid, Feather River Resource Conservation District

Terry Swofford, Plumas County

Jeffrey Greening, Public Member

Joe Hoffman, Plumas National Forest (Advisory)

Roger Diefendorf, Plumas County Community Development Commission

Lorena Gorbet, Maidu Summit Consortium (sitting in for Trina Cunningham)

Members Absent:

Trina Cunningham, Maidu Summit Consortium

Quentin Youngblood, Tahoe National Forest (Advisory)

Carol Thornton, Lassen National Forest (Advisory)

Staff Present:

Randy Wilson, Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Uma Hinman, Uma Hinman Consulting

Zeke Lunder, Deer Creek Resources, Inc.

Leah Wills, Uplands and Forest Management Workgroup Coordinator

Terri Rust, Floodplains, Meadows, and Waterbodies Management Workgroup Coordinator

Additions or Deletions from the Agenda

Addendum Item: Plumas County Fire Safe Council Request for RWMG Support for the Buck's Lake Thinning Project

Public Comment Opportunity

None noted

Announcements / Reports

Uma Hinman announced upcoming meetings. April 4, 2016, 11:30–4:00 pm, RCD meeting to highlight water topics at the Sierra Valley Grange in Vinton. April 20, 2016, 11:00-4:00 pm, University Cooperative Extension is putting on a Google Earth and mapping workshop. The workshop is limited to 18 people so register online early. The cost is \$30 per person.

CONSENT AGENDA**(Video 1, 00:2:35)****a. RWMG Approval of Meeting Minutes for January 22, 2016**

Upon motion by Paul Roen and second by Jeffrey Greening, the RWMG Meeting Minutes for January 22, 2016 were unanimously approved.

REGULAR AGENDA**Addendum Item****(Video 1, 00:2:57)**

John Sheehan presented the Plumas County Fire Safe Council Request for RWMG Support for the Buck's Lake Thinning Project. Discussion ensued regarding logistics for preparing the letter of support in time for application submittal the following Tuesday. Paul Roes asked if this was for implementation of the project and John confirmed. Randy Wilson mentioned that the Plumas County Fire Safe Council did sign the MOU for this IRWMP process. Upon motion by Paul Roen and second by Russell Reid, the request for RWMG to provide a letter of support for the Buck's Lake Thinning Project was unanimously approved.

1. Project Status Updates**(Video 1, 00:10:04)**

Uma Hinman presented an overview of task progress and an update on schedule and budget. During the update on the project development process, Sherrie Thrall asked how things were moving along regarding workgroups turning things in. Uma Hinman thanked the workgroup coordinators for keeping things moving forward for meeting the March 7, 2016 internal deadline. During the update on the Disadvantaged Community Assessment, Sherrie Thrall commented that based on the presentation at the last meeting, the designation of Disadvantaged Community is pretty important when it comes to funding. Russell Reid asked about the process for addressing comments received on the chapters. Uma Hinman responded that she planned to talk about this under Agenda Items 5 and 6 and Russell agreed to wait until then to discuss it further.

2. Stakeholder Outreach Updates**(Video 1, 00:15:19)**

Uma Hinman presented an update on Tribal Outreach and the five workgroups.

3. Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement Draft Funding Package **(Video 1, 00:16:57)**

Uma Hinman presented the Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement Draft Funding Package. Sherrie Thrall commented that if DWR is going to release the final DAC Involvement RFP likely towards the end of April 2016, and the public comment period ends on April 8, 2016, then this a very short window. Uma agreed and thought that the RFP release date might change to May 2016. Sherrie Thrall commented that a question for Debbie at DWR is whether the Upper Feather River would even qualify for Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement funding if we don't have a completed Plan. Sherrie expressed concern that with only \$1.3 million available for 10 IRWM regions, the Upper Feather River might be immediately disqualified since we don't have a plan. Zeke Lunder asked if this money is just for coordination. Uma confirmed that the funding is for disadvantaged community involvement, not for plan implementation. The question was asked if the Upper Feather River is one of the 10 IRWMs and Uma confirmed. Randy Wilson commented that maybe not all those IRWMs will qualify because they were created under Prop 84 and haven't been updated on Prop 1, whereas the Upper Feather River IRWM will be Prop 1 compliant. Sherrie appreciated that Uma is working to make

their plan Prop 1 compliant so that we don't end up finishing a plan that is already out dated. Randy also noted that for implementation projects DWR is looking for a 50% match; under Prop 84 it was 25%. However, for disadvantaged communities DWR could waive the entire match requirement. Sherrie Thrall noted that the list of eligible grant activities appears to apply to what we've been needing which is capacity building, so our applicants and project submittal people can actually be able to do an implementation project. Uma clarified that all 10 IRWM regions have a Prop 84 compliant Plan, but none of the Plans are up to the Prop 1 standards yet, and the guidelines for Prop 1 haven't been finalized yet. Zeke Lunder asked which IRWMs are in the funding area so we know with whom we would need to work. Uma clarified that the Mountain Counties Funding Area is comprised of the entire Upper Feather River, Cosumnes-American-Bear-Yuba, Mokelumne-Amador-Calaveras, Tuolumne-Stanislaus, Yosemite-Mariposa, and part of the Northern Sacramento Valley, Yuba County, American River Basin, Madera, and Southern Sierra.

Uma Hinman raised two items for discussion. **(a)** Does the management group want to participate in coordinating with other management groups in the funding region, and if so, how would you like to go about coordinating with other management groups? Uma noted that most regions are assigning a representative to make contact and start coordination with other management groups and she offered to assist Randy Wilson in this process. **(b)** Does the management group want to take the route of a DAC Assessment or develop a plan and include a needs assessment, project development assistance, and governance? Sherrie Thrall commented that we really don't know what our DAC status is until we get Jonathon's Socioeconomic Assessment of the region because we've heard so many different criteria defining DACs. We need that information first to know if it will have a big enough impact to make it a priority. Sherrie's concern more about capacity building for everybody. As far as participating in the larger group, we need to participate in the funding regions because if we're not at that table then we're not at the table at all. Does anyone know how the coordination will be structured? Uma responded that Katie Burdick has been assigned as representative for the Yuba County IRWM but she does not know about the other regions yet. Jeffrey Greening asked if Katie is limited to one region and Uma was not certain. Zeke Lunder commented that the Sierra Water Workgroup is a coordinating entity in the Sierra region and CABY IRWM is a powerhouse for getting water bond funding which leaves little for our area. Our advantage is that this is DAC only funding and we have more DACs. Sherrie Thrall asked when we need to make decisions on the questions posed. Uma responded that in regard to coordinating, the sooner we reach out to the other management groups the better so we can start talking about who may be interested in taking the lead and express our interest in being involved. Uma responded in regard to the DACs, the group can discuss a proposal at the next meeting. Upon motion by Paul Roen and second by Jeffrey Greening, direction to staff to start the coordination process with other management groups and report back at the next meeting was unanimously approved.

4. Proposition 1 Changes to Integrated Regional Water Management Guidelines (Video 1, 00:32:36)

Uma Hinman presented an overview of the changes to the IRWM Guidelines from the Proposition 84 standards to the new Proposition 1 standards. Russell Reid asked for more explanation of environmental justice. Discussion ensued regarding the creation of brownfields in low income neighborhoods and the associated health impacts to residents in such areas from water contamination. Leah Wills added that it has to do with polluted lands and development. Uma noted that in regard to the Prop 1 Guidelines, DWR is likely wanting to make sure that water quality in not being ignored in disadvantaged communities. Uma asked Lorena Gorbet if she had anything to add and Lorena said Sherri Norris wanted to work with staff on this.

5. Draft Governance, Stakeholder Involvement, Coordination Chapter (Video 1, 00:40:33)

Uma Hinman presented the draft Governance, Stakeholder Involvement, Coordination chapter. Uma also discussed the process for updating chapters of the plan based on comments received. Randy Wilson gave an example of a comment received in regard to providing in depth information on surface water rights. Discussion ensued regarding the types of comments that are relevant to the plan and result in revisions. Sherrie Thrall commented that the Governance chapter is very well done and that's probably why no comments were received.

6. Draft Region Description Chapter

(Video 1, 00:50:09)

Uma Hinman presented the draft Region Description chapter. Russell Reid asked if the 14 comment sets received were justified and warranted and Uma and Randy responded that most of the comments were pretty good. Russell Reid asked Joe Hoffman if he reviewed this chapter and Joe commented that he did review the chapter and thought it was good and had useful information. Lorena Gorbet noted that Trina is working on a paragraph of traditional fish species and habitat and she asked if this would be stand alone or if it would go in the fisheries discussion. Uma responded that the TAC can decide. Jeffrey Greening commented that it would be good to have a delineation of the County lines. Paul Roen noted that the map is missing Calpine and Loyalton and that Sierra Brooks has a Water District too. Uma noted that the Grizzly Lake Resort is now a CSD. Joe Hoffman asked about the DWR ranking in the basin referenced in the sub watershed discussion. Uma responded that it's DWRs ranking per their Bulletin 118 for sustainability of groundwater basins. Discussion ensued regarding an upcoming meeting and the Sierra Valley Groundwater District being identified as a medium priority basin.

Uma Hinman presented a brief overview of the two public meetings that will be held once the Plan is complete. Sherrie Thrall asked when the public meetings would be held. Discussion ensued regarding a potential extension of the grant deadline and the desire to keep pressing to meet the deadline. Leah Wills asked for clarification on what needs to be done by the grant deadline. Uma responded that Debbie at DWR said that no billing is allowed after the contract completion date. Jeffrey Greening asked Uma where she is on her timeline. Uma responded that we're about two months farther along than anticipated originally, but the chapter review process is getting backed up. Randy Wilson reminded the group that they lost about two months early in the process to get a Plumas contractor on board, so a deadline extension is reasonable to complete the billing. Discussion ensued regarding whether DWR would accept a final billing without a final product. Uma clarified that there is a 10 percent grant retention that will not be released until the plan is complete. Uma also noted that trying to meet the Prop 1 Guidelines is going to take more work and DWR might approve an extension of time to complete the additional work which will result in a better plan. Sherrie Thrall commented that extending the grant to meet Prop 1 Guidelines is a worthy cause. Sherrie Thrall asked the group their feedback about the process. Discussion ensued regarding difficulties in spreading the news about this process, positive feedback about what the RWMG is doing, how helpful this process is for getting projects to a shovel-ready status and eligible for funding, compliments to staff for preparing a high quality product, compliments to the committee coordinators in managing their groups, creating a good line of communication and learning about the issues of each agency and organization involved, and how worthwhile this process has been.

7. Next Meeting

(Video 1, 1:11:25)

The next meeting is scheduled for Friday, April 1st at 1pm.

Adjournment

(Video 1, 1:13:48)

The meeting was adjourned at 2:13 pm.

**Upper Feather River
Integrated Regional Water Management**

**RWVG Meeting No. 10
April 1, 2016**

To: Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group
From: Uma Hinman, Uma Hinman Consulting
Subject: UFR IRWM Plan Update Project Schedule, Task and Budget Update
Date: March 23, 2016

SCHEDULE

Based on the contract date between DWR and the Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, we are currently in the 19th month of the 2-year project. All Workgroups have held at least five meetings; consistent with the grant work plan. The next few months will be focused on the projects and chapter development. A four month extension of time has been requested by the Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to provide time to incorporate additional IRWM standards being required for compliance with Proposition 1 IRWM Guidelines. The new standards will be required in order to be eligible for upcoming Proposition 1 IRWM funding opportunities. See attached draft schedule.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)

The MOU is posted on the website and has been presented at each of the Workgroup meetings. Additionally, copies have been provided to requesting agencies and organizations through the Workgroups. To date, 35 signed MOUs have been returned.

On September 16, 2015, Randy Wilson, Uma Hinman, and Trina Cunningham met with Butte County representatives to discuss an MOU to address planning and management in the overlap area, determine areas of responsibility, and provide for appropriate consultation as needed. The MOU has been drafted and is currently being reviewed by Plumas County counsel.

BUDGET AND TASK UPDATE

The overall expenditures on the grant project to date are consistent with the project accomplishments, and demonstrate very efficient use of funds.

In October 2014, Plumas County and its partners provided documentation of \$237,489 in match funds, which fulfills the match requirement for the grant contract in its entirety. To date, Uma Hinman Consulting has submitted 18 invoices to DWR totaling \$469,215.67 in reimbursable services, equipment purchases, and operating expenses. Approximately 70 percent of project work has been completed and the \$418,450.05 invoiced to date for professional and consultant services represents 69 percent of the \$605,708 budget for those services. Additionally, the total grant amount invoiced to date includes county equipment and operating costs, for an overall billing of 69 percent of the total grant budget. See attachment 2 for budget summary.

The following are summaries of work completed or initiated by task.

Task 1: Stakeholder Outreach/RWMG/Workgroups/Tribal Engagement/IRWM Coordination

The Stakeholder Outreach efforts have included coordinating, publicizing, and preparing outreach materials and presentations for—and conducting—the first five regular RWMG meetings; conducting a special meeting to review, discuss and approve the Draft Monitoring Policy and the Draft Project Selection and Scoring Criteria; and reviewing and vetting the first phase of Conceptual Project Summary submittals. Past tasks and efforts have included developing the Stakeholder Outreach Plan (SIP); drafting the stakeholder contact lists and an MOU; updating the tribal contact list and drafting the Tribal Engagement Plan; developing and discussing the draft Project Eligibility Worksheet to vet Conceptual Projects; reviewing and discussing project selection and ranking criteria; and coordinating and scheduling individual workgroup meetings. The workgroups have held five to six meetings, focused recently on developing projects proposed for implementation in the IRWM region and recommending resource management strategies. In addition a fifth working group was recognized in May: the Tribal Advisory Committee has held six meetings to date.

The first Joint Workgroup Integration Workshop/Climate Change Workshop was held August 21, 2015 from 9am to 4:30pm in the Mineral Building at the Plumas County Fairgrounds. The workshop had excellent attendance and very productive discussion/participation in both the morning and afternoon sessions.

Staff continues to post articles of interest under the NEWS section on the website, and maintains the calendar and meeting pages with meeting schedules and materials. Please remember to check the website periodically for new posts and information. On the website, DRAFT IRWM PLAN, a subcategory under the section, DOCUMENTS, contains the staff Draft Plan chapters for review and includes deadlines for comments.

Task 2: Baseline Technical Study

The administrative draft Baseline Technical Study has been posted on the website and includes a database of background materials collected and catalogued to date. The draft report is available at <http://featherriver.org>. Staff continues to update the document database as the project progresses. The consultant team has developed a database that is linked via GIS to a map that provides a visual catalog of studies and projects in the region. Time was spent compiling, categorizing, summarizing, and

uploading baseline studies. The administrative draft Baseline Technical Study Report was presented and accepted at the March 27, 2015 RWMG meeting.

Task 3: Data Management Strategy, System Development and Implementation

The website/web portal of the UFR IRWM Project (<http://featherriver.org/>) is up-to-date and kept current. The RWMG meeting agendas, packets, and archived videos of the meetings are and will be available on the site, as will project information and updates.

During May and June 2015, consultants attended the emergency planning committee meeting regarding the Feather River geographic response plan and communicated with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) about parallel data collection efforts; added a Tribal Advisory Committee Workgroup page to the website; and wrote a manual on how to record and video stream meetings. Staff tasks included incorporating new layers into maps (such as land managers, precipitation, fire hazard and severity zone, and fire threat layers).

The consultant team has developed an online, map-based catalog of studies and projects in the region. The database is linked via GIS to a map that provides a visual catalog of studies and projects in the region (similar to the SWIM site). Time was spent compiling, categorizing, summarizing, and uploading baseline studies. The catalog is available on the website at: <http://featherriver.org/catalog/index.php>.

The Step 2 project submittal data have been incorporated into an online map, <http://featherriver.org/proposed-projects/>. The database includes a summary of the information submitted for each project.

Task 4: Climate Change

The August 21, 2015 Climate Change Workshop consisted of a working session to present and discuss climate change scenarios, regional vulnerabilities, and recommended adaptation strategies. The workshop had excellent attendance and very productive discussion/participation in both the morning and afternoon sessions. Workgroup comments, and those received during the August 21, 2015 workshop, were incorporated into the vulnerability assessment. The Consultant team has completed the vulnerability to climate change assessment, a project worksheet for calculating GHG emissions, and the draft climate change chapter. Strategies to address climate change vulnerabilities have been incorporated into the staff Draft Resource Management Strategy Chapter, which will soon be released for public review.

The Consultant Team has reviewed the new climate change requirements in the Draft Proposition 1 IRWM Guidelines and believe the Plan chapters have been updated to meet the new requirements.

Task 5: Project Development Process

The deadline for the first stage of the project submittal process was June 1, 2015 at 5:00 p.m. Approximately 80 conceptual projects submittals were received. The eligible conceptual project proposals were reviewed by the RWMG during a special meeting on June 15, 2015.

The deadline for Step 2 IRWM Project Information Forms was Monday, August 3, 2015 at 5:00 p.m. Eight-one (81) projects were received. The Step 2 project submittals were discussed during the August 21, 2015 Workgroup Integration and Climate Change Workshop with a focus on recommendations for project integration.

Workgroup Coordinators continue to support project proponents in the further development of the project applications. Staff remains in contact with project proponents, providing updates on process and next steps. The Workgroup Coordinators are working with project proponents to ensure project applications address the required review factors and include completed GHG emission worksheets. A summary of the project review process and results will be presented at the April 1, 2016 RWMG meeting.

Task 6: IRWM Plan Update

Based on collected information and what is generated through the workgroup meetings, chapters are drafted by staff and reviewed by workgroups, stakeholders and the RWMG. The following table indicates the status and progress of chapter development.

Chapter Review

Five draft Plan chapters have been released for public review and comment, as indicated in the table below. Three additional chapters are under internal review and will be released in the next two weeks for public review and comment. Comments are due by 5:00pm on the date indicated in the table below. All comments should be submitted to UFR.contact@gmail.com. Chapters and timelines are posted on the website: <http://featherriver.org/draft-irwm-plan/>.

Staff Draft Chapter	Release Date/Status	Deadline for Comments
Governance, Stakeholder Involvement, Coordination	October 8, 2015	November 11, 2015
Climate Change	October 14, 2015	November 13, 2015
Region Description	December 7, 2015	January 11, 2016
Impacts and Benefits	January 17, 2016	March 18, 2016
Regional Water Issues, Integration and Capacity	March 10, 2016	April 11, 2016
Resource Management Strategies	In process	
Plan Implementation, Performance and Monitoring	In process	
Goals and Objectives	In process	
Project Development and Review Process		
Plan Development Process		
Finance	Drafted/on hold	
Water and Land Use Planning	Drafted/on hold	
Technical Analysis	Drafted/on hold	

Task 7: Grant Administration

Work under Task 7 has included the documenting of matching funds and polishing invoicing and reporting procedures. We have submitted 18 project progress reports and invoices to date. See attached budget summary for details.

SPECIAL STUDIES

Forest-Water Balance Study: Work on the Forest-Water Balances Study is expected to be completed in the next couple of months. A memorandum from Plumas Geo-Hydrology, dated February 16, 2015, draws attention to the significance of groundwater recharge related to forest canopy thinning. The memorandum indicates that forest management practices to reduce forest canopy closure will increase groundwater recharge, and thereby increase base flow in streams. It is anticipated that an update will be presented at the next RWMG meeting.

Community/Well Vulnerability Study: The Community Vulnerability Study is intended to better identify drinking water pollution risks for the approximately 40 percent of groundwater-dependent households in the region. In preparing the study, Plumas Geo-Hydrology will assess nitrate pollution risks to municipal and domestic drinking water in high groundwater table areas with septic systems and agricultural livestock production. There are also significant outreach efforts to Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Tribal communities associated with this study. The timeframe for this study is January through April 2016.

Disadvantaged Community Assessment: Sierra Institute has completed a Socioeconomic Assessment of the Upper Feather River Watershed, which will be presented at the April 1, 2016 RWMG meeting. The Assessment includes identification of the DACs within the region, which will focus and support the continued DAC outreach efforts including the Community Vulnerability Study discussed above. The accurate identification of DACs within the region also becomes particularly important for funding opportunities under Proposition 1, which includes two rounds of targeted DAC funding opportunities. The Draft Assessment will be presented at the April 1, 2016 RWMG meeting.

REQUEST

Informational.

Attachment: Draft Revised Schedule
Budget Summary

Agreement No.: 4600010066
 Grantee: Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
 Awarding Body: California Department of Water Resources
 Program: Prop 4
 Encumbrance FY: 2012

Award Budget	Match
\$679,657.00	\$237,489.00

Line Item	Prop 4 Allotments	Personnel Services	Operating Expenses	Equipment	Professional/ Consultant Services	Total	10% Withholding	Overhead	Match Total
		\$4,220.00	\$7,731.00	\$9,998.00	\$605,708.00	\$679,657.00			
Invoice No.	Billing Period								
1	10/1/08-9/30/14			\$853.84	\$0,510.98	\$5,364.82	\$536.48	\$224.98	\$37,489.00
2	9/1/14-10/31/14				\$2,925.60	\$2,925.60	\$292.56	\$675.85	
3	9/1/14-11/30/14				\$3,009.60	\$3,009.60	\$300.96	\$13.61	
4	12/1/14-12/31/14				\$867.88	\$867.88	\$86.79	\$55.38	
5	10/1/14-1/31/15	\$892.97			\$5,774.11	\$9,667.08	\$966.71	\$383.10	
6	7/1/14-2/28/14	\$971.73	\$427.55		\$285.95	\$1,685.23	\$168.52	\$25.20	
7	11/1/14-3/31/15				\$0,142.35	\$0,142.35	\$14.24	\$656.35	
8	3/1/15-4/30/15				\$2,887.40	\$2,887.40	\$288.74	\$85.90	
9	3/1/15-5/31/15	\$963.08	\$74.41		\$5,654.75	\$1,492.24	\$149.22	\$38.00	
10	9/1/14-6/30/15				\$2,778.71	\$2,778.71	\$277.87	\$806.45	
11	6/1/15-7/31/15	\$926.40	\$13.37		\$8,565.35	\$2,805.12	\$280.51	\$104.35	
12	3/1/15-8/31/15	\$886.74	\$10.54		\$1,676.15	\$5,673.43	\$567.34	\$458.33	
13	1/1/15-10/31/15	\$2,004.15	\$64.52		\$5,808.38	\$8,304.15	\$830.42	\$372.28	
14	9/1/15-10/31/15	\$3,247.83			\$3,285.17	\$6,533.00	\$653.30	\$180.38	
15	8/1/15-11/30/15	\$125.99	\$8.09		\$2,007.91	\$4,201.99	\$420.20	\$276.93	
16	12/1/15-12/31/15				\$932.38	\$932.38	\$93.24	\$80.75	
17	12/1/15-1/31/16	\$815.07	\$6.66		\$8,153.85	\$3,025.58	\$302.56	\$24.16	
18	3/1/15-2/29/16	\$53.85	\$7.73		\$3,183.53	\$4,225.11	\$422.51	\$100.80	
Total Amount Spent		\$2,787.81	\$5,502.87	\$853.84	\$18,450.05	\$69,521.67	\$6,952.17	\$4,772.79	
Allotment Remaining		\$1,432.19	\$2,228.13	\$44.16	\$87,257.95	\$10,135.33			
% Budget Invoiced		66.63%	74.04%	97.12%	69.08%	69.08%			

**Upper Feather River
Integrated Regional Water Management**

RWVG Meeting No. 10

April 1, 2016

To: Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group
From: Uma Hinman, Uma Hinman Consulting
Subject: Stakeholder Outreach Update
Date: March 26, 2016

INTRODUCTION

The following is a summary of stakeholder updates for the Upper Feather River IRWM Plan Update.

