

STATEWIDE PRIORITIES



Photo by Greg Filbrandt

11. STATEWIDE PRIORITIES

STATE IRWM REQUIREMENTS: L. Statewide Priorities.

Identify statewide or State agency priorities that will be met or contributed to by implementation of the Plan, proposal, or specific projects. Describe how the Plan, proposal, or specific projects were developed pursuant to Statewide Priorities.

11-1 OVERVIEW



The Statewide Priorities established by DWR and SWRCB address water supply, water quality and environmental issues are as follows:

- *Reduce conflict between water users or resolve water rights disputes, including interregional water rights issues;*
- *Implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads that are established or under development;*
- *Implementation of Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Watershed Management Initiative Chapters, plans, and policies;*
- *Implementation of the SWRCB's Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Plan;*
- *Assist in meeting Delta Water Quality Objectives;*
- *Implementation of recommendations of the floodplain management task force, desalination task force, recycling task force, or state species recovery plan;*
- *Address environmental justice concerns; and*
- *Assist in achieving one or more goals of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.*

11-2 ICWMP DEVELOPMENT

As discussed in Chapter 3, Objectives, all existing plans, reports and technical studies were reviewed. Key management issues were identified, which led to the development and ranking of objectives. Some of the key issues identified—water quality, water supply reliability, and ecosystem and habitat issues—relate directly to the Statewide Priorities. In reviewing management strategies and developing a process to identify projects and programs as part of the ICWMP, both the Statewide Priorities and State Preferences were considered. In particular, both Statewide Priorities and State Preferences were included on the Recommended Project form as projects were solicited, and were summarized and

considered during the project review and prioritization process. Last, the process used to review management issues and define objectives (Chapter 3) also led to the distillation of local priorities for the region (see Chapter 5).

11-3 ICWMP CONTRIBUTION TO STATEWIDE PRIORITIES

Of the eight Statewide Priorities, the Tomales Bay ICWMP contributes to five. As previously indicated, the planning area includes the critical coastal areas that include the watersheds of Tomales Bay and ASBS drainages. The planning area is not hydrologically related to the Delta, and the ICWMP would not assist in meeting Delta water quality objectives or achieving the CALFED Bay-Delta Program goals.

Environmental justice means the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. While the Tomales Bay region does have “disadvantaged communities,” according to the State Prop 50 Guidelines’ definition (see discussion in Chapter 13), environmental justice concerns were considered in the preparation of the ICWMP. However, at this time no projects or programs that address environmental justice concerns have been brought forward.

Table 11-2 at the end of this chapter summarizes the 74 project recommendations considered in the ICWMP. The results show that most projects within the Plan contribute to Statewide Priorities. All of the short-term priority projects (shown in boldface type) also contribute to the Statewide Priorities. Further discussion of the ICWMP’s contribution to each of the Statewide Priorities is provided below.

In addition to the listed Statewide Priorities, the State Guidelines request identification of other State agency priorities that would be addressed by implementation of the plan. For the Tomales Bay ICWMP, the plan implementation would contribute to reduction of pollutants to seven State-designated “critical coastal areas” within the planning area. This includes four ASBS areas, and thus implementation also would contribute to meeting water quality objectives set forth in the SWRCB’s “California Ocean Plan” (2005). The ICWMP specifically includes a project that includes measures to reduce potential nonpoint source pollution into Duxbury Reef ASBS, which is considered a high priority ASBS by the SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board, August 2006).

Additionally, the California Water Code and implementing legislation specifies that preference will be given to specific project types under the Prop 50 grant funding. These program preferences are reflected in the State’s evaluation criteria and will be taken into consideration during the review process. Preference will be given to proposals that, as applicable:

- Include integrated projects with multiple benefits;
- Support and improve local and regional water supply reliability;
- Contribute expeditiously and measurably to the long-term attainment and maintenance of water quality standards;
- Eliminate or significantly reduce pollution in impaired waters and sensitive habitat areas, including areas of special biological significance;

- Include safe drinking water and water quality projects that serve disadvantaged communities; or
- Include groundwater management and recharge projects that are located: 1) in San Bernardino or Riverside counties; 2) outside the service area of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California; **and** 3) within one mile of established residential and commercial development.

Table 11-3 at the end of this chapter summarizes how the ICWMP projects meet State Program Preferences. As can be seen, the ICWMP projects contribute significantly to the first four Program Preferences.

REDUCE CONFLICT BETWEEN WATER USERS

Reduce conflict between water users or resolve water rights disputes, including interregional water rights issues.

