

Lower
Mokelumne
River
Watershed
Stewardship
Plan

San Joaquin County Resource
Conservation District ©2002

Made Possible by a Grant from CALFED

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan

A project of the:

**San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District
&
The Lower Mokelumne River
Watershed Stewardship Planning Committee**

Acknowledgements

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Planning Committee

Committee

Brad Lange, Chair - Lange Twins

Kathy Grant, Vice Chair - Lodi Lake Docents

Anders Christensen, Manager - Woodbridge Irrigation District

Kent Reeves, Wildlife biologist & Rick Leong - East Bay Municipal Utility District

Donna Phillips - Friends of Lodi Lake

Steve Stocking & Robert Padden - Sierra Club Conservation Committee

Clifford Ohmart, PhD. - Lodi Woodbridge Winegrape Commission

John Ledbetter - Vino Farms

Eliot Appleton - Western Ag Appraisals

Scott Hudson - San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner

Vicki Helmar - Assistant Agricultural Commissioner

Dan Gifford & Rich Dixon - California Department of Fish and Game

Marit Arana - U.C. Cooperative Extension

James C. Husting - Woodbridge Golf & Country Club

Michael Callahan, P.E. - San Joaquin County Dpt. of Public Works

Matthew Terra & Joe Peterson- San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation

Becky Sheehan, Esq. & John Hewitt, Watershed Specialist - California Farm Bureau Federation

Grant Plath - City of Lodi Parks and Recreation

Richard Prima - City of Lodi Public Works Dpt.

Frank Beeler - City of Lodi Municipal Service Center

Aaron Devencenzi - San Joaquin County Mosquito and Vector Control District

Brad Kissler, Safety Director - Mohr-Fry Ranches

Al Rossini - Rossini Farms

Dale Sanders & Julie Schardt - San Joaquin Co. Dpt. of Education - Science Division

Ad hoc

Bev Sparrowk & Tom Azevedo (Murphy Creek Restoration Project)

Reni Penders (City of Lodi)

Kathi Hieb (CA Native Plant Society)

Tina Lunt (Sloughhouse RCD/Cosumnes River Task Force)

Erwin E. Van Nieuwenhuyse & Gonzalo Castillo (US Fish and Wildlife Service)

Nicole Goehring (Congressman Pombo)

Marden Wilbur (Vernal Pool Bank Owner)

Walt and Jan Pruss (Lodi Residents)

Mike Finan & Sara Schultz (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)



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San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District Staff

Dave Simpson - USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Amy Rocha - USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Amy Augustine - SJCRCD Special Projects Manager

John Brodie - SJCRCD Watershed Coordinator

Consultants

Daylight Productions, Lockeford - Stan McInturf: LMRWSP Video production

Bizline, Inc., Davis - Jane Rundquist: Website Design

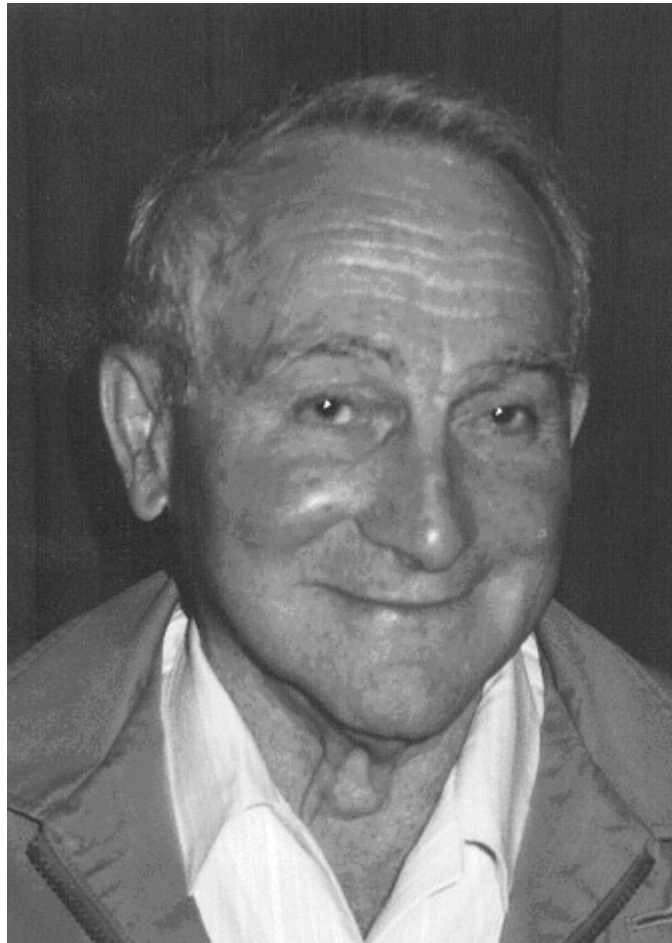
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Dedicated to the memory of Julian O. Bava, Secretary and Director of the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District whose contagious enthusiasm and persistence made this project a reality



San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District
May 23, 2002

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Preface

The guiding principle of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan is that all of the constituents of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed are interrelated. No single element or action stands alone. Good stewardship is about pointing a finger at ourselves and not at each other. As such, the reader is reminded to consider each chapter of this Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan as a component of a broader picture--an *overall* approach to the good stewardship of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed--an approach which depends on many different actions by many different individuals working towards a common goal.

1. Introduction

This Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan (LMSP) encourages all of us to take individual responsibility for maintaining and improving the resources of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed. And, it's easy to get involved!

This Plan provides a roadmap for the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed community to take charge of the maintenance and improvement of the watershed's resources. Whether through participation in a river clean-up day, sampling water quality at storm drains, planting native grasses on the farm to filter runoff from soils, or just cleaning up those leaky containers in the garage—everyone can become a steward of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed.

Though the principles contained in this document focus on the Lower Mokelumne River, many of the principles can be applied to other watersheds. The authors hope that the LMSP will spark your interest in participating in and even spearheading watershed stewardship in your community.

Remember, we **all** live in a watershed.



Murphy Creek

Overview of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed

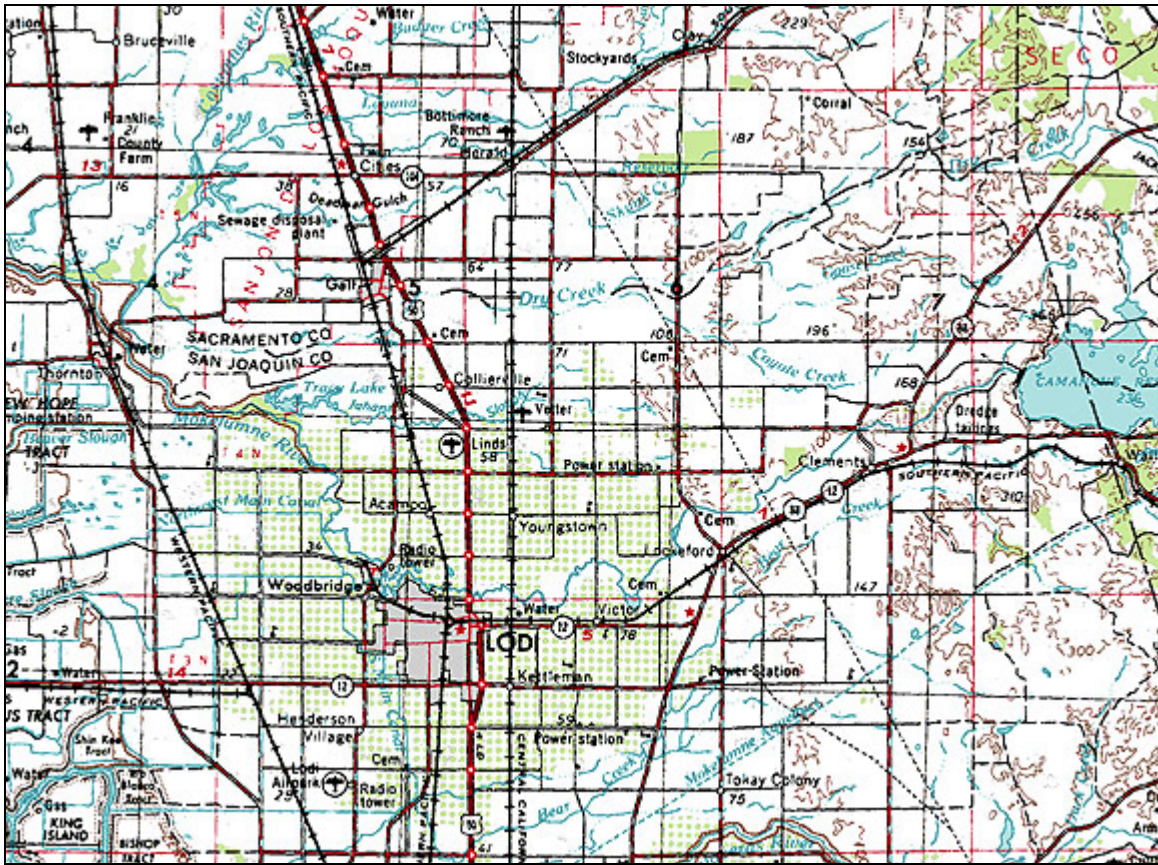
The Lower Mokelumne River Watershed (LMR) stretches from the base of Camanche dam to the confluence of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers (see map, following page).

Quick Facts

- 52,688.3 acres
- 80± Square miles
- Includes portions of the following counties:
 - Amador (1,251.7 acres),
 - Sacramento (644.5 acres), and
 - San Joaquin (50,792.1 acres)
- Incorporated cities: Lodi
- Defined communities within the Watershed: Acampo, Lockeford, Clements, Victor, Woodbridge, Collierville
- Major tributaries: Murphy Creek, Jahant Slough
- The LMR is part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lower Cosumnes-Lower Mokelumne River Watershed
- Watershed Unit Number: 18040005

San Joaquin County, California
Approximate Mokelumne River Watershed Location:
Northern San Joaquin County





San Joaquin Watershed Map

For Additional Information or to Order Products

Visit: www.sjcrd.org

Call: (209) 946-6465 Ext. 125

Write: San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District
Attention: Watershed Coordinator
1222 Monaco Court, Suite 23
Stockton, CA 95207

Current Price List

| | |
|---|---------------|
| <i>Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan</i> | \$25.00 + S&H |
| <i>Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual</i> | \$15.00 + S&H |
| <i>Reflections in the River</i> (VHS, 12.5 minutes) | \$10.00 + S&H |
| <i>Reflections in the River</i> (CD, 12.5 minutes)..... | \$10.00 + S&H |

Additional materials, including teaching aids, are available. Please visit our website at www.sjcrd.org to learn more.

2. Education



BACKGROUND

The primary means by which the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan (LMSP) intends to achieve its goals is through education and assisting individuals, groups and agencies to undertake voluntary, stewardship-based activities which conserve and improve the watershed's resources. This Education Element is central to the success of that strategy and interrelates with all other elements of the LMSP.

The Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan intends to promote educational opportunities within the watershed targeting elementary school children, high school students, local college students, watershed residents, farmers, stakeholders and visitors of all age groups and others who might benefit from watershed-based educational programs.

EXISTING EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES¹:

Mokelumne River Watershed Owners Manual: Based on the Home*A*Syst² model, the *Mokelumne River Watershed Owners Manual* is a voluntary, stewardship-based workbook to guide homeowners in reducing non-point source pollution. The workbook was prepared by the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District in partnership with the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Planning Committee. The manual provides guidelines for evaluating property and formulating action plans to reduce or eliminate non-point source pollution for homeowners and other residents of the watershed. Topics addressed include: storm water management, reducing pollutants in runoff, landscaping and property management to reduce runoff, drinking water well management, well location and maintenance, household wastewater and septic/sewer systems, managing hazardous household products, product disposal, managing swimming pools and similar topics.

¹ See AResources® at the end of this publication for contact information for each of the programs and organizations listed.

² Adapted with permission from NRAES-87 Home*A*Syst: An Environmental Risk-Assessment Guide for the Home.

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Mokelumne River Hatchery: The Mokelumne River Hatchery, located at the base of Camanche Dam, is operated by the California Department of Fish and Game and is owned by the East Bay Municipal Utility District. Self-guided tours of the facility are available Monday through Sunday from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Per the California Department of Fish and Game, approximately 15 tours per week are provided for student primarily from San Joaquin County between October and January of each year. Students are normally second graders through eighth graders. Due to limited staffing, organized tours for non-school organizations are infrequent. The hatchery will be closed for renovations , reopening in 2003.



Visiting the Mokelumne River Hatchery

Lodi Lake Nature Area Docents: Since 1987, the City of Lodi Parks and Recreation Department and the Lodi Unified School District, have worked together to create an outdoor education program at Lodi Lake Park. A 58-acre nature area, with marked trails, provides students with an opportunity to see a remnant of the riparian forests which once flourished along the Mokelumne River. A small Discovery Center at the lake is open, by appointment only, for visitors wishing to see and learn more about the area's natural resources.

School Aquarium Program: The local fly fishermen's club coordinates annually with the Mokelumne River Hatchery and local schools for the School Aquarium program. This program provides salmon and steelhead eggs from the Mokelumne Hatchery for individual classes in San Joaquin County Schools. Approximately 50 eggs per class are provided, along with refrigerators and aquariums by the fly fishermen's club. Teachers are given a training session on how to raise the fish. Hatchlings are released into the river by the students. Participating grades are concentrated in the elementary and junior high school grades.

"Discover Lodi!" Wine and Visitor's Center: The Wine and Visitor's Center opened September 10, 2000, at 2545 West Turner Road, in Lodi. The center houses both the Lodi Woodbridge Winegrape Commission and the Lodi Visitor's and Conference Bureau. The center includes public education displays related to growing grapes, making wine, integrated pest management and other watershed issues related to the winegrape industry in the watershed. Interactive monitors and an aerial video of the wine-growing region are just a few of the

educational materials which are on display.

Hill House Museum: The Hill House Museum, located at 826 S. Church Street in Lodi is open 1-4 p.m. on Sundays and for special tours. The museum's focus is historical Lodi. The museum is currently seeking expansion opportunities. While physically located outside of the watershed, the museum nonetheless provides extensive information related to the Mokelumne River which has had a strong influence on the development of the City of Lodi.

Central Valley Waste Services: CVWS offers educational programs promoting a clean environment. Specifically, CVWS emphasizes educational programs for: a) second graders regarding how recycling preserves natural resources and b) fourth graders discussing source reduction of trash. Thousands of children benefit from these programs annually. CVWS also provides tours of its materials recovery center on Turner Road available for all age groups from pre-school, through high school, college, parents and seniors.

San Joaquin County Department of Public Works Solid Waste Division-Household Hazardous Waste Program: This agency is responsible for promoting disposal of household hazardous wastes (e.g., paints, alkaline batteries, oil etc.). Annual clean-up days for hazardous wastes are sponsored throughout the County with at least one clean-up day at a location within the watershed. Public education related to household hazardous wastes comes from this department.

Boy & Girl Scouts of America and Other Youth Groups: There are several troops within the watershed which are very active within the community. Scouts regularly participate in community programs which affect the watershed earning merit badges for various activities (e.g., installing ADon't Dump/To River@ signs, planting native plant gardens at Lodi Lake). Similarly, 4-H, Future Farmers of America (FFA), and other youth groups often take an active role in stewardship-based activities within the watershed area.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA/NRCS)-San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District (RCD): The USDA NRCS provides assistance and educational materials for farmers, schools, and residents within the watershed. The San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District provides community outreach and is providing oversight and staffing for the Lower Mokelumne Watershed Stewardship planning effort. The RCD's nine-member board is appointed by the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors. The RCD holds monthly meetings each third Thursday of the month from 12:00-2:00 at the Stockton Service Center. The Stockton Service Center is located at 1222 Monaco Court, Suite 23 (just off the intersection of March and Pershing) in Stockton and may be reached at (209) 946-6465 Ext. 125.

Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission: The Lodi Woodbridge Winegrape Commission

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has prepared the *Lodi Winegrower's Workbook* addressing best management practices for vineyards. This educational program is ongoing as the LWWC works with local growers to implement various aspects of the workbook which addresses viticulture, soil management, water management, pest management, habitat, human resources, wine quality and other aspects of the winegrape growing industry. LWWC also sponsors the School Trunk Program targeting fourth grade students, but available to 2nd-7th grades. The School Trunk Program teaches how



grapevines came to California and describes one year in the growing season using, among other tools, pictures, charts of vocabulary words and word searches. Ten to thirty classes per year participate in this one-hour program which is free to schools and available to northern San Joaquin County.

Winegrape Grower's Workbook Study Session

San Joaquin County Office of Education: The San Joaquin County Office of Education was awarded a CALFED grant in 2001 for its Delta Studies Program targeting the 30,000 K-12 graders in 60 schools in San Joaquin County with an emphasis on grades K-6. The program will emphasize fulfillment of California Academic Standards through classroom lessons focused on aquatic and terrestrial habitats and ecological functions of the Delta. The program will accomplish its goals through three primary activities: Preparation of a Delta Studies Curriculum focusing on K-8 and grades 9-12; establishment of a Delta Education Resource Center at the Office of Education; and training of selected teachers-Delta Education Leaders for Teaching and Action (D.E.L.T.A.) to forward implementation of the curriculum. The Delta Studies Program is expected to run for three years and incorporate elements of Project Wild, Project Wet and Adopt-A-Watershed.

Schools: Elementary and High schools located within or serving the watershed area also participate in and promote educational programs provided through the San Joaquin County Office of Education or other private organizations. These schools include: Lodi High School, Clements Elementary School, Lockeford Elementary School, Victor Elementary School, Houston School, Woodbridge Middle School, Oakview Union Elementary School, Galt Joint Unified School District, New Hope Elementary School, Mokelumne River School, Lodi Seventh Day Adventist Elementary School, St. Anne's School, St. Peter Evangelical Lutheran School, Lodi Elementary and Middle Schools (Beckman, Clairmont, Creekside, Davis, Henderson, Heritage Intermediate, Heritage Primary, John Muir, Lakewood, Lawrence, Live Oak, Mahin, Nichols, Oakwood, Parklane, Reese, Sutherland, Tokay Colony Turner, Vinewood, Wagner, Washington, Washington DCH, Westwood, Delta Sierra, Lodi Middle, Morada Eastview, Woodbridge Middle), Bear Creek High School, Tokay High School. Programs sponsored by the San Joaquin County Office of Education are described in the preceding paragraph.

Delta College, the University of the Pacific, CA State University Stanislaus and numerous

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private educational facilities provide higher education opportunities within the watershed. Delta College is currently pursuing the establishment of a Natural Resources Program which is expected to include courses in watershed management. Schools throughout San Joaquin County and southern Sacramento County are targeted for participation in education programs contained within the Education Element of the LMSP.

San Joaquin County Mosquito and Vector Control District: This agency provides an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program for schools and adult groups. School programs targeting 5th graders reach 5,000-7,000 students annually. The school program focuses on the prevention of mosquitoes and ticks and includes methods for reducing the likelihood of becoming a victim of multiple-sting attacks from honeybees. Presentations are also available for high schools and focus on mosquitoes and their biology. Adult group presentations address district operations and vector-borne diseases.

San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation: The San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation sponsors a program called Agriculture in the Classroom targeting K-12th grades. The program is undertaken by approximately 50 teachers each year and focuses on water and agriculture.

San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office: This office designs and implements numerous educational programs including a Dormant Spray Education Programs for growers around watersheds which is ongoing and stresses best management practices. The program currently focuses on the San Joaquin River watershed. The agency also provides educational programs including its most recent seminar pertaining to best management practices related to sulfur use.

U.C. Cooperative Extension: This agency provides extensive education program addressing watershed management. A few of the most recently developed programs include homeowner education programs targeting the use of residential pesticides (currently funded by CALFED and targeting Diazinon and Dursban) and a new curriculum targeting grades 3-6 emphasizing water and pesticide education. The agency also holds regular farm commodity meetings (e.g., tomato, corn, asparagus, etc.) which emphasize best management practices related to water use and pollution.

City and County Parks: Numerous city and County-owned and operated parks exist within or in close proximity to the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed. The largest of these include: Micke Grove Park and Zoo and Lodi Lake. Smaller parks include Stillman Mc.Gee Park and Woodbridge Park. Large, quasi-public park facilities also are provided at the East Bay Municipal Utility District's day-use facility at the base of Camanche Dam and at the Woodbridge Golf and Country Club. These parks provide opportunities for hands-on recreational/education programs (e.g., the Lodi Lake Docent's school tours of the Lodi Lake Nature Trail) and educational displays (e.g., Micke Grove Zoo, dioramas). The LMSP effort intends to identify

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those parks where educational opportunities are being underutilized and might be expanded to promote watershed education issues. Please refer to the ARecreation@ Element of the LMSP for additional information related to public parks within the watershed.

Fire Districts: Fire prevention education is an important aspect of watershed planning. The following fire districts are located within the watershed and based at the indicated locations: Lodi City Fire Department (217 W. Elm, Lodi), Clements Rural Fire District (18901 E. Highway 88, Clements), Mokelumne Rural Fire District (13157 E. Brandt Rd., Lockeford), Woodbridge Fire District (400 E. Augusta, Woodbridge), Liberty Fire District, Delta Fire District and the Thornton Rural Fire Protection District (25999 N. Thornton Road, Thornton). Please refer to the Emergency Services and Fire Prevention Element (Chapter 10) of this plan for details related to size, service areas and operations of these districts.

Audubon Society: The San Joaquin Audubon Society provides educational opportunities for third-sixth graders through its Audubon Adventure Classroom Kits which provides a teacher resource manual and 32 Anewspaper@ format handouts for students along with other educational materials addressing such topics as migration, bats, rivers, songbirds, habitat, water birds, wetlands, wildlife, backyard birding and other topics. The program reaches 20-30 classrooms in the county and has been in effect since 1984. Teachers signing up for the program are sponsor by the Audubon Society which purchases the kits for interested teachers. Audubon also maintains two Science-in-a-Suitcase Kits which are made available to schools (public, private and home schools), local civic groups and other interested individuals). Audubon also sponsors group outings for adults and children focusing on bird identification and observation.

San Joaquin County Historical Society and Museum: The San Joaquin County Historical Society sponsors numerous educational programs related to watershed issues including agricultural history, environmental issues and cultural resources topics. Valley Days is an intensive environmental learning program offered to third and fourth grade students. Slide shows offered by the Society include histories of Lodi and Lockeford. The Society also operates the San Joaquin County Historical Society Museum located in Micke Grove Park which offers additional resources including a display of agricultural equipment. Please refer to the Cultural Resources Element of the LMSP for additional details related to this agency.

Lodi Youth Commission: The Lodi Youth Commission sponsors a Teen Lead Program which involves teens in community issues including solid waste management and similar topics.

Friends of Lodi Lake: Friends of Lodi Lake is a hands-on organization to benefit Lodi Lake, the Mokelumne River and the Lodi Lake Nature Sanctuary. The group advocates necessary stewardship to preserve and enhance the natural beauty and tranquility of Lodi Lake proper. Visitors to Lodi Lake enjoy the seven varied theme gardens planted by the organization. Friends of Lodi Lake hold monthly meetings providing a platform for the discussion of issues affecting

Lodi Lake.

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City of Lodi: The City of Lodi sponsors a water conservation education program targeting K-6.

City of Lodi Citizen Monitoring Program/Storm-Drain Detectives: In October, 2000, the City of Lodi's Public Works Department began a local Mokelumne River Citizen Monitoring Program focusing on locations where the City's storm drains enter the river. Also called the Storm Drain Detectives, this Citizen Monitoring Program is a collaborative effort of the City of Lodi Public Works Department, State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality, Lodi Lake Nature Area Docent Council and four local high schools. Monthly monitoring of the Mokelumne River and Lodi's storm water is done by students and teachers, grades 7-12, and other volunteers who have been trained by a program coordinator. Students participating in the program may receive school credits. In April, 2001, a CALFED grant was awarded to the City of Lodi to expand this monitoring and education effort in the Lodi area.

For more details about the program, sampling locations, and monitoring results, go to the City of Lodi web site at www.lodi.gov and search for Storm Drain Detectives.

San Joaquin Resource Conservation District Website: Educational materials related to watershed stewardship programs, activities and other resource-related information may be found at the San Joaquin Resource Conservation District's website at www.sjrcrd.org.

Leadership Institute's Adopt-A-Watershed: Adopt-A-Watershed is a K-12 school-community learning experience which uses local watersheds as living laboratories where students engage in hands-on activities. The program is sponsored by the Leadership Institute. Five primary elements are emphasized: 1) applying science concepts directly to the local watershed, 2) monitoring local watersheds through field study, 3) restoring watersheds through community need-based projects, 4) educating through community action projects and 5) reflecting upon concepts learned while making contributions to the community. The program addresses plants, wildlife, aquatics, ecosystems, soils, geology, vegetation management, and cultures with a curriculum consistent with state requirements. Training for teachers is included in the program. Approximately 120 teachers in San Joaquin County are currently involved in the program.

Learning Under Creative Concepts (LUCC): This organization provides stewardship-related programs for young first-offenders and other at-risk youths which help to foster responsibility and self-esteem. Undertaken primarily on LUCC-owned property, these stewardship-based programs include agriculture, riparian restoration, horse rehabilitation, and similar programs.