TRIBAL ENGAGEMENT

An update will be provided during the meeting.

WORKGROUPS

The workgroups have held a total of 28 meetings and are working their way through the final stages of project development and reviewing draft chapters.

Project Development

Workgroup Coordinators continue to support project proponents in the further development of the project applications. Staff remain in contact with project proponents, providing updates on process and next steps. The Workgroup Coordinators are working with project proponents to ensure project applications address the required review factors and include completed GHG emission worksheets. We anticipate having a summary of the project review process and results for the next RWVG meeting.

Resource Management Strategies

All workgroups have presented their resource management strategy (RMS) recommendations. The Draft RMS chapter is under internal review and will be released for public review by mid-April. Workgroups will have the opportunity to provide comments on all recommendations through that review process.

Assignment/Task Strategy

A total of 32 workgroup meetings are identified in the Plan Update work program over the course of the two-year project; two are intended to be workgroup integration workshops. The first integration workshop was held on August 21, 2015. It is anticipated that the remaining integration workshop will be focused on project integration and lists and Plan content.

The following table summarizes workgroup meeting schedules.

Workgroup	Chair	Alternate	Meeting Schedule
Agricultural Land Stewardship	Willo Vieira		January 22, 2015 March 11, 2015 May 26, 2015 July 20, 2015 November 16, 2015
Floodplains, Meadows and Waterbodies	Carl Felts	Cindy Noble	December 5, 2014 February 13, 2015 April 24, 2015 June 26, 2015 October 16, 2015
Municipal Services	Frank Motzkus	Robert Meacher	November 20, 2014 February 19, 2015 April 17, 2015 June 17, 2015 July 15, 2015 November 19, 2015
Uplands and Forest	Mike DeLasaux	John Sheehan	January 29, 2015 March 13, 2015 April 24, 2015 June 30, 2015 November 5, 2015
Tribal Engagement Committee	Trina Cunningham		January 13, 2015 March 20, 2015 May 18, 2015 July 13, 2015 November 2015 January 8, 2016 March 25, 2016

REQUEST

Informational.

**Upper Feather River
Integrated Regional Water Management**

RWVG Meeting No. 10

April 1, 2016

To: Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group

From: Uma Hinman, Uma Hinman Consulting

Subject: Draft Tribal Engagement Plan

Date: March 26, 2016

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Upper Feather River IRWM Tribal Engagement Plan (TEP) is to encourage active Tribal participation in the Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group including the regularly scheduled Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group meetings, to integrate Tribal concerns throughout the IRWM Plan update processes, to identify needs of Tribes and to encourage the receipt of Integrated Regional Water Monitoring (IRWM) funds by regional Tribes to address water and watershed related needs.

Trina Cunningham and Sherri Norris will provide an overview of the document and process.

REQUEST

Informational.

Upper Feather River IRWM Tribal Engagement Plan

The purpose of the Upper Feather River IRWM Tribal Engagement Plan (TEP) is to encourage active Tribal participation in the Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group including the bi-monthly Upper Feather River Regional Water Monitoring Group meetings, to integrate Tribal concerns throughout the IRWM Plan update processes, to identify needs of Tribes and to encourage the receipt of Integrated Regional Water Monitoring (IRWM) funds by regional Tribes to address water and watershed related needs.

Outreach and engagement of Tribes in the Upper Feather River will be completed to promote Tribal participation in:

- Quarterly Regional Water Monitoring Group meetings
- RWMG Workgroups
- Upper Feather River (IRWM) Plan Update
- Submission of projects for consideration by the RWMG

Our goal is that Upper Feather River Tribes will assist regional agencies and stakeholders in developing and implementing Regional Water Management strategies and projects. Through this program we anticipate that Tribes will receive IRWM funds to address Tribal water issues.

Tribal Outreach is summarized in the UFR SIP Plan as follows:

1.1.1.1 TRIBAL OUTREACH

Tribal outreach will be led by the California Indian Environmental Alliance (CIEA), including a local Tribal member as the outreach coordinator. The local Tribal member is the designated representative for the Maidu Summit Consortium, a UFR IRWM MOU signatory entity. A Tribal Engagement Plan (TEP) has been prepared and is a living document revised by Upper Feather River Tribes. The TEP will guide the outreach efforts such that the UFR region Tribes have greater accessibility to the various layers of the governance structure such as the workgroups, and inter-regional outreach activities, as well as ensuring active Tribal participation in the bi-monthly RWMG meetings throughout the two-year planning process. During the UFR IRWM Plan update process, Tribes will be surveyed regarding their water issues and needs.

❖ Tribal Engagement Plan Development and Updates

Much like the related Upper Feather River Stakeholder Involvement Plan (SIP) the TEP is a “living” document that can be adapted and refined as needed by Upper Feather River Tribal representatives and Tribal groups. The TEP was developed in 2015 and may be subsequently updated by the Tribal Advisory Committee (TAC) and submitted to the Upper Feather River IRWM Coordinator to complement the SIP.

❖ UFR Tribal Participation

There are several ways that Tribes in the Upper Feather River can actively participate in the Upper Feather River Integrated Regional Water Management Group including:

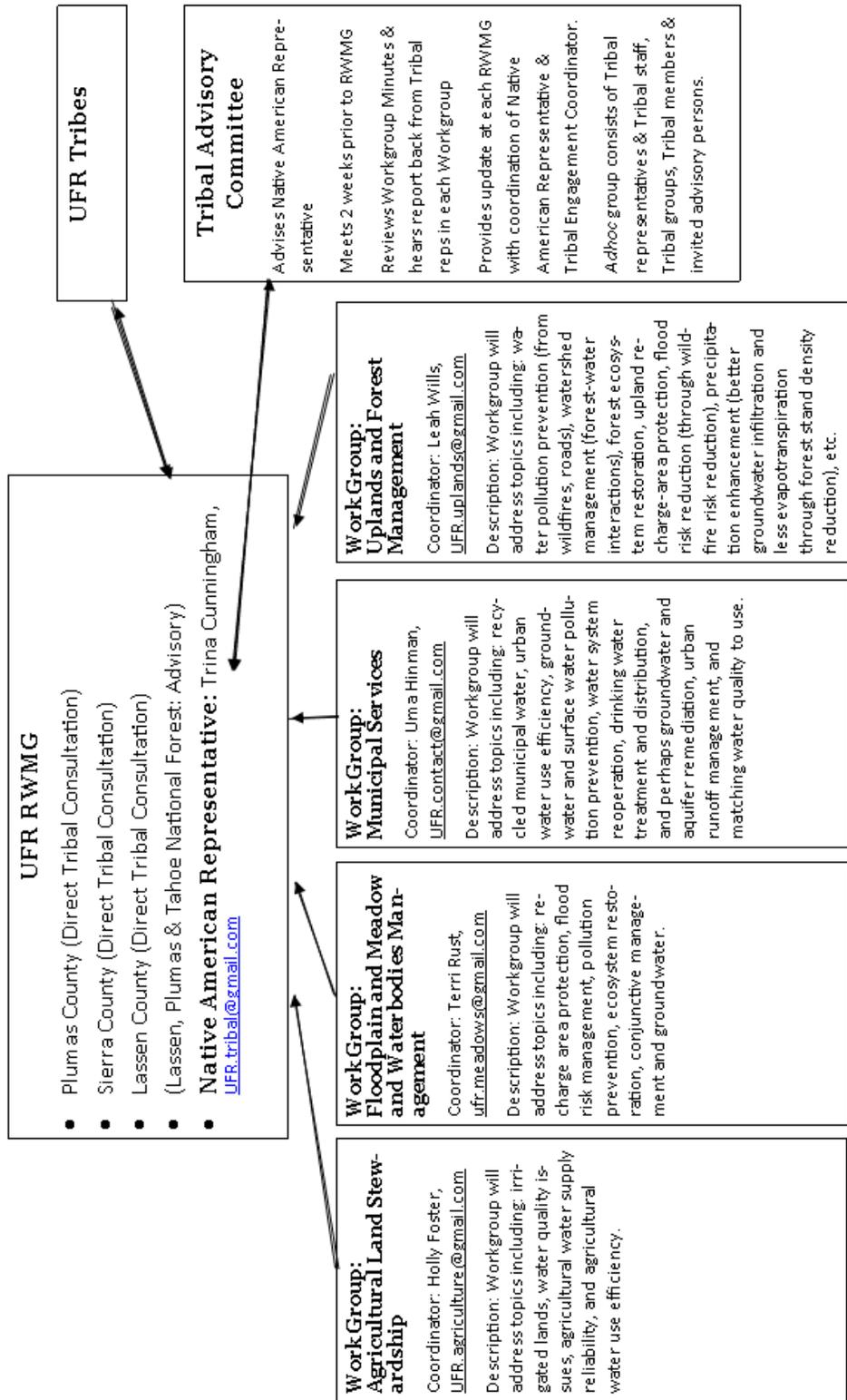
- Participation in the RWMG Workgroups
- Advising the Native American Representative who votes as part of the RWMG
- Through participation in Tribal Advisory Committee Meetings, which serve to inform Tribes, coordinate Tribal engagement activities and to advise the Native American Representative prior to RWMG Meetings.
- Through communication and/or Consultation with Upper Feather River participating counties.
- Through comment at the Quarterly RWMG Meetings during public comment period(s).

To participate in the RWMG Workgroups and to provide comments during the Quarterly RWMG Meetings, outside of the public comment period and outside of advice previously provided to the Native American Representative, Tribes must be signatory to the MOU and once completed, to the IRWM Plan. Tribes in the Upper Feather River are encouraged to participate in this way.

Note that any UFR Tribe, whether signatory or not may advise the Native American Representative seated on the RWMG by phone, email or during TAC calls, workgroup meetings and/or at the RWMG bi-monthly meetings. Please provide the Representative a weeks-notice prior to the RWMG bi-monthly meeting if you would like information formally to be provided to the RWMG.

Conflicting information will be reviewed by the TAC during regularly scheduled TAC Meetings and a decision will be made by consensus. All guidance by regional Tribes will be considered.

Upper Feather River IRWM Tribal Engagement Structure



Note: RWMG & Workgroup Meeting Dates are posted on the UFR IRWM Website at: <http://fs.atherriver.org/>

❖ **TRIBAL OUTREACH, ENGAGEMENT & INTEGRATION WITH THE RWMG COORDINATOR**

The following is to be completed by the Native American Representative and a Tribal Engagement Coordinator:

- Contact Tribal Council leadership and environmental directors of the traditional Tribes of the Upper Feather by email and through follow-up by phone in order to increase participation in the UFR RWMG and to identify Tribal water concerns and integrate these concerns into the IRWM Plan.
- Those Tribes who are signatory to the MOU will be contacted to assist in facilitating the process of creation of the TEP, related RWMG documents and to encourage participation at Quarterly RWMG meetings.
- “The Native American Representative and/or an identified Tribal engagement coordinator are to attend up to two (2) follow-up meetings with Maidu Tribal council leadership and as necessary follow-up meetings to discuss Tribal issues and concerns, and to identify opportunities to improve conditions for the Tribe. The meetings will also be used to assist Tribal council leadership in developing updates and projects for inclusion in the IRWM Plan” and for funding submission.
- The Native American Representative and/or Tribal engagement coordinator will assist Tribal council leadership and/or council designated Tribal environmental staff to respond to the Call for Projects for inclusion in the IRWM Plan and encourage participation in the “Call for Projects” public hearings.
- Tribal council leadership through their environmental programs staff must receive sufficient notice to develop Tribal Projects for inclusion in the Plan. “It is expected that project development will include activities such as identifying action items to implement proposed projects.”
- The Native American Representative and/or the Tribal engagement coordinator will maintain a list of Tribal contacts, the list of Tribal water management issues, concerns, needs, and priority actions and Projects that will be included in the Plan, as well as meeting sign-up sheets, meeting summaries and Tribal trainings and workshops information.

- The Tribal engagement coordinator and the Native American Representative with assistance of MOU signatory Tribes will create a questionnaire for distribution to Upper Feather River Tribes to facilitate the gathering of Tribal water management issues, concerns, needs, priority actions and Projects that will be included in the Plan and needed Tribal Trainings. See appendix I for this [draft] questionnaire.

❖ INTERREGIONAL COMMUNICATION

While interregional communication between Tribes will be beneficial to the Upper Feather River Tribes and the RWMG, we do not expect interregional Tribes to make decisions about others homelands. We do intend to recognize downstream users and respect and the trade agreements made between Tribes.

❖ MOU

The Upper Feather River IRWM MOU was written on [date] and was ratified on [date of #2 RWMG meeting]. The responsibilities and benefits of signatory parties can be found in [name of official MOU document here.] This document can be amended by [list mechanism that shows how the RWMG can amend the MOU].

The following Tribes and Tribal entities are signatories to the original MOU:

- Greenville Rancheria
- Susanville Rancheria
- Maidu Summit Consortium

All signatories to the MOU will be asked to adopt the Plan upon completion, therefore, the Tribal Engagement Plan includes Tribal participation in the Plan update.

❖ DECISION MAKING PROCESS

The RWMG includes one voting Native American Representative. This representatives is guided through direct contact by Upper Feather River Tribes and through consensus decisions made by the Tribal Advisory Committee during a minimum of one annual in person meeting, other meetings as needed and during bi-monthly phone calls coordinated prior to the bi-monthly RWMG meeting.

The Regional Water Monitoring Group includes one seat for a Native American Representative, which is appointed by the Maidu Summit Consortium [in collaboration with Greenville Rancheria and Susanville Rancheria.] An alternate Native American Representative may be designated to ensure consistent Tribal participation.

The role of the RWMG includes making decisions on [replace the following from the SIP if updated]:

- Governance
- Finance
- Stakeholder Involvement/DACs
- Relation to Land Use Planning
- Relation to Local Water Planning
- Baseline Technical Study
- Approve Project Selection/Ranking
- Plan Performance and Monitoring
- IRWM Chapter Preparation & Approve Final Plan Chapters]

❖ WORKGROUPS

In order for all Upper Feather River Tribes and Tribal groups to participate in the TAC, the TAC is an *ad hoc* group and does not function as a Workgroup. Tribes are not required to be a signatory to the MOU to participate in the TAC. However, the TAC does provide information to the RWMG and is the mechanism to complete the consensus work of the Tribal Engagement Coordinator.

The TAC will provide the Native American Representative and Tribal Engagement Coordinator with direction on the following tasks generally completed by UFR Workgroups:

- Provide input on project selection and prioritization criteria
- Decision-making by members on proposed projects, draft chapters review, etc. by consensus before being forwarded to the RWMG

- Integration/coordination workshop each year for all the Workgroups to meet and receive updates and coordinate on respective efforts
- IRWMP Regional Descriptions, Objectives & Review of Draft Plan
- Data Management
- Impacts and Benefits
- Resource Management Strategies

❖ **SUMMARY OF MEETINGS**

The Tribal Engagement Coordinator will coordinate, facilitate and provide a report to the RWMG of meeting outcomes. The Native American Representative or the Tribal Engagement Coordinator can provide this during RWMG bi-monthly meetings or prior to the meeting in time to be included in RWMG meeting materials through the RWMG Coordinator.

❖ **CONTACT INFORMATION**

Native American Representative

Trina Cunningham, UFR.tribal@gmail.com, (530) 258-2299

Native American Representative Alternate

Lorena Gorbett, lgorbet@hotmail.com, (

Tribal Engagement Coordinator

California Indian Environmental Alliance (CIEA), sherri@cieaweb.org, (510) 848-2043

**Upper Feather River
Integrated Regional Water Management**

**RWVG Meeting No. 10
April 1, 2016**

To: Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group
From: Uma Hinman, Uma Hinman Consulting
Subject: Draft Upper Feather River Watershed Socioeconomic Assessment
Date: March 23, 2016

INTRODUCTION

A major focus of the IRWM Program in general, as well as the Proposition 1 funding opportunities, is to support the needs of disadvantaged communities (DACs). The Department of Water Resources has prepared mapping of DACs throughout California, which is based on Census Tract and Place data. For very rural and sparsely populated regions such as the Upper Feather River Watershed, the data available is often inadequate for accurately identifying DACs. In order to provide more accurate DAC identification and mapping in the region, Sierra Institute has prepared the attached Socioeconomic Assessment for the Plan Update.

The report begins with an overview of socioeconomic conditions in Plumas County followed by discussion of community specific social and economic measures for the census-designated places in the greater watershed area. The next section of the report presents education data including school closures, enrollment, and participation in the federal Free and Reduced-Price Meal program in Plumas County. The report concludes with remarks on the effectiveness of California's DAC assessment tool and the overall socioeconomic conditions of communities in the Upper Feather River Watershed.

The list of DACs identified in Appendix 1 of the Assessment will guide identification of DAC-related implementation projects as well as any needs assessments that may be required for Proposition 1 funding. The list of DACs within the region will be the basis for the Community Vulnerability Study, a special study of well vulnerabilities to nitrates for targeted DAC communities within the region.

Jonathan Kusel of Sierra Institute for Community and Environment will present the Socioeconomic Assessment and be available to ask any questions. The Sierra Institute has worked in the field of socioeconomic assessment, specializing in rural communities, since the mid-1990s, and the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project.

REQUEST

Staff is requesting discussion and acceptance of the study.

Attachment: Draft Upper Feather River Watershed Socioeconomic Assessment

DRAFT

Integrated Watershed Resource Management

Upper Feather River Watershed Socioeconomic Assessment



Sierra Institute

for Community and Environment

Jonathan Kusel, Andrew Spieth, and Brooke Huffman

For further information
Please contact Jonathan Kusel

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I. Introduction

The Upper Feather River Watershed is located in the Northern Sierra Nevada of California and encompasses Plumas County and small portions of Butte, Lassen, and Sierra Counties. This report focuses on Plumas County, as it comprises the majority of the area and population in the watershed region. Census-designated places in the watershed include the communities of Chester, Graeagle, Greenville, Loyalton, Magalia, Portola, Quincy, Westwood, and Yankee Hill. Each of these communities are described in this report drawing from quantitative data from the U.S. Census and American Communities Survey, California Department of Education, California Employment Development Department, and the Unified Plumas School District. This report provides an overview of current social and economic conditions as well as trends over time.

The Sierra Institute for Community and Environment has worked in the field of socioeconomic assessment, specializing in rural communities, since the mid-1990's, and the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project (see Doak and Kusel 1996). Based on a review of the literature and previous socioeconomic assessments conducted in forested landscapes and watersheds, key indicators and measures were identified and included in this report to provide an overview of community conditions. The conditions include data on demographic characteristics, education, economic vitality and income and poverty, and public health.

One of the most significant challenges for understanding socioeconomic conditions in rural communities is that comprehensive data are not commonly collected for areas with low populations. Regularly collected data are typically available only at the county level and often do not accurately reflect conditions in communities. Little or no secondary socioeconomic data is collected based on watershed boundaries. Due to data availability, the unit of analysis, or level of data presented, varies and therefore will be clearly identified in the descriptive statistics and analysis throughout this report.

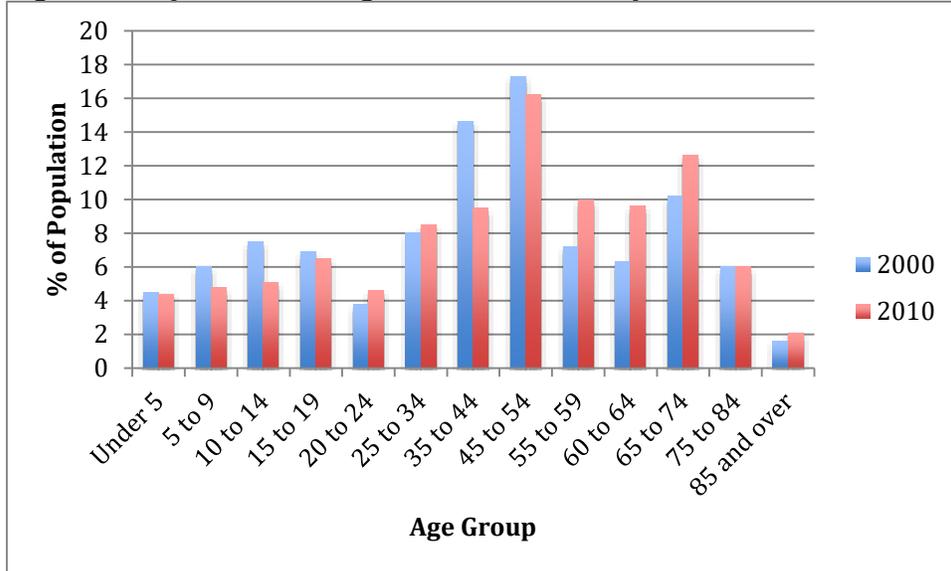
The report begins with an overview of socioeconomic conditions in Plumas County followed by discussion of community specific social and economic measures for the census-designated places in the greater watershed area. The next section of the report presents education data including school closures, enrollment, and participation in the federal Free and Reduced-Price Meal program in Plumas County. The report concludes with remarks on the effectiveness of California's Disadvantaged Communities assessment tool and the overall socioeconomic conditions of communities in the Upper Feather River Watershed.

II. Socioeconomic Conditions in Plumas County

The total population of the county is 20,007 residents. The population of Plumas County decreased slightly since 2000, from 20,824 residents. During this time period the county saw a more than 22% decrease in the number of those aged 5 to 9 years old as well as a 34% decrease in those aged 10 to 14. The number of those aged 25 to 34 remained relatively constant while the age group 35 to 44 declined by

34%. There were increases in all of the age groups over 45 years with the exception of those aged 75 to 84. Most notably, those aged 65 to 74 increased by nearly 19% and those aged 60 to 64 years increased by over 46%. The figure below depicts population changes for all age groups since the year 2000.

Figure 1: Population Changes in Plumas County between 2000 and 2010



Data: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population density is one factor in the rurality of place. In general, the lower the density the more rural a place tends to be. The State of California, with a population of more than 37.2 million people and a total land area of 163,694.74 square miles, has a population density of approximately 239 people per square mile of land area. Communities in Plumas County have population densities that range from as low as 0.77 people per square mile in the Feather River Canyon area to as high as 14.07 people per square mile in the Graeagle area. The table below shows population density by community area in Plumas County.