In 1995 the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) issued Order WR95-17, which establishes minimum instream flow requirements and other measures to protect fishery resources in Lagunitas Creek that were impacted as a result of the Marin Municipal Water District (MMWD)'s raising of Peters Dam in 1982, which increased the storage capacity of Kent Lake. Order WR95-17 also required that the historic installation of a seasonal dam on private property (Giacomini) be relocated upstream by 1997. The Order further directed NMWD to find an alternative water supply during the summer months (July through October) of dry years. In response, the NMWD acquired a senior water right from the Giacomini Ranch and agreed to deliver the Giacomini Ranch irrigation water from an upstream raw water source (the Downey Well) and eliminate the installation of the summer dam in an effort to protect anadromous fish passage. An amended water rights license was approved by the SWRCB in May 2007.

Since the NMWD's wells are located within the tidal reach and within the flood zone of Lagunitas Creek, they are subject to tidal saline intrusions (from Tomales Bay) and dissolved contaminants from the creek. This results in occasional increased and excessive chloride and sodium concentrations in drinking water during high tide events of 6 feet or over when flows in Lagunitas Creek are simultaneously low. Until 1997, the impacts of tidal influence were blocked by annual installation of a summer gravel dam downstream on the Giacomini property. Without this construction, the District's wells are susceptible to high tide saltwater intrusion, which detrimentally affects domestic water supplies. NMWD has implemented an off-tide pumping plan that continuously monitors salinity levels and avoids pumping during high tide and low creek flow conditions. If salinity levels increase, the wells are systematically shut off 3 hours before and remain off until three hours after high tide conditions (again with Tomales Bay tides over 6 feet when there are low flows in Lagunitas Creek).

The rate of NMWD intake of water from Lagunitas Creek during dry year periods was also a prime issue of contention between NMWD and local environmental organizations and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Eventually a flow of 0.67 cfs (300 gallons per minute or 430,000 gallons per 24 hour day) during dry years was agreed upon. The need to flow water from

the wells at higher rates to recapture storage during dry years after a high tide (salinity avoidance pumping) requires a flow of 1.18 cfs (529 gallons per minute) for a limited period of time (within the 430,000 or 300 gallons per minute for 24 hours limitation). This was agreed upon by a stipulation by CDFG that the senior water right quantity of diversion is limited to 148.8 acre-feet of water per year (State Water Resource Control Board, May 2007). This agreement settled the contentions between the local environmental groups. However, the CDFG continued to protest the amended order, and wanted the limitation of 0.67 CFS to be part of the agreement for any intake flows at any time during a dry year. During high tide conditions this would severely limit the District's ability to recapture storage for its system from the Coast Guard Wells. It was in May 2007 that NMWD's petition to the SWRCB Division of Water Rights was approved, which will permit NMWD to increase pumping rates to recapture storage in the Point Reyes system at 529 gallons per minute or 1.18 cfs as long as the dry year limit of 432,000 gallons per day is met.

In 2000 the National Park Service (USNPS) acquired the 563-acre Giacomini Ranch at the mouth of Lagunitas Creek for wetland restoration. As discussed in Chapter 2, a wetland restoration project is proposed on the site, which will remove levees and tidegates on a former diked dairyland, restoring floodplain and intertidal habitat, as well as serving to improve freshwater flows and water quality in Tomales Bay. The USNPS has completed a draft Environmental Impact Statement/Report and has taken public comments on several preferred options. Depending on the option/alternative that is selected, salinity levels in NWMD's wells could be adversely affected due to some increase in salinity levels during spring or high tide conditions as a result of the planned restoration project (National Park Service, November 2006). NMWD has concerns about future potential impacts to its wells as a result of the planned wetland restoration project.

The ICWMP includes the NWMD Gallagher Well and Pipeline project that would construct additional wells near the District's existing Gallagher Ranch emergency well site and pipe that water to the existing Point Reyes treatment plant (2 miles away). The Gallagher Wells are upstream of the high tide influences of Tomales Bay. Thus, potential conflicts between domestic water suppliers and environmental restoration would be minimized, as the new alternative water source would provide water during periods of high tides and low Lagunitas Creek flows at a location further upstream, thus, avoiding salt water intrusion into the existing primary supply Coast Guard wells. The project also would help the District reduce off-tide pumping rates during dry year periods when in-stream flows in Lagunitas Creek are lower. This would eliminate the previous conflict with the California Department of Fish and Game and future potential conflicts as a result of the Giacomini Ranch wetland restoration project. The USNPS has expressed support of NMWD's efforts in pursuing grant money to develop its Gallagher Well project (North Marin Water District, email communication).