GOALS

- ✓ **Promote educational opportunities which advance watershed stewardship and encourage future participation in community watershed management efforts by all**

age groups;

- ✓ Provide specific educational information to watershed residents (including those in Lodi, Clements, Woodbridge, Acampo, Collierville, Victor, Cooper's Corner, Lockeford, Thornton and the surrounding areas), farmers, recreationists, and other stakeholders to encourage implementation of beneficial watershed practices;
- ✓ Educate watershed visitors on the multiple features of the watershed to promote watershed stewardship by recreational users, economic development within the watershed, and to encourage the expansion of beneficial watershed stewardship programs to other regions;
- ✓ Encourage coordinated voluntary community efforts by all watershed stakeholders to implement long-range beneficial watershed programs; and
- ✓ Emphasize implementation of educational programs throughout the community as a primary tool for improving the watershed.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS:

Residential

Continue Distribution and Encourage Implementation of the *Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual*

Continue public outreach and education efforts to expand the implementation of the *Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual* to reduce non-point source pollution created by residential activities within the watershed.

Continue to seek funding to maintain the position of Watershed Coordinator on staff at the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District to support the ongoing implementation of the *Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan* and the *Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual*.

Consider sponsorship of a "demonstration day" showcasing local businesses, products and services which homeowners may use to implement watershed best management practices. If feasible, sponsor a booth at local community events, fairs, or home improvement shows where a ready audience is available.

Consider distribution of educational information related to beneficial watershed practices on an ongoing basis. For example, distribute pesticide use guidelines for

residential gardeners at local garden centers .

Local newspaper inserts, enclosures in property tax bills and/or enclosures in electric bills should be considered as a primary tool for implementing this educational program and ensuring wide distribution of educational materials.

Consider working with other local agencies (e.g., Agricultural Commissioner's Office, U.C. Cooperative Extension, Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission) to expand the San Joaquin County Mosquito and Vector Control District's Integrated Pest Management Program for school children to include IPM education for residential, public and other uses.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing. Hold first demonstration day within 3 years of LMSP adoption. Consider community promotion events once every two-three years after LMSP adoption.

2. **Expand Residential Pesticide Education Programs**

Working with the U.C. Cooperative Extension's recently launched residential pesticide use education program, encourage other agencies to cooperatively formulate an extensive public-outreach program emphasizing best pesticide use management practices for residential homeowners (perhaps targeting homeowner's associations) and public agencies (e.g., maintenance managers at local and county parks, landscape architects).

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

Agricultural

3. **Promote/Expand Implementation of the *Lodi Winegrower's Workbook***

Promote and support the ongoing implementation of the *Lodi Winegrower's Workbook*. Use the *Lodi Winegrower's Workbook* as a model to formulate similar watershed stewardship education programs encouraging beneficial watershed stewardship practices in other areas of the watershed (e.g., dryland grazing, row and field crop farming, orchard farming, riparian restoration).

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

4. **Expand Dormant Spray Education Programs to the Mokelumne River Watershed**

Work with the San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office to expand its Dormant Spray Education Program to include the Mokelumne River Watershed.

Time Frame for Implementation: Within three years of Plan adoption.

5. **Expand Participation in Agricultural Commissioner's Office-Sponsored Education Programs**

Promote the educational seminars provided by the San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office to increase participation in these programs to include more agencies, private landowners and others.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

Schools

6. **Promote/Support Existing Educational Programs Available to Local Schools/Advertise Availability of Agriculture in the Classroom Program and Other Educational Programs Available to Area Schools/Database**

Promote and support existing educational programs available to area schools including, but not limited to, implementation of the following:

Prepare a centralized database of existing agricultural education programs available within San Joaquin County and make it available to the San Joaquin County Office of Education and/or directly to area schools. The database should describe each program, note the targeted audience/age group and list contacts for each program. The database should be updated frequently to reflect new information. This information will be included on the San Joaquin Resource Conservation District website www.sjcrd.org with links to related sites. The goal of this program is to advertise the availability of these educational programs to expand their use in the classroom.

Ensure that educational materials produced and/or promoted by the LMSP are made available to the appropriate education programs. Ensure that local students

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are made aware of voluntary, community-based LMSP programs to encourage participation in these programs by area students

The database and support program should include, at a minimum:

- ✓ the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation's Agriculture in the Classroom Program and its available resources
- ✓ School Aquarium Program
- ✓ Mokelumne River Hatchery Tours
- ✓ Central Valley Waste Services 2nd/4th grader program
- ✓ Future Woodbridge Irrigation District Dam Overlook Site Educational Programs
- ✓ San Joaquin County Mosquito and Vector Control District's Integrated Pest Management Program
- ✓ Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission's Trunk Program
- ✓ Audubon's Audubon Adventures Program
- ✓ Audubon's Science-in-a-Suitcase Program
- ✓ Lodi Lake Discovery Center
- ✓ Lodi Lake Nature Trail/Docent Program
- ✓ City of Lodi Water Conservation Education Program
- ✓ City of Lodi's Storm-Drain Detectives Program
- ✓ Lodi Teen Lead Program (Lodi Youth Commission)
- ✓ Leadership Institute's Adopt-A-Watershed Program (K-12)

Time Frame for Implementation: In conjunction with Plan adoption.

7. **Promote the Implementation of Integrated Pest Management Programs on**

Local School Campuses

Work with local schools to design Integrated Pest Management Programs which can be implemented on-site at local school campuses with participation both by maintenance personnel and students (e.g., for school landscaping maintenance, agricultural science programs, landscape architecture and science programs)

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within 5 years of Plan adoption.

8. **Encourage Watershed-Based High School Senior Projects/ Community Projects**

Coordinate with local science and agriculture faculty at local high schools to encourage consideration of watershed-related issues for senior projects and/or senior community-involvement programs (e.g., organizing clean-up days, habitat improvement, building duck boxes, studying an element of the LWWC Farm Plan, participation in the Storm Drain Detectives program and similar activities)

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing, Commence within 2 years of Plan adoption.

9. **Incentives for Higher Education - Scholarship**

Investigate the potential for establishing a scholarship for local high school students interested in pursuing higher education in agriculture, environmental sciences, land use planning, or other watershed-related areas.

Time Frame for Implementation: Within 5 years of Plan adoption.

10. **Encourage Participation in Plan Implementation by Local Colleges**

Coordinate with science and agricultural faculty at local colleges to solicit student participation in watershed-related programs (e.g., conducting ongoing biological surveys and/or monitoring within the watershed; studying LWWC Winegrower's Workbook implementation, and similar programs).

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing, Commence within 2 years of Plan adoption.

Facilitate Community-Based Opportunities for K-12 Students to Become Involved in the Leadership Institutes Adopt-A-Watershed Program

The Watershed Coordinator will act as a liaison (through direct contacts and/or publications, website) between community groups, organizations and local schools to keep both schools and the community apprised of ongoing watershed programs which provide opportunities for community-based watershed activities through the Leadership Institute's Adopt-A-Watershed Program (e.g., through involvement in EBMUD wildlife surveys, Mokelumne River Partnership projects, SJCRCDC programs, Lodi Docent and City of Lodi projects)

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

Community

12. **Support the Lodi Lake Discovery Center**

Support the Lodi Lake Discovery Center by promoting partnerships with other community organizations (e.g., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, EBMUD, CA Dpt. of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA NRCS, San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District, San Joaquin County Council of Governments etc.) to provide displays and other watershed-based educational materials at the Discovery Center and to increase grant opportunities to enhance funding for educational materials and activities at the Center.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

13. **Use Existing USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service Educational Materials**

Expand distribution of existing USDA NRCS watershed-based educational materials and publications at watershed education centers (Discovery Center, Hill House Museum, Discover Lodi! Lodi Wine and Visitor's Center, SJCRCDC website, and similar locations).

Unless already available, consider adapting the NRCS's "Backyard" educational kit for teachers as a "Backyard Watershed" kit for teachers for distribution at schools and/or to local residents.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

14. **Coordinate with San Joaquin County Department of Public Works Solid Waste Division- Household Hazardous Waste Management Programs and**

San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation to Expand APick-up@ Programs

Coordinate with the County's Household Hazardous Waste Management program to design/expand/distribute educational materials and/or household hazardous waste disposal/recovery programs targeting those non-point source pollutants originating from urban and residential areas which are adversely affecting water quality in the Lower Mokelumne River (See Water Quality Element of the LMSP). Increase the number of hazardous waste pick-up/recovery days provided in the watershed.

Work with San Joaquin County to establish a permanent Roadside Dumping Pick-Up Program targeting the pick-up of discarded mattresses, appliances and other large materials which are frequently found dumped along roadsides and back roads particularly in rural areas.

Support the existing efforts of the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation - sponsored chemical pick-up events.

Time Frame for Implementation: Immediately upon adoption of the LMSP.

15. **Water Conservation Program**

Work with local water purveyors to design a water conservation program which is promoted throughout the watershed for multiple uses .

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within three years of Plan adoption.

16. **Involve Youth Groups**

Enlist the assistance of, or continue to support the ongoing participation of, local youth groups in undertaking beneficial watershed activities (e.g., labeling drains) to expand educational opportunities for youth groups and to encourage a spirit of community volunteerism for watershed stewardship activities.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

Enlist Civic Groups to Undertake Educational Programs

Contact local civic groups not already addressed in Program #5 to undertake educational programs for local schools and/or watershed residents emphasizing watershed-related issues (e.g., California Native Plant Society - Plant Education

programs).

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing, commence coordination activities within 2 years of Plan adoption.

18. **Promote Woodbridge Dam Overlook Site**

Support the construction of an educational overlook site/fish viewing area at the new Woodbridge Dam. Encourage the Parks Department to host pre-arranged tours for school children and adults to the overlook.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

19. **Promote and Expand Educational Opportunities at the Hill House Museum**

Promote and expand educational opportunities at Lodi's Hill House Museum. Work with the museum to add/sponsor a watershed display which, in addition to promoting the history of the watershed, also investigates the natural and agricultural resources within the watershed.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing. Commencing within two years of Plan adoption.

20. **Establish Walking Tours Highlighting Cultural Resources**

Facilitate the preparation of walking tour brochures for visitors, residents, and students, promoting historic and other cultural resources within the watershed communities of Lodi, Woodbridge, Lockeford, and Clements.

Time Frame for Implementation: Prepare first walking tour brochure within two years of Plan adoption. Complete walking tour brochures for other watershed communities within 10 years of Plan adoption.

Promotion & Outreach

21. **Use the SJCRCD Website to Distribute Educational Materials and to Provide Links with other Local Organization Websites and Programs**

Continue to maintain and update a San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District website. Use the website to distribute watershed and other resource-related materials and to provide links with other organization websites and

resource management programs.

Time Frame for Implementation: In conjunction with Plan adoption.

22. **Promote Educational Programs/Media Use**

Consider publication of an annual/biannual LMSP community newsletter or equivalent means of expanding educational programs and watershed events throughout the watershed. Consider publication of guest articles in mailers and newsletters of other organizations within the watershed promoting best management practices within the watershed (e.g., chamber of commerce, San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation, San Joaquin Audubon Society newsletter, SJCRCD website and similar locations). See also Program #21.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

23. **Promote Educational Centers throughout the Watershed**

Encourage centers embracing watershed-based education to promote one another. Educational centers within the watershed should acknowledge other educational centers within the watershed through displays, printed materials and/or similar outreach. For example, the Wine and Visitor's Center may provide brochures to visitors encouraging visits to the Lodi Lake Discovery Center; the Discovery Center could integrate mention of the Mokelumne River Fish Hatchery in displays concerning the life cycle of salmon, the Hill House Museum could promote historical walking tours in all watershed communities.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

24. **Use the San Joaquin County Fair and Other Community Events to Promote Watershed Education**

Consider the addition of activities at the County Fair which might be used for education (e.g., workshops for teachers could be provided and/or they could enter things at the fair such as agricultural commodities, organize a booth at the fair or combine forces with another agency to man a booth at the fair to distribute watershed educational materials).

Continue to take advantage of community events within the watershed (e.g., Youth Group events, Sandhill Crane Festival, Salmon Festival, Grape Festival, Asparagus Festival) to promote watershed education by providing educational

materials related to watershed management at booths.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

25. **Establish a Watershed Speaker's Bureau**

Establish a list/clearinghouse of willing speaker's available to discuss watershed issues at public presentations for local schools and civic groups. Notify local community groups and other interested stakeholders of the availability of these speakers.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing. Establish list within one year of LMSP approval.

26. **Promote Watershed Education at Local/County Parks**

Identify local and county parks where educational opportunities are being underutilized. Work with the County Department of Parks and Recreation and City Parks and Recreation to facilitate the development of watershed educational programs and materials (e.g., interpretive programs/hikes, dioramas, kiosks etc.) at local and county parks.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within three years of Plan adoption.

16. **Continue to Distribute Educational LMR Watershed Video: *Reflections in the River***

The LMSP Steering Committee has prepared an educational video, *Reflections in the River*, for distribution to area schools and community organizations emphasizing the components of and interrelationships within the Lower Mokelumne River watershed, in particular, the control of non-point source pollution. This video may be used separately or in conjunction with the the *Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual* (see program #1). Ordering information for this video is found at the beginning of the LMSP and on the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District website www.sjcrd.org.

Time Frame for Implementation: In conjunction with Plan adoption.

28. **Promote ADiscover Lodi!@Lodi Wine and Visitor's Center**

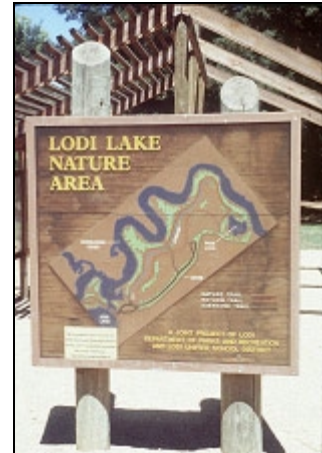
Promote and support "Discover Lodi!" Lodi Wine and Visitor's Center as a

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan

primary educational center for watershed issues related to the winegrape industry. Include watershed-based educational materials and, if appropriate, displays focusing on integration of the winegrape industry with other components of the watershed. Consider sponsorship of a Lower Mokelumne River Watershed display/information site at the center promoting the LMSP and other centers offering watershed-based education within the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

3. RECREATION



BACKGROUND

The City of Lodi General Plan Background report states: The Mokelumne River is an underutilized recreational resource with little public access. Public access is limited because the majority of land along the Mokelumne River is in private ownership and prohibits trespass.

The San Joaquin County General Plan designates the entire lower Mokelumne River from Camanche Dam to the Mokelumne-Cosumnes confluence as a significant resource area for recreation. The San Joaquin County General Plan also identifies the following recreational activities as being provided by the Mokelumne River: fishing, rafting and tubing, canoeing and nature study.



Lodi Lake

RECREATIONAL USE TRENDS

Park use was last assessed in San Joaquin County in 1981. Recreation use data has not been updated for San Joaquin County as of April, 2002. According to the San Joaquin County Department of Parks and Recreation, there are no current plans to update the 1981 study which was used in the county's general planning process. However, a comparison of the most popular (i.e., largest number of use days annually spent participating) recreational activities enjoyed in San Joaquin County in 1981 compared with those recorded in a 1997 statewide recreational survey, indicate that trends in the popularity of many recreational activities since 1981 have not changed drastically.

**Comparison of the Popularity of Recreational Activities
San Joaquin County (1981) and the State of California (1997)
Based on Participation Days Annually
(in order of popularity)**

| <p style="text-align: center;">Most Popular San Joaquin County Recreational Activities - 1981 <i>San Joaquin County Park Use and Recreation Activity, November, 1981 - Prepared for the San Joaquin County Community Development Dpt.</i></p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Most Popular Statewide Recreational Activities 1997 <i>California Department of Parks and Recreation Public opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California</i></p> |
|--|---|
| <p>Walking Swimming Jogging/running Pleasure driving, sightseeing Team sports Horseback riding Bicycling Tennis Fishing Nature Study Golf Boating</p> | <p>Walking Driving for pleasure Use of open grass or turf areas casual and unstructured activities like games, sitting, sunning Bicycling on paved surfaces Jogging and running Swimming (outdoor pools) Beach activities including sunning and games Trail hiking Use of play equipment, tot lots Swimming (lakes, rivers, and ocean - not in pools) Picnicking in developed sites</p> |

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The following recreational facilities exist within the lower Mokelumne River watershed as of April, 2002:

**Privately Owned or Operated Facilities
Within the LMR Watershed Boundaries**

| Facility | Location |
|--|--|
| Cal-Skate | 512 N. Cherokee, Lodi |
| Forest Lake Golf Course | 2450 E. Woodson, Acampo |
| Golden Eagle Aviation, Sightseeing Tours | 23987 Hwy. 99, Acampo |
| Lodi Airport Parachute Center | 23597 Hwy. 99, Acampo |
| Mokelumne Beach Resort RV Park | 18450 N. Hwy. 99 (Turner Rd. exit), Lodi |
| Mojicas Indoor Batting Cages | 125 E. Elm, Lodi |
| Parkins Park (3.4 acres) | Victor |
| To Your Health Spa | 920 S. Cherokee, Lodi |
| Tokay Bowl | 620 S. Cherokee, Lodi |
| Tokay Players (Theatre) | 972 Woodrow, Lodi |
| Woodbridge Golf & Country Club | Woodbridge Rd., Woodbridge |



Woodbridge Golf & Country Club

City of Lodi Parks Located Within Watershed

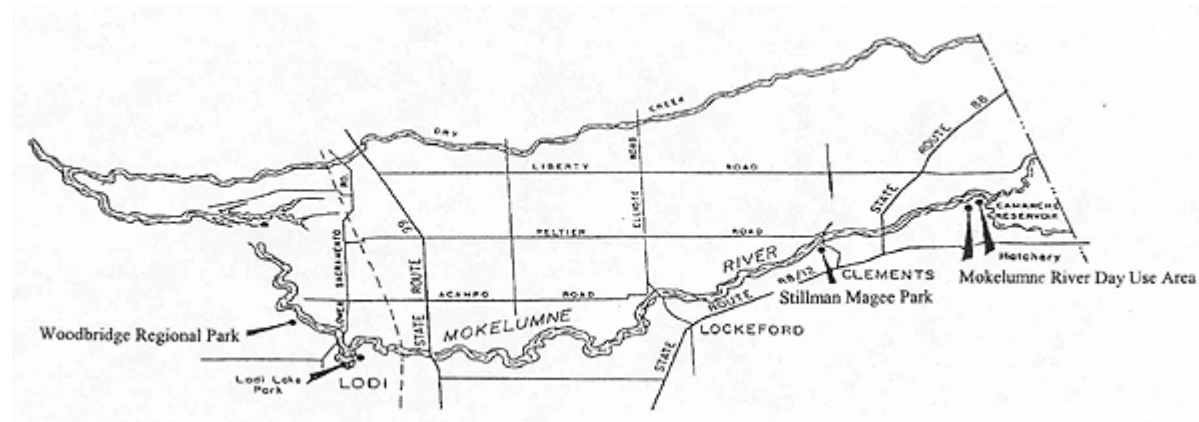
| Park Name | Park Acres | Park Features |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Armory Park (Chapman Field) | 3.2 | Softball diamond, restrooms, concession stand |
| Candy Cane Park (aka Kandy Kane Park) | .2 | Playground Area, picnic facilities |
| Grape Bowl | 15.0 | Football field, soccer field, 2 softball diamonds, field house, concession stand, restrooms, |
| Hale Park | 3.1 | Basketball courts, horseshoe pits, meeting room, restrooms, play equipment, group picnic facilities, par course |
| Henry Graves, Jr. Park | 14.0 | Soccer field, playground, restrooms, par course, picnic tables |
| Katzakian Park | 5.0 | Basketball court, tee ball field, restrooms, picnic shelter, play equipment |
| Lawrence Park | 2.8 | Group picnic area, play equipment, restrooms, dog exercise area |
| Lodi Lake Central Park Area (43 ac) Lodi Lake Nature Area (58 Ac) | 101.0 | 25-acre lake, beach, Discovery Center, group picnic area, amphitheater, accommodations for recreational vehicles and trailers, playgrounds, concession stand, restrooms; Nature Area with trails, dog exercise area |
| Lodi Park West (1101 W. Turner) | 13.0 | Undeveloped |
| Peterson (aka Westgate) Park | 22.0 | Tennis courts, basketball court, in-line hockey court, two playground areas, practice diamonds, soccer fields, restrooms |
| Pixley Park | 27.0 | Landing strip for remote control planes and handline area. Park mostly undeveloped. |
| Softball Complex (Stockton and Lawrence Streets) | 7.6 | 2 Softball diamonds, concession stand, restrooms |
| Van Buskirk Park | 1.0 | Horseshoe pit; basketball half-court, play equipment, picnic tables |
| Zupo Hardball Park | 3.2 | Baseball diamond, batting cage, concession stand, restrooms, press box. |
| Total Acres | 218.1 | |

| Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Schools with Recreational Facilities |
|---|
| Clements School |
| Heritage School (formerly Garfield) |
| Houston School (Acampo) |
| Lakewood School |
| Lawrence School See Grape Bowl |
| Lodi Academy High School |
| Lodi Adult School (formerly Lincoln) |
| Lodi 7th Day Adventist School |
| Mokelumne River School (s. of Woodbridge/99) |
| Oak View School (Collier & Dustin) |
| St. Peter School (Adj. to Graves Park) |
| Woodbridge Middle School |

County and Quasi-Public Parks

| Park Name | Park Acres | Facilities |
|---|-------------------|---|
| Mokelumne River Day Use Area | 259.0 | picnicking, trails, fishing, rafting |
| Mokelumne River Day Use Area (aka John Van Assen Park) | 47.0 | Ave. visitorship 20-25,000 annually has reached 60,000 in some years; picnicking, trails, fishing, rafting, swimming, camping |
| Stillman Magee Park | 20.0 | Picnicking, fishing, rafting |
| Woodbridge Regional Park | 15.0 | natural area |
| Harmony Grove | 1.0 | Meeting room, historical church |
| Woodbridge Tot Lot | 1.3 | Neighborhood park, provides tot lot |
| Total Acres | 343.3 | |

**Mokelumne River Public and Quasi-Public Parks
Adjacent to the Lower Mokelumne River**



LOCAL AGENCY OR GROUP-PLANNED OR RECOMMENDED RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

City of Lodi Park Recreation Standards and Funding: The Lodi General Plan establishes a standard of 10.0 acres of neighborhood and community parklands per 1,000 population (including school parks and storm drainage detention basin parks) and 4.2 acres of neighborhood and community parklands per 1,000 population (excluding school parks and storm drainage detention basin parks). The General Plan calls for the assessment of a park development fee on all new residential, commercial, office and industrial development sufficient to fund the acquisition of parklands consistent with the General Plan's established standard.

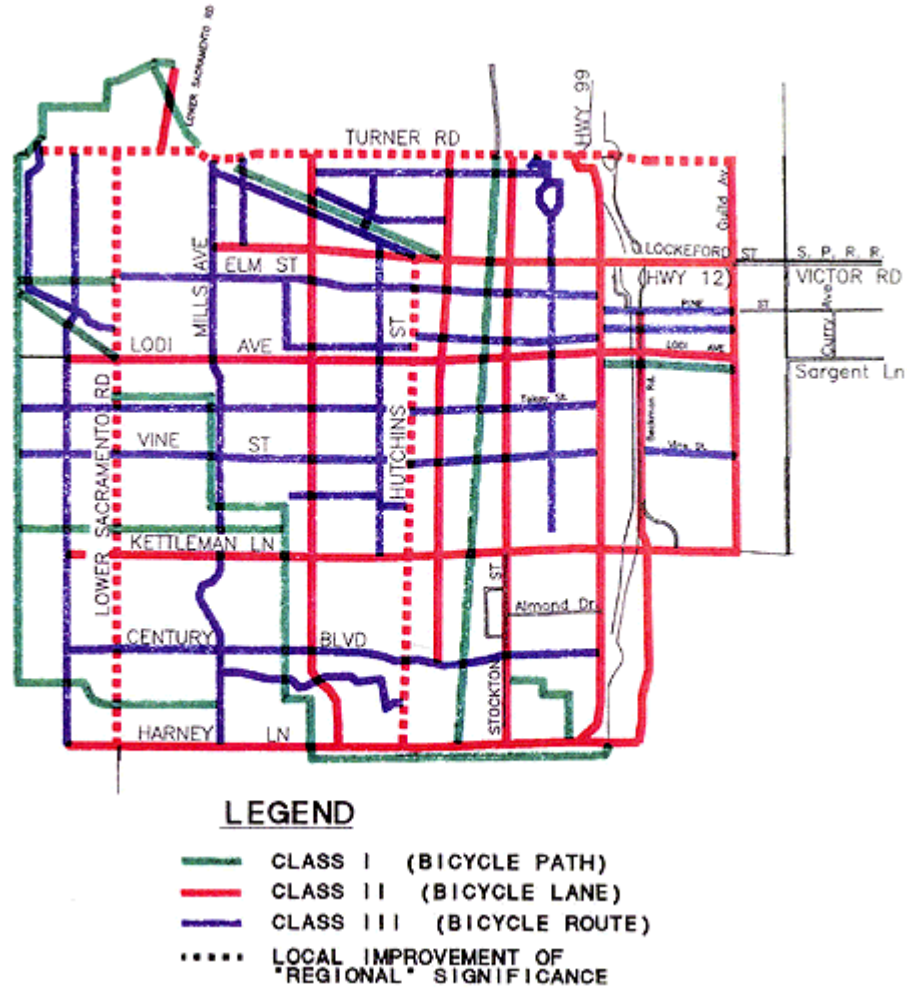
Mokelumne River Parkway Corridor: The City of Lodi General Plan calls for the City to consider the establishment of a parkway corridor along the north side of the Mokelumne River. No boundaries for the parkway corridor have been established. The parkway corridor is intended to provide additional recreational opportunities to Lodi residents, protecting sensitive habitat along the river, and providing additional public access to the river. The General Plan calls for preparation of a state/county study to evaluate the potential need for a parkway corridor along the Mokelumne River.