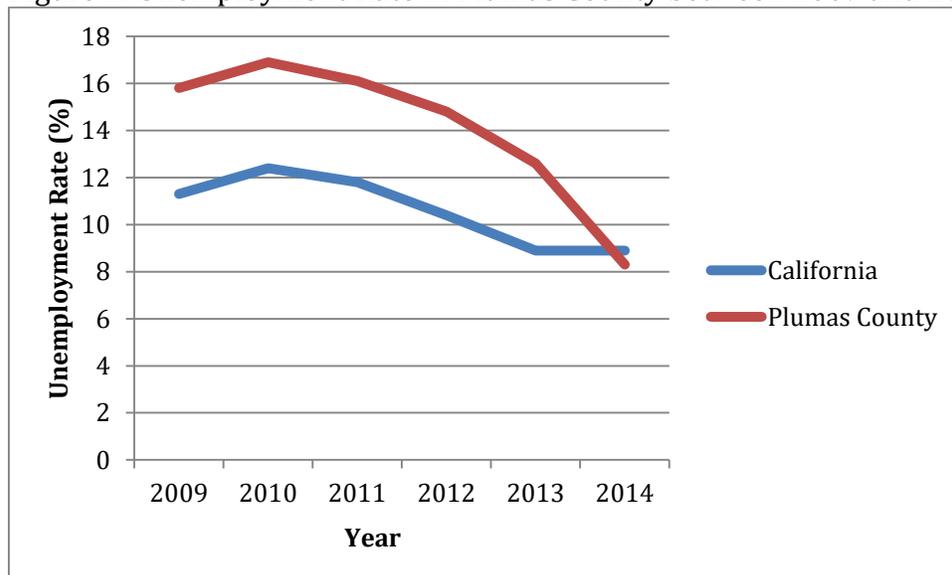
Table 1: Population and Housing Density in Plumas County by Community Area

Community	Population	Housing Units	Total Area (sq. miles)	Population Density
Chester area	3957	4759	470.22	8.42
Feather River Canyon area	184	182	238.94	0.77
Graeagle area	1844	2211	131.09	14.07
Greenville area	2601	1504	467.47	5.56
Portola area	4760	2941	662.79	7.18
Quincy area	6661	3969	642.91	10.36

Data: 2012 American Communities Survey. Population density is calculated by dividing the total population by the number of square miles

The economic conditions of Plumas County show declining unemployment and small changes in employment by industry since 2000. In 2009, average annual unemployment in the county was 15.8% and increased to 16.9% the following year. Unemployment has slowly declined since 2010, falling to its lowest level in the six-year period in August of 2014 to 8.3%. Unemployment in Plumas County has been, on average, three points higher than that of the overall state average during the five-year period beginning in 2009. Most recently, however, unemployment in the county has fallen to slightly below the state unemployment rate, shown in the figure below.

Figure 2: Unemployment Rate in Plumas County between 2009 and 2014*

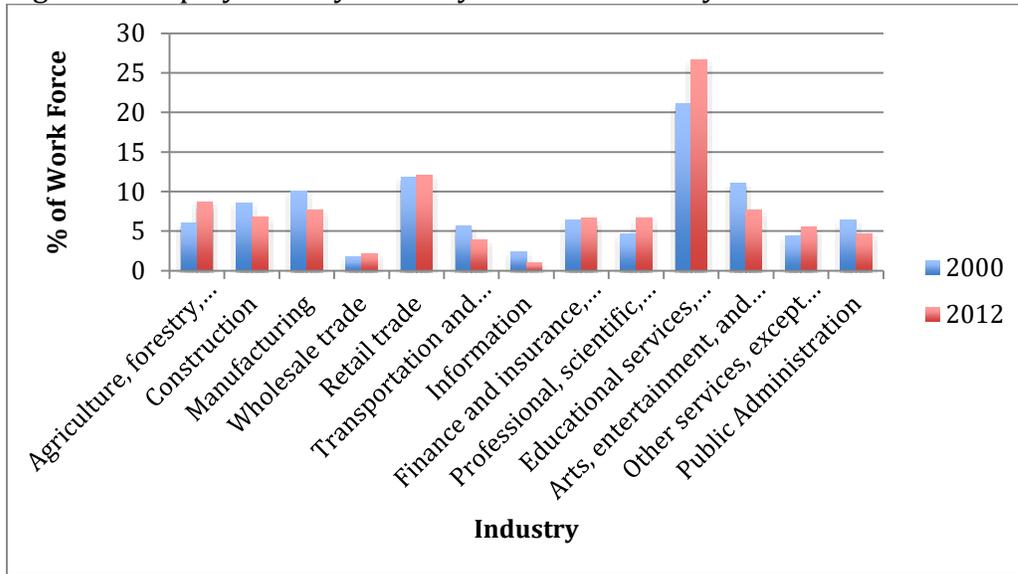


Data: California Employment Development Department

*Data are shown as annual average unemployment rates of working adults aged 16 years and over. The data presented for 2014 are for the month of August of that year.

The largest employment sectors by industry in Plumas County are educational services; retail trade; and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining. Educational services encompass more than one quarter of all employed accounting for 26.7% total employment. Retail trade is the second largest category in terms the number of employed persons at 12%, and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining represent 8.7% of those employed. Manufacturing and arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services both make up 7.7% of all employed persons in the county. The following graph depicts employment by industry for Plumas County.

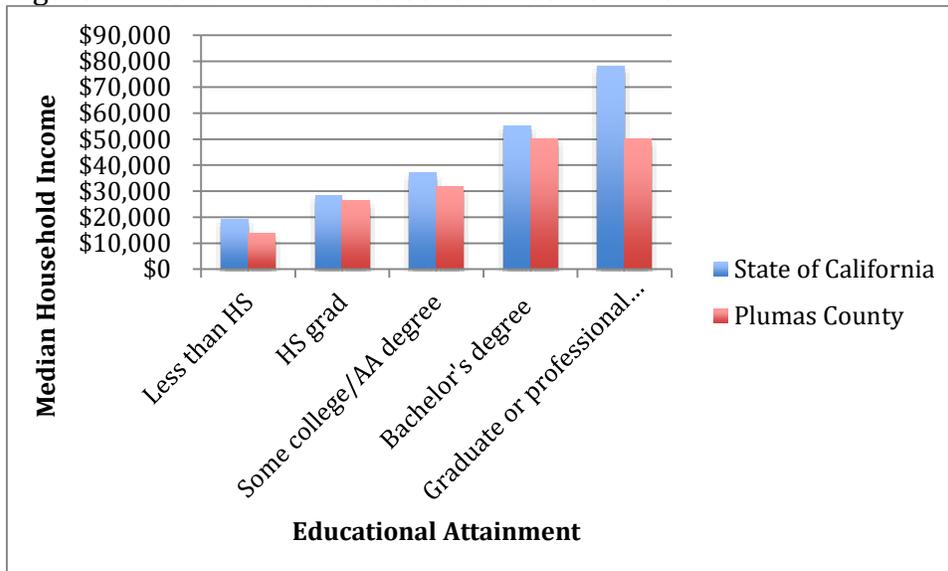
Figure 3: Employment by Industry in Plumas County in 2000 and 2012



Data: 2000 U.S. Census and the American Communities Survey 2012

Median household income in the State of California is \$61,400, which is significantly higher than that in Plumas County of \$45,358. Median income by education level is shown in the figure below. At all education levels the median income is below the state average with the largest difference at the graduate of professional degree level. Whereas there is a premium for graduate-level education across the state with an annual median income of \$78,277, in Plumas County the median income at that education level is \$50,050.

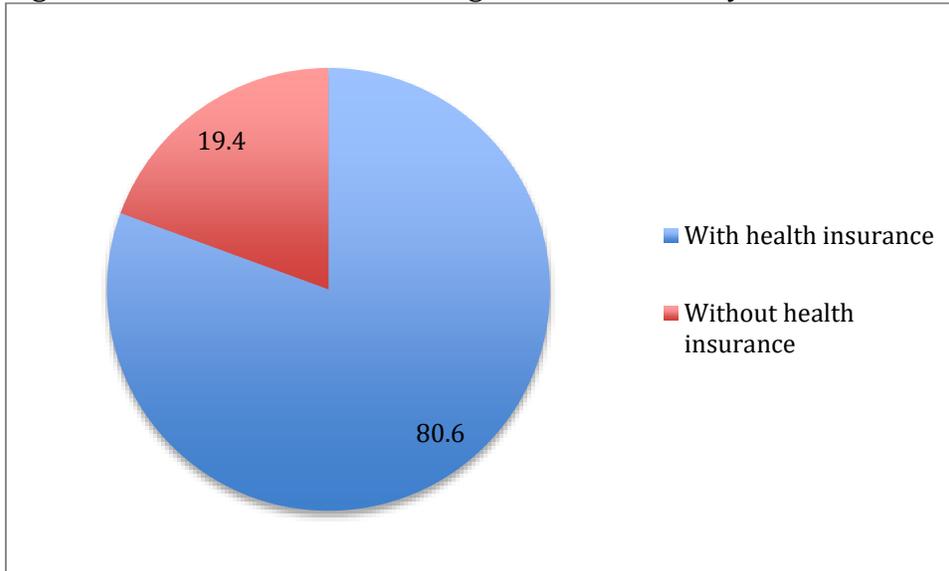
Figure 4: Median Annual Household Income in 2012



Data: 2012 American Communities Survey

Although health insurance coverage rates are likely to change as a result of the passage of the Affordable Care Act, insurance coverage is an important indicator of socioeconomic well-being. More than 80% of Plumas County residents carry health insurance coverage, as shown in the figure below. This is slightly lower than the State of California as a whole, which has an 82.2% health insurance coverage rate.

Figure 5: Health Insurance Coverage of Plumas County Residents in 2012



Data: 2012 American Communities Survey

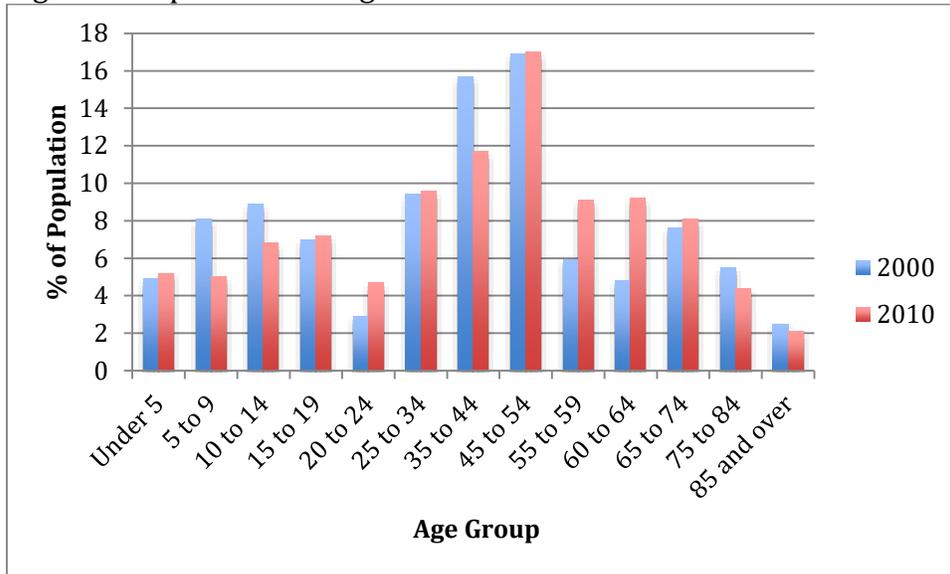
III. Communities of the Upper Feather River Watershed

The next section highlights community characteristics and findings from an analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Education, and California Employment Development Department. The communities discussed in the next section include Chester, Graeagle, Greenville, Loyalton, Magalia, Portola, Quincy, Westwood, and Yankee Hill.

Community Profile: Chester, California

Chester is located near Lake Almanor, a large reservoir in the Upper Feather River watershed. Chester has a population of 2,144, which is a slight decrease from the total population in 2000 of 2,316 people. In the ten-year period there were notable increases in those aged 20 to 24 and those aged 55 to 64, which increased by 47% and 58% respectively. The number of children aged 5 to 9 decreased by 42% and the number of those aged 35 to 44 decreased by 30%. Population changes for all age groups are shown in the figure below.

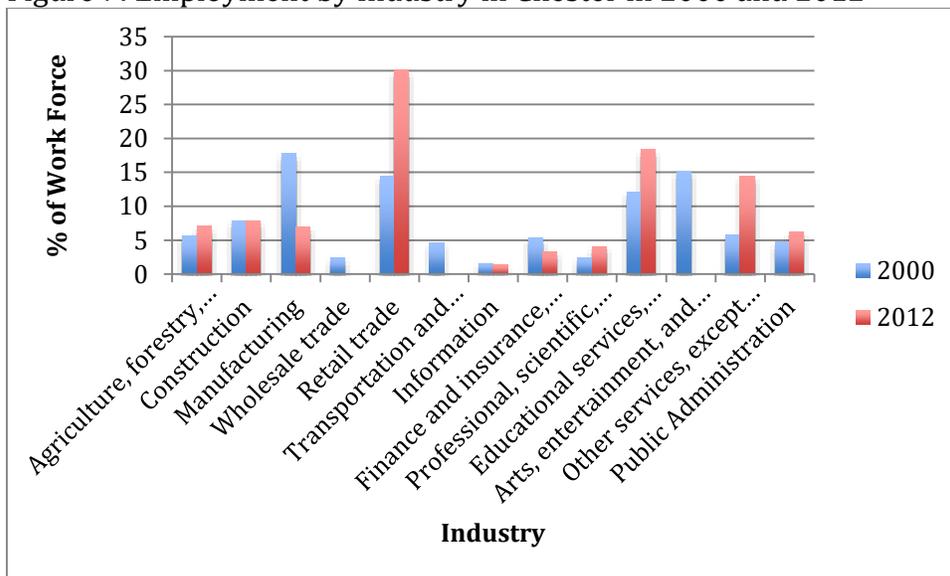
Figure 6: Population Changes in Chester between 2000 and 2010



Data: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Annual unemployment in Chester is lower than the county unemployment rate in each year between 2009 and 2014. The highest unemployment rate during this time period was in 2010 at 11.3%, and the lowest is the August 2014 data, which show a 5.4% unemployment rate in Chester. Retail trade is the largest single employer by industry in Chester, followed by the educational services, health care, and social assistance category. Each of these categories makes up 30.1% and 18.4% of total employment respectively. Also, of particular note, there was a 75% decrease in the number of individuals working in manufacturing in Chester between 2000 and 2012.

Figure 7: Employment by Industry in Chester in 2000 and 2012

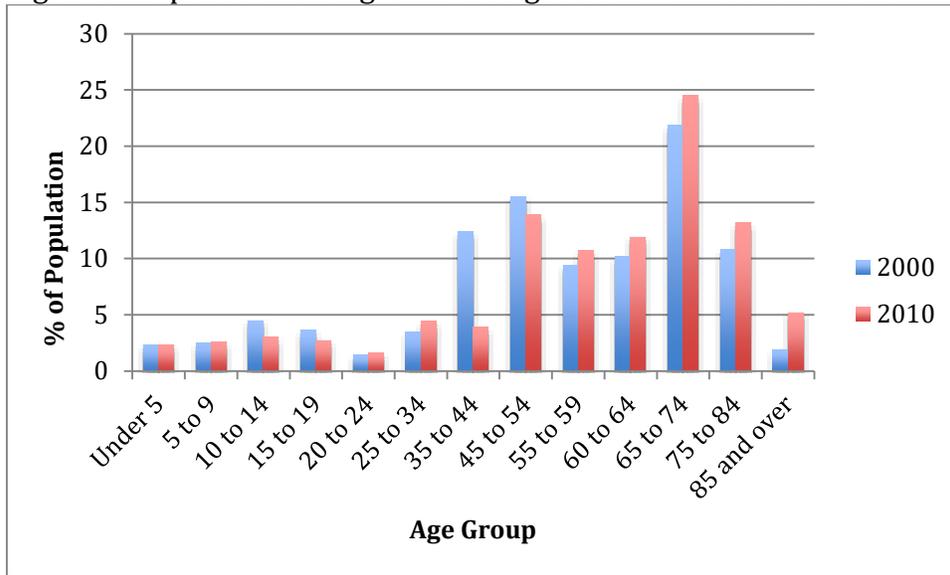


Data: U.S. Census 2000 and 2012 American Communities Survey

Community Profile: Graeagle, California

Graeagle is located near the Southern edge of Plumas County on Highway 89. The community has a permanent population of 737 residents, which is a decrease from the 831 persons who called Graeagle home in 2000. The population by age group figure below shows that those living in Graeagle are, on average, older than their counterparts in other parts of the county. The age groups younger than 35 to 44 years of age each make up less than 5% of the overall population, and those individuals aged 44 years and younger make up only 20% of the total population. Those aged 65 to 74 years make up nearly 25% of the total population. Changes in all groups between 2000 and 2010 are shown below.

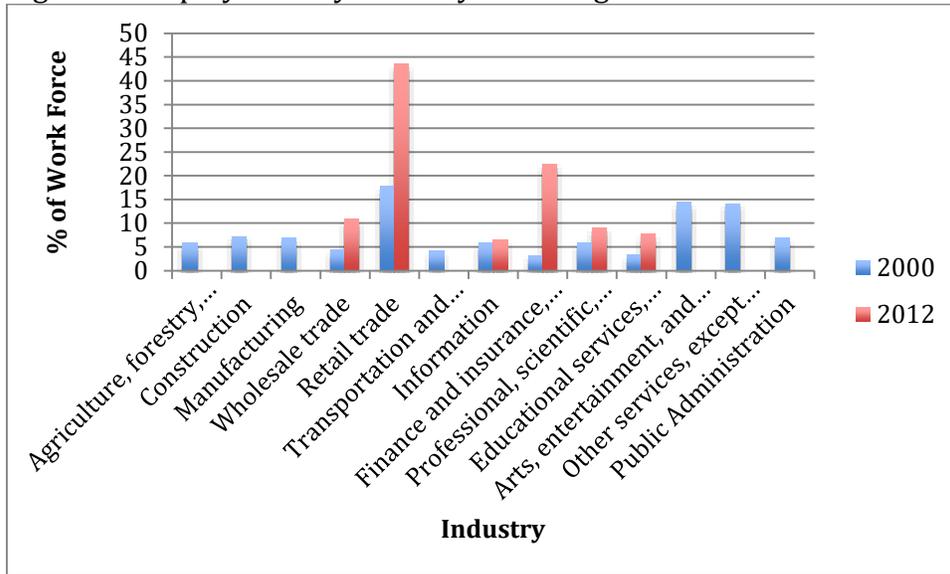
Figure 8: Population Changes in Graeagle between 2000 and 2010



Data: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Unemployment rates in Graeagle between 2009 and 2012 averaged 14.4%, then in 2013 unemployment fell to 11.5% and as of August 2014 that rate is 7.5%. In 2000, there were 320 working age individuals (those aged over 16 years) in Graeagle, and today there are 156 individuals considered of working age that reside there. The figure below shows changes in employment by industry between 2000 and 2012, and although a number of categories show considerable changes as a percentage of overall employment it is important to keep in mind that the data sample is small. For example, the number of individuals working in retail trade, by far the largest individual employment sector in Graeagle, increased from 17.8% of total employment in 2000 to 43.6%, that is the equivalent of a change from 57 workers in 2000 to 68 workers in 2012. The following graph shows changes in employment by industry between 2000 and 2012.

Figure 9: Employment by Industry in Graeagle in 2000 and 2012

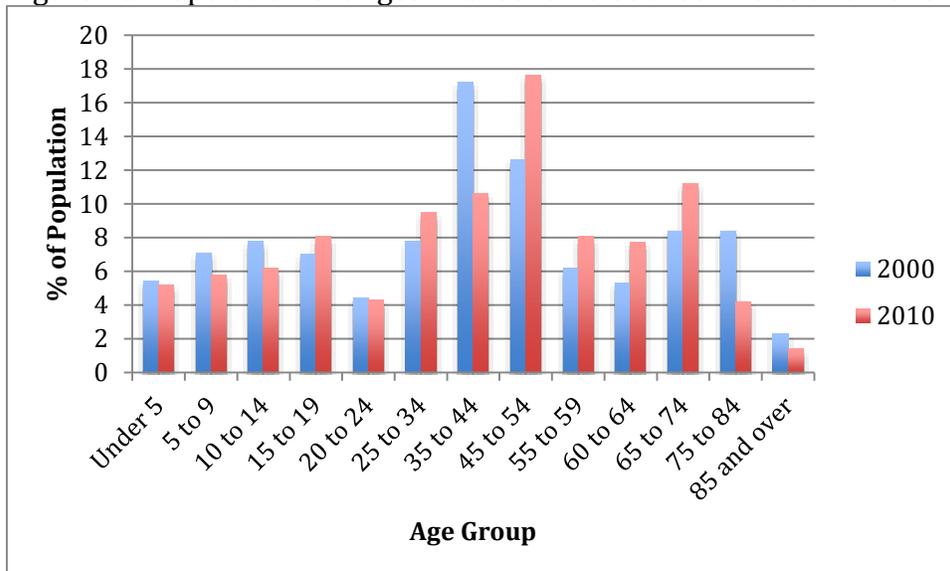


Data: U.S. Census 2000 and American Communities Survey 2012

Community Profile: Greenville, California

Greenville has a population of 1,129 people, which is a slight decrease from the population in 2000 of 1,160. The population by age group as a percentage of total population has been consistent since 2000 with the exception of those aged 35 to 44, 45 to 54, and 65 to 74; shown below. There was a 39% decrease in those aged 35 to 44 since 2000 and the number of those aged 45 to 54 and 65 to 74 increased by 36% and 28% respectively.

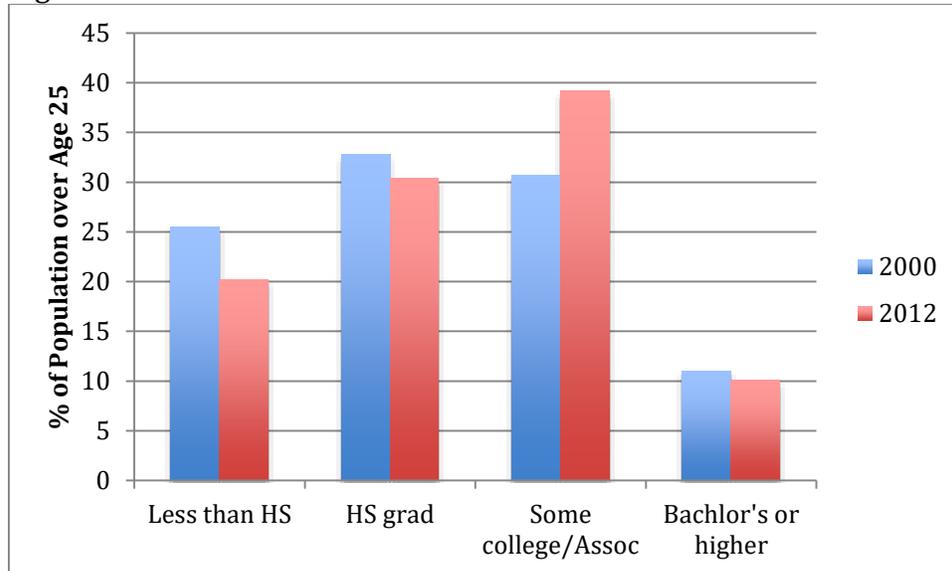
Figure 10: Population Changes in Greenville between 2000 and 2010



Data: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Educational attainment in Greenville is the lowest of the communities in Plumas County included in this report. Approximately one in every five residents over 25 years of age has not completed high school or passed a high school equivalency test. This is slightly worse than the state average of 19%, and considerably worse than the Plumas County average of 9.8%. Only one in every ten Greenville residents over 25 years of age holds a bachelor's degree or higher, which is three times lower than the state average. Educational attainment in Greenville for the years 2000 and 2012 is shown in the figure below.