There are no other known existing conflicts between water agencies and other users or water rights disputes. However, in the Tomales Bay region, water "users" has a broader meaning than traditional water suppliers and appropriated water rights. In the Tomales Bay region, water users also include agricultural water users and the stream ecosystems that support special status species. In this regard, and as discussed in Chapter 3, several issues were raised during preparation of the ICWMP that the TAC felt needed ongoing discussion, review and/or evaluation as the plan is updated in the future or as new data becomes available. The water and resource management issues within the Tomales Bay generally have been addressed through collaboration between the stakeholders. However, there are

some issues or concerns in the planning area that are more complex due to pre-existing regulatory requirements and differences of opinion regarding these past decisions—i.e., the SWRCB Order WR95-17. The topics identified for further consideration include reservoir management (including stream temperatures for fish), water diversions, and agricultural water security. The effects of global climate change on water supply also may affect domestic and agricultural water use. Though not considered conflicts at this time, these potential issues have been identified, and it is the intent of the stakeholders to have ongoing policy discussions as part of implementation of the ICWMP and as data may become available.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TMDLS

Implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads that are established or under development.

As discussed in Chapter 2, Tomales Bay, Lagunitas Creek and Walker Creek are on the federal 303(d) list (Clean Water Act) of impaired waterbodies for pathogens (Tomales Bay and Lagunitas Creek), sediment (Tomales Bay, Lagunitas and Walker Creeks), nutrients (Tomales Bay, Lagunitas and Walker Creeks), and mercury (Walker Creek). The San Francisco Bay RWQCB adopted a Pathogens TMDL in 2005, and adoption of a Mercury TMDL is pending.

Twenty-one specific projects have been identified through the ICWMP process by MMWD, MRCD, USNPS, SPAWN, State Parks Department, Marin County and the East Shore Improvement Project that address all key water quality issues: pathogens, sediment, mercury, nutrients and ASBS discharges. The proposed community-based East Shore Planning Group project, USNPS grazing management project, and upgraded bathrooms at parks along the bay are listed specifically as recommended actions in the Pathogens TMDL. The MMWD project to monitor mercury levels in Soulajule Reservoir and downstream areas is consistent with recommendations in the Draft Mercury TMDL staff report.

In general the project proposals outlined in the ICWMP include:

- Pathogens and nutrient reduction (continued repair/replacement of failing septic systems as part of the East Shore project, replacement of other septic/leachfield components at campground and public areas near the bay, rancher outreach and continued BMP implementation to reduce nonpoint sources in runoff, and boat vessel removal/management in Tomales Bay);
- Sediment reduction (unpaved road and trail improvement, rancher outreach, stream bank repairs, removal of fish passage barriers created by culverts that also can aid sediment reduction efforts); and
- Mercury reduction (monitoring program to better determine mercury levels in Soulajule Reservoir and downstream areas).

IMPLEMENTATION OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

Implementation of Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Watershed Management Initiative Chapters, plans, and policies.

The SWRCB Watershed Management Initiative (WMI), which is a key component of the SWRCB Strategic Plan, promotes a watershed management approach for water resources protection. The WMI was developed to help State and Regional Boards meet their goal of providing water resource protection, enhancement, and restoration while balancing economic and environmental impacts. The San Francisco Bay Watershed Management Initiative 2004 identifies and addresses nonpoint sources. The Initiative identifies nine water quality priorities, and the ICWMP implementation would contribute to addressing the following five priorities:

- **Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** – Priority TMDLs identified in the WMI include: Tomales Bay and Lagunitas Creek for pathogens; Walker Creek for mercury and sediment; and Lagunitas Creek for sediment.
- **Wetlands and Stream Protection** – Priorities include Basin Plan amendments to include a stream protection policy and additional beneficial uses for stream and wetland protection; permitting and technical oversight of several large wetland restoration and enhancement projects in San Francisco Bay and coastal areas; mitigation tracking and monitoring for wetland projects; and outreach and education to municipalities, consultants, and non-profit groups on application of sound stream and river protection principles to hydromodification projects.
- **Rural Nonpoint Sources** – Priorities include permitting and oversight of confined animal facilities (dairies, horse boarding, and other); application of sound management principles to vineyards and other agricultural land conversion activities; and oversight of existing Rural Wastewater and non-Chapter 15 Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs).
- **Watershed Management** – Priorities include continuing to work with watershed stakeholders in areas including Tomales Bay, and developing capacity building and outreach for grant solicitations.
- **Watershed Monitoring and Assessment** – Priorities include the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program, Regional Monitoring Program, and coordination with other federal, State and local monitoring efforts.

Tomales Bay, Lagunitas Creek and Walker Creek all are identified as priorities for the State given their current impaired water quality listing. The WMI also identifies Tomales Bay as a priority for watershed management as related to agriculture. The WMI states that rangeland management to control pollutant discharges associated with livestock grazing on public parklands within Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (within the Tomales Bay watershed) is a priority for funding because it is thought that such actions could achieve significant reductions in the

total loads of pathogens, nutrients and sediment being discharged into Lagunitas Creek and Tomales Bay. Furthermore, successful implementation of effective nonpoint source controls on grazed public lands would present an excellent opportunity for building partnerships with ranchers operating on private lands elsewhere in the Lagunitas Creek and Walker Creek watersheds.