County General Plan: The San Joaquin County General Plan Recreation Element identifies the need for 4,000 acres of additional parkland by the year 2010 to serve its residents. The plan recommends 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 population for regional parks and 3 acres/1,000 population for local parks. Policy 15 of the element states that the recreational values of ...the Mokelumne River..shall be protected. Policy 13 states that recreational use of the County's waterways will be supported and the County shall ensure adequate public access to waterways at selected locations. Implementation Program 1(f) states that the County shall pursue the acquisition of conservation easement for preservation of riparian vegetation along the Mokelumne River, and study the feasibility of additional public recreational areas on the river.

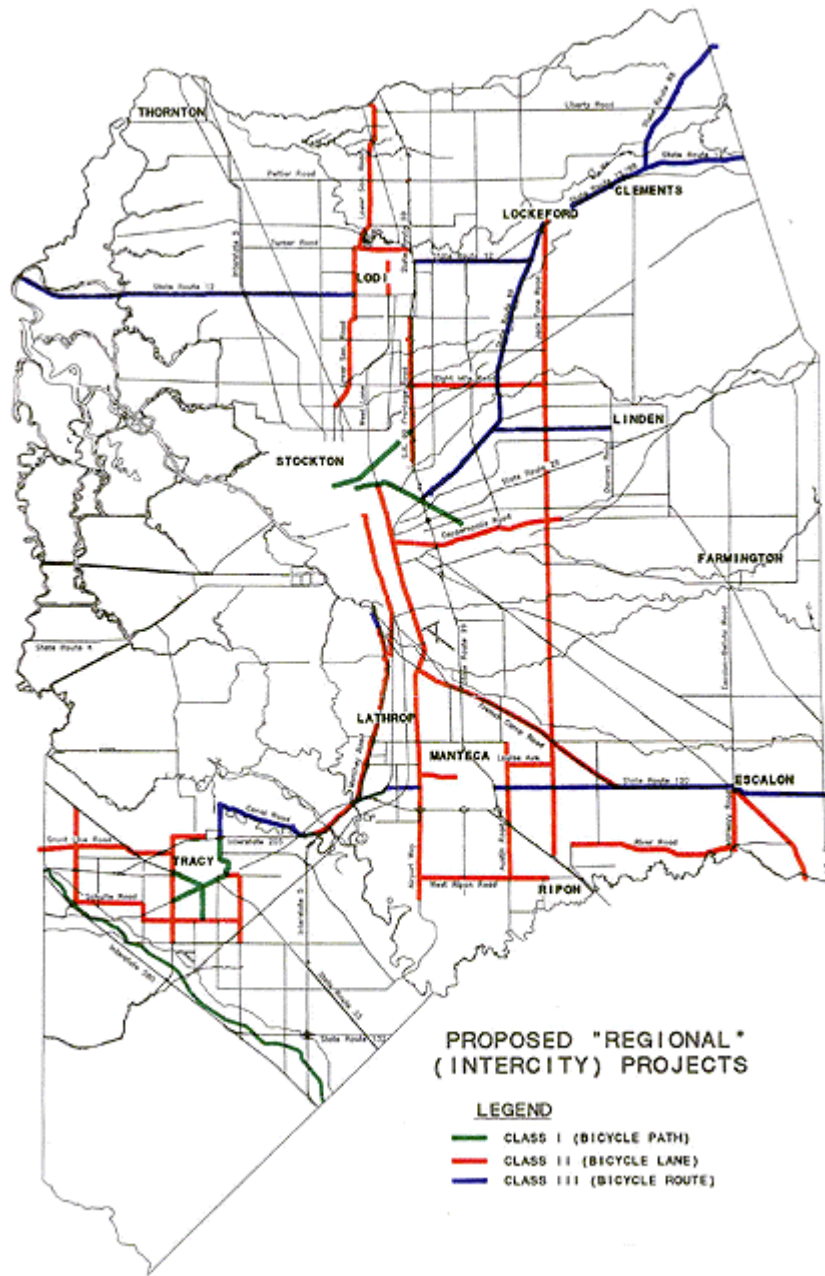
Hiking Trails - Planned: Numerous hiking trails are planned within the watershed. The San Joaquin County General Plan Technical Appendices state that a major deficiency in the county's recreation system is the lack of trails for hikers, cyclists and horseback riders.@ The plan cites Mokelumne River Canoe Trail as one of seven county trail systems planned in the county.

Bike Trails: The San Joaquin County Council of Governments is currently updating the county's planned regional bike trail system. Planned bike routes within the watershed follow:

**Proposed City of Lodi
Bicycle Master Plan Improvements**



1. Source: San Joaquin County Regional Bicycle Master Plan. San Joaquin County Council of Government: Volume 1. August 1994



2. Source: San Joaquin County Regional Bicycle Master Plan. San Joaquin County Council of Government: Volume 1. August 1994

GOALS

- ✓ **Improve management of existing public access points along the Mokelumne River;**
- ✓ **Increase the number of managed public access points to recreational facilities along the Mokelumne River to reduce trespassing through private property;**
- ✓ **Manage access points to decrease erosion along banks and to encourage other beneficial uses of waterways for county residents and visitors;**
- ✓ **Promote existing and establish new recreational opportunities within the watershed for county residents and visitors to promote economic development of the watershed region;**
- ✓ **Encourage the development of educational recreation programs throughout the watershed to promote appreciation for the watershed and to encourage ongoing watershed stewardship; and**
- ✓ **Promote existing and establish new recreational opportunities within the watershed for county residents and visitors to encourage ongoing watershed stewardship by recreational users within the watershed.**

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS:

17. Support Efforts to Maximize the Use of Existing Public Access Points

Support efforts to maximize the use of existing public access points along the Lower Mokelumne River that conserve river resources and protect private property rights. Support activities may include, but are not limited to:

- 3. ✓ Preparing and distributing public access point maps for rafters including approximate mileage and estimated time intervals between access points,
- 4. ✓ Expanding the availability of maps at all public access points along the river,
- 5. ✓ Increasing directional signage directing the public to public access points along the river from Highway 12 and other major public roadways,
- 6. ✓ Installing interpretive signs at all public access points along the river illustrating public access points along the river including mileage and anticipated time between access points,
- 7. ✓ Including public access maps on www.sjcrd.org,
- 8. ✓ Supporting funding proposals to increase patrols and clean-up and

expansion of visitor-serving facilities at existing access points (e.g., picnic facilities, bathrooms, parking) and similar activities.

Time Frame for Implementation:

- Post access point map on website within one year of plan adoption.
- Support installation of at least five new access directional signs or interpretive signs within five years of plan adoption.
- Facilitate publication of a public handout map indicating public access points within five years of plan adoption.
- Other activities: Ongoing.

2. **Promote Shuttle Bus Linkages Between River Access Sites**

Expand existing public transportation facilities to include transportation shuttles between river access points to shuttle river users (especially those using kayaks, canoes and even bike trails) between input and output/start finish sites.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

3. **Support Studies Aimed at Determining the Level of Recreational River Use and Assessing Recreational Needs**

Support efforts to study the existing level of recreational use along the Lower Mokelumne River including recreational needs assessments which address the sufficiency of public access and trails along the Lower Mokelumne River.

Assistance activities may include, but are not limited to:

- ✓ Assisting with grant preparation,
- ✓ Identifying funding sources for studies;
- ✓ Assisting with preparing scope of work for studies,
- ✓ Identifying interested stakeholders including landowners, community organizations and similar activities.

Time Frame for Implementation: Facilitate the start of a recreational needs assessment of the Lower Mokelumne within five years of plan adoption.

4. **Increase Recreational Opportunities for Residents- Public Swimming Pools**

Pursue and support the development of widely accessible public swimming pools.

Time Frame for Implementation: Within 7-10 years of LMSP adoption.

5. **Promote Economic Development through Recreation**

Promote (through advertising, Chamber of Commerce, Visitor-s Centers, Travel magazine, and similar activities) the recreational opportunities for tourists to San Joaquin County and the linkages between recreation and businesses in the area (e.g., Bed and Breakfast Establishments and wineries/kayak river trips/antique stores/birders-s trails, bicycle trails and sports supply stores, hiking trails and local restaurants, aerial tours and related activities)

Time Frame for Implementation: Promote and advocate advertising campaigns within two years of LMSP adoption

6. **Support and Provide Leadership to Establish Community and Regional Parks within the Watershed and to Ensure Implementation of the County and City of Lodi General Plan Recreation Elements**

Support city and county planners and other civic organizations in their attempts to establish regional parks and other recreational facilities within the watershed (e.g., through letter-writing campaigns, assistance with grant applications, negotiations with landowners or public agencies etc.). Opportunities currently cited in local plans include establishment of the Mokelumne River Canoe Trail, establishment of a shuttle bus system for kayak/canoe users on the Mokelumne (between Stillman Magee and Mokelumne River Day Use Area), and similar facilities.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

7. **Promote Recreational Education Opportunities**

Encourage the development of educational/recreation opportunities, such as the Discovery Center at Lodi Lake, by providing grant writing assistance, assisting in forming grant partnerships, advertising the availability of the programs through the LMSP website to local schools, and similar activities.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

4. Agriculture

BACKGROUND



Agriculture is San Joaquin County's number one industry accounting for between 30 and 35% of the region's total economy³. San Joaquin County is ranked 6th overall in agricultural production for California counties placing it among the top ten agricultural-producing counties in the nation⁴.

According to the *2000 Agricultural Report-San Joaquin County* (San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office) the gross value of agricultural products in all of San Joaquin County is estimated at \$1,348,628,000. Approximately 90% (808,838 acres) of San Joaquin County's 895,640 acres is farmland. There are approximately 3,862 farms in San Joaquin County averaging 209 acres in size and employing more than 15,700 persons (8.5% of the county's total employment).⁵

San Joaquin County is a leader in producing many agricultural products. Many of these products are grown within the LMR watershed. In summary, the county⁶:

San Joaquin County Agricultural Ranking in California

Ranks #1 in the state in the production of cherries, asparagus, grain corn, apples, English walnuts, and dry beans;

Ranks #2 in the state in the production of fresh tomatoes, safflower, potatoes and cucumbers; and

Ranks #3 in the state in the production of sugarbeets and processing tomatoes

3 Outlook 2001, The Record, Sunday March 7, 2001, "Agriculture and the Future"

4 Labor Market Information Division, CA Employment Development Department, www.calmis.ca.gov, 2000

5 Percent of total labor force: Labor Market Information Division, CA Employment Development Department, www.calmis.ca.gov, 2000. Individuals employed: The San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office, 2000 Agricultural Report.

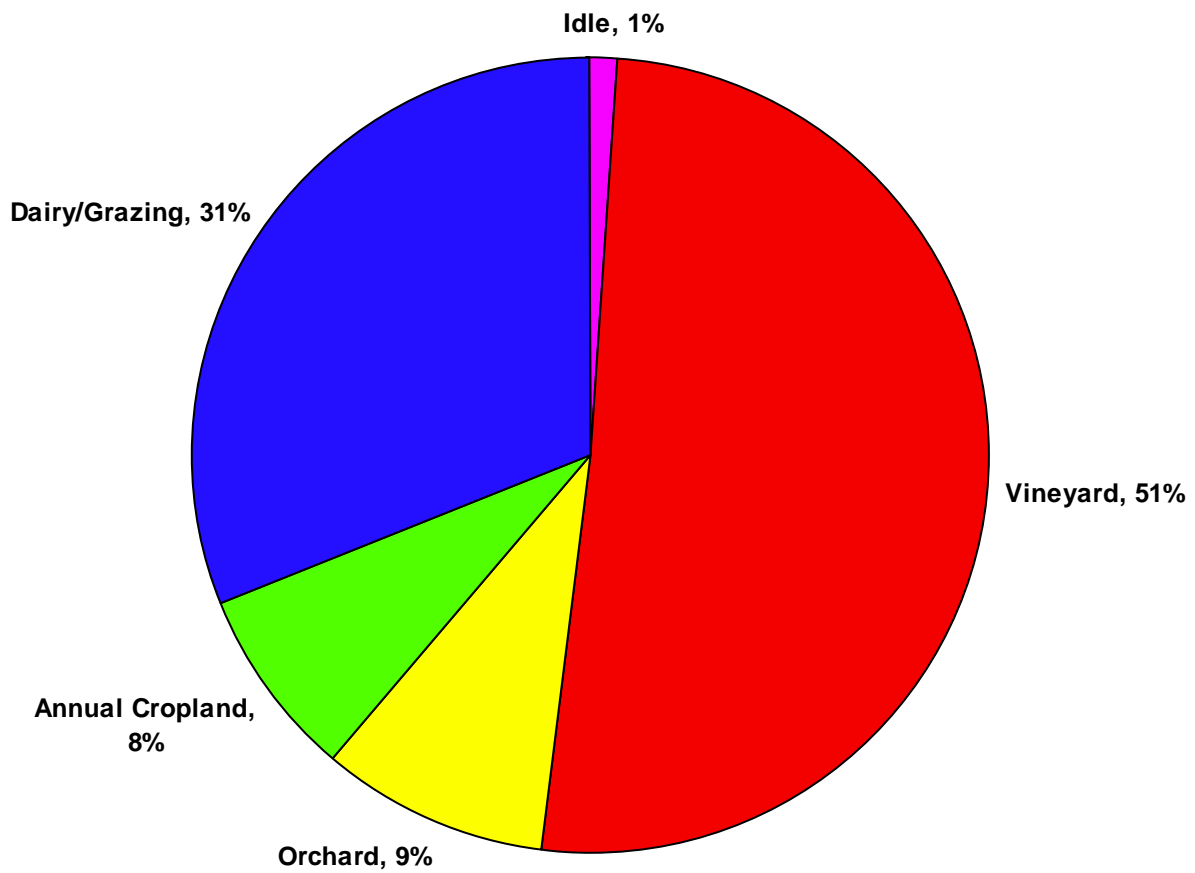
6 Dairy production: Labor Market Information Division, CA Employment Development Department, www.calmis.ca.gov, 2000. Crop ranking in state based on gross value (1999 crop year): The San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office, 2000 Agricultural Report

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan

Grapes are the county's number one commodity with a year 2000 value of \$296,888,000.

Within the Lower Mokelumne River watershed, agricultural use trends may be summarized as follows:

**Figure 4-1
Estimated Agricultural Land Uses of the
Lower Mokelumne River Watershed
2001**



Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan

As the preceding graph indicates, wine grapes are the primary agricultural product grown in the watershed. Within that portion of the Lodi wine grape region encompassed by the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed, vineyards range in size from a few to several hundred acres.

Agricultural products raised in the watershed also include livestock and poultry. Cattle, both beef and dairy; turkeys; chickens; sheep and other livestock are found in the watershed.

Cattle are raised primarily for beef within the watershed. Rangeland operations are found primarily north of the Mokelumne River in the eastern portion of the watershed. However, cattle operations can be found throughout the watershed with ranches of several hundred heads of cattle. Fewer than ten dairies are located within the watershed ranging in size from less than 150 and up to 2,100 cows. Turkeys are also raised within the watershed, primarily north of the Mokelumne River. An estimated six turkey ranches are located in the watershed.

EXISTING AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION/STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMS

San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation Water Quality Program: This is a voluntary program for farmers to participate in improving water quality overseen by the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation.

San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District (RCD) – Vernal Pool/Agriculture Education & Demonstration Program: The RCD is working with the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) and others to acquire vernal pool grasslands for the purposes of demonstrating economically viable agriculture in a vernal pool environment.

Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission (LWWC): LWWC has produced the *Lodi Winegrowers Workbook* (see the Education Element for a more detailed description). This self-assessment guide to integrated farming practices addresses viticulture, soil management, water management, pest management, habitat management, management of human resources and evaluation of wine quality.

CA Dairy Quality Assurance Program (CDQAP): The San Joaquin County U.C. Cooperative Extension office assists in implementation of this voluntary program to encourage management practices promoting resource conservation in dairy operations. Additional program details may be found at CDQA.org.

California Cattleman's Association (CCA) CA Rangeland Water Quality Management Plan Riparian Grazing Project, Beef Quality Assurance Program: The California Rangeland Water Quality Management Program (CRWQMP) was developed by the CCA, U.S. Cooperative Extension, environmental agencies and interest groups to improve water quality on private rangeland under a voluntary program officially adopted in 1995 and including rangeland water quality management strategies, policies and coordination mechanisms as well as sample plants and sources of assistance.

The Riparian Grazing Projects is a joint effort of the CCA and U.S. Cooperative Extension to determine correct and incorrect methods for grazing to ensure riparian success. The project is a statewide study of rangeland riparian areas in which riparian area health, specific site watershed conditions and site specific management are simultaneously examined and address both past and present grazing methods. Program assistance is being provided by the CA Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the U.S. EPA, the CA Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Department of Forestry, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, UC Davis and others. The LMSP is currently working with the voluntary Murphy Creek Restoration Group has used some of the evaluation methods included in this project as part of its overall restoration program.

Much like the CA Dairy Quality Assurance Program, this program was begun in 1986 as an industry effort to encourage cattlemen to follow certain quality control measures exceeding those of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration. The California Cattleman's Association Quality Assurance Program grew from this effort in 1992 and emphasizes a partnership with the U.C. Cooperative Extension. Surveys and workshops are used to evaluate multiple activities, including animal handling and sanitation activities that may affect the watershed.

Biologically Integrated Orchard Systems (BIOS): Founded in 1993 by the Community Alliance with Family Farmers (CAFF), BIOS is a technical assistance program whose primary purpose is to “build a community of farmers, other agricultural professionals, and public institutions dedicated to the voluntary adoption of whole-systems approaches to farm management that are flexible, maintain long-term profitability, and rely less on chemical inputs.”

The BIOS program for almonds and walnuts has been underway for nearly seven years in the Central Valley where a small, but growing number of farmers have successfully reduced their insecticide, herbicide and fertilizer inputs without affecting yield or quality. Between 1999 and 2001, walnut growers within the LMR watershed participated in this program. The BIOS program is actively working to refine these techniques and extend them to other nut growers using the experiences of the participating growers, their independent pest control advisors and UC researchers.

BIOS programs are active in Merced, Stanislaus, Madera, San Joaquin Colusa, Yolo, Solano and Merced counties. Program cooperators include the University of California Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program, UC Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program, UC Cooperative Extension, the USDA's Farm Service Agency, and the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

Biologically Integrated Farming Systems (BIFS): As a result of the success of the BIOS program (see above), the California Legislature created BIFS to extend the BIOS project to

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan

include crops and other farming systems. The University of California Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program (SAREP), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency support this competitive grant program. The goal of BIFS is to demonstrate and expand the use of integrated farming systems that have been proven to economically reduce the use of farm chemicals. Farmers involved in the BIFS project are:

- ✓ Integrating biological and cultural control of pests into their production systems;
- ✓ Using pest monitoring and economic action thresholds to advise the timing of chemical applications;
- ✓ Emphasizing soil-building practices such as the use of cover crops to provide all or part of the nitrogen needed by crops, increase water infiltration of the soil and decrease erosion and flooding;
- ✓ Using manure to provide nutrients for cover crops;
- ✓ Creating an on-farm habitat and restoring riparian areas to encourage beneficial insect populations and improve habitat for fish, migrant birds and game species; and
- ✓ Improving livestock management while protecting natural resources.

Tri-County Weed Management Area Committee: This committee, overseen by the San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office facilitates activities to control non-native invasive species in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced counties.

Agricultural Education Programs: Please refer also to the Education Element of this watershed plan for a description of agricultural education programs ongoing in San Joaquin County.



GOALS

- ✓ **Increase understanding and awareness of agricultural water quality within the Mokelumne Watershed;**
- ✓ **Enhance water quality protection by implementing a “Tier One”⁷ (i.e., non-regulatory, self-derived) water quality program for agricultural producers in the Mokelumne River Watershed;**
- ✓ **Encourage voluntary, self-directed and economically feasible practices to promote resource conservation within the Mokelumne Watershed; and**
- ✓ **Retain and enhance the economic viability of agriculture within the watershed.**

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

1. Expand Self-Evaluation and Self-Assistance Educational Programs to Other Land Uses to Promote Management Practices Promoting Resource Conservation

Facilitate the expansion of self-evaluation and self-assistance educational programs (e.g., Farm*A*Syst, Home*A*Syst, and the California Dairy Quality Assurance Program-CDQAP) throughout the watershed to encourage the implementation of management practices promoting resource conservation for agricultural operations. Using the *Lodi Winegrower’s Workbook* (Ohmart, Matthiasson, 2000) as a model, expand the program to address rangeland operations, orchard farming, and other agricultural operations.

Facilitate the expansion of the California Dairy Quality Assurance Program to encourage implementation of management practices promoting resource conservation on dairies.

Facilitate implementation of the California Cattleman’s Association statewide resource conservation program and the Community Alliance with Family Farmers’ Biologically Integrated Orchard System (BIOS) programs and its offshoot, the Biologically Integrated Farming Practices (BIFS).

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

7 The Non-Point Source Management Plan (NPS) being implemented by the California Water Quality Control Board promotes a three-tiered approach to reducing non-point source pollution. “Tier One” is the self-determined implementation of management practices where landowner and resource managers develop and implement workable solutions to non-point source pollution. This affords them the opportunity to solve their own problems before more stringent regulatory actions are taken. The California Farm Bureau Federation and the California Cattleman’s Association have both developed programs intended to implement this tier One approach.

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Recognize and Support Agricultural Operations Implementing Management Practices in the Watershed Promoting Resource Conservation

Work with agencies, individuals and groups (e.g., the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation, the Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission, the Lodi Chamber of Commerce and others) to advertise and support those agricultural operations which are implementing management practices on their farms which promote resource conservation. Support media coverage of these agricultural programs and practices. Use the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District's (RCD's) website to report "success stories."

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

Facilitate Establishment of Voluntary Watershed Working Groups

Provide assistance to agricultural leaders within the watershed to establish voluntary watershed working groups of and for agricultural producers.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

Facilitate Public Education About the Importance of Agriculture's Role in Supporting and Protecting the Environment

Work through existing educational programs (e.g., *Lodi Winegrower's Workbook*, Agriculture in the Classroom and other programs—see the Education Element of this Plan for additional programs) to educate the public about the importance of agriculture's role in supporting and protecting the environment.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

Provide Representation from the LMSP to the Tri-County Weed Management Area (WMA) Committee to Foster Control of Non-Native Invasive Species

Provide representation from the LMSP to the Tri-County Weed Management Area Committee to foster control of non-native invasive species which can reduce agricultural productivity. Work in cooperation with the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

WMA's require:

The definition of a management area (which may be a watershed);

Involvement of stakeholders;

Organization of a steering committee;

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Development of a Memorandum of Understanding;
Identification of problems related to non-native invasive species; and
Development of weed control projects (e.g., mapping, eradication)

Time Frame for Implementation: Identify representatives to serve on the WMA Committee within two years of Plan adoption.

Promote Weed Management, Integrated Pest Management, and Other Vegetation Management Practices which Promote Resource Conservation – “Bringing Farm Edges Back to Life!”

Facilitate and promote the voluntary implementation of the conservation practices found in “Bringing Farm Edges Back to Life!” (Yolo County Resource Conservation District, 1999) including installation of hedgerows, establishment of native perennial grasses, guidelines for installing and designing tail water ponds to manage runoff, construction of hill ponds, riparian enhancements, selected irrigation canal vegetation for Seasonal Summer Systems, and levee revegetation with native grasses. Where feasible, use these techniques to replace non-native invasive species through (re)establishing native plants along the river, tributaries and uplands of the watershed.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

Encourage Establishment of a Voluntary “River-Adjoining-Land Use” Transition Zone Program

See Biological Resources Element (Chapter 5), Program 8.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

Support the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation Districts (RCD’s) Vernal Pool/Agriculture Education & Demonstration Program

Support the RCD’s planned vernal pool/agriculture education & demonstration program intended to test alternative methods of maintaining economically viable agriculture in a vernal pool setting.

Timeframe for Implementation: Ongoing after commencement of the demonstration program anticipated to being in late 2004.

Facilitate Implementation of the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation’s Water Quality Program

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Create a working relationship with the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation's Water Quality Program. Assist in public outreach efforts within the watershed by providing information from the Water Quality Program addressing potential agricultural water quality issues, laws and regulations, and water quality research. Work with the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation's water quality watershed working groups to facilitate coordination and cooperation with other water quality groups within the watershed.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

Identify Opportunities for Coordination with the San Joaquin County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation and Open Space Plan (SJMSCP)

See Biological Resources Element (Chapter 5), Program #5.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

5. Biological Resources



BACKGROUND

Existing Biological Resources: A list of the special status plants, fish and animals known to occur or expected to occur within the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed is included in Table 5-B.

Vegetation Types: A list of the plant, fish and wildlife habitats found within the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed is included in Table 5-A. Habitat types are classified pursuant to the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System (CWHR), as described in *A Guide to*

Wildlife Habitats of California (Mayer and Laudenslayer, CDFG, 1988) and its supplements.