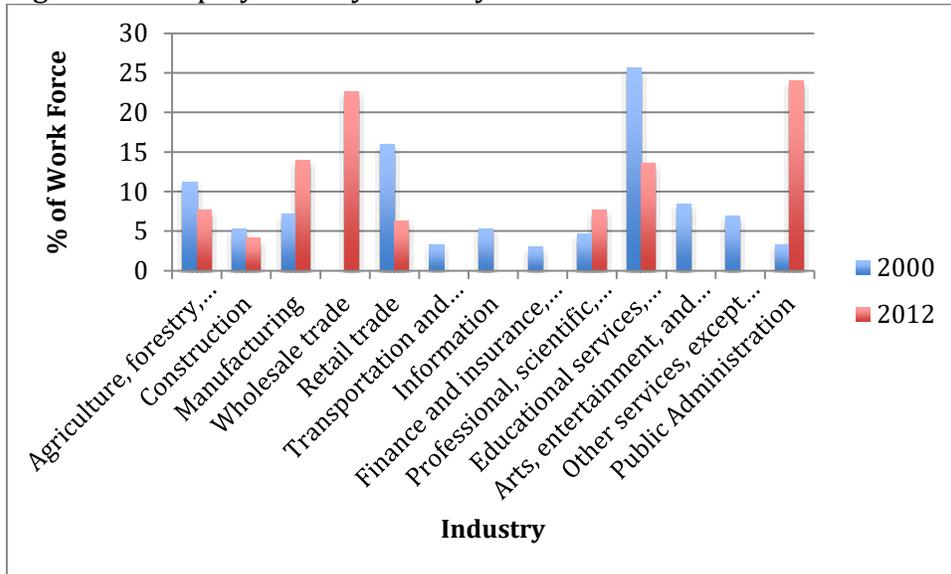
Figure 11: Educational Attainment in Greenville in 2000 and 2012



Data: U.S. Census 2000 and 2012 American Communities Survey

Of the communities in Plumas County included in this report, Greenville maintains the highest annual unemployment rates, lowest levels of health insurance coverage, and the second lowest median household income. The figure below depicts employment by industry in Greenville in 2000 and 2012 and shows nearly a quarter of all workers are employed in public administration and 22.6% of workers employed in wholesale trade. Manufacturing and educational services, and health care and social assistance represent the third and fourth largest employment sectors with 14% and 13.6% of all those employed, respectively.

Figure 12: Employment by Industry in Greenville in 2000 and 2012

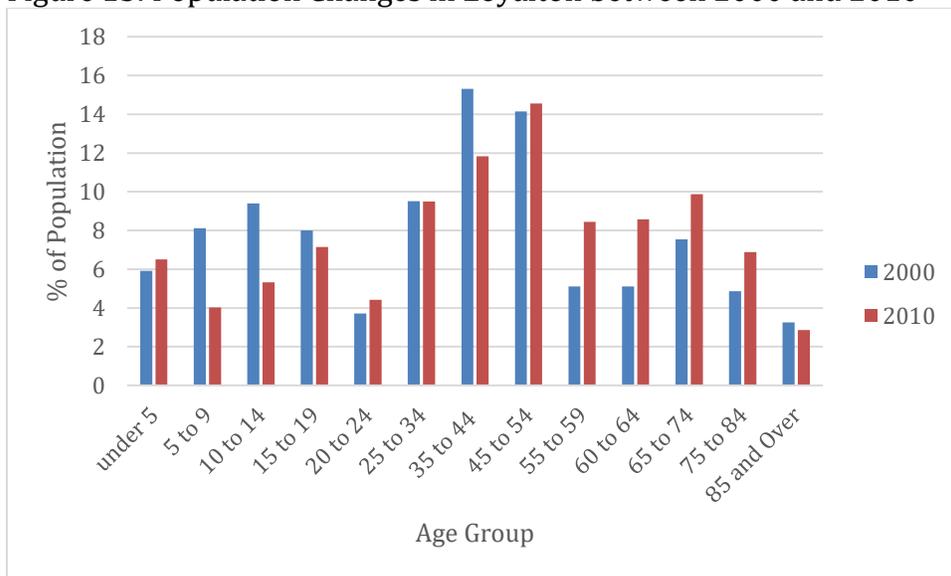


Data: U.S. Census 2000 and 2012 American Communities Survey

Community Profile: Loyalton, California

Loyalton is a small community of 840 residents, found in the southeast corner of the watershed boundary in Sierra County. The population has only slightly decreased from its population of 862 in 2000. Age groups 45 and above now comprise the majority of the population. Most notably, ages 55 to 59, 60 to 64, and 75 to 84 have seen significant growth since 2000, with 66%, 68%, and 41% increases respectively. In contrast, the 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 age groups have each declined by over 40%. Changes in all groups between 2000 and 2010 are shown below.

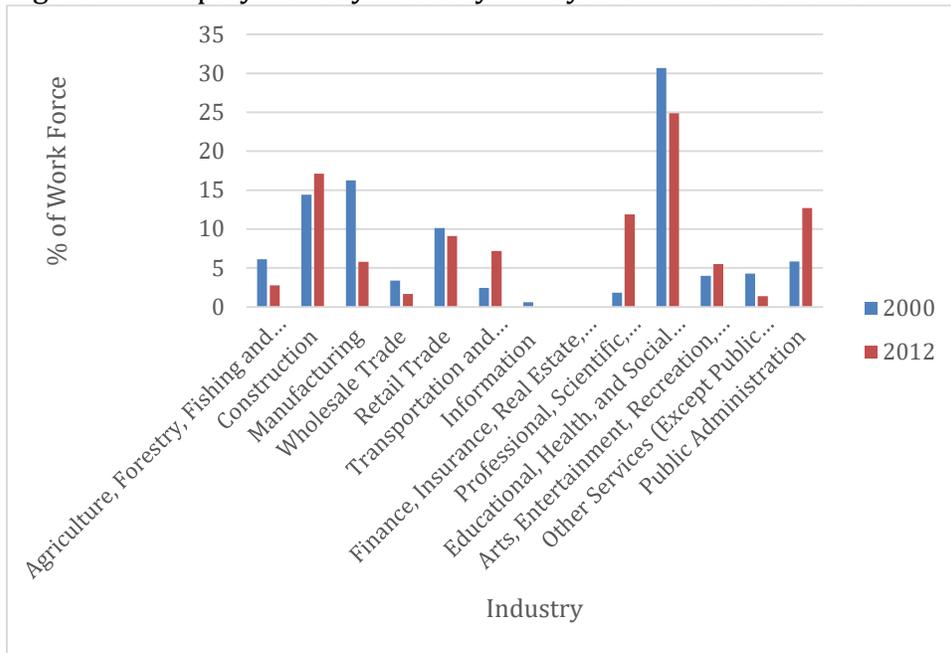
Figure 13: Population Changes in Loyalton between 2000 and 2010



Data: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

In 2012, educational, health, and social services was clearly Loyalton’s largest industry, employing 1 in 4 workers. Construction accounts for 17% of employment, and is followed by public administration, which has doubled in size since 2000 to now employ 13% of the work force. Of particular note, the professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management industry grew by 10 employees. Manufacturing and “other services” sectors both decreased by over 60%. The graph below shows changes in employment by industry between 2000 and 2012.

Figure 14: Employment by Industry in Loyalton in 2000 and 2012

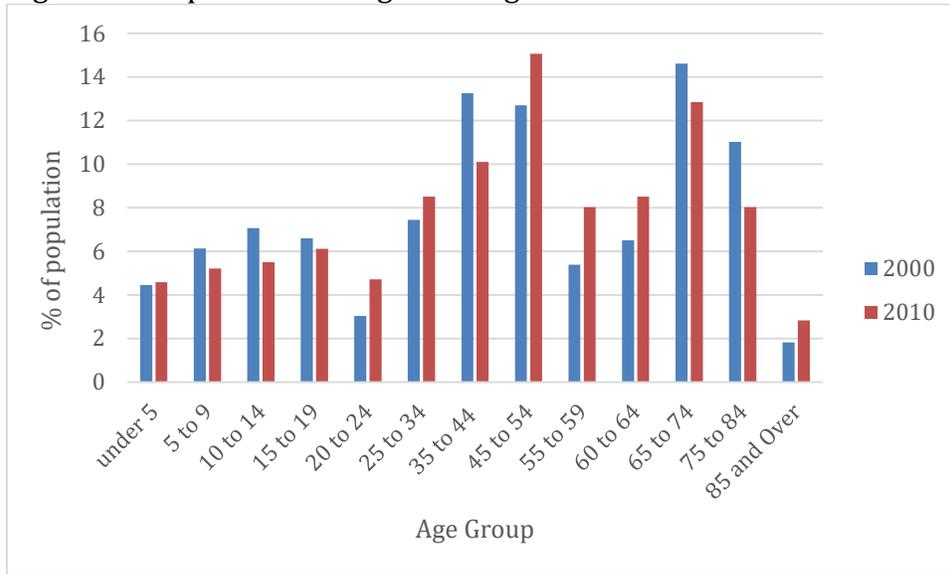


Data: U.S. Census 2000 and 2012 American Communities Survey

Community Profile: Magalia, California

Magalia is located in the northeast region of Butte County, nestled in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. As of 2010, Magalia maintained a population of 11,310, a 7% increase from its population of 10,569 in 2000. The 20 to 24, 55 to 59, and 85 and over age groups experienced the most significant percentage increases relative to the total population. Despite the net population increase, a number of age groups experienced decline: 10 to 14 (-22%); 35 to 44 (-24%); and 75 to 84 (-27%). Overall, the age distribution of the population remained relatively consistent during this time period. Population changes in all age groups between 2000 and 2010 are shown in the following graph.

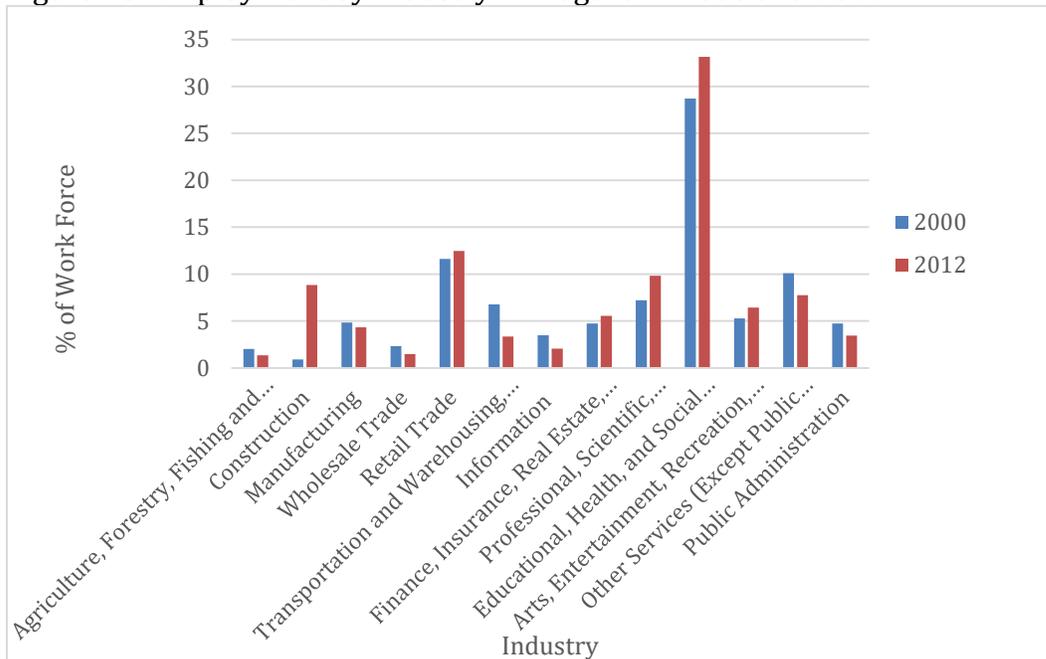
Figure 15: Population Changes in Magalia between 2000 and 2010



Data: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

As shown in the figure below, the single largest employer by industry in Magalia is educational, health, and social services, which employs roughly 1 in 3 residents. In 2012, the following industries grew to each employ roughly 10% of the work force: retail trade; construction; and professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management. Between 2000 and 2012, significant decreases in employment were observed in the information (-41%), and technology, warehousing, and utilities industry categories (-51%).

Figure 16: Employment by Industry in Magalia in 2000 and 2012

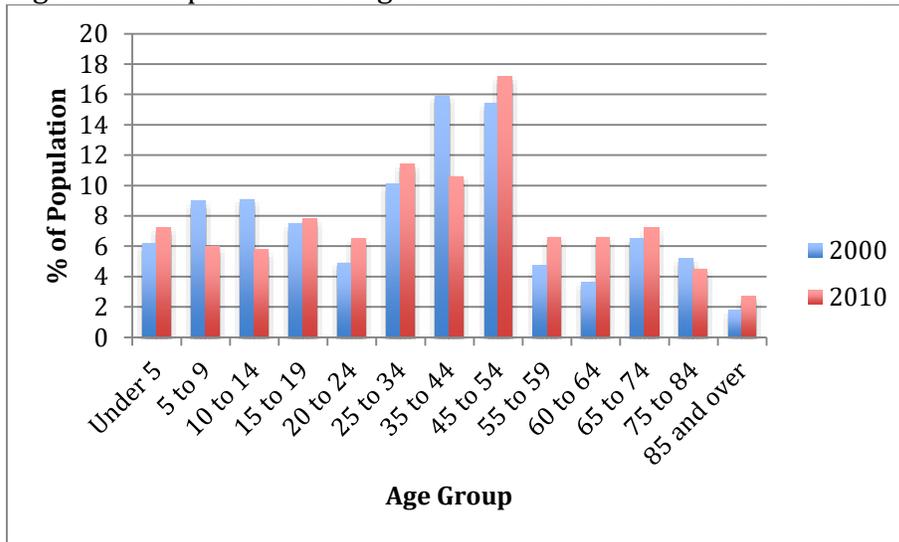


Data: U.S. Census 2000 and 2012 American Communities Survey

Community Profile: Portola, California

Portola is the only incorporated city in Plumas County, and maintains a population of 2,104 residents. The population of Portola fell slightly since 2000, when the U.S. Census reported 2,227 people living there. Since 2000 the community has seen a 38% decrease in those aged 5 to 14 as well as a 37% decline in the number of adults aged 35 to 44. Decreases in those population age groups suggest that there are more than one-third fewer young families in the community now than at the beginning of the millennium. Between 2000 and 2012 there was growth in all age groups over 45 years of age, with the exception of those aged 75 to 84, which decreased by approximately 17% from 116 individuals to 96.

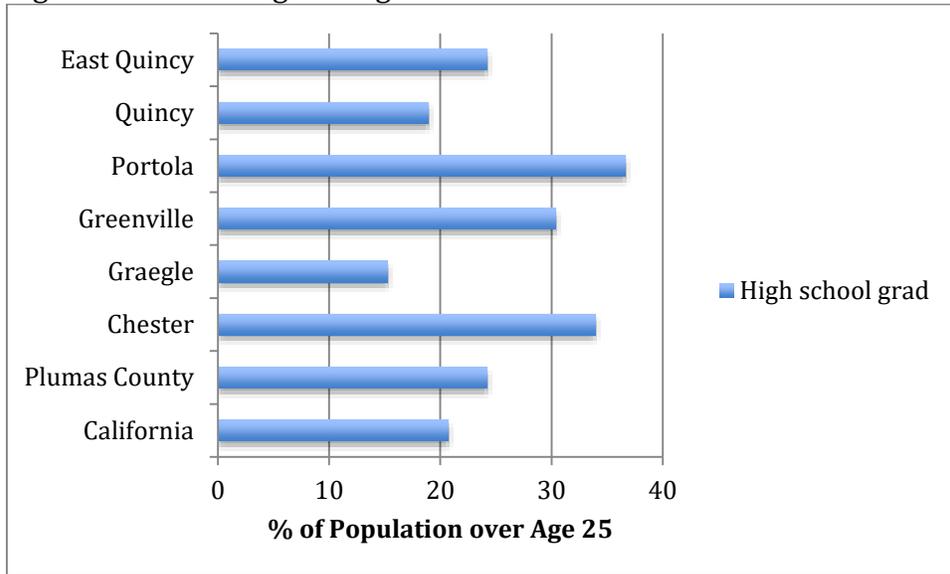
Figure 17: Population Changes in Portola between 2000 and 2010



Data: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Residents of Portola have an educational attainment level that is largely consistent with educational attainment in Plumas County as a whole. However, there are slightly more residents who hold a high school diploma with no college education, as shown in the figure below, and fewer residents that hold a Bachelor's or advanced degree. In Portola, 11.6% residents hold a Bachelor's or advanced degree, while 23% of Plumas County residents have achieved that level of education.

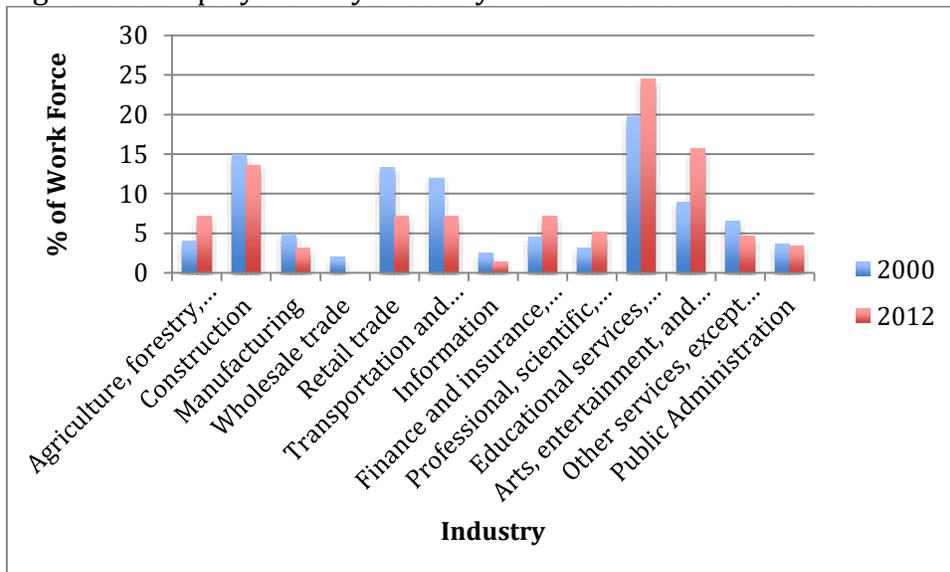
Figure 18: Percentage of High School Graduates in 2012



Data: 2012 American Communities Survey

Employment data for Portola, shown in the figure below, show that nearly one in every four working age adults is employed in educational services, healthcare, or social assistance. This is due in part, to the presence of Eastern Plumas Health Care, which is the largest of the three health care facilities in Plumas County. The second largest employment sector by industry is arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services, accounting for 15.7% of those employed. Construction is the third largest industry in Portola and employment in this sector is only slightly lower than in 2000, at 13.5% of total employment.

Figure 19: Employment by Industry in Portola in 2000 and 2012

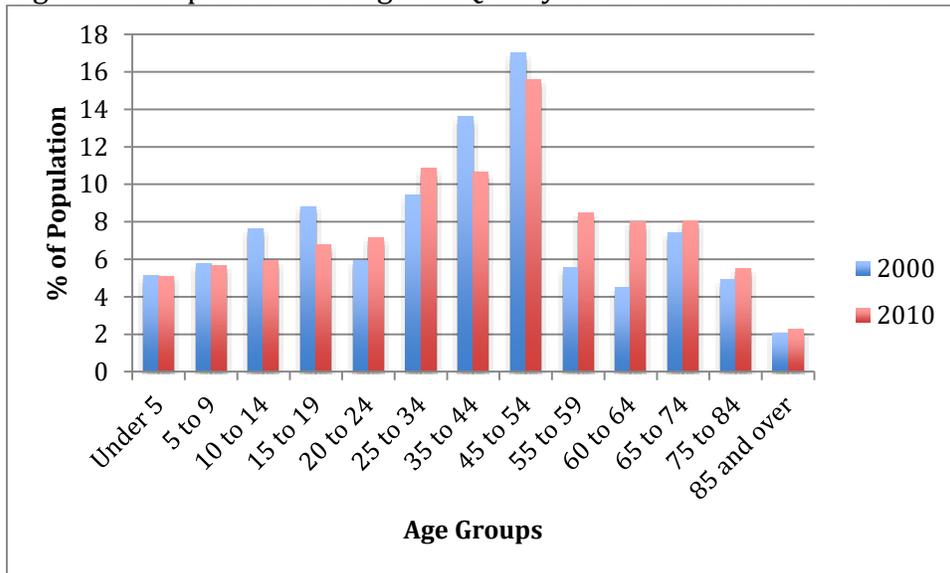


Data: U.S. Census 2000 and 2012 American Communities Survey

Community Profile: Quincy, California

Quincy is the seat of Plumas County. At the time of the most recent Census in 2010, 4,217 people called Quincy home, which is a small decrease from the 4,277 residents recorded in the year 2000. Since 2000, the population of Quincy has become slightly older, with fewer children and young adults below the age of 20. During the same time period there was also a 29% decrease in the number of people aged 35 to 44, and 50% and 76% increases in those aged 55 to 59 and those aged 60 to 64, respectively. The figure below shows changes in all age groups as a percentage of total population in Quincy for the years 2000 and 2010.