Building on the *Tomales Bay Watershed Stewardship Plan*, the ICWMP with its water supply elements is the first step for the region in progressing toward an integrated watershed management approach. The 21 projects that support water quality improvement as discussed above, in addition to 13 wetlands, stream, habitat, and watershed management projects, also support identified Watershed Management Initiative priorities. The USNPS Grazing BMPs directly addresses the WMI priority related to rangeland management on public parklands. This project would implement BMPs at 10 priority locations on active grazing lands to address headcut stabilization, wetland and riparian protection fencing and establishment of seasonal pastures. These actions would contribute to reduction of sediment, pathogens and nutrients in Tomales Bay.

The Watershed Management Initiative also recognizes the significance of Critical Coastal Areas (CCAs), seven of which are within the Tomales Bay ICWMP planning area. One of the major issues noted in the WMI in all of Marin County is the preservation and restoration of the integrity of stream systems, including barrier removal for fisheries.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION PLAN

Implementation of the SWRCB's Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Plan.

According to the State of California NPS Program Five-Year Implementation Plan for 2003-2008, the vision of the State's NPS Program is to "... reduce and prevent NPS pollution so that the waters of California support a diversity of biological, educational, recreational, and other beneficial uses." The key management measures that were identified in the current NPS Five-Year Implementation plan include the following:

- **Agriculture:** Erosion and Sediment Control, Nutrient Management, Pesticide Management, Grazing Management, Irrigation Water Management, Education/Outreach, and Agricultural Used Oil/Waste Management.
- **Forestry:** Pre-Harvest Planning, Streamside Management Areas, Road Construction/Reconstruction, Road Management, Timber Harvesting, Site Preparation and Forest Regeneration, Fire Management, Re-vegetation of Disturbed Areas, Forest Chemical Management, Wetlands Forest Management, and Education/Outreach.
- **Urban:** Runoff from Developing Areas, Runoff from Construction Sites, Runoff from Existing Development, Onsite Disposal Systems, Transportation Development (Roads, Highways and Bridges), and Education/Outreach.
- **Marinas and Recreational Boating:** Assessment, Siting and Design, Operation and Maintenance, and Education/Outreach.

- **Hydromodification:** Channelization/Channel Modification, Dams, Streambank and Shoreline Erosion, and Education/Outreach.
- **Wetlands:** Riparian Areas Protection, Riparian Areas Restoration, Vegetated Treatment Systems, and Education/Outreach.
- **Other:** Abandoned Mines, Marine Native Plant Restoration, and Marine Invasive Species Eradication.

Implementation of the ICWMP would address a number of the management measures outlined in the NPS Plan, as summarized in Table 11-1. Measures that reduce sediments and nutrients related to agricultural runoff also address TMDLs. RWQCB activities for the Tomales Bay area include development of a TMDL for sediments and nutrients.

TABLE 11-1: ICWMP PROJECTS THAT IMPLMENT NPS PLAN

NPS Plan Management Measures	ICWMP Project
Agriculture 1A – Erosion & Sediment Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Devil’s Gulch Road/Trail Sediment Control Project (#37) ▪ Devil’s Gulch Road/Trail Sediment Control Project (#37) ▪ Nicasio & Soulajule Reservoir Water Quality (#42) ▪ MRCD Conserving Our Watersheds Phase II (#61)
Agriculture 1F – Grazing Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duxbury Reef ASBS Integrated Stormwater Quality & Enhancement Project (#31) ▪ NPS Grazed Land BMPs (#64) ▪ Acquisition & Management of Agricultural Conservation Easements (#72) ▪ MRCD Conserving Our Watersheds Phase II (#61) ▪ MRCD Coastal Prairie Improvement (#63)
Agriculture 1G – Education / Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rancher Outreach Program (#22)
Urban 3.4 – On-site Disposal Systems (OSDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stewart Horse Camp Septic Replacement (#36) ▪ East Shore Wastewater Upgrade (#59)
Urban 35F – Road, Highway and Bridge Runoff Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mt. Tamalpais Roads & Trails Management (#4) ▪ Lagunitas Creek Roads MOU Implementation & Other Road Sediment Reduction (#11, 12, 44, 47) ▪ MMWD Access Road Improvements (#17) ▪ Marin County Watershed Management Plan (#29) ▪ Olema Valley Trail Reroute & Stream Crossing Replacement (#35) ▪ Devil’s Gulch Road/Trail Sediment Control Project (#37) ▪ San Geronimo Road & Trail Sediment Reduction (#70)
Hydromodification 5.3 – Streambank & Shoreline Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lagunitas Creek Bank Stabilization & Riparian Revegetation (#9) ▪ Dickson Weir & Equestrian Facility Study (TU, 23) ▪ Lagunitas Creek Restoration Program (#46) ▪ Arroyo Creek, Woodacre Creek, San Geronimo Creek, & Kent Canyon Creek Fish Passage & Bank Stabilization Projects (#24 through 28) ▪ Lagunitas Creek Watershed Restoration – Bank Repairs & Riparian Revegetation (#46) ▪ RCD Conserving Our Watershed Phase II (#61)
Wetlands 6B – Wetlands-Riparian Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Silver Hills Creek Restoration Project (#30) ▪ Chicken Ranch Beach Restoration (#40) ▪ Riparian Enhancement (#45) ▪ RCD Conserving Our Watersheds Phase II (#61)
Wetlands 6D – Education-Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marin County Watershed Management Plan (#29) ▪ Lagunitas Creek Watershed Grassroots Restoration Program for Private Lands (#49)