EXISTING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS:

Woodbridge Irrigation District (WID) & the City of Lodi Lower Mokelumne River Restoration Program: WID and the City of Lodi are implementing the Lower Mokelumne River Restoration Program. The goal of the project is to improve fish passage while maintaining WID's Mokelumne River water rights. The program has undertaken environmental and engineering studies and proposes to improve fish passage and monitoring at Woodbridge Dam, replace fish screens at WID and North San Joaquin diversions, and implement riparian corridor improvements. The program intends to restore 200 acres of riparian habitat.

East Bay Municipal Utility District's (EBMUD) Lower Mokelumne River Project Joint Settlement Agreement and Water Quality and Resource Management Program:

The Joint Settlement Agreement (Agreement) and Water Quality Resource Management Program (WQRMP) are coordinated by EBMUD pursuant to the Federal Energy Regulatory 1998 Order Amending the License for EBMUD's Lower Mokelumne River Project. The Agreement is among EBMUD, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG).

Under the terms of the Agreement, EBMUD, USFWS and CDFG have established the Lower Mokelumne River Partnership with the following objectives:

- ✓ Protection and enhancement of anadromous fisheries

- ✓ Protection and improvement of the Mokelumne River ecosystem
- ✓ Encouragement of stakeholder participation and cooperation
- ✓ Integration of Mokelumne River strategies with the Bay-Delta Accord, Central Valley Project Improvement Act implementation and similar measures.

- ✓ The Agreement specifies minimum flow releases downstream of Camanche Dam and commits to ecosystem protection and enhancement. Under the direction of the WQRMP, EBMUD is conducting surveys of fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals as well as mapping vegetation and aquatic communities. The Partnership has established a fund to support implementation of the Partnership objectives.

San Joaquin Council of Governments (COG) Multi-Species Habitat Conservation and Open Space Plan (SJMSCP): COG has been

overseeing the preparation of a countywide habitat conservation and open space plan since February, 1994. The plan went into effect with the issuance of permits by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game on July 13, 2001. The plan anticipates acquiring lands through easement and fee-title purchase for the management of biological resources to offset the impacts to these resources associated with development activities within the county's seven cities and within San Joaquin County itself. The program is anticipated to acquire approximately 100,841 acres of land for biological management purposes from willing sellers for the management of 97 covered species through the year 2051. The program intends for existing agricultural practices on lands currently under agricultural production to continue within Preserves.



San Joaquin Resource Conservation District (RCD) - Vernal Pool/Agriculture Education & Demonstration Program, Neotropical Migratory Bird Monitoring, & Riparian Restoration Program: The RCD is working with the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) and others to acquire vernal pool grasslands for the purposes of demonstrating economically viable agriculture in a vernal pool environment.

Working through the Lower Mokelumne River (LMR) Partnership Fund, the RCD also is overseeing Swainson's hawk surveys within the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed.

Also working through the Lower Mokelumne River (LMR) Partnership Fund, the RCD is undertaking a riparian restoration program at the Natural Resources Conservation

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Service's Plant Materials Facility (approximately 106 acres) located on the Mokelumne River west of Elliot Road.

Central Valley Project Improvement Act/Anadromous Fish Restoration Plan: The Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) of 1992 [Section 3405(b)(1)] directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop and implement a program which makes all reasonable efforts to double natural production of anadromous fish in Central Valley rivers and streams by 2002. In response, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prepared the Anadromous Fish Restoration Program Plan (AFRP). The plan identifies multiple anadromous fish habitat deficiencies in each tributary of the Central Valley of California including the Mokelumne River system.

The AFRP, combined with the CVPIA Restoration Fund, affords the opportunity to provide funding for habitat improvement actions. The AFRP effort includes a process to collaborate with other agencies, organizations and the public by augmenting and assisting restoration efforts presently conducted or proposed by local watershed groups, CDFG, and others to increase natural production of anadromous fish in the Central Valley.

Multi-Agency/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) Mokelumne River Feasibility Study: EBMUD is working with the ACE to evaluate potential ecosystem restoration and non-traditional flood damage reduction methods in the Mokelumne River flood plain from Woodbridge Dam to the confluence of the San Joaquin River. Restoration measures include breaching levees and restoring habitats through plantings and other natural revegetation efforts. Measures will be designed in cooperation with landowners and other water users to protect private property rights, water rights and the economic viability of land.

Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission (LWWC): LWWC has produced the *Lodi Winegrower's Workbook* (please refer to the Education Element for a more detailed description). This self-assessment guide to integrated farming practices includes a habitat component which sites the benefits of biological resources in integrated farming practices. These benefits include control of animal pests (e.g., by raptors and other birds of prey), control of insect pests, reducing erosion, providing filters to improve water quality and A...the presence of wildlife and diverse habitats in and around vineyards adds quality to the experience of anyone touring the Lodi region. As the LWWC district matures, wine tourism is bound to become an important aspect of winegrape growing.®

The workbook includes recommendations for farming practices which can assist farmers in realizing the benefits of managed biological resources and avoiding practices that could increase threats to farming practices (e.g., retaining oaks to reduce the potential for *Armillaria* root rot on grape vines). The workbook also provides information on funding sources which can assist in implementation of biological resources-friendly farming

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practices [e.g., Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) offered through the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)].

GOALS:

- ✓ **Maintain and, where possible, improve the quality and quantity of biological resources in the watershed;**
- ✓ **Increase educational opportunities through the study of biological resources;**
- ✓ **Support existing biological resources education programs; and**
- ✓ **Encourage conservation of biological resources and habitats.**



IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS:

1. Promote Improvement of Spawning Habitat for Salmon and Steelhead

Implement a public outreach program to identify additional landowners along the Mokelumne River willing to provide access to the Mokelumne River for gravel restoration projects (e.g., those being undertaken by EBMUD, USFWS and CDFG) for improvement of salmon spawning habitat.

Time Frame for Implementation: Begin within 2 years of adopting LMSP.

2. Support the Study of Salmon and Steelhead Survival Rates in the Lower Mokelumne

Promote and support the undertaking of a study(ies) using sound science and accounting that shows passage rates of salmon and steelhead through the Lower Mokelumne River and which investigate the improvement or implementation of measures proven to improve passage rates.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

3. **Support Surveys**

Support the efforts of landowners and groups undertaking studies to evaluate the distribution, populations and habitat use patterns of species within the watershed by working with these groups to gain permission from landowners to enter private property to conduct surveys. All access to land for such surveys and/or studies shall require authorization by the landowner. Discuss potential uses of data with landowners and, when willing, work with landowners to use data to identify opportunities for restoration and habitat protection efforts while protecting property rights.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

4. **Promote and Encourage Landowner Participation in Lower Mokelumne River Riparian Restoration Projects**

Support riparian restoration efforts of groups including the Woodbridge Irrigation District (WID), the City of Lodi, the Lower Mokelumne River Partnership, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and others. These groups are undertaking riparian restoration efforts including the Lower Mokelumne River Restoration Program and the Natural Resources Conservation Service Plant Materials Center Riparian Restoration Project. Wherever feasible, enlist community volunteers to assist in these programs to gain knowledge and support of and for the watershed program. Consider involving local schools in the efforts to expand educational opportunities.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

5. **Identify Opportunities for Coordination with San Joaquin County's County-Wide Habitat Conservation Plan**

Inform interested landowners of opportunities for selling easements for management of biological resources. Where feasible, such efforts should coordinate with those of the San Joaquin County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation and Open Space Plan (SJMSCP) to reduce the overall costs of land management and restoration so long as such efforts protect private property rights, do not contribute to the removal of productive agricultural lands and protect neighboring properties.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

6. **Provide Representation from the LMSP to the Tri-County Weed Management Area Committee to Foster Control of Non-Native Invasive Species**

Provide representation from the LMSP to the Tri-County Weed Management Area

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Committee to foster control of non-native invasive species which reduce biological resource values. Work in cooperation with the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. WMA's require:

- ✓ The definition of a management area (which may be a watershed),
- ✓ Involvement of stakeholders,
- ✓ Organization of a steering committee,
- ✓ Development of a memorandum of understanding,
- ✓ Identification of problems, and
- ✓ Development of weed control projects (e.g., mapping, eradication).

Include, where feasible in this program, provisions for replacing non-native invasive species through (re) establishing native plants along the river, tributaries and uplands of the watershed.

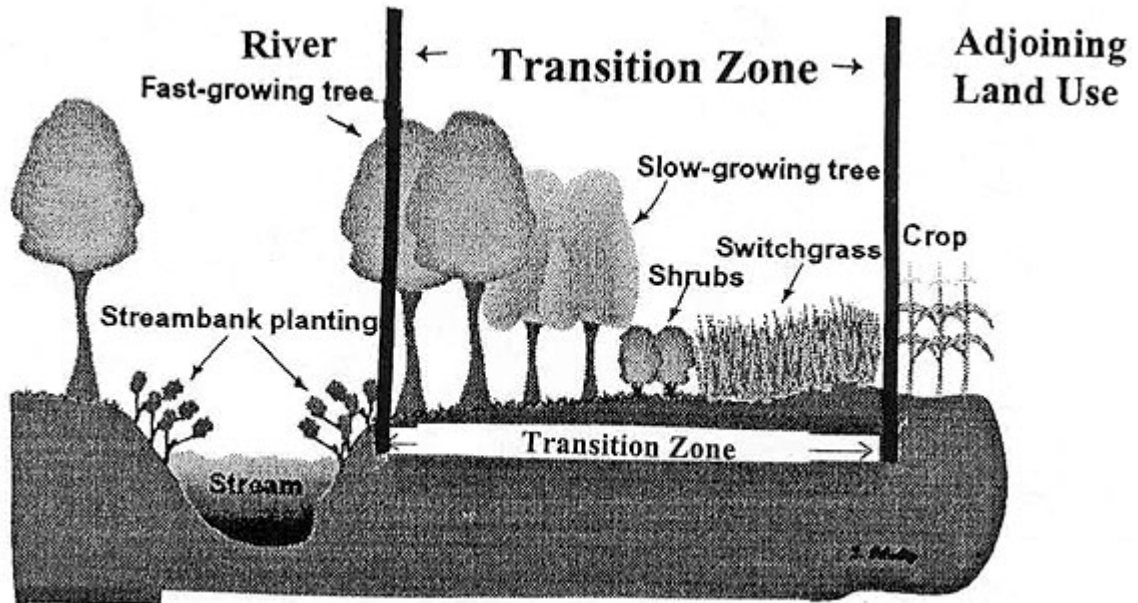
Time Frame for Implementation: Begin within 2 years of adopting LMSP.

7. **Support the RCD-s Vernal Pool/Agriculture Education & Demonstration Program**

Support the RCD-s planned vernal pool/agriculture education & demonstration program intended to test alternative methods of maintaining economically viable agriculture in a vernal pool setting.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing after commencement of the demonstration program anticipated to begin in late 2004.

8. Encourage Establishment of a Voluntary “River-Adjoining-Land Use” Transition Zone Program



Source: Adapted for use from Iowa State University, 1995

Encourage management of transition zones to increase the quantity and quality of biological resources along the river and to provide flood control/runoff areas to help ease flood concerns.

Transition zones are those areas which separate the Mokelumne River from adjoining land uses (e.g., river-residential, river-urban, or river-agricultural).

Assist interested landowners located adjacent to the river in formulating plans to enhance transition zones. Assist willing landowners in undertaking the necessary actions to implement these plans. The voluntary-participation plans shall address:

- ✓ Protecting private property rights including protection of neighboring land uses;
- ✓ Who will maintain and bear the costs of maintenance;
- ✓ Avoiding involvement of biological resources regulatory agencies;
- ✓ Providing incentives;
- ✓ Addressing mosquito and vector control on a case-by-case basis (especially when used for flood control/runoff areas or the

establishment of setback levees)

To assist in enhancing transition zones while protecting adjacent land uses, the following resource is recommended:

ABringing Farm Edges Back to Life!@ (Yolo County Resource Conservation District, 1999)

Additional resources may be found in Chapter 15.

Time Frame for Implementation: Begin within 3 years of adopting LMSP.

18. **Expand Self-Evaluation/Self-Assistance Educational Programs (e.g., Farm*A*Syst/Home*A*Syst Models) to Other Land Uses to Improve Water Quality for Biological Resources**

Facilitate the expansion of self-evaluation/self-assistance educational programs (e.g., Farm*A*Syst/Home*A*Syst) throughout the watershed to encourage the implementation of best management practices to improve the quality and quantity of biological resources and reduce non-point source pollution. In addition to targeting winegrape growers, the effort should, at a minimum, be expanded to include public and private landowners undertaking residential uses, municipal uses, cattle grazing and similar uses within the watershed. In addition, consider the use of this model to assist in the long-term maintenance of existing biological resource areas (e.g., address the need to maintain and use existing pathways and provide barriers to bicycles and similar uses which may stray from the pathways and degrade or destroy biological resources).

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence new programs within one year of the adoption of the LMSP. Ongoing for existing programs.

19. **Encourage Submittal of Funding Requests to the Lower Mokelumne River Partnership's Partnership Fund**

Encourage organizations and landowners to request funding support from the Lower Mokelumne River Partnership's (EBMUD, USFWS, CDFG) Partnership Fund. The Partnership Fund was established to make funds available to interested stakeholders to support activities that protect and enhance the Lower Mokelumne River ecosystem.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.



View of a Portion of the Northeastern Lower Mokelumne River Watershed

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan

TABLE 5-A
Plant, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Types Occurring
In the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed/a/

| Habitat Type | Dominant/Associate Species |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Agricultural Lands | |
| Deciduous Orchard (DOR) | Almonds, walnuts, peaches |
| Dryland Grain Crops (DGR) | Cereal rye, barley, wheat |
| Irrigated Grain Crops (IGR) | Corn, dry beans, safflower |
| Irrigated Hayfield (IRH) | Alfalfa, hay |
| Irrigated Row and Field Crops (IRF) | Tomatoes, cotton, lettuce |
| Pasture (PAS) | Bermuda grass, ryegrass, tall fescue |
| Vineyard (VIN) | Grapes, kiwi, boysenberries |
| Urbanized Lands | |
| Urban (URB) | Grass lawns, trees, hedges |
| Barren (BAR) | Rock, pavement, sand |
| Natural Lands | |
| Annual Grass (AGS) | Wild oats, soft chess, brome |
| Blue Oak Woodland (BOW) | Live oak, Valley oak |
| Blue Oak-Foothill Pine (BOP) | Foothill pine, live oak, Valley oak, California buckeye |
| Estuarine (EST) | Plankton, algae, eel grass |
| Eucalyptus (EUC) | Blue gum, red gum |
| Fresh Emergent Wetland (FEW) | Big leaf sedge, bulrush, redroot nutgrass |
| Lacustrine (LAC) | Plankton, duckweed, water lilies |
| Mixed chaparral (MCH) | Oaks, ceanothus, manzanita |
| Perennial Grass (PGS) | California oatgrass, hairgrass, sweet vernalgrass |

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| Habitat Type | Dominant/Associate Species |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Riverine (RIV) | Water moss, algae, duckweed |
| Valley foothill riparian (VRI) | Cottonwood, sycamore, valley oak |
| Valley Oak Woodland (VOW) | Sycamore, black walnut, foothill pine |

KEY to TABLE 5-B

FEDERAL

C = Taxa for which the USFWS has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposals to list them as endangered or threatened species

E = endangered

T = threatened

PE = proposed endangered

PT = proposed threatened

R = Taxa for which currently available information does not support issuance of a proposed listing

SPOC = Species of Concern

CH = Critical Habitat

ESA = Federal Endangered Species Act

STATE

E = endangered

T = threatened

R = rare

SA = California Natural Diversity Database special animal (may include taxa considered endangered or rare under Section 15380(d) of CEQA guidelines; taxa that are biologically rare, very restricted in distribution or declining throughout their range; population(s) in California that may be peripheral to the major portion of a taxon's range, but which are threatened with extirpation in California; and taxa closely associated with habitat that is declining in California -- e.g. wetlands, riparian, old growth forest, desert aquatic systems, native grasslands); this category may apply to species at specific stages--e.g. wintering, rookery, breeding, nesting activities.

SP = California Natural Diversity Database special plant

SSC = California Department of Fish and Game Species of Special Concern (may apply to species at particular stages--e.g. wintering, rookery, breeding, or nesting activities)

FPS = California Department of Fish and Game fully protected species, as described in Section 4700 of Chapter 8, Section 5050 of Chapter 2, Division 6, Chapter 1, Section 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code

CESA = California Endangered Species Act

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CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act

OTHER

CNPS = California Native Plant Society

CNPS 1A = plants presumed extinct in California but which may occur in the Plan area over the life of the SJMSCP Permits.

CNPS 1B = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

CNPS 2 = plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

MBTA = birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.) which implements treaties with Great Britain (for Canada), Mexico, Japan and Russia for protection of migratory birds whose welfare is a federal responsibility

BGEPA = the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (USC Sections 668-668d) which prohibits the taking of bald and golden eagles.

**TABLE 5-B
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES OCCURRING OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING
IN THE LOWER MOKELUMNE RIVER WATERSHED**



Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

| SPECIES NAME | Federal /State Status | Other Status |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|
| Invertebrates | | |
| Vernal pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>) | T | |
| Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>) | T, CH | |
| Vernal pool tadpole shrimp (<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>) | E | |
| Mid-valley fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta</i> sp. <i>nova</i>) | /c/ | |
| Plants | | |

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| SPECIES NAME | Federal /State Status | Other Status |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|
| Succulent owl's clover aka fleshy owl's clover (<i>Castilleja campestris</i> ssp. <i>succulenta</i> fmr <i>Orthocarpus succulentus</i>) | T/E | CNPS 1B |
| Orcutt grass/Greene's tuctoria (<i>Tuctoria greenei</i>) | E/R | CNPS 1B |
| Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>) | SPOC/E | CNPS 1B |
| Delta button-celery/Delta covote thistle (<i>Eryngium racemosum</i>) | SPOC/E | CNPS 1B |
| Suisun marsh aster (<i>Aster lentus</i>) | SPOC | CNPS 1B |
| Hoover's calycadenia (<i>Calycadenia hooveri</i>) | SPOC | CNPS 1B |
| Bristly sedge (<i>Carex comosa</i>) | -- | CNPS 2 |
| Slough thistle (<i>Cirsium crassicaule</i>) | SPOC/SP | CNPS 1B |
| California hibiscus/rose mallow (<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>) | SPOC | CNPS 2 |
| Red Bluff dwarf rush (<i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>) | SPOC | CNPS 1B |
| Delta tule pea (<i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i>) | SPOC | CNPS 1B |
| Legenere (<i>Legenere limosa</i>) | SPOC | CNPS 1B |
| Fish | | |
| Delta smelt (<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>) | T, CH/T | |
| Sacramento splittail (<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>) | T/SSC | |
| Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) - Winter-run | E/E | |
| Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) - Fall-run | C/SSC | |
| Chinook salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) - Spring-run | T/T | |
| Steelhead trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>) | T | |

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| SPECIES NAME | Federal /State Status | Other Status |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|
| Amphibians | | |
| California red-legged frog (<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>) | T/SSC | |
| California tiger salamander (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>) | C/SSC | |
| Foothill yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylei</i>) | SPOC/SSC | |
| Western spadefoot toad (<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>) | SPOC/SSC | |
| Reptiles | | |
| Giant garter snake (<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>) | T/T | |
| Western pond turtle (<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>)/b/ | SPOC/SSC | |
| Birds | | |
| Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>) | T | MBTA |
| Mountain plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>) | T/SSC | MBTA |
| Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>) | /h/E | MBTA |
| Greater sandhill crane (<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>) | B/T | MBTA, FPS |
| California black rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>) | SPOC/T | MBTA, FPS |
| Bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>) | B/T | MBTA |
| Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>) | SPOC/T | MBTA |
| Cooper's hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>) | B/SSC | MBTA |
| Sharp-shinned hawk (<i>Accipiter striatus</i>) | B/SSC | MBTA |
| Western grebe (<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>) | B/SA | MBTA |

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| SPECIES NAME | Federal /State Status | Other Status |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|
| Tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>) | SPOC/SSC | MBTA |
| Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>) | B/SSC | MBTA, BGEPA |
| Great egret (<i>Ardea albus</i> formerly <i>Casmerodius albus</i>) | B/SA | MBTA |
| Great blue heron (<i>Ardea herodias</i>) | B/SA | MBTA |
| Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammens</i>) | B/SSC | MBTA |
| Ferruginous hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>) | SPOC/SSC | MBTA |
| Northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) | B/SSC | MBTA |
| Yellow warbler (<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>) | B/SSC | MBTA |
| Snowy egret (<i>Egretta thula</i>) | B/SA | MBTA |
| White-faced ibis (<i>Plegadis chichi</i>) | SPOC/SSC | MBTA |
| Burrowing owl (<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>) | B/SSC | MBTA |
| Mammals | | |
| Ringtail/ringtail cat (<i>Bassaricus astutus</i>) | -- | FPS/f/ |
| Red Bat (<i>Lasiurus blossevilli</i>) | B/SSC/a/ | |
| Small-footed myotis/bat (<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>) | SPOC | |
| Long-eared myotis/bat (<i>Myotis evotis</i>) | SPOC | |
| Fringed myotis/bat (<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>) | SPOC | |
| Long-legged myotis/bat (<i>Myotis volans</i>) | SPOC | |
| Yuma myotis/bat (<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>) | SPOC | |

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| SPECIES NAME | Federal /State Status | Other Status |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|
| Pale big-eared bat (<i>Plecotus townsendii pallescens</i> aka <i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>) aka Pacific western big-eared bat (<i>Plecotus townsendii townsendii</i> aka <i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>) | SPOC/SSC | |

- /a/ This species is currently pending designation and is believed to be widely distributed in the County.
- /b/ The Western and Southwestern Pond Turtles (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata* and *Clemmys marmorata pallida*, respectively) have been combined into a single category for the SJMSCP due to disagreements among experts as to the correct taxonomic classification.
- /c/ The Mid-Valley fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sp. nova*) is a newly discovered species of fairy shrimp which is not yet fully described, but has the potential for federal listing.
- /f/ Pursuant to Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 these are fully protected species.
- /g/ Personal Communication (September, 2000) - Elizabeth Pierson and Steve Stocking confirm identification and collection of species in San Joaquin County.
- /h/ The USFWS has been petitioned to list this species by the Southwest Center for Biodiversity, et al. in 1999.

6. Water Quality

A. Identified Water Quality Impairments in the LMR Watershed

Overview

Water Quality in the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed affects drinking water, aquatic life and other beneficial water uses (e.g., recreational uses, irrigation, stock watering). The maintenance and improvement of water quality for all of these uses throughout the LMR watershed is a primary goal of this LMR Watershed Stewardship Plan (LMSP).

In 1991, the City of Lodi concluded a limited assessment of water quality within the LMR watershed. The study was performed by Brown and Caldwell Consultants of Sacramento. The findings are contained in an April 29, 1991, report entitled “Final Report on Monitoring of the Mokelumne River” (Brown and Caldwell, 1991). Results of this study evaluated the potential impacts of the Mokelumne River on groundwater in and around Lodi, but contains information applicable to both drinking water and water quality in the LMR, in general. The study identifies the primary sources and constituents affecting the Water Quality of the Lower Mokelumne River as summarized in Appendix 6-C.



Mokelumne River Day Use Area

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Other measured parameters within the Lower Mokelumne River indicate variable water quality conditions including:

Impairments Designated by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board: Copper, Zinc, Aluminum

The Mokelumne River below Pardee Dam is designated as an impaired waterway by the State Water Resources Control Board in its Clean Water Act Section 303(d) submittal. The impairment designation is currently for copper, zinc and aluminum due to the presence of these elements in concentrations above the hardness based aquatic toxicity criteria. The presence of these metals is linked to abandoned mines in the Mokelumne watershed. The largest of these mines is the Penn Mine located on the southeastern shore of Camanche Reservoir. During the late 1990's, Penn Mine was restored through a joint effort by the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. Per Joe Karkoski of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, ongoing remediation practices at the Penn Mine appear to be improving water quality associated with the mine, however, the state has determined that ongoing monitoring is required before zinc and copper are removed as an impairment concern. In addition, a new listing cycle for 303(d) waters was completed in Summer, 2001. As a result, Aluminum is being added as a parameter of concern associated with abandoned mines contributing to the Mokelumne's continued designation as an impaired waterway.

Dissolved Oxygen

In addition to impairments described above, and possibly related to them, the Lower Mokelumne River has recurring incidences of Low Dissolved Oxygen (DO). CALFED's Water Quality Program Plan, 2000, states that high deposits of fine sediment from channel disturbance and increased water temperature probably cause low dissolved oxygen levels.



Aerator at the Mokelumne Hatchery

Trihalomethane Formation Potential

The 1991 study conducted for the City of Lodi (Brown and Caldwell, 1991) recommends monitoring by the City of Trihalomethane Formation Potential (THMFP). Trihalomethane can be formed as a by-product of chlorinating drinking water. THMFP concentrations at Pardee between 1983 and 1984 measured approximately .25 milligrams /liter. The current California drinking water standard is 0.01 mg/l. Monitoring stations are recommended at Bruella Road Bridge and Lower Sacramento Road Bridge to “bracket” measurements of Lodi’s water quality for THMFP.

B. Monitoring Gaps

Overview

As indicated in Appendix 6-B, monitoring is restricted within the LMR to those areas stretching from Camanche Dam to Woodbridge Dam. In particular, water quality data monitoring from Woodbridge Dam to the Cosumnes River along the lower Mokelumne River is sparse. In addition, not all identified impairments to LMR water quality are currently monitored at some locations making it difficult to accurately assess watershed health and to identify sources of water quality impairments (and therefore to reduce or eliminate the impairments and avoid potential future impairment listings by the state).