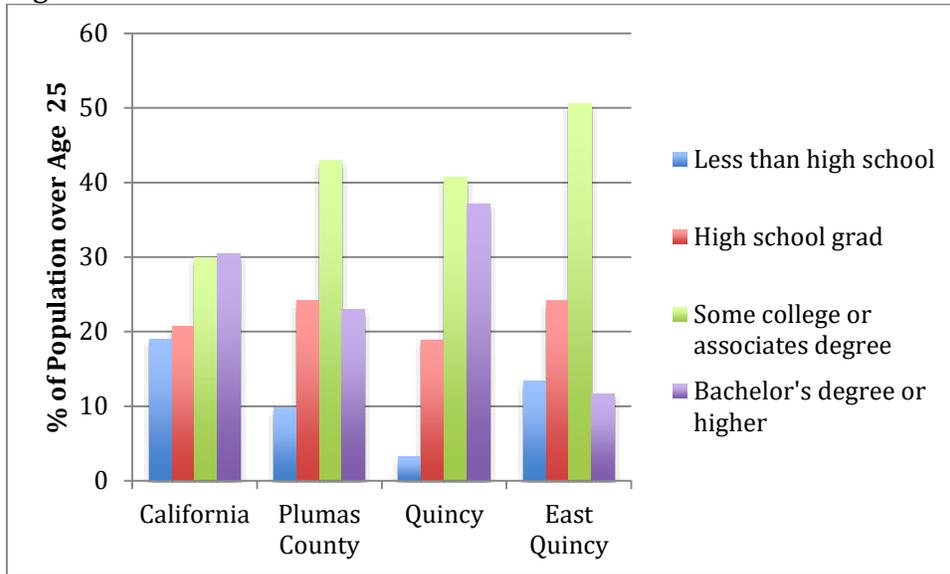
Figure 20: Population Changes in Quincy between 2000 and 2010



Data: U.S. Census 2000 and 2010

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data for both Quincy and East Quincy and reports that information as separate census-designated places. Educational attainment data for Quincy and East Quincy show very different levels of education between the two places. Quincy boasts the most-educated residents, while East Quincy has more residents with some college or an associate's degree and fewer residents with a Bachelor's or advanced degree than the average for Plumas County. Only 3.2% of adults over 25 years of age have not completed high school, which is considerably less than the State of California average of 19% and lower than the Plumas County average of 9.8%. Quincy also has the highest percentage of its adult population holding a Bachelor's or advanced degree, with 37.1% of the population having achieved that mark.

Figure 21: Educational Attainment in 2012

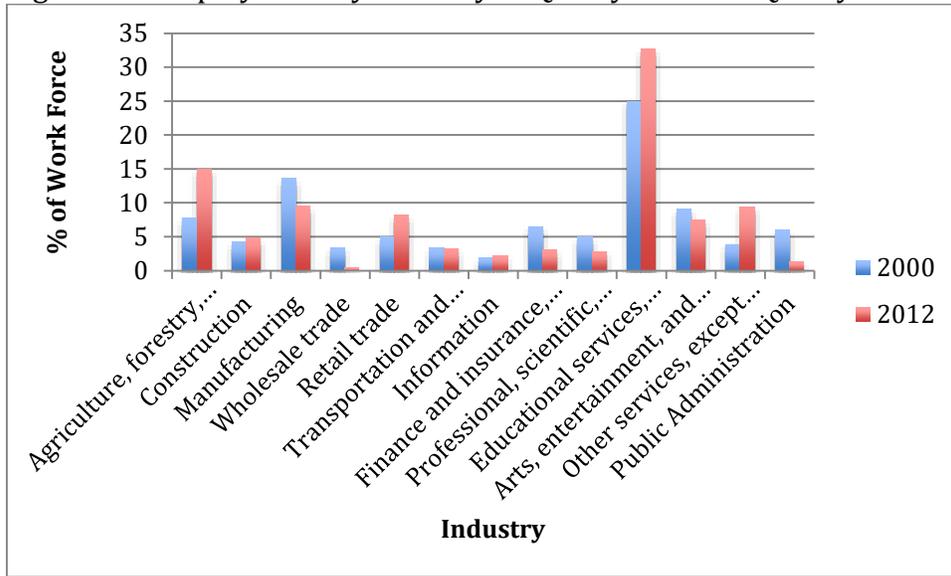


Data: 2012 American Communities Survey

The high level of educational attainment found in Quincy, however, has not exempted the community from the effects of 2008-2009 housing market crash and subsequent economic depression. The unemployment rate between 2009 and 2012 in Quincy was 14.9% and the average unemployment rate during the same time period in East Quincy was 16.9%. In 2013, the annual average unemployment rate in Quincy fell to 11.7% and in East Quincy dropped to 13.5%. The 2014 data suggest continued improvement with 7.8% and 8.9% unemployment in Quincy and East Quincy, respectively.

Employment by industry data for Quincy and East Quincy show that nearly one in every three working adults is employed in educational services, healthcare, or social assistance. This category made up 25% of total employment in 2000. The number of those working in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining industry nearly doubled between 2000 and 2012, increasing from 7.7% of total employment to 14.9%. Also of note, is a 28% decline in the number of those employed in manufacturing, which fell from 256 in the year 2000 to 184 workers.

Figure 22: Employment by Industry in Quincy and East Quincy in 2000 and 2012

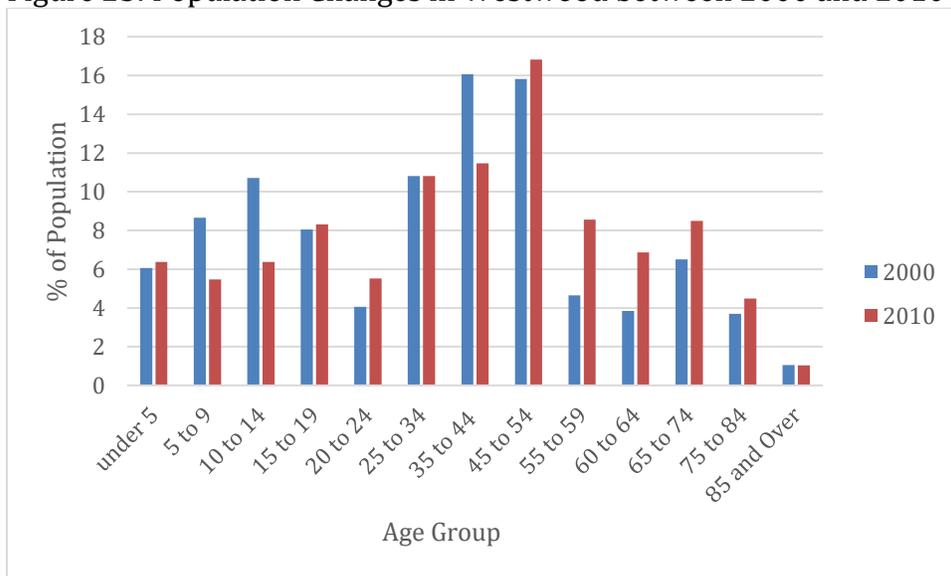


Data: U.S. Census 2000 and 2012 American Communities Survey

Community Profile: Westwood, California

Westwood is located in the very southwest corner of Lassen County, near Lake Almanor. Its population has decreased by nearly 18%, from 1,998 residents in 2000 to 1,647 in 2010. The 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 age groups have dramatically declined, by 37% and 40% respectively. However, as shown in figure 23, all groups above age 45 have experienced growth during the decade. Notably, the percentage of the population ages 55 to 59 has increased 84% and ages 60 to 64 has increased 78%.

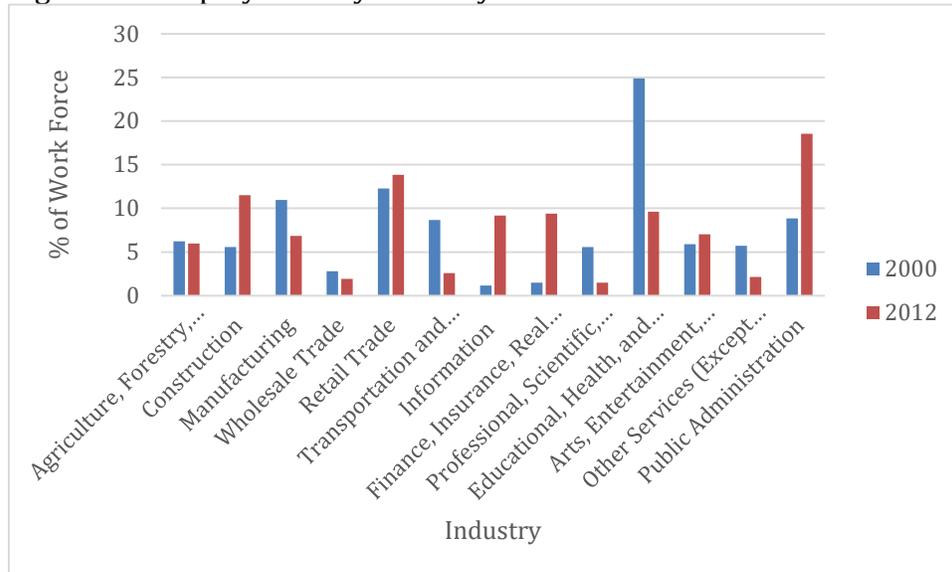
Figure 23: Population Changes in Westwood between 2000 and 2010



Data: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

In 2012, public administration contained the largest portion of the work force, employing 19 individuals. This industry doubled in size since the 2000 census. The percentage of the population employed by the construction, information, and finance, insurance, and real estate industries has also increased dramatically since 2000. The only sector that experienced decline during the time period was educational, health, and social services, which lost over 100 jobs. The graph below shows changes in employment by industry between 2000 and 2012.

Figure 24: Employment by Industry in Westwood in 2000 and 2012



Community Profile: Yankee Hill, California

Yankee Hill is a community of 266 residents located on the western border of the Upper Feather River Watershed boundary in Butte County. Due to its small size, the availability of population and employment data are limited.

Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of the population aged 0 to 4 increased by 500%, aged 5 to 17 decreased by nearly 50%, aged 18 to 64 remained constant, and aged 65 and older increased by 63%. Note that due to the small numbers, small changes in the population can cause percentage change to appear extreme.

Yankee Hill’s employment by industry data was only available for 2012, but showed “other services” as the largest employer (18 workers). Retail trade, wholesale trade, and educational, health, and social services categories each contained 8 workers. No one in the community worked in: transportation, warehousing, utilities; information; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.

IV. Education and Free and Reduced-Price Meal Participation

This section of the report provides an overview of kindergarten through twelfth grade (K-12) institutions in Plumas County. School closure information is presented first and followed by enrollment and student eligibility data for the federal Free and Reduced-Price Meal (FRPM) program. The section ends with a presentation of data regarding participation rates in the FRPM program.

The California Department of Education data show nearly twenty schools opening in the early 1980's in Plumas County. This was likely correlated to the influx of population at that time, in large part due to a number of living-wage jobs for woods and mill workers, who brought their families to the area. Since that time, the forest products industry has greatly declined along with the number of schools in the county has declined. The table below shows school closures in the Plumas Unified School District since 2000, not including community and day schools and adult education facilities. In total, three elementary schools, a middle school, and two high schools have shut their doors since 2000. The high schools were unique opportunity schools; their closure reflects the consolidation of and reduced services for students in these communities.

Table 2: Plumas County School Closings Since 2000

School Name	Community	Open Date	Close Date
Portola Elementary	Portola	July 1, 1980	April 13, 2000
Sierra High	Quincy	July 1, 1980	June 30, 2004
Indian Valley High	Greenville	July 1, 1980	June 30, 2004
Feather River Middle	Portola	September 3, 1991	July 1, 2004
Pioneer Elementary	Quincy	July 1, 1980	July 1, 2004
Taylorville Elementary	Taylorville	July 1, 1980	June 15, 2012

Data: California Department of Education, accessed October 20, 2014. Note that community and day schools and adult education facilities that closed since 2000 are not included.

In the 2013-2014 school year there were nine different elementary, junior and senior, or charter schools operated by the Plumas Unified School District as well as two continuation schools and three community day and adult education opportunity schools. The table below displays information on the nine aforementioned schools including the grades served, students and enrolled, and percentage of the student population that is eligible for the Free and Reduced-Price Meal (FRPM) program, also known as the National School Lunch Program. FRPM is an important tool for understanding socioeconomic conditions affecting local families with children. The program provides free meals to children attending public schools whose families have incomes no more than 130% of poverty level (\$30,615 for a family of four during the 2013-2014 school year) or a reduced-price meal for children from households with incomes between 130% and 180% of the poverty level. Children from families with a parent that is laid off from work and foster children also qualify for free and reduced-price meals, although foster children tend to make up a very

small percentage of total FRPM participation. The table below shows the percentage of students at each of the schools in Plumas Unified School District that are eligible to receive a free or reduced-price meal.

Table 3: Plumas Unified School District Information, 2013-2014 Academic Year

School Name	Grades	Enrollment	FRPM Eligible
Plumas Charter	K-12	217	62.7%
Chester Junior- Senior High	7-12	189	46.6%
Greenville Junior-Senior High	7-12	102	62.7%
Portola Junior-Senior High	7-12	239	52.7%
Quincy Junior-Senior High	7-12	325	35.1%
Chester Elementary	K-6	204	58.8%
Indian Valley Elementary	K-6	148	65.5%
Quincy Elementary	K-6	350	50.6%
C. Roy Carmichael Elementary	K-6	344	65.1%

Data: California Department of Education, accessed October 20, 2014.

Participation in FRPM is calculated not based on those eligible, but by the number of free and reduced-price meals served divided by the total number of meals served. For example, in the 2013-2014 academic year, the Plumas Unified School District served 133,215 meals. Free meals were provided 89,023 times and 14,957 meals were reduced-price. So, although the percentage of students eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Meals is approximately 50-60% in any given school, more than 78% of all meals served qualified for reimbursement under the FRPM program. Ostensibly, children who can afford to, bring their own lunch more often, resulting in a higher percentage of meals qualifying as FRPM than the percentage of students eligible for FRPM. The table below shows FRPM participation rates for the 2013-2014 school year.

Table 4: Plumas Unified School District FRPM Participation, 2013-2014

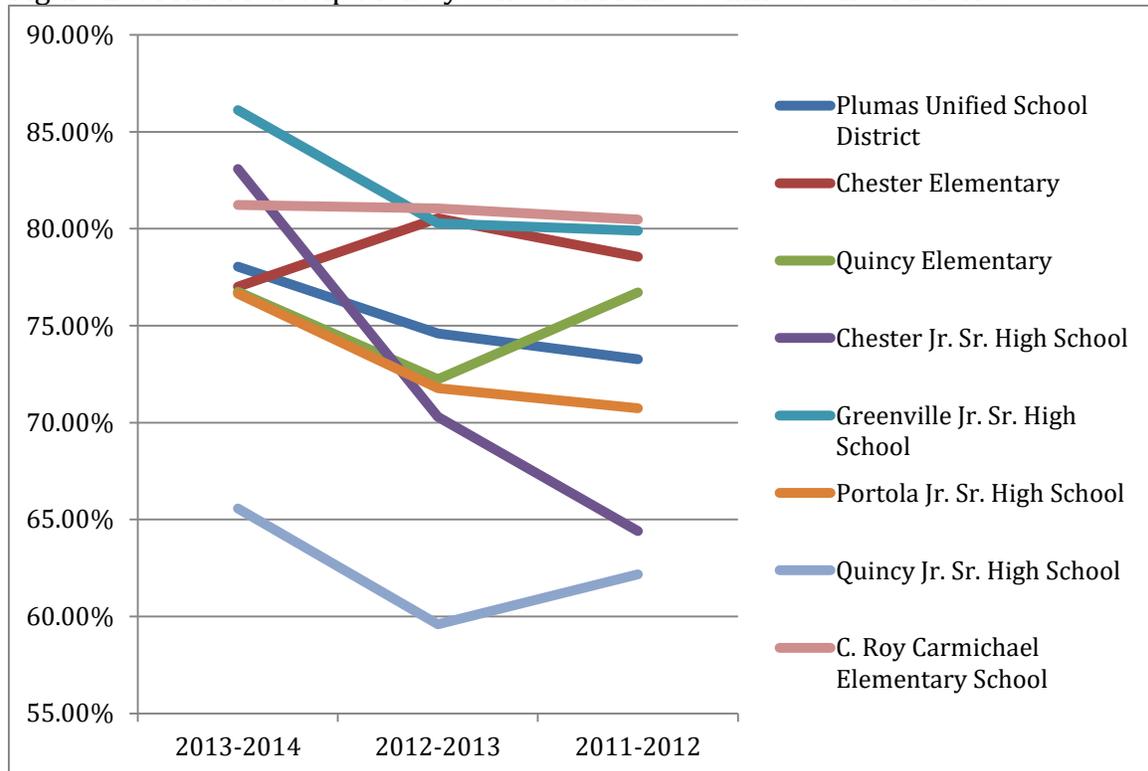
School Name	Grades	Enrollment	FRPM Participation
Chester Junior-Senior High	7-12	189	83.1%
Greenville Junior-Senior High	7-12	102	86.1%
Portola Junior-Senior High	7-12	239	76.7%
Quincy Junior-Senior High	7-12	325	65.6%
Chester Elementary	K-6	204	77.0%
Indian Valley Elementary	K-6	148	Not available
Quincy Elementary	K-6	350	76.8%
C. Roy Carmichael Elementary	K-6	344	81.2%

Data: Plumas Unified School District, provided October 16, 2014. Note that FRPM participation data for Plumas Charter School is not available.

Participation rates have varied over the three-year period beginning in the 2011-2012 academic year. The figure below shows that each of the schools in Plumas Unified School District has seen an increase in participation in the federal school meal

program since that time with the exception of Chester Elementary. However, the junior-senior high school in that community, Chester High, had an FRPM participation level of 64.4% in 2011-2012 and that has risen to 83.1% in the 2013-2014 academic year.

Figure 25: FRPM Participation by School in Plumas Unified School District



Data: Plumas Unified School District, provided October 16, 2014.

V. A Review of California’s Disadvantaged Communities Assessment

California’s Department of Water Resources defines Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) as “only those [census geographies] with an annual median household income (MHI) that is less than 80% of the statewide annual MHI.” Proposition 1 2016 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Guidelines are designed to ensure the participation of DACs in IRWM planning efforts.¹ The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is making special funding available for proposals that involve DACs in the IRWM planning process.

Using the US Census American Community Survey 5-year estimate 2009-2013, California’s MHI is \$61,094. Hence, the DAC threshold is \$48,875. In the Upper Feather River Watershed, 20 census designated places qualify as disadvantaged

¹ IRWM Proposition 1 DAC Involvement
http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/p1_dac_involvement.cfm

communities. Of these communities, exactly half also qualify as severely disadvantaged, or having a MHI of less than 60% of California's MHI. See Appendix 1. for a complete table of all census designated places in the watershed and their DAC status, unemployment rates, poverty rates, current population, and MHI.

Although Sierra Institute recognizes some strengths of DWR's DAC tool, such as its ability to work at small geographic scales and its inclusion of all census designated places, we believe it has major limitations. The following are a few weaknesses we have identified with the methodology:

1. Disadvantaged is defined as those places with a MHI that is less than 80 percent of the statewide MHI. However, there are areas in which income levels are low but incredibly, that may be by choice. In an analysis conducted as a part of the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project, many skiers and ski resort employees ("ski bums") in Tahoe, California inhabited an area that looked dreadful based on income, yet this same area had one of the highest mean education levels of any community in the entire Sierra region. Conversely, Kings Beach in the Tahoe area, which also showed a very low income level, was much worse off than the ski resort area due to a high percentage of children in families receiving public assistance income, families doubling and tripling up in homes and apartments because of their high cost, and unemployment. Relying on a single measure to determine "disadvantaged" is problematic.
2. The data relies on U.S. Census collected data. These data are based on samples; the smaller the area, the less reliable the numbers. Many of the communities in the Upper Feather River Watershed have very small population sizes, and therefore less reliable data.
3. As we approach the end of the decade, Census numbers are more out of date and may not reflect more recent downtowns or issues in a local area. This is not to say that these data should be discarded, for they are still comprehensive. However, it is important to utilize the most recent and best available data in analyses.

Moving forward, we recommend that DWR incorporate additional measures of community wellbeing into its assessment and understanding of disadvantaged communities. Such measures could include unemployment, persons below the poverty level, school closings, and students participating in the Free or Reduced-price Meal Program. All of these data are accessible through the US Census or the State of California Department of Education.

VI. Conclusion

The Upper Feather River Watershed, encompassing Plumas County, includes the census-designated communities of Chester, Graegle, Greenville, Loyalton, Magalia, Portola, Quincy, Westwood, and Yankee Hill. Although numerous other rural towns

dot this watershed there is not reliable data available for them at a meaningful scale. The data presented show that many of these communities suffered from the 2008-2009 housing market crash and the Great Recession. Although recovery has been slow, many communities are gradually returning to the level of economic activity prior to 2008. It is important to note that since 2000, the county has suffered the loss of a number of young families. This is a problem that pervades rural communities across America and in the context of Plumas County, will likely require the restoration of more living-wage jobs in order to attract and retain working-age adults and their children.