IMPLEMENTATION OF TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of recommendations of the floodplain management task force, desalination task force, recycling task force, or state species recovery plan.

The State has initiated a number of focused efforts to investigate key water management issues and opportunities, including floodplain management, desalination, water recycling, and species recovery. The ICWMP includes projects that implement or contribute to implementation of these recommendations as further described below.

Floodplain Task Force

Recommendation 16 of the DWR's Floodplain Management Task Force Final Recommendations Report (December 2002) recommends that flood management programs and projects maximize opportunities for agricultural conservation and ecosystem protection and restoration, where feasible. Considerations cited in the recommendation include: promote the recovery and stability of native species populations, and overall biotic community diversity; provide for natural, dynamic hydrologic, and geomorphic processes; increase and improve the quantity, diversity, and connectivity of native habitat.

Two projects would restore floodplain functions. The Silver Hills Creek Restoration Project (#30) would prepare conceptual plans to restore the outlet of Silver Hills creek to Olema Marsh. At some point during the last 50 years, the creek was diverted into a roadside ditch that currently is maintained by the Marin County Public Works Department. Silver Hills creek is one of the larger drainages flowing into Olema Marsh and supports a small run of steelhead despite the fact that its lower reach has been diverted and channelized. The proposed project would re-direct the Silver Hills drainage to Olema Marsh. The sediment would be captured via a sediment basin located in the road right-of-way that would reduce the habitat disturbance associated with frequent dredging of the channel and associated riparian habitat. The replacement of culverts on Levee and Bear Valley Roads in the Olema Marsh would improve hydraulic connectivity between upstream portions of Silver Hills Creek, Olema Marsh and Lagunitas Creek. The Chicken Ranch Beach Restoration project (#40) would result in the design, negotiation, engineering and facilitation of a restoration project that will improve the hydrologic functionality of lower elevations of the Chicken Ranch Beach subwatershed.

Recommendation 17 recommends nonstructural flood management approaches, and restoration and conservation of agriculture and natural lands. In planning new or upgraded floodwater management programs and projects, local and State agencies are encouraged under this recommendation to implement nonstructural approaches and the conservation of the beneficial uses and functions of floodplains. ICWMP projects that contribute to this recommendation include several projects that remove culverts and other drainage facilities to improve fish habitat (Dickson Weir Facility Study [#23] and San Geronimo fish barrier removal projects [#26], which is related to a larger restoration project for the upper San Geronimo Creek watershed). The disconnection of floodplains from the creeks has exacerbated these problems and resulted in severe localized flooding in some areas of the region. Another ICWMP project (#43) would 1) identify areas where floodplains can be reconnected to the streams, and

2) design reconnection to achieve reduction in floodwater elevation, increased groundwater recharge, enhanced summer streamflows, and improved salmonid winter habitat. This project also seeks implementation of small-scale residential and commercial stormwater catchment and re-infiltration projects for irrigation.

Desalination Task Force

The major recommendation of DWR's Desalination Task Force is that desalination projects should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Other recommendations seek to include desalination, where economically and environmentally appropriate, as an element of a balanced water supply portfolio, which also includes conservation and water recycling to the maximum extent feasible.

As indicated in Chapter 4, desalination is not a direct management strategy or implementation project for the Tomales Bay area. However, on a broader regional level, the MMWD is actively considering desalination as a supplemental water source. A pilot project and testing have been completed, and construction of a 10- to 15-mgd facility is proposed. Environmental review is nearing completion.