Therefore, to accurately assess the success of LMR Watershed Stewardship Programs, to assist in accurately assessing watershed health and to avoid potential future impairment listings by the state (and, subsequent new state and federal regulations), the following is proposed to fill data gaps:

- ✓ **Optimize the location of monitoring stations**
- ✓ **Formulate a voluntary, stewardship-based water quality monitoring strategy**

Optimizing the Location of Monitoring Stations

The following water quality monitoring station gaps exist along the LMR:

- ✓ Bruella Road Bridge
- ✓ Lower Sacramento Road Bridge
- ✓ Below Woodbridge Dam to below the Mokelumne’s confluence with the Cosumnes
- ✓ Other areas which may be identified through implementation of the LMSP

The addition of new monitoring stations in these areas should be tied to the water monitoring strategy described in the following paragraphs.

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Water Quality Monitoring Strategy

Based on stakeholder input, the LMR Watershed Stewardship Planning Committee concluded that a successful stewardship-based water quality monitoring strategy should:

A Water Quality Monitoring Strategy Should:

- Be voluntary
- Include a broad coalition of watershed stakeholders
- Protect private property rights—including agreements protecting data ownership and restricting data distribution
- Be affordable
- Be suitable for regular, long-term implementation
- Measure and assess those water quality indicators most likely to detect both degeneration of and improvements in water quality within the LMR Watershed
- Measure those water quality indicators which have predictive value (i.e., may be used to determine the cause of degraded water quality, if detected)
- Include provisions for assisting stakeholders to maintain or improve water quality

Water Quality Indicators and Approaches Suitable for Stakeholder - Citizen Monitoring

Pursuant to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Water Quality, Volunteer Stream Monitoring Program, volunteers can be easily trained to monitor many of the "core" indicators of water quality and watershed health. Water quality indicators recommended by the EPA for citizen or stakeholder monitoring programs include:

Water Quality Indicators Suitable for Citizen Monitoring

- Stream Flow
- Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
- Temperature
- pH
- Turbidity
- Phosphorous
- Nitrate
- Visual description

The importance of monitoring for each of these indicators is detailed in Appendix 6-D.

Recommended standards and guidelines for monitoring these water quality indicators per the USEPA Office of Drinking Water's *Volunteer Stream Monitoring: A Methods Manual*, may be obtained from the USEPA at www.epa.gov/volunteer/stream or at www.sjcrd.org/mokelumne.

Due to the expense and difficulty involved in monitoring for toxic substances such as heavy metals and organic chemicals (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, solvents, PCBs), volunteers normally do not monitor for these parameters. However, if a funding source can be identified, volunteers should be encouraged to collect water samples for analysis at an accredited lab. These parameters should be combined with biosurveys of the watershed. Guidelines for biosurveys also can be found in: *Volunteer Stream Monitoring: A Methods Manual*.

Members of the LMSP Steering Committee initially investigated the feasibility of monitoring for specific toxic substances used in agricultural and urban land uses within the watershed. However, as noted in the EPA's Citizen Monitoring Guidelines, it soon became clear that monitoring for toxic substances would be both extremely expensive and difficult. Not only is the list of potential toxic chemicals extensive, but the list is also changeable over time and seasonally. A better model for assessing the health of the watershed through water quality monitoring was sought.

Based on discussions with the San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office and the California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Pesticides, the LMR Steering Committee ultimately adopted a broader approach to assessing watershed health and identifying potential toxic substances based on the Sustainable Land Stewardship International Institute's (SLSII) "Measuring the Health of California Streams and Rivers-A Methods Manual for Water Resource Professionals, Citizen Monitors and Natural Resources Students."

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This approach emphasizes bioassessment of benthic macroinvertebrates (BMIs) to assess stream health. BMIs common to California rivers and streams include such organisms as: flatworms, roundworms, leeches, water mites, aquatic sow bugs, crayfish, scuds (an organism resembling a saltwater shrimp in appearance), horsehair worms, aquatic worms, snails and limpets, mussels and clams, and water fleas. BMIs also include adults and/or larvae of mayflies, stoneflies, caddisflies, true flies, aquatic beetles, dragonflies, damselflies, true bugs, hellgrammites, alderflies, and aquatic moths.

Diversity and composition of these organisms in collected water samples indicates the overall stream health and can even point towards toxic substances which may be present in streams and rivers. Based on these biological indicators, focused efforts testing for specific toxic substances may then be pursued.

Because many citizens do not have the necessary skills to identify all of these aquatic organisms, the SLSII provides three-day training sessions to assist local communities in implementing this approach. In addition, services of aquatic biologists can be included as part of this monitoring approach.

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Voluntary, Stewardship-based Approach: The Coalition of Central Coast County Farm Bureaus' (CCCCFB) Model

In addition to identifying strategies for what to sample and where to sample, the LMR Steering Committee also investigated voluntary monitoring programs which include both the endorsement of regulatory agencies, while allowing site-specific data to remain confidential, thereby protecting private property owners. The Steering Committee adopted the Coalition of Central Coast Farm Bureaus' Agricultural Water Quality Program as a model for its own LMSP Water Quality Monitoring Program.

Based on a framework adopted as part of the California Farm Bureau Federation's Non-Point Source Initiative, the CCCCCFB program, which began in the mid-1990s, works with voluntary watershed-level landowner groups to allow landowners to develop confidential plans that fulfill the requirements of state and federal legislation pertaining to water quality while protecting landowners from intrusive regulations on their land and water management practices.

Assisting in this voluntary water quality monitoring effort along with local farm bureaus and landowners, are the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts and local Resource Conservation Districts which provide financial assistance, technical expertise, and can assist in protecting the confidentiality of information collected.

Also participating in the monitoring approach are the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Water Quality Control Board (CWQCB). The CWQCB has extended reporting exemptions to agriculture through 2003. However, a recent lawsuit against the CWQCB seeks to eliminate this exemption.

Locally, the CCCCCFB model is being pursued by the Coalition of San Joaquin River County Farm Bureaus for San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, and Fresno counties. This group is in the initial stages of establishing its goals and objectives.

Maintaining Confidentiality of Data Collected

As noted in the preceding paragraphs, maintaining the confidentiality of collected data is a high priority to many landowner. For many, participation in a water quality monitoring effort depends on the landowner's ability to develop confidential plans that fulfill the requirements of state and federal legislation while protecting landowners from additional regulations on their land and water management practices. There are numerous mechanisms for protecting the confidentiality of data collected by landowners as part of a voluntary, stewardship-based water quality monitoring effort. These include:

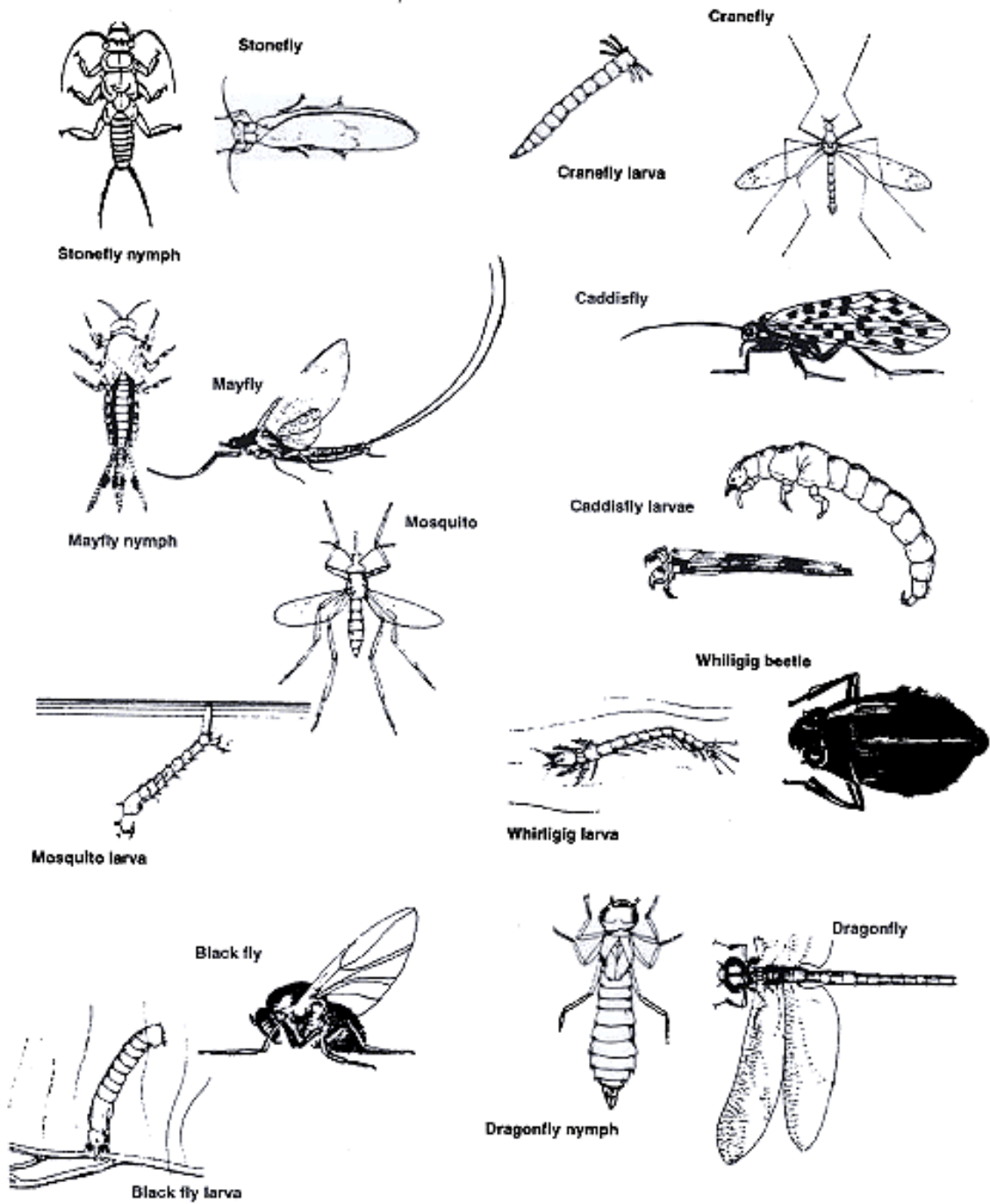
- ✓ **Restrictions on the disclosure of data** gathering sites and information to public agencies

⁸ Upper Mississippi River Basin Conservation Act of 2000 to develop a coordinated public-private approach to reducing nutrient and sediment losses in the Upper Mississippi River Basin (House of Representatives, 4013)

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and the general public. Restrictions are enforced by releasing information only after it is transformed into statistical aggregate form that does not allow identification of individual landowners, operators or data-gathering sites. [Upper Mississippi River Basin Conservation Act of 2000 to develop a coordinated public-private approach to reducing nutrient and sediment losses in the Upper Mississippi River Basin (House of Representatives, 4013)]

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Common macroinvertebrates found in stream systems. (Source: 1987 Western Regional Environmental Council)

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- ✓ **Use of non site-specific information only** to create spatial data layers to identify priority areas for the implementation of best management practices without identifying individual landowners or data collection sites (e.g., grower acreage, agricultural commodity, Township, Range, Section).
- ✓ **Use of a third-party contractor or non-profit** (operating between the landowner and a public agency) to serve as the clearinghouse for monitoring data. Contractors are charged with developing a program acceptable to both the landowners and public agencies which both protects confidentiality of information collected from individual landowners while allowing access to the data in some format useful to public agencies.
- ✓ **Retain environmental checklists and records involved with monitoring on site.** Those records remain the property of the landowner. Evaluations of progress/improvements are made by a non-regulatory third party. This is the process used by the California Dairy Quality Assurances Program.
- ✓ **Existing law.** In California, a state law considers a record to be confidential if it is so characterized by a federal agency (therefore, characterization of data collected as part of a voluntary monitoring program by a federal agency would extend protection to landowners for the information collected).
- ✓ **Agency intervention.** In 1999±, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region 9, California) demanded from two districts of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in California, data collected by the NRCS at local dairies. The EPA intended to use the data to conduct inspections of individual dairies pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act. The data was collected by the NRCS for a different purpose and under the assumption that it would not be used to identify individual dairies. The NRCS took the issue to Washington D.C., where the NRCS successfully argued that compliance with the request would threaten the basic trust that the NRCS relies upon to attract voluntary participation in its programs. In response, the EPA issued a new policy agreeing not to request records of this type again.

The NRCS further noted that, pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act, the EPA can compel records to be produced only from owners or operations of *point* sources of pollution—however, this ability does not extend to federal record.

The LMR Steering Committee will fashion a confidentiality program for its voluntary water quality monitoring program, based on these examples and tailored to the specific concerns of individuals participating in the monitoring program.

EXISTING WATER QUALITY-RELATED PROGRAMS IN THE LMR WATERSHED

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Please refer to the Education Element for additional programs which assist in maintaining and improving water quality within the Lower Mokelumne River.

Existing Water Quality Monitoring Efforts:

One of the best ways to avoid the need for new state and federal regulatory programs is to implement proactive plans to maintain and improve water quality. These programs are best-evaluated when baseline information on water quality is collected before, during and after program implementation. Extensive water quality monitoring which establishes baseline levels of many contaminants and indicators of watershed health are ongoing along the Lower Mokelumne River. Locations of monitoring stations along the Mokelumne River are shown in Appendix 6-A. The water quality parameters currently monitored on the LMR and the agencies or groups involved in those monitoring activities are listed in Appendix 6-B.

San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation Water Quality Program: This is a voluntary program for farmers to participate in improving water quality overseen by the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation.

Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission (LWWC): LWWC has produced the *Lodi Winegrower's Workbook* (see the Education Element for a more detailed description). This self-assessment guide to integrated farming practices addresses viticulture, soil management, water management, pest management, habitat management, management of human resources and evaluation of wine quality.

CA Dairy Quality Assurance Program (CDQAP): The San Joaquin County U.C. Cooperative Extension office assist in implementation of this voluntary program to encourage management practices promoting resource conservation (including water quality conservation) in dairy operations. Additional program details may be found at www.CDQA.org.

California Cattleman's Association (CCA) CA Rangeland Water Quality Management Plan, Riparian Grazing Project, Beef Quality Assurance Program: The California Rangeland Water Quality Management Program (CRWQMP) was developed by the CCA, U.C. Cooperative Extension, environmental agencies and interest groups to improve water quality on private rangeland under a voluntary program officially adopted in 1995 and includes rangeland water quality management strategies, policy and coordination mechanisms as well as sample plans and sources of assistance.

The Riparian Grazing Project is a joint effort of the CCA and U.C. Cooperative Extension to determine correct and incorrect methods for grazing to ensure riparian success. The project is a state-wide study of rangeland riparian areas in which riparian area health, specific site watershed conditions, and site specific management are simultaneously examined and address both past and present grazing methods. Program assistance is being provided by the CA Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the U.S. EPA, the CA Department of Fish and Game, the U.S.

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Department of Forestry, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, UC Davis and others. The LMSP is currently working with the voluntary Murphy Creek Restoration Group which has used some of the evaluation methods included in this project as part of its overall restoration program.

Much like the CA Dairy Quality Assurance Program, this program was begun in 1986 as an industry effort to encourage cattlemen to follow certain quality control measures exceeding those of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration. The California Cattleman's Association Quality Assurance Program grew from this effort in 1992 and emphasizes a partnership with the U.C. Cooperative Extension. Surveys and workshops are used to evaluate multiple activities, including animal handling and sanitation activities which may affect the watershed, including watershed water quality.

San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District Technical Assistance Program: In partnership with the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service, the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District, provides technical assistance and on-the-ground resource conservation technical assistance to landowners and local organizations. NRCS assistance allows the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District to assist in providing expertise in the areas of range conservation, soil conservation, engineering, biology, agronomy and similar resource conservation areas. Through this technical assistance program, many of the practices voluntarily implemented by landowners to protect their natural resources directly and indirectly protect water quality within the LMR watershed and throughout San Joaquin County.

San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office Dormant Spray Program: This office designs and implements numerous educational programs including a Dormant Spray Education Program for growers around watersheds which is ongoing and stresses best management practices. The program currently focuses on the San Joaquin River watershed. The agency also provides educational programs including its most recent seminar pertaining to best management practices related to sulfur use.

San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District's Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual: A voluntary, stewardship-based workbook to guide homeowners in reducing non-point source pollution. Please refer to the Education Element, [Chapter 2, Page 1] for a full description of this program.

City of Lodi's Citizen Monitoring Program/Storm Drain Detectives: In October, 2000, the City of Lodi's Public Works Department began a local Mokelumne River Citizen Monitoring Program focusing on locations where the City's storm drains enter the river. Also called the "Storm Drain Detectives," this Citizen Monitoring Program is a collaborative effort of the City of Lodi Public Works Department, State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality, Lodi Lake Nature Area Docent Council and four local high schools. Monthly monitoring of the Mokelumne River and Lodi's storm water is done by students and teachers, grades 7-12, and other volunteers who have been trained by a program coordinator. Students

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participating in the program may receive school credits. In April, 2001, a CALFED grant was awarded to the City of Lodi to expand this monitoring and education effort in the Lodi area.

For more details about the program, sampling locations, and monitoring results, go to the City of Lodi web site at www.lodi.gov and search for “Storm Drain Detectives.”

Total Maximum Daily Load Program (TMDL): The TMDL process was established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act to assist in attaining state water quality standards (i.e., goals to protect aquatic life, drinking water, and other water uses) for waters classified as impaired. The process provides a flexible assessment and planning framework for identifying load reductions or other actions needed to attain water quality standards.

Because abandoned mines, the source of the impairment listing for the LMR, are under the jurisdiction of individual landowners and agencies (and, therefore, outside of the control of watershed residents), TMDL planning for the LMSP focuses on avoiding future impairment listings related to urban and agricultural runoff. The LMSP envisions accomplishing this task through filling in data gaps and facilitating implementation of voluntary best management practices to maintain and improve water quality in the watershed while avoiding or reducing the need for new state and federal regulations.

Appendix 6-A includes a more detailed accounting of the TMDL process and program.

GOALS

One of the primary objectives of the LMR Stewardship Plan is to proactively and voluntarily avoid the need for additional state or federal regulations pertaining to water quality within the LMR watershed to maintain and improve water quality both for overall watershed health and for human health. Of the three broad categories generating discharges within the LMR watershed (Abandoned mines, Urban runoff, Agricultural runoff), private citizens and local public agencies are best equipped to maintain and improve water quality in the LMR watershed by focusing on reducing contaminants originating from urban runoff and agricultural runoff. The following goals and implementation programs are intended to achieve that objective.

- ✓ **Facilitate the implementation of stewardship-based non-point source pollution reduction practices to maintain and improve water quality**
- ✓ **Facilitate the implementation of stewardship-based naturally-occurring pollution reduction practices to maintain and improve water quality**
- ✓ **Promote voluntary programs to maintain and improve water quality standards to**

avoid the need for new state and federal water quality regulatory programs

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS:

1. Facilitate Implementation of the Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual

Continue ongoing efforts to involve watershed residents in implementing practices which promote water quality maintenance and improvement through use of the *Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual*.⁹ Make the handbook available on the LMR website (www.sjcrd.org) and to other local, state and federal agencies; continue working with local schools to encourage student participation in formulating and implementing action plans to reduce non-point source pollution; continue to involve local community groups and organizations and homeowner's associations in actively preserving and improving water quality in the LMR watershed.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commenced in January, 2002. Ongoing throughout the LMSP implementation process.

2. Facilitate Implementation of the Lodi Winegrower's Workbook

Continue ongoing efforts to involve winegrape growers in implementing practices which promote water quality maintenance using the *Lodi Winegrower's Workbook* (Ohmart, Matthiasson, 2000). Make the workbook available on the LMR website (www.sjcrd.org) or through a link with the Lodi Woodbridge Winegrape Commission. Support implementation of the program (e.g., through grant assistance, promoting the program in LMR publications and at LMR events). Promote the workbook to other local, state and federal agencies.

3. Expand Self-Evaluation/Self-Assistance Educational Programs to Other Land Uses to Promote Management Practices Promoting Resource Conservation

⁹ ©2002 by the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District. Written and edited by John Brodie. Collaborating Authors: Alyson McCann, Carl DuPoldt, Carolyn Johnson, Bill McCowan, Barbara Kneen Avery, Elaine Andrews, Karen Filchak, Richard Castelnuovo, Dean Solomon, Shirley Niemeyer, Michael P. Vogel, and Kathleen Parrott. Adapted with permission from *Home*A*Sys: An environmental Risk Assessment* guide for the Home © 1997 by the Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, and with the cooperation of the Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service (NRAES).

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Facilitate the expansion of self-evaluation/self-assistance educational programs (e.g., Farm*A*Syst/Home*A*Syst and the CA Dairy Quality Assurance Program-CDQAP) throughout the watershed to encourage the implementation of management practices promoting resource conservation for agricultural operations. Using the *Lodi Winegrower's Workbook* (Ohmart, Matthiasson, 2000) and the *Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual* (Brodie, 2002) as models, expand these programs to address rangeland operations, orchard farming, public agency operations, and other land uses which may affect water quality. Facilitate the expansion of the CA Dairy Quality Assurance Program, overseen by San Joaquin County's U.C. Cooperative Extension, to encourage implementation of management practices promoting resource conservation on dairies. Facilitate implementation of the California Cattleman's Association statewide resource conservation program, the Biologically Integrated Orchards System (BIOS) program, and the Biologically Integrated Farming Practices (BIFS) program.

Timeframe for Implementation: Ongoing.

4. Facilitate Efforts to Monitor the Success of Water Quality Improvement Programs and to Fill Existing Needs/Data Gaps

Assist in establishing new monitoring locations and expanding parameters monitoring at existing locations to fill identified data gaps for monitoring water quality and water quality improvement along the LMR. Consider working with the City of Lodi, EBMUD, San Joaquin County and other groups and organizations to expand participation in the citizen's monitoring program and to expand monitoring sites to include areas of the LMR watershed throughout its reach to implement this program. Facilitate certification of citizen's monitoring groups by the state to validate data collected by these monitoring programs.

Monitor "core" indicators including: Stream Flow, Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), temperature, pH, turbidity, phosphorous and Nitrates as directed in the USEPA Office of Drinking Water's *Volunteer Stream Monitoring: A Methods Manual*.

In addition to monitoring "core" water quality parameters, undertake bioassessment of macroinvertebrates as indicators of overall watershed health and to direct studies of specific toxic chemicals pursuant to the Sustainable Land Stewardship International Institute's (SLSII) "Measuring the Health of California Streams and Rivers-A Methods Manual for Water Resource Professionals, Citizen Monitors and Natural Resources Students."

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within one year of Plan adoption.

5. Facilitate the Formation of a Voluntary Water Quality Monitoring Coalition Consisting of Watershed Stakeholders

Facilitate the formation of a voluntary water quality monitoring coalition consisting of watershed stakeholders (e.g., existing citizen-monitoring program participants and agencies; landowners; public and quasi-public agencies, schools, youth groups and other stakeholders) and based on the Coalition of Central Coast Farm Bureaus' Agricultural Water Quality Program (CCCFB). CCCFB's program works with voluntary watershed-level landowner groups to allow landowners to develop confidential plans that fulfill the requirements of state and federal legislation pertaining to water quality while protecting landowners from intrusive regulations on their land and water management practices (see introductory text for additional details).

This program also should include elements which support the continuance of the City of Lodi's Citizen's Monitoring Program (e.g., through assistance in preparing grants, promoting the program in LMR publications and at LMR events).

This program will assist in monitoring the effectiveness of programs implemented pursuant to this Water Quality element.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within one year of Plan adoption.

6. Participate in TMDL Planning Efforts

Provide representation to TMDL planning efforts to ensure coordination with the LMR Watershed Stewardship Plan and to promote the use of stewardship-based models to reduce non-point source pollution.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing, as needed.

7. Promote Voluntary Management Practices which Reduce Erosion While Promoting Resource Conservation

Promote voluntary management practices which reduce erosion potential while promoting resource conservation. Practices should be based on the activities included in **Appendix 6-E**, "*Stream Corridor Restoration: Principles, Processes, and Practices*"; Federal Interagency Stream Restoration Working Group, 1998."

Time Frame for Implementation: Incorporate into ongoing efforts implementing the

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Lodi Winegrowers Workbook and Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual.

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Appendix 6-A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): Process and Program

The TMDL process was established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act to assist in attaining state water quality standards (i.e., goals to protect aquatic life, drinking water, and other water uses) for waters classified as impaired. The process provides a flexible assessment and planning framework for identifying load reductions or other actions needed to attain water quality standards.

The TMDL process has three steps:

- ✓ *Identify Quality Limited Waters:* States must identify and prepare a list [303(d)list] of waters that do not or are not expected to meet water quality standards after applying existing required controls (e.g., minimum sewage treatment technology, etc.).¹⁰ As noted, the LMR is classified as impaired due to metals discharged by the Abandoned mines.
- ✓ *Establish Priority Waters/Watersheds:* States must prioritize waters/watersheds and target high priority waters/watersheds for TMDL development. Impairments resulting from copper and zinc in the LMR have been given a Low TMDL Priority with TMDLs anticipated by 12/31/2011. The US EPA and SRWQCB indicate that undertaking proactive efforts within a community to maintain or improve water quality may assist in assigning lower priorities for the establishment of TMDLs for existing and potential new impairment listings.
- ✓ *Develop TMDLs:* For listed waters, States must develop TMDLs that will achieve water quality standards, allow for seasonal variations and an appropriate margin of safety. A TMDL is a quantitative assessment of water quality problems, contributing sources, and load reductions or control actions needed to restore and protect individual water bodies. State and territorial water quality agencies are usually responsible for implementing the TMDL process.