Appendix 1. Upper Feather River Watershed's Census Designated Places and Socioeconomic Measurements

		CA State MHI 2013		\$61,094		DAC status		< 80% of CA MHI		48,875	
						Severe DAC status		< 60% CA MHI		36,656	
						EDA status		< 85% of CA MHI		51,930	
* = no data, unknown, or too small of a sample size											
County	Census Designated Place	US Census 2010 Total Population	2013 ACS 5-Year Population Estimate	2013 ACS 5-Year Estimate % Unemployment	% Below Poverty Level (people in last 12 mo)	2013 ACS 5-Year Estimate: MHI Data	% of CA MHI 2013	Disadvantaged Community Status			
								Severe DAC (<60% CA MHI)	DAC (<80% CA MHI)	EDA qualifier (<85% CA MHI)	
Butte	Berry Creek	1424	1232	7.6	16.7	39219	64	no	yes	yes	
Butte	Butte Valley	899	768	7.6	23.9	52333	86	no	no	no	
Butte	Cherokee	69	85	0	0	82875	136	no	no	no	
Butte	Clipper Mills	142	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Butte	Concow	710	423	4.6	17.3	29886	49	yes	yes	yes	
Butte	Forbestown	320	486	0	12.6	63851	105	no	no	no	
Butte	Kelly Ridge	2544	2420	9.6	5.2	39130	64	no	yes	yes	
Butte	Magalia	11310	11513	10	16.8	38612	63	no	yes	yes	
Butte	Oroville East	8280	8900	6	13.8	54180	89	no	no	no	
Butte	Paradise	153	248	3.8	2	*	*	*	*	*	
Butte	Robinson Mill	80	85	28.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Butte	Stirling City	295	179	0	13.4	86838	142	no	no	no	
Butte	Yankee Hill	333	266	5.7	28.9	35469	58	yes	yes	yes	
Lassen	Clear Creek	169	192	31.4	32.8	*	*	*	*	*	
Lassen	Westwood	1647	1582	15.1	23.7	28158	46	yes	yes	yes	
Plumas	Almanor	0	10	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	
Plumas	Beckwourth	432	362	3.9	0	52794	86	no	no	no	
Plumas	Belden	22	52	0	100	*	*	*	*	*	

Plumas	Blairsdan	39	26	0	30.8	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Bucks Lake	10	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Canyondam	31	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Caribou	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Chester	2144	1908	10.1	11.7	40,331	66	no	yes	yes
Plumas	Chilcoot-Vinton	454	233	27.5	15.5	47,607	78	no	yes	yes
Plumas	Clio	66	35	0	45.7	25,250	41	*	*	*
Plumas	Crescent Mills	196	233	0	0	31413	51	yes	yes	yes
Plumas	C-Road	150	170	35.7	0	75208	123	no	no	no
Plumas	Cromberg	261	135	36.3	25.9	31111	51	yes	yes	yes
Plumas	Delleker	705	824	2.1	8.7	33750	55	yes	yes	yes
Plumas	East Quincy	2489	2560	7.9	26.3	45417	74	no	yes	yes
Plumas	East Shore	156	217	0	5.1	149643	245	no	no	no
Plumas	Gold Mountain	80	25	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Graeagle	737	548	8.4	2.6	42688	70	no	yes	yes
Plumas	Greenhorn	236	124	4.8	8.1	55184	90	no	no	no
Plumas	Greenville	1129	922	9.6	20.7	30129	49	yes	yes	yes
Plumas	Hamilton Branch	537	749	11.4	11.1	62422	102	no	no	no
Plumas	Indian Falls	54	35	0	82.9	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Iron Horse	297	498	10.4	0	61031	100	no	no	no
Plumas	Janesville	1408	1562	7.1	8.9	72865	119	no	no	no
Plumas	Johnsville	20	8	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Keddie	66	73	0	0	82833	136	no	no	no
Plumas	La Porte	26	13	0	100	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Lake Almanor Country Club	419	604	0	*	85068	139	no	no	no
Plumas	Lake Almanor Peninsula	356	482	0	12.8	46667	76	no	yes	yes
Plumas	Lake Almanor West	270	298	0	9.7	113750	186	no	no	no

Plumas	Lake Davis	45	38	0	26.3	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Little Grass Valley	2	19	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Mabie	161	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Meadow Valley	464	399	9.4	8.8	63698	104	no	no	no
Plumas	Mohawk Vista	159	89	10	27	57721	94	no	no	no
Plumas	Paxton	14	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Plumas Eureka	339	252	16.3	0	85341	140	no	no	no
Plumas	Portola	2104	2880	17.4	18.7	34942	57	yes	yes	yes
Plumas	Prattville	33	23	30.4	0	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Quincy	1728	1442	5.7	21.1	44447	73	no	yes	yes
Plumas	Spring Garden	16	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Storrie	4	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Taylorville	140	169	0	0	52417	86	no	no	no
Plumas	Tobin	12	11	0	100	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Twain	82	21	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Valley Ranch	109	62	0	40.3	115795	190	no	no	no
Plumas	Warner Valley	2	5	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	Whitehawk	113	31	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
Sierra	Calpine	205	180	0	18.3	17472	29	yes	yes	yes
Sierra	Loyalton	769	840	3.2	9.4	45333	74	no	yes	yes
Sierra	Sattley	49	59	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
Sierra	Sierra Brooks	478	312	5.8	0	32685	54	yes	yes	yes
Sierra	Sierraville	200	105	4.8	88.6	*	*	*	*	*

**Upper Feather River
Integrated Regional Water Management**

**RWVG Meeting No. 10
March 26, 2016**

To: Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group
From: Uma Hinman, Uma Hinman Consulting
Subject: Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement Draft Request for Proposals
Date: March 26, 2016

INTRODUCTION

The focus of this agenda item is to update the RWVG on outreach and coordination efforts with other IRWM regions in the Mountain Counties Funding Area. A presentation on the current Draft Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Involvement request for proposals (RFP) was provided during the February 26th RWVG meeting. The RFP requires a single coordinated proposal for the Mountain Counties Funding Area. Direction from the RWVG was to initiate outreach to the other regions.

BACKGROUND

The first two rounds of Proposition 1 IRWM funding will be targeted to disadvantaged community (DAC) involvement and implementation (projects); each has been allocated 10 percent of the funding regions' total. Round 1 will be focused on DAC involvement and a draft solicitation package was released for public comment on January 22, 2016 with comments due on April 8th. The intent of this first round is to help ensure involvement of DACs, economically disadvantaged areas (EDAs), or underrepresented communities within the regions.

Milestone/Activity	Schedule
Release of Draft DAC Involvement RFP and public comment period opens	January 22, 2016
Public workshops (Sacramento)	February 22, 2016
Public comment period closes	April 8, 2016
Release of Final DAC Involvement RFP	May 2016
Funding Area coordination meetings	July 2016
Approval of funding awards	September 2016

Source: http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/docs/p1DACinvolvement/2016Prop1IRWM_DACI_RFP_PublicReviewDraft.pdf

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is seeking a single Funding Area-wide proposal from each of the 12 Proposition 1 Funding Areas. The Upper Feather River Region is located within the Mountain Counties Funding Area, which has an allotment of \$1.3 million for this round. There are 10 IRWM regions wholly or partially within the Mountain Counties Funding Area [Upper Feather River, Northern

Sacramento Valley (partial), Yuba County (partial), Cosumnes-American-Bear-Yuba, American River Basin (partial), Mokelumne-Amador-Calaveras, Tuolumne-Stanislaus, Yosemite-Mariposa, Madera (partial), Southern Sierra (partial)].

Entities eligible for receiving funding include the following:

- Public agencies
- Non-profit organizations
- Public utilities
- Federally recognized Indian Tribes
- State Indian Tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission’s Tribal Consultation list
- Mutual Water Companies

OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT RFP

The deadline to submit comments on the Draft DAC Involvement RFP has been extended to April 8, 2016. A number of organizations and individuals in the region are participating in efforts to draft comments in response to the RFP. Jonathan Kusel (Sierra Institute) is participating with Izzy Martin (Sierra Fund) and Liz Mansfield (Sierra Water Workgroup) to develop draft comments that will be shared with each of the IRWMs within the region. Sherri Norris and Trina Cunningham are involved in efforts to develop comments as well. Additionally, Mountain Counties Water Resources Agency has drafted comments, which they will be submitting to DWR (attached).

Staff will send draft comments to the RWMG by email as they are received.

FUNDING AREA COORDINATION

To initiate coordination efforts with other IRWM regions within our Funding Area, staff reached out to the Sierra Water Workgroup (SWWG). In response, the SWWG coordinated and hosted a conference call of the regions on March 24th.

Mountain Counties Water Resources Agency¹ (MCWRA) – MCWRA has submitted a letter to DWR announcing their intention to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Sierra Business Council² to be the applicant for the Funding Area. The MCWRA hosted an initial meeting to discuss the RFP and their intentions on March 21st in Auburn. The results were tasks to initiate outreach to representatives of each of the IRWM regions in the Funding Area and to schedule a second meeting in

¹ Mountain Counties Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) is a 501(c)(6) non-profit organization whose goal to provide education and legislative advocacy to and on behalf of water agencies in the Sierra Nevada foothills upstream of the Sacramento and Joaquin Valleys to protect and enhance the water resources of the Mountain Counties of the State of California now and in the future. The MCWRA was a strong advocate in establishing the Mountain Counties Overlay for the 2009 California Water Plan and Mountain Counties Funding Area.

<http://mountaincountieswater.com/>

² The Sierra Business Council (SBC) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization whose mission is to pioneer and demonstrate innovative approaches and solutions to increase community vitality, economic prosperity, environmental quality, and social fairness in the Sierra Nevada. <http://sierrabusiness.org/>

the first half of April. Representatives from five IRWM regions were in attendance, including Uma Hinman for the UFR Region.

Sierra Water Workgroup³ (SWWG) – SWWG coordinated a conference call of the IRWM regions on March 24th to discuss the RFP; ask the regions what role, if any, the IRWM regions would like the SWWG to take; and to discuss drafting comments on the RFP. The call was attended by representatives from most of the IRWM regions in the Mountain Counties Funding Area. In brief, the resulting request was for the SWWG to reach out to the MCWRA to initiate coordination of efforts and suggest a coordinating meeting of all groups be held in Auburn in April. Trina Cunningham, Uma Hinman, Jonathan Kusel and Leah Wills participated in the conference call.

Yuba County IRWM/Tuolumne-Stanislaus IRWM - A third coordination effort is underway, led by the Yuba County and Tuolumne-Stanislaus IRWM regions. The initial meeting is in the process of being scheduled.

REQUEST

Information, discussion, and/or direction to staff regarding coordination with other IRWM regions.

Attachment: MCWRA’s draft comments on the Disadvantaged Community Involvement RFP
Draft Disadvantaged Community Involvement Request for Proposals

³ Sierra Water Workgroup’s (SWWG) mission is to assist regional efforts to protect and enhance water quality, water supply, and watershed health; to develop cooperative regional responses; and to facilitate reinvestment in Sierra watersheds and water resources by all beneficiaries. <http://www.sierrawaterworkgroup.org/>



Regional Leadership

March 8, 2016

California Department of Water Resources
Division of Integrated Regional Water Management
Financial Assistance Branch
Post Office Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236
Attn: Craig Cross

*Electronic Transmittal: DWR_IRWM@water.ca.gov and
hardcopy mailed via US Postal Service*

Regarding: Comments on the Draft 2016 IRWM Guidelines, Draft Planning Proposal Solicitation Package, and Draft Disadvantaged Community Involvement

Dear Mr. Craig Cross,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments ~~regarding~~ the Draft 2016 IRWM Guidelines, Draft Planning Proposal Solicitation Package, and Draft Disadvantaged Community Involvement (DAC).

~~As fiscal agent for~~ ~~On behalf of, and in partnership with~~ the Mountain Counties Water Resources Association (MCWRA), the Sierra Business Council (SBC) intends to submit a ~~proposal~~ Request for Proposal (RFP) as applicant for the Proposition 1 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Disadvantaged Communities Involvement Request for Proposals (RFP). As such, both organizations submit the following comments on the draft RFP:

- DAC RFP – Section IV – ELIGIBLE COSTS; first sentence
 - Grantees are encouraged to limit direct administrative costs to no more than 5 percent of the total grant share amount.

In review of the DWR IRWM financial and reporting requirements for all 11 regions, the proposed DWR contract timeline of two years, and the inadequacy of only being allocated 10 percent in a region that has an average of 30 percent DAC, disproportionate funding share for the Mountain Counties Funding Area compared to the other regions, e.g. (Los Angeles \$0.8 million – Mountain Counties – \$1.3 million) ~~we~~ signatories request that DWR raise the administrative cost allowance from 5 percent to 10 percent for this funding area, e.g. (5% - \$65,000 to 10% - \$130,000)

Commented [R1]: I don't believe you will have any success with this request because the State tries to hold admin costs down. Another alternative is to request more than the minimum amount of 10% of the total for DACI. You can request 20% of the \$13 million for our area because our percentage of DACs is higher than 10%. 5% of \$2.6 million is better than 5% of \$1.3 million.

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Consider changing the wording on line three of this section “direct administrative costs” to “administration and financial service costs”. This will clarify and distinguish from costs associated with actual program development and management and oversight of program activities.

Commented [R2]: I believe they consider fiscal agent services as direct admin costs.

For example, in the Mountain Counties Funding Area, the SBC shall serve as the fiscal agent with reporting responsibilities and the MCWRA shall develop and coordinate the activities of the program. It is assumed that “administration and financial service costs” would apply to SBC and MCWRA costs would be cataloged as DAC involvement activities.

- DAC RFP – V. PROPOSAL PROCESS; third paragraph

Comment: “The Applicant will act as a single point of contact and will work with DWR, DAC’s.....”

Commented [R3]: This is already spelled out. The fiscal agent is not the applicant.

In the Mountain Counties Funding Area, the Applicant (SBC) will fulfill the role of Applicant and fiscal agent for MCWRA, because MCWRA holds a non-profit 501(c)(6) tax status and is required to partner with a 501(c)(3) organization such as SBC. In this case, SBC and MCWRA request MCWRA act as the single point of contact.

Consider changing the sentence to read: “The Applicant or designated partner will act as a single point of contact and will work with DWR, DAC’s.....” or other such language to provide some flexibility.

- DAC RFP – VII. Reporting Requirements; first sentence

The first sentence reads, “Funds will not be disbursed until there is an executed grant agreement between DWR and the Grantee.” By this statement, it is presumed that in the Mountain Counties Funding Area, DWR would disperse \$1.3 million to the grantee once there is an executed agreement. However, in the Grant Program Guidelines, page 16; Eligible Costs and Payment, *Reimbursement*, the statement reads that “DWR’s standard method of reimbursement is arrears, which seems to conflict with the language in the DAC RFP.

Commented [R4]: This just means nothing can get started until there is a contract. It doesn’t affect the reimbursement status.

Further, in the following *Advanced Payment* section, DWR would allow for a 50 percent advanced payment for certain projects, such as this DAC RFP, provided that the award is less than \$1,000,000 in grant funds. So it appears by this language in this section that the Mountain Counties Funding Area would not be able to receive an advanced payment as the grant award is \$1,300,000.

Please clarify as to the applicability to the Mountain Counties Funding Area.

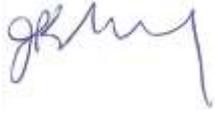
- Question: If funds from the Disadvantaged Community Involvement grant program are not used, will DWR reallocate the remaining funds to the DAC Implementation Grant Program?

Commented [R5]: You should ask Craig the question now. Then, depending on the answer include it in your comments.

- Question: It is understood that the Disadvantage Community Involvement grant program timeline is two years from the executed agreement. Please explain if DWR would provide flexibility on with the two year commitment depending on progress of the program?

Thank you for this opportunity. If you have any questions, please contact us directly.

Sincerely,



John Kingsbury
Executive Director
Mountain Counties Water Resources Association

Steve Frisch
President
Sierra Business Council



www.mountaincountieswater.com

Board of Directors and Officials
 Neil Cochran (FPUD) – Director
 Bill George (EID) – Treasurer
 Jim Holmes (County of Placer) – Director
 Scott Ratterman (CCWD) – Vice Director
 Art Toy (AWA) – President
 Dave Breninger – Ambassador
 Norm Krizl (GDPUD) – Ex Officio
 Barbara Balen (Past TUD) – Ex Officio

John Kingsbury – Executive Director

Executive Members

- Amador Water Agency (AWA)
- Calaveras County Water District (CCWD)
- Calaveras Public Utility District (CPUD)
- County of Amador
- County of Calaveras
- County of Placer
- County of Tuolumne
- El Dorado County Water Agency (EDCWA)
- El Dorado Irrigation District (EID)
- Foresthill Public Utility District (FPUD)
- Georgetown Divide Public Utility District (GDPUD)
- Grizzly Flats Community Services District (GFCS)
- Nevada Irrigation District (NID)
- Placer County Water Agency (PCWA)
- South Tahoe Public Utility District (STPUD)
- Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD)

Twain Harte Community Services District (THCSD)

Weimar Water Company

Affiliate Member

City of Folsom

Associate - County

- County of Alpine
- County of Nevada

March 23, 2016

Zaffar Eusuff, Program Manager
 California Department of Water Resources
 P.O. Box 942836
 Sacramento, CA 94236

Transmitted via email

Regarding: Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement

On behalf of the Mountain Counties Water Resources Association (MCWRA), I want to personally thank you, Hong Lin and all your DWR colleagues for holding a special Prop 1 workshop for our mountain counties members on February 23 at the El Dorado Irrigation District. It was a very informative and productive workshop, attended by 48 people.

As you know, MCWRA has a strong interest to be the regional entity to fulfill the Department of Water Resources (DWR) expectations on the Prop 1 DAC funding opportunity. And, with your help, that can happen.

Background: On February 4, 2014, the MCWRA Board of Directors established a standing Integrated Regional Water Management Committee (IRWM) for the purpose of educating members and making recommendations to the Board. <http://mountaincountieswater.com/meeting-schedule/integrated-regional-water-management-committee-irwm/>. As such, the MCWRA Board is committed to regional water management and strongly supports DWR’s regional water management position that “the regional water managers working together are the best suited and best positioned to manage water resources to meet our regional needs.” That is our regional message, objective, and goal.

Subsequent to the February 23 workshop, the MCWRA IRWM Committee met on March 21, 2016, at the Placer County Water Agency to discuss involvement in the DAC RFP Process. While I did not solicit IRWM attendees prior to this kickoff discussion meeting with my members, several regional IRWM coordinators contacted me via communication with DWR asking for more information. I am very pleased to report that 12 people, including representatives of five of the 11 IRWM’s within the Mountain Counties Water Overlay Area attended our kick off meeting; Upper Feather River, CABY, T-Stan, Madera, Yosemite-Mariposa.

The meeting was very productive and we are planning our next meeting in early to mid-April in the Yosemite-Mariposa area.

I am also very pleased to report at this early date receiving “Letters of Support” from Assembly Member Brian Dahle, Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District, Foresthill Public Utilities District, Coleman Engineering, EN2 Resources, Floating Islands West, INC. I do anticipate additional letters from legislators, water purveyors, counties and Associate members.

Meeting Action Items:

- T-Stan representative plans to reach out to the remaining IRWM coordinators’s and encourage their attendance at our April meeting
- Circulating the RFP to meeting attendees for comments
- Circulating the DRAFT MOU with MCWRA’s fiscal Agent Sierra Business Council
- Holding discussion with fiscal agent on MOU
- Coordinating efforts with the Sierra Nevada Conservancy to support the regional efforts
- Doodle poll for April meeting to be held in the Yosemite-Mariposa area
- Developing questions for DWR in advance of the RFP Comment closing period

While our capacity building relationships need to be nurtured, trust built regionally, and detail needs to be worked through, I believe assembling the right team will help bring the mountain counties region together to support our regional goals and DWR’s regional goals of Integrated Water Management. That we will seek to achieve!

Following our initial meeting with Mountain Counties IRWMs, we developed a few clarifying questions, which are listed on the following page. Answers will help in our review of the Draft Request for Proposal. I would appreciate your review, or that of Craig Cross or Melissa Sparks. While we likely will have more questions, I thought best to send along those that came out of the meeting rather than wait till later.

An email back to be will be very helpful! johnkingsbury.mcwra@gmail.com

Thank you for the consideration. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 530.957.7879.

Sincerely,



John Kingsbury, Executive Director
Mountain Counties Water Resources Association

- c: Kamyar Gutvetchi, Manager, Statewide Integrated Water Management
Gary Lippner, Drought Emergency Response Team Director
Eric Hong, Chief, North Central Region Office
Hong Lin, North Central Regional Coordinator
Tracie Billington, Financial Assistance Branch Chief
Craig Cross, Project Manager
Melissa Sparks, Project Lead
James Commons, Engineer, Water Resources
Evone Willhoff, Environmental Scientist

Initial questions for DWR relevant to the Disadvantaged Community Involvement Draft RFP

1. Are you expecting only one proposal from each funding area?
2. If you receive more than one, how will you choose who to award the grant agreement to?
3. How will you handle a situation where there is not 100% agreement or 100% participation in a proposal? Will you execute an agreement with the IRWMs that are willing to participate and withhold a portion of the funding for any IRWM(s) that don't engage? Or will you withhold funding from the entire funding area unless all IRWMs are participating in one proposal?
4. If we request and justify more than the minimum 10% for DACI, where would the additional funds come from? Would it reduce our future implementation funding, or is there some other pot of money that could supplement? Many of our regions have more than 10 percent of the community in DACs.
5. Will we be free to subcontract with whom we like, or will we need to do an RFP process and get multiple bids?
6. Is there a way to recoup/invoice for our costs in coordinating, building consensus, and developing the DACI proposal for the RFP?



Mountain Counties
WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION

Advocacy – Education – Leadership

**Upper Feather River
Integrated Regional Water Management**

RWVG Meeting No. 10

April 1, 2016

To: Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group
From: Uma Hinman, Uma Hinman Consulting
Subject: Project Selection Process
Date: September 15, 2015

INTRODUCTION

The projects included in the IRWM Plan are the vehicles for Plan implementation. In order to select projects through a clear and consistent process, review factors must be evaluated for each project and compared for all projects in a systematic manner. While some review factors are developed by and specific to an IRWM region, there are also DWR minimum standards for project inclusion in an IRWM Plan.

At the June 15, 2015 meeting, the RWVG approved review factors for the Upper Feather River IRWMP project selection process, which correspond to factors A-L in the Proposition 84 Guidelines.

BACKGROUND

IRWM regions that have gone through the project selection and ranking process for the Plan typically have to reassess and rescore projects multiple times, based on each RFP's selection and ranking criteria. The RWVG chose to use the project selection process to facilitate inclusion of projects with all of the necessary attributes to implement the Plan; thereby deferring the scoring and ranking process until an RFP is released, which will have its own specific scoring criteria.

To select projects for inclusion in the Plan, the RWVG directed staff to work with project proponents to ensure each implementation project include the components required by the IRWM Guidelines as a means to determine how well a project meets the Plan implementation needs. If the RWVG does its due diligence in encouraging and selecting the best implementation projects for the region, it will facilitate future processes when it comes time to put together an application in response to an RFP (i.e., the better the projects are developed now, the easier it will be to select projects for RFPs).

Ultimately, the Plan will include several lists of project to aid the RWVG in future selection efforts in response to RFPs:

- General list, by category, identifying all review factors met
- Projects benefiting disadvantaged communities (DACs) and Native American Tribes
- Regional projects
- Integrated projects

The IRWM Program encourages RWMGs to consider strategic considerations that may benefit multiple stakeholders and acknowledges that there may be benefit in integrating local projects or project goals in developing regional projects. DWR expects RWMGs to take advantage of regional planning and integrating projects where possible, while acknowledging that there is also value in examining projects for potential integration efforts even if ultimately deciding that a project is best implemented as submitted to achieve plan implementation. This effort was started during the Workgroup Integration Workshop and addresses the project review criteria “Strategic considerations for Plan implementation,” which is identified in the IRWM Guidelines. This criteria encourages using the regional perspective to leverage any efficiency that might be gained by combining or modifying local projects into regional projects. Strategic aspects of plan implementation (projects) include purposefully restructuring or integrating projects and implementing regional projects and/or projects with multi-benefits.

Individual grant solicitations will shape and identify the project selection process as well, which will assist the RWMG in selecting regional, integrated, and/or individual projects.

UPDATE AND NEXT STEPS

During the September 23, 2015 meeting, the RWMG requested that staff continue to work with the project sponsors in the workgroups to 1) refine the project submittals, and 2) complete the climate change/GHG emissions calculator. The following further describes staff efforts:

1. Workgroup Coordinators to work with project sponsors to further develop the project submittals (i.e., filling in all the blanks as much as possible, identifying resources such as studies and background materials, etc.) to give the RWMG more developed projects to select from during future grant solicitations. The purpose of this effort is to frontload the project development effort to facilitate project submittals later, post-Plan. This would address the capacity issue to some degree and work towards a more inclusive and collaborative process between stakeholders in the region.
2. GHG emission consideration/worksheet – as part of the project review process, climate change must be considered. To aid with this effort, staff is developing a climate change/GHG emission calculator for use with each project. The high-level calculator will provide estimated GHG emissions and an indication of impacts on climate change.
3. Overall review of the project submittals to refine the selections for consistency and accuracy.