Recycled Water Task Force

Two projects included in the ICWMP would contribute to increasing recycled water statewide. The Tomales Village Community Services District's proposed tertiary treated water project would provide recycled water in the northern portion of the watershed, and also could reduce groundwater demand and improve water quality. On a broader regional level, MMWD has identified another potential user for its Las Gallinas recycled water: the Peacock Gap Golf Course, located outside of Tomales Bay. Supply to this user would require an increase in production/delivery of recycled water capacity.

Coho Salmon Species Recovery Plan

As discussed in Chapter 2, the CDFG prepared the "Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon" in 2004. The plan identifies approximately 20 goals and specific recommendations and implementation measures for the Tomales Bay watershed to achieve delisting of the species (see Appendix I). The ICWMP would contribute to implementation of recovery measures to include:

- Projects that contribute to reduction of sediment (# 11, 12, 17, 35, 37, 42, 44, 70).
- Projects that remove fish passage barriers (as identified by the County study by Ross Taylor) and improve stream habitat (#23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28).
- The Recovery Plan's recommendation for restoration at Olema Creek is specifically addressed by the Silver Hills Creek Restoration Project (#30).
- Bank Stabilization and Riparian Revegetation (#9, 45, 46, 47).

TABLE 11-2: ICWMP CONTRIBUTION TO STATEWIDE PRIORITIES

ID #	PROJECT	Reduce user conflicts	Implement TMDL	Implement RWQCB Watershed int.	Implement SWRCB NPS Plan	Implement Task Force Recs	Address Environmental Justice Concerns
Projects in bold typeface are Short-Term Priorities – See Chapter 5.							
1	NMWD-Gallagher Wells & Pipeline	X					
2	NMWD-Pt. Reyes Water Treatment Improvements						
3	MMWD-Desalination Plant					X	
4	MMWD-Mt. Tamalpais Roads & Trails Management				X		
5	MMWD-Peacock Gap Recycled Water Extension					X	
6	MMWD-Watershed Assessment Program						
7	MMWD-Mercury Monitoring Program		X	X			
8	MMWD-Groundwater Recovery Feasibility Study-Phase 2						
9	MMWD-Lagunitas Creek Riparian Vegetation Work			X	X	X	
10	MMWD-Water Conservation: Rainwater Capture & Stormwater Use Project						
11	MMED-Lagunitas Creek Roads MOU Implementation Sediment Reduction		X	X	X	X	
12	MMWD-Lagunitas Creek Roads MOU Implementation Assessment and Inventory		X	X	X	X	
13	MMWD-Water System Security and Emergency Preparedness						
14	MMWD-Soulajule Reservoir Supply to Stafford Lake WTP						
15	MMWD-Water Conservation: Sustainable Wildland-Urban Interface Landscape						
16	MMWD-Water Conservation: Marin County Satellite Imagery Project						
17	MMWD-Pipeline and Tank Access Road Stormwater Improvements		X	X	X	X	
18	MMWD-Fencing Around MMWD Water Supply Reservoirs		X	X			
19	MMWD-Inkwells/Shafter Bridge Crossing Project: Planning						
20	MMWD-Inkwells/Shafter Bridge Crossing Project: Construction						
21	MMWD-Invasive Aquatic Weed Management Program					X	
22	RCD-Rancher Outreach Program		X	X	X	X	
23	TU-Dickson Weir & Equestrian Facility Study				X	X	
24	MCPW-Arroyo Creek Fish Passage Restoration		X	X	X	X	

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ID #	PROJECT	Reduce user conflicts	Implement TMDL	Implement RWQCB Watershed int.	Implement SWRCB NPS Plan	Implement Task Force Recs	Address Environmental Justice Concerns
25	MCPW-East Fork Woodacre #2 Fish Passage Restoration		X	X	X	X	
26	MCPW-San Geronimo Creek Fish Passage Restoration		X	X	X	X	
27	MCPW- Woodacre Creek #3 Fish Passage Restoration		X	X	X	X	
28	MCPW-Kent Canyon Creek Fish Passage Restoration		X	X	X	X	
29	MCPW-Marin County Watershed Management Plan		X	X	X	X	
30	MCPW-Silver Hills Creek Restoration Project		X	X	X	X	
31	BCPUD, MCPW, USNPS-Duxbury Reef Reserve Restoration				X		
32	USNPS-Pt. Reyes Headlands Reserve Restoration				X		
33	USNPS-Tomales Bay Boat Removal		X		X		
34	USNPS-Tomales Bay Vessel Management Plan Implementation		X		X		
35	USNPS-Olema Valley Trail Reroute & Stream Crossing Replacement		X	X	X	X	
36	USNPS-Stewart Horse Camp Septic Replacement		X		X		
37	USNPS-Devils Gulch Road/Trail Sediment Control		X	X	X	X	
38	USNPS-Tomales Bay Beach Campground Access and Restroom Improvements				X		
39	CPR-Heart's Desire Beach Restroom Leach Line Replacement		X	X	X		
40	TBWC-Chicken Ranch Beach Restoration		X	X	X	X	
41	IPUD-Climate Change Assessment						
42	RWQCB-Nicasio & Soulajule Reservoir Management		X	X	X	X	
43	RWQCB-Stormwater, Flood Management & Instream Flow Enhancement		X	X		X	
44	RWQCB-Lagunitas Creek Watershed Sediment Reduction & Habitat Enhancement		X	X	X	X	
45	RWQCB-Riparian Zone & Large Woody Debris Enhancement		X	X	X	X	
46	SPAWN-Lagunitas Creek Watershed Restoration Program for Private Lands, Bioengineered Bank Repairs		X	X	X	X	
47	SPAWN-Lagunitas Creek Watershed Restoration - Road Repairs		X	X	X	X	
48	SPAWN-Salmonid Monitoring		X	X		X	
49	SPAWN-Lagunitas Creek Stormwater Initiative						
50	BCPUD-Treatment Microfiltration Unit						
51	BCPUD-Olema-Bolinas Road Water Main Upgrade						