¹⁰The state evaluates water quality within hydrological units. The LMR is within the Lower Mokelumne-Lower Cosumnes unit for the purposes of assessing 303(d) impairments. The boundaries of that hydrological unit differ from the boundaries of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed. Per David Smith of the U.S. EPA's TMDL program and Joe Karkoski of the CVRWQCB, hydrologically defined watersheds (like the LMR identified watershed) rather than the state's hydrological units are used in determining the contents of TMDL plans. Therefore, for the LMR, the true hydrologically-defined watershed is applicable to the TMDL process (rather than the state's Lower Mokelumne River-Lower Cosumnes River hydrological unit which includes Mosher Slough and Five-Mile Slough as additional impaired waterways within the unit).

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TMDLs address all significant stressors which cause or threaten to cause water body impairment including:

- ✓ *Point Sources* (e.g., sewage treatment plant discharges, discharges from mining operations),
- ✓ *Non-point Sources* (e.g., runoff from fields, streets, range, or forest land) and
- ✓ *Naturally Occurring Sources* (e.g., runoff from disturbed lands).

Appendix 6-B

LOWER MOKELUMNE RIVER MONITORING LOCATIONS and PARAMETERS MONITORED

| Monitoring Location | Agency Conducting Monitoring | Parameters Monitored |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| <p>Upstream of Camanche Dam: Camanche Reservoir, Below Penn Mine, ½ Mile above Penn Mine, Highway 49 Bridge, Pardee Reservoir</p> | <p>USGS, EBMUD</p> | <p><i>Conductivity, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Temperature, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Oxidation/Reduction Potential, Hardness/Total, Total Dissolved Solids, Volatile suspended solids, Turbidity</i></p> <p><i>Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Calcium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Iron, Lead, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Potassium, Scandium, Selenium, Silicon, Silver, Sodium, Strontium, Thallium, Tin, Titanium, Vanadium, Zinc</i></p> |
| <p>Camanche Fish Hatchery: Below Camanche Dam at Camanche Dam Valve House; 1994- present</p> | | <p><i>Nitrate as N, Sum Nitrate & Nitrite as N, Nitrite as N</i> <i>Sulfate, Orthophosphate as P, Total Phosphate as P, Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3), Ammonia as N, Total Organic Carbon</i></p> |
| <p>Camanche Dam Powerhouse 100 yds. upstream of Power House effluent</p> | | <p><i>Bacillariophyceae (Asterionella, acnanthes, cymbella, cyclotella, fragilaria, gyrosigma, melosira, navicula, nitzschia, pinnularia, rhizosolenia, rhopalodia, stephanodiscus, synedra, tabellaria)</i> <i>Chlorophyceae (ankistrodesmus, cruicigenia, dinobryon, elakotothrix, eudorina, hormidium, mallomonas, pediastrum, scenedesmus, schiroederia, spondylosium, staurastrum)</i></p> |
| <p>Camanche Dam Powerhouse 100 yds. downstream of Power House effluent</p> | | <p><i>Ciliata (codonella); Cyanophyceae (anabaena); crustaceans</i> <i>Dinophyceae (ceratium, peridinium); Euclenophyceae (trachelomonas); rotifers;</i> <i>Zooflagellates (aulomonas, domatomonas); Chlorophyll A, Chlorophyll A (corrected), Pheophytin A</i></p> |

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| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Van Assen Park (1994 - Present)</p> | | <p><i>Conductivity, pH, Temperature, Total Dissolved Solids, Total Suspended Solids, Volatile Suspended Solids, Turbidity, Alkalinity (total as CaCO₃), hardness: total, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Total Organic Carbon,</i></p> <p><i>Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Calcium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Iron, Lead, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Potassium, Selenium, Silicon, Silver, Sodium, Strontium, Thallium, Tin, Vanadium, Zinc</i></p> <p><i>Nitrate as N, Nitrite as N, Sum Nitrate & Nitrite (as N) Orthophosphate as P, Total Phosphate as P, Sulfate, Ammonia as N</i></p> |
|---|--|---|

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan

| | | |
|--|--------------------|---|
| <p>Elliott Bridge: (199?-present)</p> | <p>USGS, EBMUD</p> | <p><i>Conductivity, pH, Temperature, Total Dissolved Solids, Total Suspended Solids, Volatile Suspended Solids, Turbidity, Alkalinity (total as CaCO₃), hardness: total,</i></p> <p><i>Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Boron, Cadmium, Calcium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Iron, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Potassium, Selenium, Silicon, Silver, Sodium, Strontium, Thallium, Vanadium, Zinc</i></p> <p><i>Nitrate as N, Nitrite as N, Sum Nitrate & Nitrite (as N) Orthophosphate as P, Total Phosphate as P, Sulfate</i></p> <p><i>Bacillariophyceae (Asterionella, acnanthes, attheya, ceratoneis, cymbella, cyclotella, diatoma, fragilaria, gomphonema, gyrosigma, hantzschia, melosira, navicula, nitzschia, pinnularia, rhopalodia, stephanodiscus, synedra, tabellaria); Chlorophyceae (ankistrodesmus, bulbochaete, closterium, crucigenia, dinobryon, elakotothrix, eudorina, hormidium, pediastrum, scenedesmus, schroederia, spirogyra, spondylosium, tetraedron, ulothrix); Ciliata (codonella); Chrysophyceae (dinobryon); Chrysophyceae (Mallomonas); crustaceans , Cyanophyceae (anacystis, coccchloris, oscillatoria); Dinophyceae (ceratium); Euclenophyceae (trachelomonas); rotifers; Zooflagellates (aulomonas, domatomonas); Chlorophyll A, Chlorophyll A (corrected), Pheophytin A</i></p> |
|--|--------------------|---|

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>City of Lodi - Storm Drains</p> | <p>City of Lodi, Public Works Dpt.</p> <p>Citizen Monitoring-Storm Drain Detectives (Jan, 2001 – Present)</p> | <p>Site #1: East of Cluff Ave near Solid Waste Transfer Station (River above storm drains)</p> <p>Site #2: Cluff Ave. near Solid Waste Transfer Station (Storm drain #1)</p> <p>Site #3: 317 Mokelumne River Dr. (Storm Drain #3)</p> <p>Site #4: Awani Dr. @ Mokelumne River (River)</p> <p>Site #5: 1202 Rivergate Dr. (Storm drain #5)</p> <p>Site #6: 1050 N. Lincoln @ Edgewood Dr. (Storm drain #8)</p> <p>Site #7: Ham Ln @ Lodi Lake Wilderness Area (River, by storm drain)</p> <p>Site #8: Lodi Lake at North Pump Station Outlet (City storm drain #16)</p> <p>Site #9: Woodbridge Dam (River near dam)</p> <p><i>PH, Dissolved Oxygen, Turbidity, Water Temperature, Total Dissolved Solids (Conductivity)</i></p> <p><i>Toxicity Test: (Ceriodaphnia dubia)</i></p> |
| <p>Woodbridge</p> | <p>USGS, EBMUD</p> | <p><i>Multiple parameters – See Elliot Bridge for Partial Listing</i></p> |
| <p>Lodi Lake Lagoon (Middle Swim, Deep Swim, Lake Inlet, Lagoon Outlet), and River (at Point)</p> | <p>City of Lodi Public Works (2000)</p> | <p><i>Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform</i></p> |
| | <p>City of Lodi Public Works Department 8/7 through 8/27 - 1985</p> | <p><i>Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform</i></p> |

Appendix 6C

Primary Discharges to the Mokelumne River (Brown & Caldwell, 1991)

| Discharge Source | Constituent | Regulated Drinking Water Constituent |
|--|--|--|
| <p><i>Abandoned Mines</i> (The Mokelumne River is designated by the Regional Board as impaired per 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act due to metals from abandoned mines, such as the Penn Mine—see discussion under “impairment” following)</p> | <p>Aluminum, Copper, Iron, Lead, Zinc</p> | <p>Aluminum, Copper, Iron, Lead, Zinc</p> |
| <p><i>Agricultural return flows</i></p> | <p>Dissolved solids, Nutrients, Pathogens Organic matter, Sulfur</p> | <p>Dissolved solids, Nitrate, Coliform, Trihalomethanes/a/, Sulfate</p> |
| <p><i>Urban runoff</i></p> | <p>Copper, Lead, Zinc, Hydrocarbons, Fecal coliform bacteria, Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Nickel</p> | <p>Copper, Lead, Zinc, Arsenic, Cadmium Chromium, Nickel, Fecal coliform bacteria, Various hydrocarbon constituents/b/</p> |

/a/ Formed when water high in organic carbon is chlorinated

/b/ Includes benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylene

Appendix 6-D

Importance of Monitoring Indicators for Water Quality

(Source: US EPA Office of Water *Volunteer Stream Monitoring: A Methods Manual*)

| Parameter | Importance/Influences |
|---|--|
| Stream Flow | <p>Importance: Large, swiftly moving rivers can receive pollution discharges and be little affected, while small streams have less capacity to dilute and degrade wastes. Velocity determines the kinds of organisms that can live in the stream. Flow affects the amount of silt and sediment carried by the stream (sediments in a slow-flow system settle quickly, sediments in fast-flowing systems stay suspended longer). Fast-moving streams generally have higher dissolved oxygen due to better aeration.</p> <p>Influencing Factors: Weather, industrial and agricultural use levels, dams</p> |
| Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) | <p>Importance: Aquatic animals are vulnerable to low dissolved oxygen levels, especially in the early morning on hot summer days when stream flows are low, water temperatures are high and aquatic plants have not been producing oxygen since sunset.</p> <p>Influencing Factors: Watershed uses which may reduce oxygen include: storm water runoff from farmland and urban streets, feedlots and failing septic systems; microorganisms using oxygen to decompose organic materials in wastewater discharged from sewage treatment plants.</p> |
| Temperature | <p>Importance: Influences oxygen content, rates of photosynthesis, metabolic rates of aquatic organisms and sensitivity of organisms to toxic wastes, parasites and disease.</p> <p>Influencing Factors: Weather, removal of shading stream bank vegetation, impoundments of water, discharges of cooling water, urban storm water and groundwater inflows to streams.</p> |

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| | |
|-------------|--|
| pH | <p>Importance: Influences chemical and biological processes. Most aquatic animals prefer a pH between 6.5 and 8.0. Outside this range, diversity decreases. Low pH can allow toxic elements and compounds to become mobile and “available” for uptake by aquatic plants and animals creating conditions toxic to aquatic life (especially sensitive species like rainbow trout).</p> <p>Influencing Factors: Atmospheric deposition (acid rain), surrounding rock and some wastewater discharges.</p> |
| Turbidity | <p>Importance: High turbidity can increase water temperature because suspended particles absorb more heat which reduces the concentration of dissolved oxygen. High turbidity also reduces the amount of light penetrating water which reduces photosynthesis and production of dissolved oxygen. Turbidity can clog fish gills, reducing resistance to disease, lowering growth rates, and affecting egg and larval development. As particles settle, they can blanket stream bottoms and smother fish eggs and benthic macroinvertebrates.</p> <p>Influencing Factors: Include soils erosion, waste discharge, urban runoff, eroding stream banks, large numbers of bottom feeders (e.g., carp) which stir up bottom sediments, excessive algal growth</p> |
| Phosphorous | <p>Importance: Essential nutrients for plants and animals. Phosphorous is normally a nutrient in short supply, therefore even a modest increase in phosphorous can set off undesirable events including accelerated plant growth, algae blooms, low dissolved oxygen and the death of certain fish, invertebrates and other aquatic animals.</p> <p>Influencing Factors: There are numerous natural and human sources of phosphorous including soil, rocks, wastewater treatment plants, runoff from fertilized lawns and crop land, failing septic systems, runoff from animal manure storage areas, disturbed land areas, drained wetlands, water treatment and commercial cleaning operations.</p> |
| Nitrate | <p>Importance: Essential plant nutrients. Together with phosphorous, in excess, can accelerate eutrophication, causing dramatic increases in aquatic plant growth and changes in the types of plants and animals living in-stream. This, in turn, affects dissolved oxygen, temperature and other indicators. Excess nitrates can cause hypoxia (low levels of dissolved oxygen) and can be toxic to warm-blooded animals under certain conditions.</p> <p>Influencing Factors: Sources include effluent from wastewater treatment plants, runoff from fertilized lawns and crop land, failing on-site septic systems, runoff from animal manure storage areas and industrial discharges containing corrosion inhibitors.</p> |

7. FLOOD MANAGEMENT



BACKGROUND¹¹

San Joaquin County has a long history of flooding. Native American legends and journals of Spanish explorers and early settlers record widespread flooding in the county in 1776, 1805, 1826, 1828, 1830 and 1847. Between 1847 and 1900, nine major and eight minor floods occurred. The flood of 1861-62 is the largest flood event recorded in the county with flood stages of 6-15 feet higher than those of earlier reported floods. Between 1903 and 1969, 32 rain floods and 7 significant snow melt floods are documented with the most damaging, countywide, occurring in November and December of 1950 and in December of 1955. Other major rain floods in the county occurred in 1906, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1938 and 1958. The most damaging of these was the 1938 snow melt flood. More recently, notable flooding in the county has occurred in 1980, 1982, 1983, and 1997/98.

Historically, flooding along the Mokelumne River has been caused primarily by rainstorms in the late fall and winter and by snow melt runoff in the spring and early summer, however, rain floods can occur in the watershed anytime between November and March. These floods are characterized by high peak flows of moderate duration and large volumes of runoff. Flooding is more severe when previous rains have already saturated the ground or when rain falls on snow in the higher elevations adds snow melt to the rain flood runoff. Snow melt floods on the Mokelumne can occur between April and July. Snow melt flooding is of much larger volume and longer duration than rain flooding, but it lacks the high peak flows characteristic of rain

floods. Snow melt floods may be exacerbated by late spring rains on snow fields or lower

¹¹

Unless otherwise noted, the following narrative is an excerpt of: *Flood Insurance Study of San Joaquin County, California - Unincorporated Areas, Revised February 5, 1997*, by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

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elevation tributary watersheds.

Due to the rural nature of much of the Mokelumne River watershed, specific records about flooding on the Mokelumne River are limited prior to 1904. Major flood events along the Mokelumne River since 1904 are listed in Table 7-A.

| | | |
|------|----------|---------|
| 1907 | 1928 | 1964* |
| 1909 | 1937 | 1967 |
| 1911 | 1950* | 1969 |
| 1914 | 1952 | 1970 |
| 1921 | 1955/56* | 1997/98 |
| 1925 | 1963 | |

* See text below

The most destructive flood along the Mokelumne was the November, 1950, flood which resulted in approximately \$1.1 million in damage. The December 1955-January 1956 created nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in damage. The flood of December, 1964, is the largest recorded flood along the Mokelumne River. However, due to the completion of Camanche Dam in early 1964, damage was limited to several thousand dollars.

The Camanche Dam, constructed by the East Bay Municipal Utility District with financial assistance from the Federal Government for flood control benefits, provides the primary flood control for areas adjacent to the Lower Mokelumne River. Completed in April, 1964, the Camanche Dam and Reservoir has a channel capacity of 5,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) between Camanche Dam downstream to State Highway 99. However, when channel flows exceed 3,000 cfs, some flooding can occur on adjacent farmlands. Releases of 5,000 cfs have occurred in 1969, 1970, 1986, and 1997. The storage capacity of Camanche Dam is approximately 430,900 acre feet with 200,000 acre-feet of that total reserved for flood storage. A diversion dam at Woodbridge, operated by the Woodbridge Irrigation District provides some incidental flood protection to areas downstream of Woodbridge.

As indicated in the preceding, limited flooding can occur when the Lower Mokelumne River exceeds 3,000 cfs with major flooding occurring over 5,000 cfs. Some of the Mokelumne River's major flood events, recorded in cubic feet per second, are provided in Table 7-B.

| Table 7-B Representative Recorded Maximum Monthly Mean Stream Flows (cfs) for Major Flood Events Along the Lower Mokelumne Measured below Camanche Dam & Woodbridge Dam | | | |
|--|--------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Year | Month | Stream flow (Cubic Feet per Second, cfs) | Location of Measurement |
| 1950 | Dec | 4,568 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1950 | Dec | 4,283 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1952 | May | 4,217 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1952 | May | 3,990 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1956 | Jan | 3,529 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1956 | Jan | 3,435 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1963 | May | 2,997 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1963 | May | 2,646 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1964 | Dec | 406 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1964 | Dec | 299 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1967 | May | 3,091 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1967 | May | 2,602 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1969 | Feb | 2,651 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1969 | Feb | 2,586 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1970 | Feb. | 2,652 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1970 | Feb. | 2,698 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1982 | May | 3,889 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1982 | May | 3,523 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1983 | April | 3,726 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1983 | April | 3,640 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1986 | March | 5,116 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1986 | March | 4,712 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1995 | June | 3,847 | Below Camanche Dam |

| | | | |
|------|---------|-------|----------------------|
| 1995 | June | 3,504 | Below Woodbridge Dam |
| 1997 | January | 4,978 | Below Camanche Dam |
| 1997 | January | 4,748 | Below Woodbridge Dam |

Ten reservoirs along the upper Mokelumne River above Camanche Dam provide a combined storage capacity of 433,000 acre-feet (See Table 7-C). The primary use of these reservoirs is not flood storage. However, these reservoirs can assist in controlling or reducing small to moderate floods, but have little effect on large flood flows. The most important reservoirs assisting Camanche Dam in the protection of lands from flooding along the lower Mokelumne are: Pardee Reservoir, Salt Springs Reservoir and the Lower Bear Reservoir.

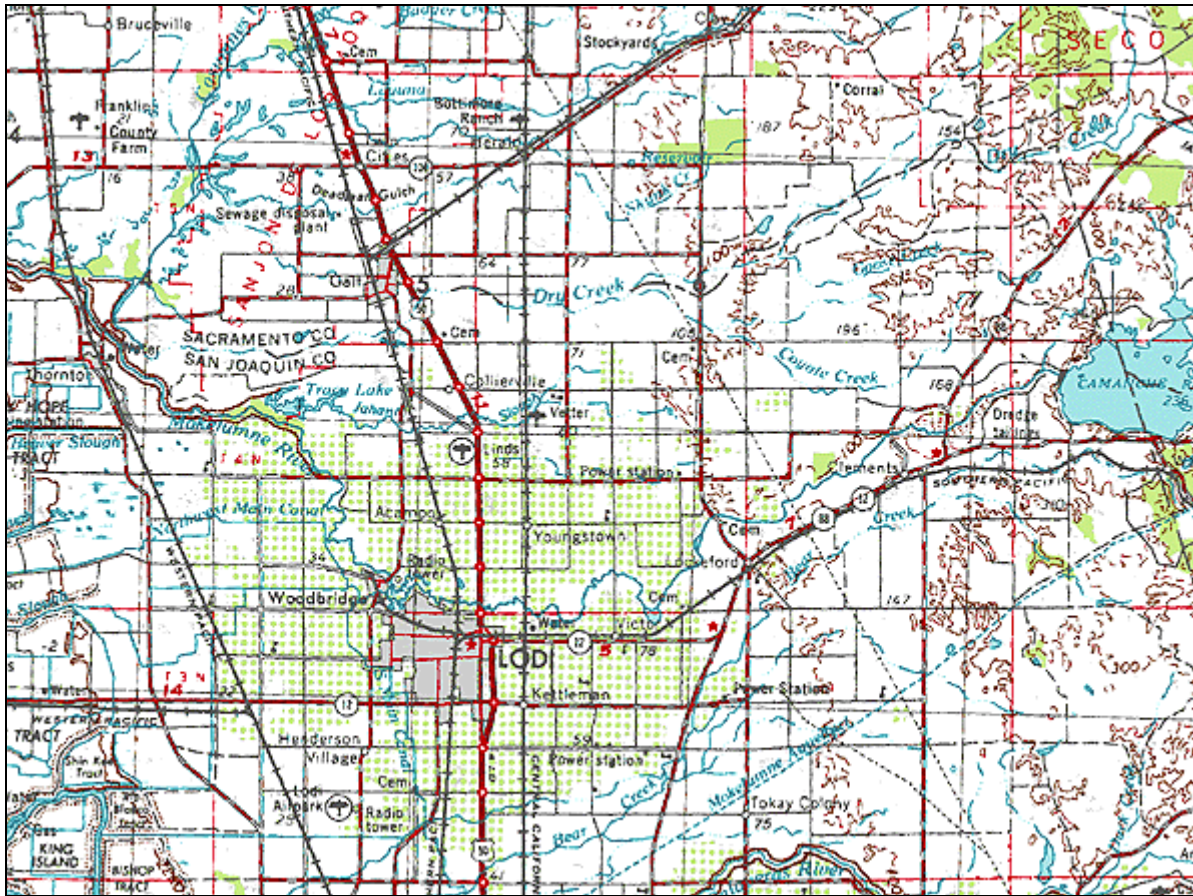
| Table 7-C Water Storage Projects on the Upper Mokelumne River (Above Camanche Dam) | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Name | Stream | Operating Agency | Storage Capacity (acre feet) | Year Complete |
| Pardee Reservoir | Mokelumne River | EBMUD/a/, /b/ | 210,000 | 1929 |
| Lake Tabeaud | Jackson Creek | PG&E/c/ | 1,258 | 1901 |
| Tigers Creek Afterbay | N. Fork Mokelumne River | PG&E | 2,607 | 1931 |
| Lower Bear Reservoir | Bear River | PG&E | 50,680 | 1952 |
| Upper Bear Reservoir | Bear River | PG&E | 7,310 | 1900 |
| Salt Springs Reservoir | N. Fork Mokelumne River | PG&E | 141,857 | 1931 |
| Twin Lake | Tributary to Blue Creek | PG&E | 1,207 | 1898 |
| Meadow Lake | Tributary to Blue Creek | PG&E | 5,656 | 1903 |
| Lower Blue Lake | Blue Creek | PG&E | 5,091 | 1885 |
| Upper Blue Lake | Blue Creek | PG&E | 7,300 | 1881 |
| Total Storage Capacity | | | 432,966 | |

/a/ East Bay Municipal Utility District

/b/ Rounded to nearest hundred or thousand

/c/ Pacific Gas and Electric Company

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for San Joaquin County identify numerous locations along the LMR which are subject to recurring flood events as illustrated on FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) summarized in the following figures (Detailed copies of these maps indicating the watershed's 100 and 500-year flood plains may be ordered through the San Joaquin Resource Conservation District's website at www.sjcrd.org)



Flood Map

In the absence of a major flood event, annual mean flows within the lower Mokelumne River have ranged from a low of 54.7 in 1961 to a high of 2,280 in 1983.

Public comments received during the LMSP community input workshops indicate that issues associated with flooding along the LMR include:

- ✓ Privately-owned levees along the river are in need of regular repair and are subject to failures due to a lack of programs and funding to maintain these levees for public and landowner benefit.
- ✓ Debris and vegetative overgrowth is blocking and clogging the Mokelumne in many places resulting in flooding and bank erosion which destroys private property and degrades gravel habitats for spawning. There is a need to balance flood control and the management of biological resources.
- ✓ Flooding destroys property, erodes banks and increases sedimentation throughout the watershed.
- ✓ Water releases by EBMUD may sometimes adversely affect downstream landowners
- ✓ Flood improvement projects upstream on the Mokelumne sometimes adversely affect downstream properties.

EXISTING FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Lower Cosumnes - Mokelumne Rivers Feasibility Study: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is serving as lead agency in a multi-agency effort to evaluate potential ecosystem restoration projects and non-traditional flood damage reduction in the Mokelumne and Cosumnes River flood plains extending from the Woodbridge Irrigation District (WID) Dam to the confluence of the two rivers with the San Joaquin River. Non-federal sponsors of the effort include the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA), The Nature Conservancy, Sacramento County, the State Resources Agency, the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) and the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD). The project management plan is expected to be adopted in July, 2002. Specific projects to implement the plan have not yet been adopted, but discussions have included: construction of levees, stabilizing levees, breaching levees, construction of grade-control structures and/or levee weirs, modifying channels, revising the Camanche flood control curves and modifying the pattern of flood flow releases. Completion of the program is anticipated in 2004.

RCD/Humboldt State University Historic River Mapping Project: The San Joaquin Resource Conservation District is currently working with Humboldt State University, as part of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship planning process, to map the history of the

Mokelumne River, including the movements of the river along its course. This information will be used to assist LMSP planners to refine locations which have historically flooded along the LMR for use in the various LMSP implementation programs, including the LMSP's flood management programs.

GOALS

- ✓ **Facilitate the implementation of flood management practices which encourage resource conservation, protect water quality, protect private property and the rights of private property owners.**
- ✓ **Balance the necessity for flood management activities with the needs of biological resources in designing flood management programs.**

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS:

20. Facilitate Debris Redistribution

The San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District will oversee coordination between landowners and other stakeholders to: a) oversee acquisition of a regional general permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to permit debris redistribution, b) acquisition of a programmatic Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Permit from the CA Dpt. of Fish and Game to permit debris redistribution; and c) identify funding sources to hire qualified companies to manage and redistribute debris, as needed, on an ongoing basis. Work conducted pursuant to permits shall be undertaken through a voluntary participation program. Work performed on private property is subject to landowner permission. Involvement of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is crucial to successfully addressing this issue. A model for permitting associated with this program exists through the Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA) which was developed to streamline permitting for work in or near wetlands or water in the San Francisco Bay Area. The San Francisco Estuary project and the Association of Bay Area Governments can provide additional information. The Napa River Flood Protection Project, spearheaded by the Citizens for Napa River Flood Management, also provides a model for this proposed LMR program. Additional information can be obtained from the Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and the County of Napa Public Works Department.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within 24 months of plan adoption.