The Coordinators have reviewed each of the projects for the elements identified below. In doing so, the Coordinators worked closely with project sponsors to refine the project applications so as to address the review criteria identified within the Proposition 84 Guidelines. Review elements include the following:

- All questions on the forms answered
- Resource management strategies
- Budget
- Objectives
- Technical feasibility
- Benefit to disadvantaged communities (DACs)
- Benefit to Native American Tribes
- Integration opportunities
- Opportunities for integration with Traditional Ecological Knowledge project (TAC-6)
- Environmental justice issues
- Project status

The attached document is a summary of the projects and their current review status. There are a few requests for additional information that the Coordinators will follow up on. The next steps will be to develop draft lists for inclusion in the Plan for consideration by the RWMG and stakeholders.

REQUEST

Informational, discussion and/or direction to staff.

Attachments: Project review status summary

Upper Feather IRWMP Project Review Criteria

(Letters refer to Review Factors listed on pages 46-49 in 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines – Propositions 84 and 1E (<http://featherriverorg.alias.strangecode.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2012-IRWM-Guidelines.pdf>))

		GHG Worksheet Complete (K,L)	Climate Adaption/ GHG Reduction	All Questions Answered	RMS Validated/ # supported (B)	Budget checked (G,H)	Objectives Validated/ # supported (A)	Technically Feasible (C)	DAC Impact (D)	Tribal ('E)	Greenville Rancheria	Susanville Indian Rancheria	Maidu Summit Consortium	TAC Assist - CIEA	Environmental Justice (F)	Project Status (I)
ALS																
ALS 1	Taylorville Mill Race Dam Resurfacing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/15	Yes	Yes/11	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - Greenville Rancheria or Cunningham Family	Advisory	No	a
ALS 2	Water Quality & Infrastructure Upgrades on Working Lands (FRRCD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/17	Yes	Yes/12	Yes	No	Partner	Advisory		Partner - Greenville Rancheria or Maidu Summit, Monitoring work and results	Advisory	No	a
ALS 3	Enhanced Management of Livestock Grazing (FRRCD/SVRCD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/20	Yes	Yes/11	Yes	No	Advisory	Advisory		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
ALS 4	Invasive Weed Management (Ag Commissioner)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/14	Yes	Yes/10	Yes	No	Partner	Advisory	Minimally Involved	Partner - Advising on type eradication used. Monitoring or actually doing some of the Work.	Advisory	No	f
ALS 5	Sierra County Ag Stock Well, Fire Storage, Drought Reduction Project (Sierra County Roads)	No	Yes	No	No/8	No	No/6	unknown	No	Advisory	Advisory		Non-interest	Advisory	No	a
ALS 6	Sierra Valley Ag Water Diversion Efficiency/Imp. (SVRCD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/11	Yes	Yes/10	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest - Except to identify any site impacts only	Advisory	No	a
ALS 7	Sierra Valley RCD Resource Management Plan (SVRCD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/19	Yes	Yes/13	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	No	a
ALS 8	UFR Weather Monitoring Infrastructure (FRRCD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/17	Yes	Yes/11	Yes	No	Advisory	More info. (?) possibly of interest	Advisory	Non-interest	Advisory	No	a
ALS 9	Soil Health Assessment (UCCE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/18	Yes	Yes/11	Yes	No	Advisory	More info. (?) possibly		Non-interest - Except to Evaluate Results	Advisory	No	a
ALS 10	SV Groundwater Sustainability Plan (SVGMD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/8	Yes	Yes/12	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	No	a
ALS 11	Cold Stream Ag & Fire Storage Impoundment (SVRCD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/18	Yes	Yes/12	unknown	Yes	Advisory	More info. (?) possibly		Non-interest- Except to identify any site impacts	Advisory	No	a
ALS 12	Alfalfa Alternative (SVRCD/UCCE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	Yes/8	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	No	a
ALS 13	Little Last Chance Lake (SVRCD/SWHCF)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/14	Yes	Yes/12	unknown	No	Partner	More info. (?) possibly of interest		Partner - Maidu Summit monitoring work and results, imput in project planning.	Advisory	No	a
FMW																
FMW 2	Water Quality Monitoring Program for Lake Almanor and its Tributaries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	No	Partner	Advisory	Advisory	Partner - Maidu Summit already involved with project through LAWG	Advisory	No	a
FMW 4	Wildlife Enhancement Project (Mtn Meadows)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	No	Partner	Project Partner	Project Partner	Advisory - Identifying any site impacts. Maidu Summit involved through LAWG	Advisory	No	b

Upper Feather IRWMP Project Review Criteria

(Letters refer to Review Factors listed on pages 46-49 in 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines – Propositions 84 and 1E (<http://featherriverorg.alias.strangecode.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2012-IRWM-Guidelines.pdf>))

		GHG Worksheet Complete (K,L)	Climate Adaption/ GHG Reduction	All Questions Answered	RMS Validated/ # supported (B)	Budget checked (G,H)	Objectives Validated/ # supported (A)	Technically Feasible (C)	DAC Impact (D)	Tribal ('E)	Greenville Rancheria	Susanville Indian Rancheria	Maidu Summit Consortium	TAC Assist - CIEA	Environmental Justice (F)	Project Status (I)
FMW 5	Hamilton Branch Watershed Fencing Restoration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	No	Advisory	Advisory	Advisory	Advisory - Input into locations and site impact and what information is presented.	Advisory	No	a
FMW 6	Watershed Monitoring Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	No	Advisory	Advisory		Advisory - Input into what is monitored and when	Advisory	No	a
FMW 8	Spanish Creek Restoration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - monitoring of materials removed for site impact	Advisory	No	b
FMW 9	Watershed Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/1	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - Maidu Summit re information taught about Maidu and care of watercourse	Advisory	Yes	b
FMW 10	Lake Almanor Basin Stewardship and Outreach Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	Yes	Advisory	More info. (?) possibly of interest	Advisory	Advisory - Maidu Summit work with LAWG and public education	Advisory	Yes	b
FMW 11	Lake Almanor Basin Water Quality Improvement Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest	Advisory	Advisory - Maidu Summit work with LAWG on use of chemicals that go into waterways	Advisory	No	a
FMW 13	Sierra Valley Meadow Assessment	No	No		No/20	No	No	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest	Minimally Involved	Non-interest - Except for site impacts on proposed locations of study	Advisory	No	a
FMW 14	Folchi Meadow Project	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	No	Advisory	Advisory	Advisory	Advisory - input and monitoring to reduce cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	d
FMW 15	Fish Habitat Assessment/Restoration, Public Awareness/Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	No	Partner	Advisory	Partner	Partner - Maidu Summit and Greenville Rancheria Partner on Indian Jim site renovation	Advisory	No	b
FMW 16	Fish distribution modeling in relation to climate change	Yes	Yes	Yes	No/17	Yes	No/14	Yes	No	Partner	Project Partner		Non-interest - Except in evaluation of results	Advisory	No	a
FMW 18	Mountain Meadows Livestock Fencing	Yes	?	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	Yes	Partner	Project Partner	Advisory	Advisory - as to affect of fencing on wildlife	Advisory	No	b
FMW 19	Debris dam survey, inventory and characterization	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	No	Advisory	Advisory	Advisory	Advisory - Results and whether only mand made dams or wildlife dams are affected	Advisory	No	a
MS																
MS 1	Wastewater System Infrastructure Improvements (Portola)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes	Partner	Partner		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	e
MS 2	Turner Springs improvement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/8	Yes	Yes/8	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 4	Water Tank Project (E Quincy)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	Yes	a

Upper Feather IRWMP Project Review Criteria

(Letters refer to Review Factors listed on pages 46-49 in 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines – Propositions 84 and 1E (<http://featherriverorg.alias.strangecode.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2012-IRWM-Guidelines.pdf>))

		GHG Worksheet Complete (K,L)	Climate Adaption/ GHG Reduction	All Questions Answered	RMS Validated/ # supported (B)	Budget checked (G,H)	Objectives Validated/ # supported (A)	Technically Feasible (C)	DAC Impact (D)	Tribal ('E)	Greenville Rancheria	Susanville Indian Rancheria	Maidu Summit Consortium	TAC Assist - CIEA	Environmental Justice (F)	Project Status (I)
MS 6	FRCCSD- Old Mill Ranch	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes/10	Yes	Yes/10	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	a
MS 7	High elevation water tank & well	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes/14	Yes	Yes	No	Non-interest		Non-interest		Yes	a, b
MS 8	GM CSD water reclamation facility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/13	Yes	Yes/14	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	b
MS 9	Crocker water service meters	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 10	Crocker Welch ground tank repair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 11	Delleker water meters	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 12	Delleker water tank rehab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 13	Groundwater monitoring	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest - except to evaluate results	Advisory	Yes	b
MS 15	Chandler Road bridge erosion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	a
MS 16	Humbug Valley Road bridge erosion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	No	Advisory	Advisory		Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	a
MS 17	Road 311 culvert improvement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest	Project Partner	Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	a
MS 18	Road 318 culvert improvements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	a
MS 19	North Valley Road bridge erosion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	a
MS 20	Mill Creek erosion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	a
MS 21	Smith Creek erosion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	No	a
MS 22	Wapaunsie Creek erosion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	No	a
MS 23	Stampfli Lane bridge erosion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	a
MS 24	Walker Ranch CSD infrastructure improvements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest	Advisory	Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 25	Humbug Valley Road 307 culvert improvements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	Yes/2	Yes	No	Advisory	Advisory		Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	a
MS 26	Municipal well #3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 27	Treated wastewater reuse	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	No	Yes/13	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 28	Water meter installation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 29	Water storage tank replacement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/3	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a

Upper Feather IRWMP Project Review Criteria

(Letters refer to Review Factors listed on pages 46-49 in 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines – Propositions 84 and 1E (<http://featherriverorg.alias.strangecode.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2012-IRWM-Guidelines.pdf>))

		GHG Worksheet Complete (K,L)	Climate Adaption/ GHG Reduction	All Questions Answered	RMS Validated/ # supported (B)	Budget checked (G,H)	Objectives Validated/ # supported (A)	Technically Feasible (C)	DAC Impact (D)	Tribal ('E)	Greenville Rancheria	Susanville Indian Rancheria	Maidu Summit Consortium	TAC Assist - CIEA	Environmental Justice (F)	Project Status (I)
MS 30	Wastewater treatment plant #6 upgrade	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	No	Yes/4	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest	Advisory	Advisory - As to location if plant location is changed	Advisory	No	a
MS 31	Wastewater treatment plant #7 lift station replacement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/2	No	Yes/4	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - As to location chosen	Advisory	No	a
MS 32	Water system improvements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/8	Yes	Yes/10	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	b
MS 33	Sierra County road improvements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	No	Advisory	Non-interest		Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	a
MS 35	Alternative water source analysis and development	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes/8	Yes	Yes/14	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest - Except in results of study	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 36	Water storage project	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest	Advisory	Advisory - As to cultural site impacts	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 37	Almanor Basin solid and wastewater treatment plant	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes/12	Yes	Yes	Partner	Non-interest	Advisory	Partner - Maidu Summit involved through LAWG input into the plan as to cultural site impacts and later in monitoring in implementation	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 38	Leak detection and repair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/11	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	No	a
MS 39	Meter replacement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a
MS 40	Pumphouse improvement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	Yes/11	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	a, b
MS 41	Tank replacement project	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/11	Yes	Yes/13	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest - except as to cultural site impacts of new location	Advisory	Yes	b
MS 42	Automatic meter reading (ARM) project	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/10	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	No	a
MS 43	Replace copper service lines project	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/4	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest	Advisory	Yes	b
TAC																
TAC 2	Big Springs Vegetation Management	?	Yes	Yes	Yes/10	Yes	Yes/12	Yes	No	Partner	Project Partner	Advisory	Partner - All member of Maidu Summit in Partnership with USFS	Advisory	No	a
TAC 3	Mud Creek habitat recovery	?	Yes	Yes	Yes/8	Yes	Yers/7	Yes	No	Partner	Project Partner	Advisory	Partner - All members of Maidu Summit Partnership with LAWG and adjoining landowners	Advisory	No	a
TAC 5	Indian Jim River Resource Center	?	No	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	Yes	Partner	Project Partner	Advisory	Partner - with others including PHF, LNF, PUSD, RC, White Wtaer Rafters, Trout Unlimited, Plumas County Chambers, PG&E, etc.	Advisory	Yes	a

Upper Feather IRWMP Project Review Criteria

(Letters refer to Review Factors listed on pages 46-49 in 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines – Propositions 84 and 1E (http://featherriverorg.alias.strangecode.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2012-IRWM-Guidelines.pdf))

		GHG Worksheet Complete (K,L)	Climate Adaption/ GHG Reduction	All Questions Answered	RMS Validated/ # supported (B)	Budget checked (G,H)	Objectives Validated/ # supported (A)	Technically Feasible (C)	DAC Impact (D)	Tribal ('E)	Greenville Rancheria	Susanville Indian Rancheria	Maidu Summit Consortium	TAC Assist - CIEA	Environmental Justice (F)	Project Status (I)
TAC 6	Traditional Ecological Knowledge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/14	Yes	Yes/16	Yes	Yes	Partner	Project Partner	Advisory	Partner - with TAC, Tribal Environmental Directors, Tribal Elders and others with knowledge of TEK Practices	Advisory	No	a
UF																
UF 1	Marian Meadow	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	No	Partner	Advisory		Partner with TAC, Cal Poly in monitoring results and	Advisory	No	b
UF 2	Rock Creek Meadow restoration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/10	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	No	Partner	Advisory	Advisory	Partner - with TAC, Collins Pin in monitoring results	Advisory	No	b
UF 6	Round Valley/Keddie handthin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes/7	Yes	Yes	Advisory	Advisory		Advisory - regarding any cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	e
UF 7	U.S. Forest Service road improvements	Yes	No	Yes	Yes/9	Yes	Yes/8	Yes	No	Advisory	Advisory		Advisory Role - cultural site impacts	Advisory	No	f
UF 8	Goodrich Creek biomass	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	No	Partner	Non-interest	Advisory	Partner - with Beaty and Associates in planning as to	Advisory	No	b
UF 10	Greenville Creek biomass	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	No	Partner	Non-interest	Advisory	Partner - Beaty and Associates in planning and	Advisory	No	b
UF 11	Mountain Meadows Creek biomass	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/5	Yes	Yes/6	Yes	No	Partner	Non-interest	Advisory	Partner - With Beaty and Associates in planning and	Advisory	No	b
UF 12	UFR Cooperative regional thinning	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/17	Yes	Yes/12	Yes	No	Partner	Advisory		Partner - with Soper Company in planning as to	Advisory	No	a
UF 13	UFR cooperative LiDAR and GIS support program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/15	Yes	Yes/14	Yes	No	Partner	interest (IRWM)		Advisory - with Plumas county as to which Native	Advisory	No	f

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FMW 1	Creek Restoration at Lake Almanor	This project was pulled by Project sponsor.									Advisory	Non-interest		Non-interest - Except to Assist with labor	Advisory		
TAC 4	Humbug Valley Outdoor Research/Learning Center	Project pulled															

**Upper Feather River
Integrated Regional Water Management**

**RWVG Meeting No. 10
April 1, 2016**

To: Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group
From: Uma Hinman, Uma Hinman Consulting
Subject: Draft Impacts and Benefits Chapter
Date: March 26, 2016

INTRODUCTION

The Impacts and Benefits chapter of the IRWM Plan is a discussion of potential impacts and benefits of Plan implementation and to clearly communicate them to stakeholders. The discussion includes impacts and benefits within the IRWM region, between regions, and those directly affecting disadvantaged communities, environmental justice¹ concerns, and Native American Tribal Communities.

Per the Proposition 84 IRWM Guidelines, the IRWM Plan must contain a screening level discussion of the potential impacts and benefits of plan implementation. The screening level analysis should help any reader of the IRWM Plan begin to understand the potential impacts and benefits of implementing the IRWM Plan. This means the benefit/impact analysis does not have to be extensive or exhaustive.

In the development of an IRWM Plan, it is likely that participants understand the potential benefits to be gained by implementing a regional plan and some of the impacts that may occur. One assumption regarding this standard is that extensive impact and benefit analyses usually occur closer to project implementation than plan development. The list of implementation projects may change as the IRWM planning effort matures; consequently, it may be difficult if not impractical to provide an extensive analysis of impacts and benefits within the IRWM Plan.

The impact and benefit analysis in the IRWM Plan should also serve as a benchmark as the Plan is implemented and Plan performance is evaluated; that is, have the potential benefits been realized or have unanticipated impacts occurred? Since a simplified impact and benefit analysis is included in the IRWM Plan, the Plan must clearly state when more detailed project-specific impact and benefit analyses will occur and that the more detailed analysis will occur prior to any implementation activity.

¹ California Government Code §65040.12(e) defines environmental justice as the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Many IRWM Plans present and discuss tables of the potential impacts and benefits of Plan implementation. Often times the building blocks of this information are the potential impacts and benefits anticipated from implementing projects. RWVGs may want to organize potential impacts and benefits to emphasize different aspects of their Plan, such as regional benefits, local benefits, by resource management strategy, or objective.

As a Plan is implemented and Plan Performance data are gathered, the Impacts and Benefits section of the IRWM Plan must be reviewed and updated as part of the normal plan management activities. The updates should reflect changes to the Impacts and Benefits section from any data gathered, and any changes to the implementation projects listed in the IRWM Plan.

PROCESS AND NEXT STEPS

The Impacts and Benefits Chapter was drafted by staff with input from Workgroup Coordinators. The chapter was based on the RWVG's adopted objectives and issues identified through the workgroups. The draft chapter was released to the workgroups, stakeholders, and posted on the website on February 17, 2016 for a 30 day review and comment period. The deadline for comments was March 18, 2016. Staff received four sets of comments in total. The comments were reviewed internally and with Randy Wilson, Project Manager, and revisions made accordingly. The version included in this agenda item is the revised chapter.

The next step in the process will be to address any comments received by the RWVG at the April 1st meeting. Upon completing this process with the other draft chapters, the chapters will be incorporated into a comprehensive Public Review Draft Plan, which will be the next opportunity for public input and comment. Once the Public Review Draft Plan is ready and made available, there will be two public meetings scheduled within the public review period to present the Draft Plan and to receive comments.

REQUEST

Discussion and direction to staff.

Attachment: Draft Impacts and Benefits Chapter

Draft Impacts and Benefits Chapter

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13. Impacts and Benefits

13.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a screening-level analysis of impacts and benefits expected from the implementation of the Upper Feather River Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. The purpose of a screening-level analysis is to serve as a general overview of the potential impacts and benefits of implementing the Plan at a regional level. For purposes of this discussion, *benefits* are effects that are expected to represent positive change or improvement over existing conditions while *impacts* are defined as effects that are expected to represent negative or deleterious change from existing conditions.

Effects are separated into Plan-level and project-level impacts and benefits. *Plan-level effects* are those that accrue through implementation of the Plan itself and are not associated with the direct, physical effects of an individual action; they are by nature administrative and process-oriented, and regional in scale. *Project-level effects* stem from individual projects or actions that are typically local in scale although they might have regional implications or have a cumulative regional effect, and are usually associated with direct, physical effects. The goals and objectives of the Plan generally reflect the

intended benefits of Plan implementation, and include both Plan-level and project-level benefits (see **Chapter 8 – Goals and Objectives**).

Because the list of implementation projects may change as the IRWM planning effort proceeds, it is not practical to provide a project-level analysis of impacts and benefits within the IRWM Plan. Therefore, the analysis presented in this chapter is not intended to be comprehensive or exhaustive. Prior to implementation of any individual project approved under this Plan, a project-level analysis will occur in conformance with regulatory processes required by applicable statutes such as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, with conditional exceptions for CEQA review of habitat restoration projects under 5 acres) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A detailed description of the timing and process for ensuring adequate environmental analysis at a project level can be found elsewhere (**Chapter 10 – Project Development and Review Process**).

The impacts and benefits discussed in this chapter will serve as benchmarks for evaluating Plan performance (**Chapter 11 – Plan Implementation, Performance, and Monitoring**). This Impacts and Benefits chapter will be reviewed and updated in light of the Plan’s performance data and changes to associated projects.

13.2. Plan-level Impacts and Benefits

13.2.1. Plan-level Benefits

Fostering Understanding and Information Sharing Within the Region

One of the five goals of the IRWM Plan is to “Establish and maintain effective communication among water stakeholders.” While the region has a long history of collaborative watershed restoration and management efforts, development of this Plan fostered greater diversity in those collaborations, particularly inclusion of individuals and entities whose interests are affected by project implementation. Examples include restoration projects in upland watersheds that affect downstream availability of water, and insufficient sharing of monitoring information and results. Additionally, the Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) includes a representative from the Maidu Summit Consortium, a non-profit group representing nine member organizations of Maidu Indians of Lassen and Plumas Counties. The Tribal participation in this planning effort has many benefits including collaboration in the process at both the management and workgroup level of the UFR IRWM Plan; development of implementation projects, including ‘beneficial uses’ and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK); and integration of tribal knowledge and values with numerous implementation projects presented in the Plan.

The Plan establishes a framework for governance that includes a memorandum of understanding with existing federal, state, local, non-governmental, and private industry entities in the Plan area. The Plan ensures continued stakeholder participation in Plan and project implementation through workgroups. In addition to stakeholder outreach efforts, the Plan engages in targeted outreach to Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Native American tribes. It includes a communication plan for sharing methods, technology, and scientific data (**Chapter 3 – Governance, Stakeholder Involvement, and Coordination**).

Opportunities to Collaborate on Project Development and Solving Regional Issues

The IRWM Plan provides an integrated approach to identifying and solving water management issues throughout the watershed. Since 1985, the Feather River Coordinated Resource Management (FRCRM) partnership has enhanced communication between federal, state, and local agencies and outreach efforts to private landowners; created successful collaborations in securing grant funds for the watershed; implemented numerous projects; piloted large-scale meadow restoration projects with innovative techniques; and established and maintained a stream monitoring network for flow and temperature.

The FRCRM was recently reorganized as the Upper Feather River Watershed Roundtable, a collaborative, non-regulatory partnership that involves the active participation of county, state and federal agency representatives, local stakeholder groups, and environmental organizations working together to achieve the enhancement of water quality, water quantity, and aquatic, riparian, and meadow habitat in the Upper Feather River Watershed. The Roundtable is composed of local, state, and federal entities that were signatories to the FRCRM group. Another organization in the region – the Plumas Watershed Forum (PWF) formed in 2003 as a result of the Monterey Settlement Agreement – has performed similar functions, that is, administering funds dedicated to watershed restoration, and funding high-priority projects that have demonstrated positive results in improving watershed retention and reducing sedimentation.

The IRWM Plan extends that type of watershed-scale integration to infrastructure, municipal services, forest management, and economic needs, as well as complementing the environmental restoration progress already made in the watershed. The IRWM Plan includes similar stakeholder coordination at the Plan- and project-implementation levels through participation in the workgroups and Regional Water Management Group. The Plan also provides benefits through coordination of data and information sharing that will help identify areas of need in the region, and facilitates increased economies of scale through sharing of equipment, expertise, and labor.