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ID #	PROJECT	Reduce user conflicts	Implement TMDL	Implement RWQCB Watershed int.	Implement SWRCB NPS Plan	Implement Task Force Recs	Address Environmental Justice Concerns
52	BCPUD-Disinfection Byproduct Treatment Facility						
53	BCPUD-Water Storage Capacity Expansion						
54	BCPUD-Invasive Reed Removal						
55	BCPUD-Distribution Pipeline Replacement						
56	BCPUD-Surfer's Overlook Water Main Relocation						
57	TVCSD-Tertiary Treatment & Recycling Planning Study						
58	TVCSD-Tertiary Treatment & Recycling Project						
59	East Shore Group - Wastewater Upgrade		X	X	X		
60	NMWD-Emergency Pipeline Across SA Fault						
61	RCD-Conserving Our Watersheds Phase II		X	X	X	X	
62	RCD-Ag Land Energy Renewal						
63	RCD-Coastal Prairie Improvement				????		
64	USNPS-Grazing BMPs		X	X	X		
65	IPUD-Treatment Disinfection Byproducts						
66	IPUD-Distribution Pipeline Replacement						
67	IPUD-Asset Management Plan						
68	IPUD-Conservation Program						
69	IPUD-Treated Water Storage Expansion						
70	MCOSD- San Geronimo Road/Trail Sediment Reduction		X	X	X	X	
71	REVISED AND INCORPORATED INTO #31 AS JOINT AGENCY PROJECT						
72	MALT-Ag Land Conservation Esmt Acquisition		X	X	X		
73	MMWD-Invasive Weed Management						
74	USNPS-Riparian Restoration					X	

TABLE 11-3: ICWMP CONTRIBUTION TO STATE PREFERENCES

ID #	PROJECT	STATE PREFERENCES				
		Multiple Benefits	Water Supply	Water Quality Standards Attainment	Reduce Pollution in Impaired Waters & ASBS	Safe Drinking Water
1	NMWD-Gallagher Wells & Pipeline		X	X		
2	NMWD-Pt. Reyes Water Treatment Improvements		X	X		
3	MMWD-Desalination Plant		X			
4	MMWD-Mt. Tamalpais Roads & Trails Management			X		
5	MMWD-Peacock Gap Recycled Water Extension		X			
6	MMWD-Watershed Assessment Program					
7	MMWD-Mercury Monitoring Program			X	X	
8	MMWD-Groundwater Recovery Feasibility Study-Phase 2		X			
9	MMWD-Lagunitas Creek Riparian Vegetation Work					
10	MMWD-Water Conservation: Rainwater Capture & Stormwater Use Project		X			
11	MMED-Lagunitas Creek Roads MOU Implementation Sediment Reduction			X	X	
12	MMWD-Lagunitas Creek Roads MOU Implementation Assessment and Inventory			X		
13	MMWD-Water System Security and Emergency Preparedness		X			
14	MMWD-Soulajule Reservoir Supply to Stafford Lake WTP		X			
15	MMWD-Water Conservation: Sustainable Wildland-Urban Interface Landscape	X	X			
16	MMWD-Water Conservation: Marin County Satellite Imagery Project		X			
17	MMWD-Pipeline and Tank Access Road Stormwater Improvements		X			
18	MMWD-Fencing Around MMWD Water Supply Reservoirs			X		
19	MMWD-Inkwells/Shafter Bridge Crossing Project: Planning	X				
20	MMWD-Inkwells/Shafter Bridge Crossing Project: Construction	X				
21	MMWD-Invasive Aquatic Weed Management Program			X		
22	RCD-Rancher Outreach Program	X	X	X	X	
23	TU-Dickson Weir & Equestrian Facility Study	X				
24	MCPW-Arroyo Creek Fish Passage Restoration	X		X	X	
25	MCPW-East Fork Woodacre #2 Fish Passage Restoration	X		X	X	
26	MCPW-San Geronimo Creek Fish Passage Restoration	X		X	X	
27	MCPW- Woodacre Creek #3 Fish Passage Restoration	X		X	X	