21. Promote Voluntary Management Practices which Reduce Erosion Potential Caused by Flooding While Promoting Resource Conservation

See Program #7 of the Water Quality Element and Appendix 6E.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

22. **Investigate the Feasibility of Forming a Reclamation District for Non-Project LMR Levee Maintenance**

Notify private landowners within the watershed to gauge interest in forming a private reclamation district for the maintenance of non-project levees along the Mokelumne River. If landowners express interest, facilitate the formation of a reclamation district.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within 24 months of plan adoption.

23. **Assist in Making Water Release Information Accessible to Landowners along the lower Mokelumne River**

Provide river flow and water release information on the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District/Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan Website at www.sjcrd.org and links to other on-line resources providing ongoing flow information to facilitate landowner access to information which will assist in predicting potential flood events (e.g., Department of Water Resources CA Data Exchange Center, U.S. Geological Survey real-time flows, East Bay Municipal Utility District Gauging Station Daily update site, American Whitewater). Include flow information from tributaries which contribute to flood levels in the Lower Mokelumne River (e.g., Cosumnes River) and include monitoring information from multiple locations along the Lower Mokelumne.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within 12 months of plan adoption.

24. **Assist Landowners Along the LMR to Anticipate Flood Levels on Individual Parcels Based on Water Release Information Provided Under Program #4**

Develop an interactive program on the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District/Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan Website(www.sjcrd.org) to assist landowners in converting water releases in cubic feet per second to surface water elevations (and flood levels) on individual properties along the LMR.

Information may be derived from the publication *A Determination of Channel Capacity of the Mokelumne River Downstream From Camanche Dam San Joaquin and Sacramento Counties, California*, US Dpt. of the Interior Geological Survey Water Resources Division, Menlo Park, CA 1972 (See Appendix 7A). The document includes

122 cross sections extending through individual properties from the confluence of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers to the base of Camanche Dam. Surface water elevations are provided for each of the 122 cross sections for water releases at Camanche Dam of 3,000; 4,000; 4,500; 5,000 and 6,000 cubic feet per second.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within 12 months of plan adoption

25. **Facilitate Efforts to Improve the Efficiency of EBMUD’s Early Warning System to Notify Landowners of Potential Flooding Along the Lower Mokelumne River**

In coordination with EBMUD, facilitate the establishment of an automatic dial-up or similar service which provides automated notification to all landowners along the Lower Mokelumne River when flooding is predicted. The current system requires individual dial-up of scattered landowners.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within 12 months of plan adoption.

26. **Facilitate Communications Between Dam Operators and Landowners**

Facilitate the improvement of communications between landowners and dam operators by providing landowners with a phone number or alternative means of communication allowing direct contact with dam operators to report incidents of downstream flooding.

Time Frame for Implementation: Within 18 months of plan adoption.

27. **Support the Completion of and Provide Input to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ San Joaquin Comprehensive Study**

Establish contact (through the RCD Watershed Coordinator) with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to facilitate support for and to provide input to the San Joaquin Comprehensive Study. Specifically, the RCD Watershed Coordinator shall facilitate the generation of a flood plain study for the Lower Mokelumne River which identifies potential flooding areas at various flow levels. This information shall be included on the RCD/LMR website (see Program #4).

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within 12 months of plan adoption.

28. **Facilitate Voluntary Landowner Participation in Implementing Management Practices Promoting Resource Conservation Offered through or Resulting from the Lower Cosumnes-Mokelumne Rivers Feasibility Study**

The Lower Cosumnes-Mokelumne Rivers Feasibility Study has identified the following

programs to facilitate flood management within the LMR: construction of setback/backup levees, stabilizing levees, breaching levees, construction grade-control structures and/or levee weirs, modifying channels, revising the Camanche Reservoir flood control curves and modifying the pattern of flood flow releases. The Watershed Coordinator shall keep abreast of the status of this program and inform landowners of opportunities available through this program which assist in implementing voluntary management practices which promote resource conservation. Landowners should be encouraged to design projects to minimize public health vectors (e.g., mosquitoes, ticks, bees, rats), especially when designing setback levees.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

29. Promote the use of Native Grasses and Other Native Plants in Restoration and Landscape Projects

Promote the use of native grasses and other native plants, (including native perennial bunch grasses, with roots of 4-8' in length, to assist in bank stabilization), in restoration and landscape projects, to assist in bank stabilization during flood events. Include descriptions, drawings or photographs of these natives and sources for purchasing native grasses on the sjcrd.org website.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

8. CULTURAL RESOURCES



BACKGROUND

The Mokelumne River watershed is rich in cultural resources. These resources reflect the Native American, mining, agricultural, railroad, and social heritage and people which shaped the watershed.

Officially-Designated Resources: The following cultural resources are located within the watershed and have been given formal recognition by the State of California and/or the National Register of Historic Places:

**Table 8-A
National Register of Historic Places
Listed Resources Located in the Watershed**

| Resource Name | Address | Date of Listing |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Hotel Lodi | 5 S. School St., Lodi | 9/29/95 |
| I.O.O.F. Hall | Main St., Woodbridge | 1/4/81 |
| Locke House and Barn | 19960 W. Elliott Rd., Lockeford | 6/19/72 |
| Locke's Meat Market | 13480 Hwy. 88, Lockeford | 2/19/82 |
| Lodi Arch | Pine St., Lodi | 9/17/80 |
| Morse-Skinner Ranch House | 13063 N. Hwy. 99, Lodi | 8/21/86 |
| Terminus Culling Chute | 14900 W. Hwy. 12, Lodi | 4/19/84 |
| Woman's Club of Lodi | 325 W. Pine St., Lodi | 5/20/88 |
| Woodbridge Masonic Lodge No. 131 | 1040 Augusta St., Woodbridge | 4/20/89 |



Town of Woodbridge
CA State Historical Landmark No. 358

In 1852, Jeremiah H. Woods and Alexander McQueen established a ferry across the Mokelumne River at this point. As a result, a new road from Stockton to Sacramento by way of Wood's Ferry was established. In 1858, Woods built a bridge at the site of the ferry from which the town, laid out in April 1859, took its name.

N

Lodi Arch
National Register of Historic Places
CA State Historical Landmark No. 931

Designed by architect E.B. Brown and built in 1907 for the Lodi Tokay Carnival, the arch served as an entrance into Lodi and a symbol of agricultural and commercial growth. Essentially unaltered since construction, the structure is one of the few remaining Mission Revival ceremonial arches left within California. The structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



←Lockeford Meat Market

Locke House and Barn→

**National Register of
Historic Places**



**Table 8-B
CA State Historical Landmarks within the Watershed**

| Name/No. of Resource | Location | Description |
|---|--|---|
| Benson's Ferry, No. 149 | S. bank of N Fork of Mokelumne River 100 ft. W of County Rd. J8, 3 mi N of Thornton | River ferry, est. 1849 purchased by John A. Benson in 1850. In 1852, Benson laid out the then-principal wagon road between Sacramento and Stockton. Following Benson's murder in 1859, ferry was operated by son-in-law, Ed Gayetty. |
| Lone Star Mill, No. 155 | Entrance to Stillman L. McGee Park, Mackville Rd., 1 mi. N of Clements | Sawmill built in 1852 on Mokelumne River removed to Hodge and (David S.) Terry's ranch in 1854 with flour mill attached the following year. Mill burned in 1856 and was rebuilt on present site as Lone Star Mill. |
| Site of Wood's Ferry and Wood's Bridge, No. 163 | Present bridge is approx. location of original ferry and bridge. Lower Sacramento Road, Woodbridge | Established by Wood in 1852 upon his arrival. He built a ferryboat and established this crossing known as Wood's Ferry. In 1858, he built a toll bridge at the old ferry crossing, charging \$1 for a pair of animals and wagon and .50 extra for every additional pair of animals in the wagon. |
| Town of Woodbridge, No. 358 | Lower Sacramento Road, Woodbridge | See preceding page for photo and description. |
| Lockeford (Locke's Ford) aka Pioneer Hill, No. 365 | .6 mi. N. of Hwy. 12 on Elliot Rd., Lockeford | It was on this hill that Dr. Dean Jewett Locke and his brother Elmer H. Locke built the first cabin on this Section in 1851. Disturbed by grizzly bears, they spent their first nights in oak trees. Dr. Locke, physician for the Boston and Newton Joint Stock Company, left Boston on April 16, 1849 to cross the plains and arrive at Sacramento on September 16, 1849. Because he built and maintained a ford across the Mokelumne River, his wife, Delia Hammond Locke, in 1859 named the town he laid out on his ranch Lockeford. |
| San Joaquin Valley College Site, No. 520 | 18500 N Lilac St, Woodbridge | Built through subscription by the residents of Woodbridge and dedicated as Woodbridge Seminary in 1879 by the United Brethren Church, this was the site of San Joaquin Valley College from 1882 to 1897. It was then used as Woods Grammar School until 1922, when the building was dismantled. |

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| Lodi Arch, No. 931/a/ | SE corner of E. Pine and S. Sacramento Streets, Lodi | See preceding page for photo and description. |
|--------------------------|--|---|

/a/ Arch is located along one of the LMR boundaries



Elderberries are a culturally valuable plant used by Native Americans for medicine, dyes for basketry, flutes, and many other purposes
Photo by Brother Alfred, courtesy of CalVeg

Native Americans: The Native Americans who once resided in the watershed lived at the boundary between three different Native American groups: the Yokuts, Miwoks and the Wintun tribes. While there is some dispute, it is widely believed that the lower Mokelumne River watershed Native Americans belonged to the Plains Miwoks. This tribe was further divided into the Mokellos, Lalas and Machacos.

The name “Mokelumne” is believed to have been derived from one, or a combination of, three sources: 1) from the Mokellos tribe; 2) from a corruption of Wakalumitch—the Miwok name for river, or 3) from the Native American village of Mokol located on the river near Lockeford. John Fremont is credited for giving the Mokelumne its current spelling when he traveled through the area and stopped just east of the present-day Tretheway Road crossing over the Mokelumne in 1844 (although he referred to the area as the Rio de los Mukelumnes, at the time).

San Joaquin County Historical Society and Museum: The San Joaquin County Historical Society sponsors numerous educational programs related to watershed issues including agricultural history, environmental issues and cultural resources topics.

Valley Days is an intensive environmental learning program offered to third and fourth grade students. Pioneer Days is a living history program offered to elementary school students with classes held in an actual restored one-room schoolhouse (the 1870 Calaveras School). Grandmother’s trunk, for students five and up, provides trunk and suitcase exhibits brought to schools or at the museum and is an interactive exploration of the contents of a trunk or suitcase that includes selected museum objects.

The museum also includes the Sunshine Trail—a garden designed for visitors with impaired vision which recreates a trip across California from west to east with water features, bridges, native stone and California native plants. The Wheelwright Exhibit represents one of 19 trades that were important to the development of the county and its economy. The Cutting Shed Exhibit demonstrates a process that has nearly vanished but once employed a large number of students in the late 19th and early 20th century. The Joseph C. Tope and C. Gregory Crampton Ethnographic Collections provide an important link to understanding the culture of the Native Americans who once lived in San Joaquin County.

Slide shows offered by the Society include histories of Lodi and Lockeford. The Society also operates the San Joaquin County Historical Society Museum located in Micke Grove Park which offers additional resources including a display of agricultural equipment, library and research services (Gerald D. Kennedy Reference Library and Photographic Collections), classes and workshops, and docent training.

GOALS

- ✓ **Promote economic development through use of cultural resources;**
- ✓ **Provide economic incentives for rehabilitating and maintaining historic structures;**
- ✓ **Increase educational opportunities through study of cultural resources;**
- ✓ **Support existing cultural resource education programs; and**
- ✓ **Encourage conservation and restoration of cultural resources.**

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS:

1. **Promote Eco-tourism/Economic Development through Integration of Cultural Resources**

Promote programs which encourage the rehabilitation and/or maintenance of cultural resources for use as tourist-related facilities (e.g., bed and breakfast inns, antique shops, hotels, restaurants) which may be integrated with recreational opportunities along the Mokelumne River (e.g., bed and breakfast/rafting tours, restaurant dinner/ultralite plane tours, fishing guide services offered at sports shops, hiking and biking trail maps and guided tours offered at local sports shops and hotels). Similarly, recognize cultural resources, including the cultural significance of plants important to Native Americans, through interpretive

materials provided at trail heads or along trail routes.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence program within three years of Plan adoption.

2. **Promote Adoption of Economic Incentive Programs for Cultural Resource Rehabilitation and Maintenance (e.g., Mills Act, Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act)**

Pursue adoption of the Mills Act Program within the Watershed to provide landowners with property tax incentives in exchange for rehabilitation and maintenance of cultural resources. Consider adoption of the Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act (Health and Safety Code Sections 37600-37883). Make landowners and developers aware of available programs for dedicating facade easements to San Joaquin County to assist in gaining federal tax incentives and/or funding for project implementation.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence after completion of Program #3.

3. **Support Establishment of Certified Local Government Status for Communities within the Watershed**

Work with the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), and the U.S. Department of the Interior-National Park Service and local communities within the watershed to obtain Certified Local Government Status for communities within the watershed.

Time Frame for Implementation: Begin discussions with OHP within three years of Plan adoption.

4. **Increase Educational Opportunities through the Study of Cultural Resources**

Support a voluntary Historic Marker Program and preparation of a guide for walking, bicycling and driving tours describing the cultural resources within the watershed. Guides should be included on web sites, distributed to local merchants, Chamber of Commerce, Visitor's Bureaus, and similar groups. See also Programs in the LMSP Education Element.

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within five years of Plan adoption.

5. **Support Existing Cultural Resource Education Programs**

Promote existing cultural resource education programs targeting cultural resources through the implementation of the Education Element of the LMSP.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

6. **Encourage Conservation of Cultural Resources within Open Spaces Required as Mitigation for Development Proposals**

Encourage local agencies to, when establishing open spaces required for mitigation of biological or other resources in conjunction with development proposals, locate those open spaces in areas which also include cultural resources thereby providing multi-purpose open spaces and encouraging the conservation of multiple resources including cultural resources. For example, Native American cultural resources are frequently located along the banks of rivers which may be included in open spaces for biological resources as mitigation for development proposals. Open spaces established as project mitigation for preservation of biological resources and in conjunction with development proposals should be located where these biological resources coincide with the location of Native American cultural resources whenever feasible.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

7. **USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Vegetation Restoration Program**

Promote the USDA NRCS Vegetation Restoration Program which promotes restoration using native plants and plants culturally significant to Native Americans. Include links to the USDA NRCS' Plant Materials Center in Lockeford on the Resource Conservation District website and in other publications created as part of the implementation of the LMR Watershed Stewardship Plan.

Time Frame for Implementation: Link to Resource Conservation District website to coincide with Plan adoption. Remainder of the program will be ongoing.

9. Economics



BACKGROUND/SETTING

San Joaquin County & the Lower Mokelumne River Economy

Overview of County & Representative Watershed Economy

| Economic Measure | Data Description | San Joaquin County | LMR Watershed Representative Areas |
|---|------------------|--|---|
| Annual Average Unemployment Rate | 1983-2001 | 11.6% | Not available |
| Range in Annual Average Unemployment Rate | 1983-2001 | Low: 8.7% (2001) High: 15.7% (1983) | Not available |
| Civilian labor force | Jan. 2002 | 267,300 | Lodi: 31,200 Woodbridge: 2,200 Lockeford: 1,580 |
| Taxable sales | 2001 - 1st Qtr. | \$1,581,025,000 | Lodi: \$159,654,000 |

Source: State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market information Division

INDUSTRY IN THE LOWER MOKELUMNE RIVER WATERSHED

Wine Grape and Other Agricultural Industries

The City of Lodi's website states that "premium quality wine grapes are the economic engine that drives the Lodi-Woodbridge region." As noted in the LMR's Agricultural Resource Element, about 80,000 acres of vineyards surround the Lodi community. The City of Lodi reports that Lodi wine grape growers annually produce a crop worth more than \$300 million. Nearly 20% of California's premium wine grapes are grown in this region making it the "Wine Grape Capital of the World."



The Lower Mokelumne River Watershed and the Lodi area in particular, has been part of California's wine industry for over 100 years. Today, grapes grown in the Lodi region are used by more than 80 wineries throughout the state including such wineries as Robert Mondavi, Ernest & Julio Gallo, and Sutter Home. As of 2001, the Lodi wine grape region of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed was ranked first in California State Production for producing the following grape varieties:

Zinfandel, Cabernet Sauvignon, Sauvignon Blanc, Chardonnay and Merlot.

Local wineries are also an important part of the region's economy. At least twenty wineries have a presence and/or grow grapes in the watershed.

Other agricultural products contributing to the economy of the LMR watershed include: dairy/livestock, poultry, orchard products and row and field crops.

Non-Agricultural Industry

The Lower Mokelumne River Watershed area is home to approximately 50 manufacturing and non-manufacturing companies with 50 or more employees.

Manufacturing

Manufacturers within the watershed region produce a wide range of products including: cereals, trailer hitches, industrial storage racks, rubber products, cans, cushions and seat covers, computer components, warehouse racking, plastic pipe, Styrofoam containers, and nameplates. Manufacturers within the watershed region are also involved in plastic injection molding, distribution, printing, packaging and distribution of agricultural products (e.g., canning, fruit and nut packaging).



Non-Manufacturing

Non-manufacturing employers within the watershed region include schools, local government, a hospital, health care facilities including convalescent homes and rehabilitation centers, large and small general retailers and wholesalers, banks, car sales, home decorating, hardware and garden supply sales, RV sales, environmental specialists, newspaper publishing, grocery stores, fast-food restaurants, and refuse pick-up and disposal services.

Other

Mining, utilities, construction, transportation & information services, finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing, and services are also a large part of the industry of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed area.

EXISTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Downtown Lodi Business Partnership (DLBP): The Downtown Lodi Business Partnership was formed in 1998. The primary purpose of this non-profit organization is to manage and promote downtown Lodi as a community shopping center. Approximately 240 businesses belong to the DLBP which extends from Locust Ave (North) to Lodi Avenue (including portions of the south side of Lodi Avenue) and from Sacramento Street and the Railroad (East) to Church Street (West).

Discover Lodi! Wine and Visitor Center This center, opened in September, 2000, promotes Lodi wines, local agro-tourism and provides education on the art and science of wine grape growing and wine making.

Chambers of Commerce The Lodi District Chamber of Commerce has promoted and advocated agricultural, industrial and commercial businesses in Lodi and Northern San Joaquin County since 1923. The Lockeford/Clements Chamber of Commerce performs a similar function for the communities of Lockeford and Clements.

Lodi Conference and Visitor's Bureau The Lodi Conference and Visitor's Bureau was established to serve as an information and planning resource for both Lodi residents and visitors. The organization promotes the Lodi Community, Lodi's wine industry, visitor services and other activities which assist in promoting economic development.

Lodi Economic Development Department The focus of the City of Lodi's economic development program is to plan, organize and coordinate the Economic Development and Revitalization Program for Lodi with other agencies and organizations; promote job growth; and market Lodi as a regional business center. The primary goals of the program are to: 1) promote new businesses; 2) retain and expand existing businesses; 3) create a "business friendly" atmosphere for conducting business; 4) promote a competitive fee and tax environment; 5) assist business ventures and 6) market Lodi as a business and tourist center.

One of the primary objectives of the Economic Development Program is to market Lodi as a tourist and business location through: a) coordination with the Lodi District Chamber of Commerce Tourist Committee; b) coordinating with the Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission and c) considering

contracting with a business marketing specialist to represent Lodi in the State and nation.¹²

The Economic Development Plan includes proposals to: a) host a quarterly business forum, b) host an “Economic Development Forum” in Lodi; c) coordinate activities with the Chamber of Commerce Committees; Support Chamber activities and resources, and d) use Chamber resources to enhance the economic development program.¹³

The Economic Development Department promotes economic development in the City of Lodi, in part, through an emphasis on the region’s natural and cultural resources. It is this emphasis on the natural and cultural resources of the watershed for economic development purposes that the LMSP’s Economic Development Element promotes.

San Joaquin Partnership

The City of Lodi is affiliated with the San Joaquin Partnership, a collaborative effort by private sector leadership and all cities of San Joaquin County to enhance its economic development program.

Resource Conservation & Development District

The purpose of the RC&D program is to accelerate the conservation, development and use of natural resources, improve the general level of economic activity and enhance the environment and standard of living in authorized RC&D areas. Authorized RC&D areas are locally sponsored areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for RC&D technical and financial assistance program funds.

GOAL

Support economic development activities which promote the watershed’s resources while preserving and enhancing those resources.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS:

1. Investigate the Potential Economic Development Benefits of Mokelumne River Watershed Resource Conservation & Development District

Investigate the potential economic development benefits of a Mokelumne River Watershed RC&D (or, joining with an existing RC&D should one be established in

¹² See Objective #9 of Lodi’s Economic Development & Revitalization Program

¹³ See Objective #10 of Lodi’s Economic Development & Revitalization Program

the region) to promote economic development within the watershed emphasizing the region's natural and cultural resources.

Time Frame for Implementation: Investigate the feasibility and interest in forming a Resource Conservation & Development District in coordination with the current efforts of the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District.

2. Promote Resource-Based Tourism for Economic Development

Promote and support, through advertising, Coordination with the Chambers of Commerce and Visitor's Centers, advertising in travel magazines, participation in local business associations and similar marketing venues:

Heritage Tourism programs which encourage the rehabilitation and/or maintenance of cultural resources for use as tourist-related facilities (e.g., museums, bed and breakfasts, antique shops, hotels, restaurants).

Eco-Tourism events which focus on the tourism-generating power of biological resources (e.g., Crane Festival, Salmon Festival, river rafting).

Agro-Tourism facilities and events which promote agricultural resources to attract tourism (e.g., wineries, wine-tasting, Grape Festival)

Recreational opportunities for tourists emphasizing the linkages between recreation and businesses in the watershed area.

Pursue opportunities to expand the economic development opportunities of resource-based tourism by promoting a multiple resource-based activities as "package" visits to prolong the staying time and expenditures associated with resource-based tourism (e.g., stay in an 1880s renovated bed & breakfast, go wine-tasting, take an aerial tour of the watershed, bike or hike along scenic trails, go kayaking, and eat at local restaurants—all in the same visit).

Time Frame for Implementation: Adopt plans for supporting an advertising campaign within three years of plan adoption.

10. Emergency Services & Fire Prevention



BACKGROUND

During the scoping process for the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan, watershed stakeholders identified two issues related to health and safety within the watershed:

- ✓ The need for special training and equipment for local public safety agencies (e.g., sheriff, fire departments) to assist in making swift water rescues and performing similar emergency functions for citizens using the Mokelumne River and Lodi Lake; and
- ✓ The need to address fire prevention and fire suppression along the Mokelumne River in coordination with PG&E, landowners, river users and other groups.

Emergency response. The San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department has jurisdiction over the Mokelumne River's waterways. The Sheriff's Department maintains a Swift Water Rescue (SWR) Unit and the SAR Delta Unit which is responsible for conducting swift water rescues.

In recent years, the Sheriff's Department has conducted some boat patrols along the Mokelumne. Due to a recent drowning, the Sheriff's Department has committed to patrolling the Lower Mokelumne during the summer months and on weekends.

However, when the Sheriff's Department is not on patrol, local fire districts are often the first on scene to emergencies occurring within the Mokelumne River waterways. Because the Mokelumne River is under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Department, these local fire districts do not receive funding to support rescue services provided within the banks of the Mokelumne River. Instead, funding for local fire districts for emergency rescues is limited to rescues undertaken on the banks and shores of the river (but not within the river itself).

Further complicating the issue of emergency rescue services is the number of calls for swift-water rescues annually. These calls average only 1-2 annually making funding for these services a lower priority than for other emergency services occurring more frequently.

The San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department Division of Boating and Safety is conducting ongoing discussions with local fire districts to establish a joint agreement addressing mutual aid and, potentially, funding.¹⁴

The following fire districts are located within the watershed:

- ✓ Lodi City Fire Department - 217 W. Elm, Lodi
- ✓ Clements Rural Fire District - 18901 E. Highway 88, Clements
- ✓ Mokelumne Rural Fire District - 13157 E. Brandt Rd., Lockeford
- ✓ Woodbridge Fire District - 400 E. Augusta, Woodbridge
- ✓ Liberty Fire District - 24124 N Bruella Rd., Acampo
- ✓ Thornton Rural Fire Protection District - 25999 N. Thornton Road, Thornton

Two of these districts are actively involved in on-the-water rescues.

The Woodbridge Fire District (WFD) reports that the 1-2 calls annually for swift water rescues come from areas concentrated along the Mokelumne River upstream of Woodbridge dam. The WFD, a first-responder to many of the river's rescue calls, has numerous personnel trained in flood rescue with several individuals certified in swift water rescue. However, WFD lacks the capability of performing on-the-water rescues because it lacks funding for a boat. The district is currently pursuing grant funding to acquire this necessary piece of equipment. The agency hopes to obtain a Zodiac-type boat which can be easily launched and transported to various locations along the river.¹⁵

The Mokelumne Rural Fire District also has personnel trained in swift-water rescue and, through volunteer fund-raising efforts, has acquired a boat to assist in on-the-water rescues. Rescues made on the river by the Mokelumne Rural Fire District occur at the district's own expense.