Identification of Diverse Funding Sources

During its development, the Plan has concentrated on identifying program-level and project-level funding sources to further the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Plan (**Chapter 12 – Finance**). The Plan has identified a need for increased capacity to pursue funding by combining grant writing and administrative functions in the region, a need shared with other rural IRWM regions throughout the state. Implementing the IRWM Plan will increase the likelihood of securing funding by demonstrating to funding entities that individual projects are part of an integrated regional program that includes coordinated projects, demonstrates collaboration among stakeholders, and provides for technical data sharing and cost-saving opportunities.

Capacity Building

One of the challenges facing the Upper Feather River region is the issue of capacity to address issues regarding water resources. The small, widely dispersed population of the Plan area makes capacity an especially difficult challenge in the Upper Feather River region compared to more populous, affluent, and urban regions. Municipal service providers and small districts face a shortage of qualified operators as staff retires, and can have difficulty finding enough people to serve on a board of directors. Private

land managers often lack the expertise, knowledge, and time to seek funding and guidance to support projects to manage their lands.

Combining planning, project development, funding, and administration efforts among the numerous agencies, individuals, and local districts in the Plan area would make more resources available to all. Building capacity in the region through integration of water management activities throughout the Plan area is a function of increasing expertise, funding, and administration efficiencies among project proponents, agencies and organizations. This would especially benefit communities that currently have little or no capacity to pursue grants and projects to meet their water management needs. As discussed previously, the adopted IRWM Plan will also increase the likelihood of submitting successful grant applications that reflect the needs of the whole community and/or region.

Venue to Address Policy-related and Regulatory Processes

The workgroups have identified several issues in the UFR region regarding regulatory requirements that affect local agencies and individuals. These issues include:

- increasingly stringent requirements on municipal service providers regarding water quality, while many of the groundwater aquifers in the region carry high levels of arsenic and other metals from both natural sources and historic mining activities;
- requirements on municipal water districts to ensure that all private wells in their service areas are properly located, in a region where a very large proportion of residents rely on private wells that predate modern regulations;
- requirement for the Sierra Valley Groundwater Management District to develop a sustainable groundwater management plan in accordance with the new state groundwater management regulations;
- Forest Service regulations for public grazing lands; requirements for road and stream crossings, and management of springs for domestic water, for wildlife and wildfire fighting needs, and as areas of special importance for tribes;
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements for agricultural operations in the region that are tied to overall watershed water quality that is affected by sources of pollution other than agriculture; and
- Air Quality regulations for managed fire and disincentives for biomass utilization of woody debris for power generation.

The Plan provides a venue for discussion of these issues and a framework for identifying collaborative, regional solutions. Such collaborative, regional proposals are more likely to succeed than proposals from individual entities.

13.2.2. Plan-level Impacts

Plan-level impacts from implementation of the IRWM Plan will derive from increased responsibility to fund and administer the Plan itself. After the Plan is developed the RWMG is dedicated to meet quarterly, and will be responsible for organizing and documenting meetings, conducting outreach, coordinating project development, and maintaining public information services such as the IRWMP website (<http://featherriver.org/>). Further, implementation of the Plan will require additional volunteers in the community to attend meetings, serve on workgroups, and support public outreach efforts. Local governments and service districts in the Plan area already rely heavily on an informal “town hall” style of

personal relationships and volunteerism that would likely be taxed further by implementation of the Plan.

13.3. Benefits and Impacts for DACs and Native American Tribes

As discussed in **Chapter 4 – Region Description**, many of the population centers in the Plan area (Cities and Census Designated Places) meet the Department of Water Resources (DWR) definition of a DAC: those having a median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide average. Disadvantaged and Native American communities are often excluded from policy-making processes, which leads to an unequal distribution of environmental issues within those communities. Issues of unequal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens, according to socioeconomic metrics, are collectively referred to as issues of ‘environmental justice.’

Native American tribes are represented through the Maidu Summit Consortium, which represents nine member organizations of Maidu Indians of Lassen and Plumas counties. Members sit on the RWMG and are active in the workgroups. Participation of the Native American tribes has benefited the overall IRWM Plan substantially: cultural values have been incorporated into Plan language; educational and restoration implementation projects have been developed; and beneficial uses and TEK have been integrated into numerous implementation projects.

The region as a whole is considered disadvantaged on a Census Tract level; at the Census Place level, there are numerous DACs throughout the region. Substantial outreach efforts to DACs were included in the Plan update process, and XX implementation projects potentially benefiting DAC communities have been identified. Additionally, the Plan update included a Community Vulnerability Study (Appendix XX) that assessed the vulnerability of wells to nitrate pollution risks and to municipal and domestic drinking water in high groundwater table areas with septic systems and agricultural livestock production. Further, under the Plan, all projects will be analyzed for their effects on environmental justice and disproportionate impacts to DACs and Native American communities. For example a Tribal Advisory Committee (TAC) project addresses the remediation and redevelopment of a “brownfield¹” site (the “Injun Jim” school property and the James Lee Campground) for cultural and environmental education, with ancillary benefits for the severely DAC subregion of the Feather River Canyon.

13.3.1. Benefits to DACs and Native American Tribes

The goals and objectives of the Plan are central to the project development and review processes, as well as to the Plan monitoring and assessment processes. One of the five goals of the IRWM Plan is to “...provide healthy and adequate water and wastewater treatment for all citizens,” and one of its 18 objectives is to “Address water resources and wastewater needs of Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) and Native Americans.”

¹ “Brownfield” is defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Development of the Plan includes outreach to DACs and Native American communities (**Chapter 2 – Plan Development Process**). Implementation of the Plan will include involvement of DACs and Native American communities (**Chapter 3.3.1 – Stakeholder and Public Involvement**). Project development and review includes targeting projects to DACs and tribal communities (**Chapter 10.2.2 – Targeted Communities Project Development Process**).

Benefits to DACs and Native American communities from implementation of the Plan and associated projects would include improved safety and reliability of drinking water; improved wastewater treatment; improved flood control; and decreased risk of wildfire. Other benefits include ecosystem restoration (e.g., water quality, fisheries and wildlife habitat, meadows, forest health); cleanup of polluted mine sites; improved recreational facilities; economic opportunities from a re-invigorated forestry industry (i.e., stand thinning, value-added wood products, biomass power generation); and increased representation in regional policy-making.

During the project development stage of the Plan, the Tribal Advisory Committee identified two cultural goals for projects: beneficial uses and traditional ecological knowledge. Extensive coordination efforts have resulted in incorporating these goals into the development of numerous Plan projects.

- Beneficial uses refers to those uses that support the cultural, spiritual and traditional lifeways of California Indian Tribes, Tribal communities and families. Beneficial uses of water include but are not limited to those that support fish consumption, aquatic and wildlife habitat for plant and animal species, recreation, and the water quality and quantity needed to support such systems and activities.
- Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) refers to the knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities. Traditional knowledge has developed from experience gained over the centuries and adapted to the local culture and environment. Tribes, Tribal organizations, and cultural traditional ecological practitioners have collaborated to integrate and apply TEK.

The UFR RWMG endorses the opportunity for all of project proponents to enrich their projects through the inclusiveness of the whole community and therefore to reach the Maidu family(s) with traditional stewardship responsibilities and ties to the project locations and to project impacts and benefits.

13.3.2. Impacts to DACs and Native American Tribes

Impacts to DACs and Native American communities from implementation of the Plan would most likely take the form of short-term effects of project construction and monitoring. These effects would likely include dust, noise, traffic disruption, night lighting, temporary interruption of services, temporary loss of access to recreational resources, ground disturbance, erosion and sediment discharge and changes to vegetation. Project development would include implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to avoid or minimize temporary impacts. Permanent impacts from Plan implementation could include changes to U.S. Forest Service road management, which will be vetted through the planning process for *Travel Management Planning, Subpart A*. Implementation of municipal projects might also result in water and wastewater rate increases; however, the IRWM process is specifically intended to facilitate outside funding to alleviate the financial burdens on DACs.

Project-level impacts could fall disproportionately on DACs and Native American communities, as projects may be concentrated in those areas based on existing needs. However, as discussed above,

impacts and mitigations and expected to be designed and implemented in ways that are responsive to any DAC and tribal concerns, are expected to be temporary, and will be far outweighed by long-term benefits.

13.4. Project-level Impacts and Benefits

Because the project selection and development process is ongoing and identified projects are in varying phases of development, a comprehensive list of Plan-associated projects is not available. Therefore, project-level impacts and benefits are discussed in terms of the Plan's goals and objectives. A wide variety of projects will be implemented over time to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Plan.

Table 13-1 summarizes the expected potential benefits and impacts from implementing these types of projects.

13.4.1. Project-level Benefits

Project-level benefits are expected to correspond closely with the goals and objectives of the UFR IRWM Plan. While benefits may principally accrue locally, and may extend downstream, there may be cumulative benefits throughout the Plan area. Project-level benefits would include improved water quality and water supply reliability for municipal and agricultural users; alleviation of critical public health and safety problems; greater resilience to climate change; improved environmental health of the entire watershed including uplands health and greater groundwater retention; secure and efficient water and wastewater infrastructure; enhanced economic opportunities and long-term economic viability. Other benefits would include improved communication, involvement, and information sharing among stakeholders; coordination of land use and water resources planning like forest management and recycled water sharing; and reduced threat of catastrophic wildfires. Benefits would also include improved coordination with outside agencies and utilities with facilities in the region (such as DWR and Pacific Gas & Electric [PG&E]) that increase local resource and economic benefits; and increased capacity for improving water management, including obtaining grant funding, effective project implementation and fiscal administration, and ongoing project and program evaluation and effectiveness.

13.4.2. Project-level Impacts

Project-level impacts are expected to be mostly localized and temporary, like those for DAC and Native American communities. All projects will be subject to CEQA/NEPA review, and will include avoidance and mitigation measures to minimize impacts, as necessary. Some projects, such as feasibility studies, public education and outreach, and BMP implementation, are not expected to result in environmental impacts.

Project-level impacts would likely include short-term, localized effects such as dust, noise, traffic disruption, night lighting, temporary interruption of services, temporary loss of access to recreational resources, vegetation removal and ground disturbance, temporary reductions in stream flow or quality. Long-term impacts could result in higher costs for road system management, constraints such as best management practices for some land use activities, water and wastewater rate increases, or regulatory changes.

13.5. Impacts from Failure to Implement the Plan

As part of the Plan development process, workgroups identified 64 issues in the Plan area that affect upland forested watershed lands, meadows and streams, agricultural land stewardship, and municipal services. These issues cover a broad range of challenges to the Upper Feather River Watershed, including:

- Capacity of institutions and individuals to secure funding, provide necessary services, and manage lands;
- Safety and supply of drinking water;
- Aging and inadequate water, wastewater, and flood control infrastructure;
- Lack of coordination, data sharing, and transparency among agencies and projects;
- Degraded meadows and drought-stressed forests resulting from reduced groundwater recharge and retention;
- Economic health of communities and working landscapes;
- Regulatory mandates;
- Stakeholder participation;
- Declining water quality;
- Loss of wildlife and fisheries habitats;
- Declining forest health and more catastrophic fire-prone forests; and
- Climate change precipitation variability, especially prolonged droughts, hotter and drier summers and reduced snowpack.

The Plan intends to address these issues through an inclusive, holistic, and integrated approach to water and resource management (**Chapter 5 – Regional Issues, Integration, and Capacity**).

Failure to implement the Plan would limit the region's ability to meet the growing challenges to the social, economic, and environmental health of the Plan area. This would, in turn, result in continued and perhaps accelerated deterioration of conditions in the Plan area due to climate change, accumulating infrastructure deficiencies, unmet restoration needs, lack of economic development, and chronic capacity challenges. While environmental restoration projects would continue under some programs (e.g., Plumas Watershed Forum, the Resource Advisory Council (RAC) process for federal lands, Mountain Meadows Conservancy, and Upper Feather River Roundtable), the Plan-level benefits of improved efficiencies, integration of management and restoration efforts across all lands, inclusion of disparate stakeholder interests, infrastructure improvements, capacity building, and attention to the needs of DAC and Native American communities would likely not be realized. In addition, matching funds for many proposed projects carry time limits that would likely expire if the project development process provided by the Plan is not implemented. Finally, failure to implement the Plan would result in the forfeiture of the substantial investment of volunteer time and effort that has already gone into developing the Plan, such as the extensive efforts of the workgroup members and member organizations of the RWMG.

13.6. Interregional Benefits and Impacts

13.6.1. Interregional Benefits

Interregional benefits from implementation of the Plan would derive primarily from improvements to water quality and watershed health and resiliency, which inherently benefit downstream users through

the DWR's State Water Project, and secondarily through a more continuous water supply through PG&E's "stairway of power" hydroelectric power development.

Plan implementation would potentially result in indirect benefits outside the region as well. Improvements to upland, riparian, and aquatic habitats in the watershed could benefit other regions through effects on the well-being of migratory species. Improvements in forest health and reduction of fuel loads would reduce the likelihood of catastrophic wildfires burning into adjacent regions. Biomass power generation from the products of forest thinning would help the State meet its renewable energy goals.

13.6.2. Interregional Impacts

Potential interregional impacts from Plan implementation are likely to be minimal. Projects that increase groundwater retention or reservoir storage capacity are intended to attenuate flows to reduce flooding, maximize groundwater storage, and extend surface flows later in the season. Because water deliveries to users downstream of the Plan area are mediated through Lake Oroville, changes in timing of releases from hydroelectric facilities that may be necessary for stream restoration or recreation uses would not affect the availability of water outside the Plan area. Changes in forest management activities in Plumas, Tahoe and/or Lassen National Forests brought about by implementation of the Plan could affect National Forest lands outside the Plan area; however, any such changes would likely be specific to lands inside the Plan area, and are intended to benefit forest management (i.e., forest thinning). The Plan does not currently include precipitation enhancement projects, but if such projects were pursued in the future, they would presumably have effects outside the Plan area that cannot presently be quantified.

Future projects associated with the Plan would be evaluated for off-site, interregional effects, as part of an environmental review and consultation with tribal members and DAC representatives.

Table 13-1. Summary of Potential Regional Impacts and Benefits from Plan Implementation

IRWM Plan Objective	Potential Benefits ¹	Potential Impacts ²
<p>1 - Restore natural hydrologic functions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced seasonal drying of streams • Improved water quality and availability during droughts • Reduced peak flood intensities • Reduced costs for water treatment, groundwater pumping, and flood damage repair • Increased water retention in uplands and more stable stream flows • Decreased sedimentation, bank erosion, and headcutting into meadows and infrastructure • Reduced vulnerability to drought • Increased watershed resiliency to climate change • Increased quality of wetland, riparian, and in-stream habitats • Improved habitat quality for special-status species and other wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary construction-related impacts³ • Potential conflicts among water rights holders and other beneficial uses of water • Possible short-term changes in surface and groundwater availability or quality
<p>2 - Reduce potential for catastrophic wildland fires in the Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased risk to life and property • Reduced costs of emergency response • Reduced disruptions caused by emergencies (i.e., evacuations, service interruptions, etc.) • Improved revenue stream for tourism and forest products industries • Economic opportunities from stand-thinning, biomass power, and value-added wood products • Improved health of forested watershed lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased logging activities and associated noise, dust, traffic, etc. • Potential need for new/expanded wood processing facilities • Potential short-term damage to wildlife habitat • Deleterious effects on special-status species • Public controversy

IRWM Plan Objective	Potential Benefits ¹	Potential Impacts ²
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced visual blight and property values from burned landscapes • Decreased emissions and health effects from catastrophic wildfires and prolonged smoke exposure • Decreased erosion and sedimentation resulting from catastrophic wildfires 	
<p>3 - Balance the needs of forest health, habitat preservation, fuels reduction, forest fire prevention, and economic activity in the Upper Feather River Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased health of forested watershed lands • Long-term improvement of wildlife habitat • Economic opportunities from stand-thinning, such as biomass power, and value-added wood products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased logging activities and associated noise, dust, traffic, etc. • Potential need for new/expanded wood processing facilities • Potential short-term damage to wildlife habitat • Deleterious effects on special-status species • Public controversy
<p>4 - Build communication and collaboration among water resources stakeholders in the Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved data-sharing, lessons learned, and technical expertise • Decreased conflicts among disparate interests • Increased involvement of private land owners in holistic water management projects • Increased capacity for water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential increases to staff workload
<p>5 - Work with the Department of Water Resources to develop strategies and actions for the management, operation, and control of State Water Project facilities in the Upper Feather River Watershed in order to increase water supply, recreational and environmental benefits to the Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved inter-agency cooperation • Increased revenues from tourism and recreation • Increased local voice in management practices by out-of-region agencies • Improved environmental health in streams and lakes • Improved local water supplies • Improved fisheries habitat and resources • Increased likelihood of salmon reintroduction to the Middle Fork 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially increased workload for some staff

IRWM Plan Objective	Potential Benefits ¹	Potential Impacts ²
<p>6 - Encourage municipal service providers to participate in regional water management actions that improve water supply and water quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved efficiencies and economies of scale • Modernized facilities and increased flow capacity • Reduced leakage and contamination • Improved quality of drinking water • Possible rate decreases • Possible additional water storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary construction-related impacts • Possible rate increases • Land use changes resulting from construction of new facilities • Changes to the environment resulting from water impoundments
<p>7 - Continue to actively engage in Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing of hydroelectric facilities in the Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faster completion of FERC relicensing with reduced administrative costs • Avoid interruptions in service and/or employment at facilities • Reduce impacts to environmental and recreational values in affected streams • Reduce controversy and avoid litigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential increase in staff costs for coordination • Potential need for additional technical studies
<p>8 - Address economic challenges of municipal service providers to serve customers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of more diverse funding sources • Improved services without rate increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially increased workload for some staff
<p>9 - Protect, restore, and enhance the quality of surface and groundwater resources for all beneficial uses, consistent with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced sedimentation • Reduction of pollution from copper, arsenic, mercury, agricultural inputs, and other chemical contaminants • Removal of Section 303 (d) impairment listing of regional streams, and savings in monitoring and compliance costs • Improved wildlife, fisheries, and salmon habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary construction-related impacts • Land use changes resulting from construction of new facilities • Possible changes to water infrastructure operations, and amount and timing of water availability • Potential changes to water conservation requirements during prolonged or severe droughts
<p>10 - Address water resources and wastewater needs of Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) and Native Americans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved water quality and reliability for DACs and Native American communities • Conservation and enhancement of beneficial water uses for tribes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary construction-related impacts • Potential increase in staffing requirements • Land use changes resulting from construction of new facilities

IRWM Plan Objective	Potential Benefits ¹	Potential Impacts ²
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased involvement of underrepresented communities in water management decision-making and benefits • Fewer environmental justice issues in underrepresented communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to the environment resulting from possible increases in water impoundments or other water supply or wastewater treatment infrastructure
<p>11 - Coordinate management of recharge areas and protect groundwater resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health of forested uplands • Reduced conflicts through increased coordination between upstream management actions and downstream water needs • Restored meadows and riparian forests with and reduced stream incision and headcutting • Increased groundwater supplies for irrigation and buffering fluctuations in precipitation • Reduced groundwater overdraft, especially in Sierra Valley • Reduced seasonal drying of streams, hillslope springs, and more reliable surface and groundwater water supplies in drought years • Reliability of groundwater resources for private and municipal wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible loss of grazing and/or timber lands for watershed protection • Potential conflicts among water rights holders • Possible short-term changes in surface and groundwater availability • Possible increased costs of groundwater monitoring and reporting
<p>12 - Improve coordination of land use and water resources planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health of watersheds and streams • Increased depth and breadth of stakeholder input into land management throughout the Plan area • More efficient and effective project design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible change in management of some road systems, campgrounds, or other recreational facilities
<p>13 - Maximize agricultural, environmental and municipal water use efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased water demand • Reduced waste • Enhanced water sharing and flexibility among users (i.e., recycled water for irrigation) • Reduced risk of groundwater overdraft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary construction-related impacts • Potential changes to water availability during prolonged or severe droughts • Land use changes resulting from construction of new facilities

IRWM Plan Objective	Potential Benefits ¹	Potential Impacts ²
14 - Effectively address climate change adaptation and/or mitigation in water resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced vulnerability to climate-related changes in seasonal or overall water availability • Prevent climate-related impacts to special-status species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential conflicts among water rights holders during severe and prolonged droughts
15 - Improve efficiency and reliability of water supply and other water-related infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased supply of municipal and irrigation water • Improved water services to DACs • Reduced potential for contamination of drinking water • Decreased risk of damage from floods, and reduced flood insurance costs • Decreased habitat degradation from bank erosion and water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary construction-related impacts • Possible increased rates • Land use changes resulting from construction of new facilities • Possible loss of riparian habitat for flood control
16 - Enhance public awareness and understanding of water management issues and needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved water conservation and education • Increased public commitment to resource stewardship • Greater public involvement in planning processes and volunteer activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased costs of staff and materials for outreach and education
17 - Address economic challenges of agricultural producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent loss of agricultural lands and related enterprises in farming communities • Preserve agricultural revenue and infrastructure • Preserve the rural character of agricultural valleys in the Plan area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers • Impacts to public lands, streams, and meadows from livestock • Changes to the environment resulting from potential water impoundments
18 - Work with counties, communities, and groups to make sure staff capacity exists for actual administration and implementation of grant funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of more diverse funding sources • Increased likelihood of successful grant applications • Broader range of local administrative capabilities • Increased administrative efficiencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially greater demand on volunteers • Potentially increased workload for some staff

¹Potential benefits are considered at a screening level. This is not necessarily a comprehensive list of all specific local benefits accruing from an individual project.

IRWM Plan Objective	Potential Benefits ¹	Potential Impacts ²
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²Potential impacts are considered at a screening level. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all potential impacts from an individual project; all projects will undergo CEQA/NEPA analysis as required.

³Temporary construction-related impacts include dust, noise, traffic disruption, night lighting, temporary interruption of services, temporary loss of access to recreational resources, vegetation removal and ground disturbance, and sediment discharge.

DRAFT

**Upper Feather River
Integrated Regional Water Management**

**RWVG Meeting No. 10
April 1, 2016**

To: Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Group
From: Uma Hinman, Uma Hinman Consulting
Subject: Next Meeting Date and Topics
Date: March 26, 2016

INTRODUCTION

Regular Meeting

Suggested dates for the 12th regular RWVG meeting are either May 6 or May 13.

Topics recommended for the next RWVG meeting – Meeting No. 11:

1. Update on Proposition 1 DAC Involvement Request for Proposals
2. Presentation on Draft Forest-Water Balances Study
3. Update on the Draft Community Vulnerability Study
4. Draft Implementation Project lists
5. Draft Regional Water Issues, Integration and Capacity chapter
6. Draft Plan Implementation, Performance and Monitoring Chapter

Future topics:

- Presentation on Community Vulnerability Study
- Remaining Draft Chapters

REQUEST

Schedule the next meeting date, time and tentative content.

Calendar for year 2016 (United States)

January

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Holidays are listed on the following page.