TABLE 11-3: ICWMP CONTRIBUTION TO STATE PREFERENCES

ID #	PROJECT	STATE PREFERENCES				
		Multiple Benefits	Water Supply	Water Quality Standards Attainment	Reduce Pollution in Impaired Waters & ASBS	Safe Drinking Water
28	MCPW-Kent Canyon Creek Fish Passage Restoration	X		X	X	
29	MCPW-Marin County Watershed Management Plan	X		X	X	
30	MCPW-Silver Hills Creek Restoration Project	X		X	X	
31	BCPUD, MCPW, USNPS-Duxbury Reef Reserve Restoration			X	X	
32	USNPS-Pt. Reyes Headlands Reserve Restoration			X	X	
33	USNPS-Tomales Bay Boat Removal				X	
34	USNPS-Tomales Bay Vessel Management Plan Implementation				X	
35	USNPS-Olema Valley Trail Reroute & Stream Crossing Replacement			X	X	
36	USNPS-Stewart Horse Camp Septic Replacement			X	X	
37	USNPS-Devil's Gulch Road/Trail Sediment Control			X	X	
38	USNPS-Tomales Bay Beach Campground Access and Restroom Improvements			X	X	
39	CPR-Heart's Desire Beach Restroom Leach Line Replacement	X		X	X	X
40	TBWC-Chicken Ranch Beach Restoration	X		X	X	
41	IPUD-Climate Change Assessment	X	X			
42	RWQCB-Nicasio & Soulagule Reservoir Management		X	X		
43	RWQCB-Stormwater, Flood Management & Instream Flow Enhancement	X	X	X	X	
44	RWQCB-Lagunitas Creek Watershed Sediment Reduction & Habitat Enhancement	X	X	X	X	
45	RWQCB-Riparian Zone & Large Woody Debris Enhancement	X	X	X	X	
46	SPAWN-Lagunitas Creek Watershed Restoration Program for Private Lands, Bioengineered Bank Repairs	X		X	X	
47	SPAWN-Lagunitas Creek Watershed Restoration - Road Repairs	X		X	X	
48	SPAWN-Salmonid Monitoring			X	X	
49	SPAWN-Lagunitas Creek Stormwater Initiative	X	X		X	
50	BCPUD-Treatment Microfiltration Unit		X	X		
51	BCPUD-Olema-Bolinas Road Water Main Upgrade		X			
52	BCPUD-Disinfection Byproduct Treatment Facility		X	X		
53	BCPUD-Water Storage Capacity Expansion		X			
54	BCPUD-Invasive Reed Removal		X	X		
55	BCPUD-Distribution Pipeline Replacement		X			
56	BCPUD-Surfer's Overlook Water Main Relocation		X			
57	TVCSD-Tertiary Treatment & Recycling Planning Study	X	X	X	X	

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ID #	PROJECT	STATE PREFERENCES				
		Multiple Benefits	Water Supply	Water Quality Standards Attainment	Reduce Pollution in Impaired Waters & ASBS	Safe Drinking Water
58	TVCSD-Tertiary Treatment & Recycling Project	X	X	X	X	
59	East Shore Group - Wastewater Upgrade			X	X	
60	NMWD-Emergency Pipeline Across SA Fault		X	X		
61	RCD-Habitat Improvement Project Implementation	X		X	X	
62	RCD-Ag Land Renewal Energy Proposal	X		X	X	
63	RCD-Coastal Prairie Improvement	X		X	X	
64	USNPS-Grazing BMPs			X		
65	IPUD-Treatment Disinfection Byproducts		X	X		
66	IPUD-Distribution Pipeline Replacement		X			
67	IPUD-Asset Management Plan		X			
68	IPUD-Conservation Program	X				X
69	IPUD-Treated Water Storage Expansion		X			
70	MCOSD- San Geronimo Road/Trail Sediment Reduction	X	X	X	X	
71	MCPW- Duxbury Reef Stormwater Quality ASBS	X		X		
72	MALT-Ag Land Conservation Easement Acquisition		X	X	X	
73	MMWD-Invasive Weed Management					
74	USNPS-Riparian Restoration			X		