¹⁴ Mike Cockrell, San Joaquin County Sheriff's Dpt.

¹⁵ Mike Kinkle, Chief - Woodbridge Fire District

The Mokelumne Rural Fire District provides mutual aid to the Woodbridge Fire District when water-related rescue calls are received. However, transporting the Mokelumne Rural Fire District's boat to emergency sites located far downstream takes time that is not always available in swift water rescue operations.

In addition to these districts, the East Bay Municipal Utility District's Mokelumne Watershed & Recreation Division Resource Patrol Unit assists with fighting grass fires and providing basic life support on EBMUD property. Medical responses from this unit are primarily at the Mokelumne River Day Use Area and at the Mokelumne River Hatchery. The Resource Patrol Unit also provides assistance to local fire districts for emergencies which occur on or adjacent to EBMUD lands including fires, water rescues and similar emergencies. This unit is responsible for implementing fire prevention measures on EBMUD lands, including annual discing to create fire breaks.

Fire. Fire prevention is an important aspect of watershed planning. During community scoping for the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan, it was noted that electrical transformers crossing the river have been known to start wild land fires in the watershed. Similarly, recreationists have been blamed for starting wild land fires from campsites.

In addition to protecting lives and property, fire prevention also plays a role in watershed ecology. Fire prevention is frequently tied to vegetation management and may, at times, conflict with wildlife management practices and vice versa. Similarly, fire is sometimes an essential element of vegetation management, but its controlled use may be restricted due to air quality concerns.

Fire prevention education is one tool which may assist in reducing the risk of wild land fires within the Lower Mokelumne River watershed.

GOALS

- ✓ **Assist and support local public safety agencies in acquiring special training and equipment necessary to meet the unique emergency-response needs of the watershed.**
- ✓ **Promote fire suppression, prevention and management education within the watershed.**

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS:

1. Provide Support to Properly Equip the Watershed's Fire Districts for Swift-Water and Related On-River Rescues

Provide assistance in preparing grant applications to acquire and maintain rescue boats for fire districts located within the watershed especially in areas where trained personnel already are available.

Include representatives from local fire districts when undertaking public outreach and watershed education programs.

Keep stakeholders located adjacent to the river advised of the needs of their local fire district to encourage public-private partnerships improving safety along the Mokelumne River.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

2. Fire Prevention, Suppression and Management Education

Include fire prevention, suppression and management education materials in LMR public education and outreach efforts. Include information on special management actions necessary within the urban/wildland interface. Add guidelines for fire prevention and suppression to future editions of the *Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual*, *Lodi Winegrower's Workbook* and similar stewardship-based publications and programs.

Add links to fire prevention and suppression websites on the LMR website including links to sites which provide guidelines for alternatives to the controlled use of fire for vegetation management.

Include fire prevention planning in restoration efforts undertaken along the LMR.

Time Frame for Implementation: Ongoing.

30. Increase Coordination and Cooperation with PG&E

Establish a contact with PG&E's local vegetation management unit.

Provide an e-mail link on the LMR website to report hazardous vegetation located adjacent to power lines to PG&E.

Inform PG&E when opportunities arise for tree trimming or similar fire prevention measures to occur from within the river (e.g., from boats).

Time Frame for Implementation: Commence within three years of Plan adoption.

11. Watershed

Stewardship in Action

The following publications provide specific actions which can be undertaken by individuals at home, on the farm and on the ranch. Descriptions and ordering information for these publications are provided. Additional publications are listed in Chapter 15.

Lodi Winegrower's Workbook

The *Lodi Winegrowers Workbook* is a publication of the Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission, authored by Clifford P. Ohmart, Ph.D., and Steve Matthiasson, M.S., in 2000. The publication guides winegrape growers in evaluating their farms in the following categories:

- ❖ **Viticulture**
- ❖ **Soil Management**
- ❖ **Water Management**
- ❖ **Pest Management**
- ❖ **Habitat**
- ❖ **Human Resources**
- ❖ **Wine Quality**
- ❖ **And More...**

Once evaluations are completed, farmers prepare and implement action plans, if necessary, to realize optimal conditions in each of these resource categories.

Copies may be purchased for \$70.00 + \$10.00 S&H + \$5.43 tax from the Lodi - Woodbridge Winegrape Commission via phone, fax, mail order or website:

Phone: (209) 367-4727
Fax: (209) 367-0737
Website: lodiwine.com
Mail: Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission
2545 West Turner Road
Lodi, CA 95242

Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual

The ***Mokelumne River Watershed Owner's Manual*** is a voluntary, stewardship-based workbook which assists residents of the LMR watershed in reducing non-point source pollution. The manual was adapted by permission from *Home*A*Syst: An Environment Risk Assessment Guide for the Home* © 1997 by the Regents of the University of Wisconsin System and with the cooperation of the Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service.

RCD Watershed Coordinator, John Brodie, wrote, edited and tailored the manual to the Mokelumne River Watershed in 2002. Collaborating authors include Alyson McCann, Carl DuPoldt, Carolyn Johnson, Bill McGowan, Barbara Kneen Avery, Elaine Andrews, Karen Filchak, Richard Castelnovo, Dean Solomon, Shirley Niemeyer, Michael P. Vogel, and Kathleen Parrott.

Topics address evaluating your property and formulating action plans to:

- ❖ **Manage stormwater**
- ❖ **Reduce pollutants in runoff**
- ❖ **Manage landscaping and property to reduce runoff and pollutants**
- ❖ **Manage wells used for drinking water**
- ❖ **Locate and maintain wells**
- ❖ **Manage household wastewater and septic/sewer systems**
- ❖ **Manage hazardous household products**
- ❖ **Guide proper disposal of household products**
- ❖ **Maintain your swimming pool**
- ❖ **And much more...**

Copies may be purchased for \$15.00 + S&H from the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District via phone, fax, mail order or website:

Phone: (209) 946-6465 Extension 125
Fax: (209) 946-6036
Website: www.sjcrd.org
Mail: Attention: Watershed Coordinator
1222 Monaco Court, Suite 23
Stockton, CA 95207

Horses for Clean Water

Healthy Horses for Clean Water – A Guide to Environmentally Friendly Horsekeeping for Equine Businesses was produced by the organization “Horses for Clean Water” in partnership with Rainier Audubon Society and the King County Department of Natural Resources. Alayne Renee Blicke was the manual’s producer and principle author. The guide was published in 2000.

The manual assists equine businesses by addressing:

- ❖ **Manure Management**
- ❖ **Mud Management**
- ❖ **Pasture Management**
- ❖ **Stream & Wetland Management**
- ❖ **Wild-Land Management**
- ❖ **Horses and the Law**
- ❖ **And more...**

The publication costs \$43.28 plus \$3.28 shipping + WA state sales tax (.082) and can be ordered by mail with a check payable to HCW (Horses for Clean Water) at

17717 252nd Ave SE
Maple Valley, WA 98038
(425) 432-6116

The manual also may be downloaded for free from the Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team website.

Or,

By contacting the Snohomish Conservation District at (425) 335-5634, Extension 4.

Horses for Clean Water also has produced *Tips on Land and Water Management for Small Farm and Livestock Owners in Western Washington*.

This manual includes chapters on mud management, manure management, pasture management, Weed Management, Wildlife Management, Woodlot Management, Compost bins and more.

To request copies, contact the King Conservation District. 935 Powell Ave. SW, Renton, WA 98055; (206) 764-3410.

12. Funding

A few of the potential funding sources for some of the LMSP programs include:

American Sport fishing Association Fish American Foundation (FAF) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – offers funding for community based restoration programs for on-the-ground habitat restoration in marine, estuarine and anadromous fish habitats. \$5,000-\$30,000. NOAA Fisheries Restoration Center, HC-3, RM 15322; 1315 East West Highway; Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301) 713-0174 Ext. 200. www.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/restoration/community/index.htm.

California Resources Agency - California Department of Parks and Recreation , Planning and Local Services Section - Habitat Conservation Fund. P.O. Box 942896; 1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, CA 94296-0001; (916) 653-7423 or visit <http://parks.ca.gov/grants/hcf/hcf.htm>

California Resources Agency - California Department of Parks and Recreation Recreational Trails Program Grants. Contact (916) 651-8572 or <http://parks.ca.gov/grants/rtp/rtp00.htm>

California Resources Agency – Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Fund Program (EEM) Grants for acquisition, restoration or enhancement of watersheds, wildlife habitat, wetlands and forests. Grants generally limited to \$250,000. Contact (916) 653-5656 or http://ceres.ca.gov/cra/eemp_new.html

California Department of Conservation Division of Land Resource Protection -California Farmland Conservancy Program (CFCP). Contact (916) 322-9721 or be e-mail at CFCP@consvr.ca.gov.

California Department of Conservation Resource Conservation District Assistance Grant Program. Contact the Division of Land Resource Protection. (916) 324-0774

CALFED – Various, including the CALFED Ecosystem Restoration Program and Watershed Program. See www.calfed.ca.gov for details and deadlines.

Great Valley Center – LEGACI Program: Offers grants which address and integrate land use, economics, agriculture, and other interrelated resources. Contact (209) 522-5116. See www.greatvalley.org.

Mokelumne River Partnership – Partnership Fund– East Bay Municipal Utility District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the CA Dpt. of Fish and Game established a Lower Mokelumne

River Partnership to protect and enhance the anadromous fishery and Mokelumne River ecosystem. A Partnership Fund provides grants ranging from \$600 to \$50,000. Contact: East Bay Municipal Utility District; 1 Winemasters Way, Suite K; Lodi, CA 95240.

National Association of Conservation Districts – Conservation Incentives Program (CIP) – visit www.nacd.org

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation – extensive list of grants for resource conservation activities. Contact (415) 778-0999 or visit www.nfwf.org/programs/guidelines.htm

Northwest Water Law and Policy Project. Video to assist communities in securing funding for restoration projects in local streams and watersheds. Call (503) 768-6761 or e-mail water@lclark.edu

Proposition 13 (Costa-Machado Water Act of 2000). Includes: State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Watershed Protection program, SWRCB Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, CALFED Watershed Program and the CALFED Drinking Water Quality Program. Contact the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality (916) 341-5455 or visit www.swrcb.ca.gov/prop13/index.html

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service – Conservation Programs. Extensive list of funding sources and assistance programs: Conservation Technical Assistance, Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP), Forestry Incentives Program (FIP), Farmland Protection Program (FPP), and many more. www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/PROGRMAS/cpindex.htm

United States Fish and Wildlife Service Small Wetlands Grants, under \$50,000. Contact (703) 358-1784 or visit <http://northamerican.fws.gov/NAWCA/smgrants.html>

13. Glossary & Abbreviations

Glossary

Certified Local Government

A certified local government is a local government (e.g., a City or County) which has adopted a cultural resources element consistent with the guidelines of the Secretary of the Interior and has applied for and received a designation as a Certified Local Government. Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are granted authority for reviewing various cultural resources projects which might otherwise require federal review. In addition, CLGs may receive special grants for cultural resources activities.

Class I (Bike Facility)

A Class I Bike facility is generally a 10'-12' pathway completely separate from motor vehicle facilities by space or by a physical barrier identified by guide signing and/or pavement markings.

Class II (Bike Facility)

A Class II Bike facility is generally a 5' to 8' lane located on the edge of a road identified by BIKE LANE/BIKE ROUTE signing, special lines, or pavement markings.

Class III (Bike Facility)

A Class III Bike facility is identified by BIKE ROUTE signing only. Bicycle traffic shares the roadway with motor vehicles.

Mills Act

The Mills Act is legislation which authorizes local governments to adopt a special program which allows reduced property taxation for approved rehabilitations of historic structures.

Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act

The Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act, Health and Safety Code Sections 37600-37883, provides incentives for the rehabilitation of cultural resources.

Non-Project (levee):

A non-project levee is one which was not constructed by and is not maintained by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. These levees are privately maintained by landowners or as part of a reclamation district.

Tier One

The Non-Point Source Management Plan (NPS) being implemented by the California Water Quality Control Board promotes a three-tiered approach to reducing non-point source pollution. “Tier One” is the self-determined implementation of management practices where landowner and resource managers develop and implement workable solutions to non-point source pollution. This affords them the opportunity to solve their own problems before more stringent regulatory actions are taken. The California Farm Bureau Federation and the California Cattleman’s Association have both developed programs intended to implement this Tier One approach.

Abbreviations

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| BIFS | Biologically Integrated Farming Systems |
| BIOS | Biologically Integrated Orchard Systems |
| BMI | Benthic Macro Invertebrates |
| CDFG | California Department of Fish and Game |
| CDQAP | California Dairy Quality Assurances Program |
| CFS | Cubic Feet Per Second |
| COG | Council of Governments |
| CVPIA | Central Valley Project Improvement Act |
| CVWS | Central Valley Waste Services |
| DLBP | Downtown Lodi Business Partnership |
| EBMUD | East Bay Municipal Utility District |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FERC | Federal Energy Regulatory Commission |
| FIRM | Flood Insurance Rate Map |
| IPM | Integrated Pest Management |
| LMR | Lower Mokelumne River |
| LMSP | <i>Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan</i> |
| LWWC | Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission |
| NPS | Non-point Source Pollution |
| NRAES | Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| RCD | Resource Conservation District |
| RC&D | Resource Conservation & Development District |
| SAFCA | Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency |
| SAREP | Sustainable Agricultural Research & Education Program |
| SJCRCD | San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District |
| SJMSCP | San Joaquin County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation & Open Space Plan |
| TMDL | Total Maximum Daily Load |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| USFWS | United States Fish and Wildlife Service |
| WHIP | Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program |
| WID | Woodbridge Irrigation District |
| WMA | Weed Management Area |

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McCallum Cary, Naomi. 1993. *Mountain Men to Astronauts, A History of Lodi 1869-1969*. Duncan Press, Lodi, California.

Mann, Stephen J. with Valdene Valenti and Christi Kennedy. 1991. *Lodi: The Early Years, Volume II*. Delta Publishing Company.

Mann, Stephen J. with Christi Kennedy and Valdene Valenti. 1987. *A History of the Lodi Grape Festival*. Delta Publishing Company.

Napa County Resource Conservation District, *Napa River Watershed Owners Manual*, 1996.

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, *Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley*, 1997.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, *Recovery Plan for the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta Native Fishes*, November, 1996.

William M. Kier Associates, *Watershed Restoration BA Guide for Citizen Involvement in California*. NOAA Coastal Ocean Program Decision Analysis Series No. 8 (CERES/WITS) B Assistance Checklist, A Word About Best Management Practices

15. Watershed Resources & References

Links to Other Organizations and Information

Management Practices Promoting Resource Conservation

Home*A*Syst/Farm*A*Syst Program. These are model stewardship-based programs for homeowners and farmers assisting in the conservation of agricultural and natural resources. The program is a cooperative effort between the Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service (NRAES) and the University of Wisconsin. For more information: NRAES, Cooperative Extension, 152 Riley-Orb Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-5701; (607) 255-7654. The San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District, with the cooperation of the NRAES has adapted the Home*A*Syst model into a watershed owners manual for the Lower Mokelumne River. For more information: www.nraes@cornell.edu, Homeasys@uwis.edu

Horses for Clean Water. Publishes *Healthy Horses, Clean Water - Horses for Clean Water* - a program developed by horse owners for horse owners to promote horse health and environmental health. www.horsesforcleanwater.com

Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission – Winegrower’s Workbook. View on-line and/or order your copy of the groundbreaking *Lodi Winegrowers Workbook* promoting farm stewardship for vineyard owners and managers. www.lodiwine.com

National Stormwater Best Management Practices Database. Database of BMP performance data for over 150 BMP studies. Developed by the Urban Water Resources Research Council. www.bmpdatabase.org

San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan. www.sjcrd.org

University of California, Davis B Rangeland Watershed Program Provides extensive links and information for managing rangelands to conserve resources. <http://agronomy.ucdavis.edu/calrng/RWP.html>

United States Environmental Protection Agency – Stream Monitoring: On-line guide for developing a citizen water-quality monitoring program, *Volunteer Stream Monitoring*. www.epa.gov/volunteer/stream/index.html

Yolo County Resource Conservation District. Order your copies of these excellent publications: *Bring Farm Edges Back to Life! How to Enhance Your Agriculture and Farm Landscape with Proven Conservation Practices for Increasing the Wildlife Cover on Your Farm*; *Know Your Natives: A Pictorial Guide to California Native Grasses* www.yolorcd.ca.gov

Lower Mokelumne River & Other Watershed Stewardship Information

California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES). Information on San Joaquin County's flood conditions, demographics, land uses, historical and cultural resources, recreation, special status species, water resources, vegetation and habitats with maps, photos and other documents.

www.ceres.ca.gov/geo_area/counties/San_Joaquin/

California Rivers Assessment. Provides extensive information and links describing the status of California Rivers and their resources. www.endeavor.des.ucdavis.edu/newcara/

Central Sierra Watershed Coalition. Grass roots organization for the protection and eco-restoration of the five rivers of the central Sierra Nevada: Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne and Merced. www.cswc.org

City of Lodi's Storm Drain Detectives. A citizen volunteer and education program monitoring water quality along the lower Mokelumne River, including Lodi Lake.

www.lodi.gov/Storm%20Drain%20Detectives/index.htm

Mokelumne-Cosumnes Watershed Alliance. Provides oversight for and links to multiple watershed planning efforts ongoing for the Mokelumne and Cosumnes River watersheds. www.mcwatershed.org

National Association of Conservation Districts. Environmental Education links.

www.nacdnet.org/resources/links.htm#EviEd:

City of Sacramento Stormwater Management Program. Good information on stormwater management including information for teachers and programs for volunteers to protect water quality. www.sacstormwater.org

Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Atlas. On-line copies of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Atlas. Extensive photos, history and resource information for the Delta. http://rubicon.water.ca.gov/delta_atlas.fdr/daindex.html

San Francisco Estuary Project B State of the Estuary Reports. Link is to the Bay/Delta Estuary's biological resources report. www.abag.ca.gov/bayarea/sfep/reports/soe/soe4a.htm

San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan. www.sjcrd.org

Shodor Education Foundation, Inc.: Surface Water Runoff Modeling. Examining the effect of soil type, ground cover type, and rainfall amount on the quantity of water runoff.

www.shodor.org/master/environmental/water/runoff/index.html:

UC Davis Information Center for the Environment. A collaboration of UC Davis scientists and private, state, federal and international resource agencies and efforts. Provides extensive links related to resource conservation and programs. www.ice.ucdavis.edu

UC Davis Land, Air & Water Resources Department. Link to Dr. G. Pasternack's research on the Mokelumne River Salmon Spawning Gravel Restoration project. Includes Areal-time link to stream conditions at the Camanche Reservoir. <http://lawr.ucdavis.edu/faculty/gpast/mokelumne.html>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water Quality. Provides extensive information on water quality and non-point source pollutants. www.epa.gov/OGWDW/

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water. Extensive links to all aspects of water quality including laws and regulations, funding opportunities, publications and more. www.epa.gov/ow/

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water Watershed Protection Division. Includes funding, databases, publications, outreach and other information links for watershed planners. www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's ASurf Your Watershed® site. Excellent source to find out all about your watershed (e.g., size, boundaries, water quality, threats, land uses). www.epa.gov/surf/

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Watershed Information Network (WIN). Roadmap to information and services for protecting and restoring water resources. www.epa.gov/win/

United States Geological Survey site providing information on water resources of the United States. <http://water.usgs.gov>

Watershed Management Council. Non-profit educational organization dedicated to the advancement of the art and science of watershed management. Lots of watershed links. www.watershed.org

Flooding & Water Supply – Mokelumne River

CA Dpt. Of Water Resources, California Data Exchange Center. With link to the Division of Flood Management. Provides detailed flow and flood stage information for the Lower Mokelumne River and Cosumnes River. <http://cdec.ca.gov/>

CA Department of Water Resources Division of Flood Management, California Data Exchange Center. Provides flow and flood stage information. Listed site is for the Cosumnes River. www.cdec.water.ca.gov/river/cosumnesStages.html

East Bay Municipal Utility District. Provides East Bay Municipal Utility District's water supply reports for the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed. www.ebmud.com/info/water_supply_reports/default.htm

East Bay Municipal Utility District's Emergency Preparedness Office (EPO) site. In case of earthquake or flood, the EPO action plan is designed to protect the community. For more information: (510) 287-1259. www.ebmud.com/emergency/emergency.html

Education

Humboldt State University Foundation. The San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District, in cooperation with the East Bay Municipal Utility District and the non-profit Humboldt State University Foundation is funding a geographic information system mapping and research program for one of Humboldt State University's graduate student. The study will provide the SJCRCD with valuable information related to the historic flooding and vegetation patterns along the Lower Mokelumne River. www.humboldt.edu/~hsuf/

City of Lodi's Storm Drain Detectives. A citizen volunteer and education program monitoring water quality along the lower Mokelumne River, including Lodi Lake. www.lodi.gov/Storm%20Drain%20Detectives/index.htm

San Joaquin County Office of Education. The Science and Special Programs Department of the Office of Education is implementing a Delta studies program with the assistance of funding from CALFED. www.sjcoe.org

San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan. www.sjcrd.org

Organizations:

California Department of Conservation Division of Land Resource Protection Resource Conservation District Assistance Program. This state agency has successfully secured funding for the state's Resource Conservation Districts to assist in watershed planning and implementation. This organization funded a watershed coordinator position for the San Joaquin County RCD. www.consrv.ca.gov/dlrp/RCD/index.htm

California Farm Bureau Federation. www.cfbf.com

Delta Protection Commission (DPC). State agency with oversight of land use and planning for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Primary Zone of the Delta. The San Joaquin County RCD is working with the DPC to determine the feasibility of establishing a Resource Conservation & Development District (RC&D) www.delta.ca.gov

East Bay Municipal Utility District. EBMUD operates the Camanche reservoir and dam which forms the eastern boundary of the Lower Mokelumne River Watershed. EBMUD, in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, CA Dpt. Of Fish and Game implements the Lower Mokelumne River Partnership Fund which makes small grants available for organizations interested in undertaking projects which promote the health of the Lower Mokelumne River. www.ebmud.com

East Bay Municipal Utility District. *A Historical Perspective of the Mokelumne River Watershed.* www.ebmud.com/services/environmental/fwhistory.html:

City of Lodi site promoting tourism and the economy of the City of Lodi. Good links to the wine-tasting region of northern San Joaquin County. www.visitlodi.com

City of Lodi government site. Provides links to the City of Lodi's Storm Drain Detectives site and to other departments involved in water quality management, solid waste management and similar resource-related activities. www.lodi.gov/

Lodi-Woodbridge Winegrape Commission. View on-line and/or order your copy of the groundbreaking *Lodi Winegrowers Workbook* promoting farm stewardship for vineyard owners. www.lodiwine.com

Point Reyes Bird Observatory. This organization is currently assisting in gathering information on the status and distribution of birds along the Cosumnes River and the Lower Mokelumne River. www.prbo.org

San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office. Valuable local resource for farmers and the public-at-large. Provides extensive information related to the use of pesticides. www.co.san-joaquin.ca.us/agcomm/

San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation. Organization dedicated to ensuring the growth of the rural economy, protecting the family farm and maintaining natural resources. www.sjfb.org

San Joaquin County official government site. www.san-joaquin.ca.us

San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District. www.sjcrd.org

Stockton. Official site for the City of Stockton Convention and Visitor's Bureau. www.visitstockton.org/

University of California Cooperative Extension B San Joaquin County office. Provides extensive assistance with farm and ranching operations in San Joaquin County. <http://cesanjoaquin.ucdavis.edu>

United States Department of Agriculture B official site. www.usda.gov

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, California.
www.ca.nrcs.usda.gov:

United States Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service, national site.
www.nrcs.usda.gov

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service Plant Materials Center B Lockeford, CA. The PMC assists in all aspects of managing vegetation for crops, rangeland, bioengineering, wildlife, urban/rural interfacing and other activities necessary to help you reach your conservation goals.
<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov/capmc/index.html>

FundingFunding

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www.consrv.ca.gov/dlrp/RCD/index.htm

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). Non-profit organization providing funding for various resources management activities. NFWF has provided funding to the San Joaquin Resource Conservation District in support of the RCD's vernal pool education program. www.nfwf.org

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Mid-Pacific Region. This agency oversees implementation of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act. This program has provided funding to the San Joaquin RCD to assist in the acquisition of vernal pool habitat used for educational purposes. www.mp.usbr.gov/

U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Provides on-line forms necessary for most federal grant applications.
www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/index.html

Other Resource Conservation District Organizations

California Association of Resource Conservation Districts. Provides support to California's resource conservation districts. If you are interested in starting a resource conservation district in your area, this is your first contact. www.carcd.org

California Department of Conservation Division of Land Resource Protection. This state agency has successfully secured funding for the state's Resource Conservation Districts to assist in watershed planning and implementation. This organization funded a watershed coordinator position for the San Joaquin County RCD.
www.consrv.ca.gov/dlrp/RCD/index.htm

National Association of Conservation Districts. This agency assists local RCDs by promoting national legislation consistent with the goals of the Resource Conservation District program. www.nacdnet.org

San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District . www.sjcrd.org

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