

Feather River Regional Floodplain Management Plan
Local Maintaining Agency
Information Needed

1. Background information on District:

- a. Estimated Population; 25,000 people
- b. Miles of Levees Maintained; Urban 30 miles, Rural 6.6 miles
- c. Drainage and/or irrigation facilities; 60 miles of drainage laterals, ditches and basins
- d. Governing body and Staffing; Five (5) person Board of Trustees, one (1) GM, One (1) Field Superintendent, One (1) Office Manager, Three (3) Field Staff
- e. Annual Budget and source(s) of revenue;
 - i. Details on Sources if available (sunsetting, purpose / restrictions / etc.)
Refer to attached FY 2013-2014 Budget.
 - ii. In place or planned fee programs or taxing districts...A review of the Rural Levee Basin funding is currently underway.
 - iii. Capital Improvement Plan if adopted or in draft format : Master Drainage Plan and Impact Fee Nexus Programs provide basin specific costs for infrastructure development and reimbursement.
- f. Critical Infrastructure in the District including pumping facilities, railroads, highways, etc.; Ten (10) District pumping stations and one (1) Yuba County owned pumping station providing internal drainage. Two (2) waste water treatment facilities, multiple drinking water wells, one (1) Regional Airport with adjacent commercial properties including Nordic Industries, Caltrans , Coca Cola Bottling, PG & E, Yuba County Public Works and other properties. Walmart, tow motels and multiple restaurants and grocery stores are located in the northern section of the District. Danna Farms, Shoei Foods and other farm based food processing facilities are located in the south. The unincorporated communities of Linda, Olivehurst and Plumas Lake contain residences, schools, fire stations and commercial facilities.
- g. Critical Private Investment/Facilities (ie large ag processing or storage facilities / Energy Plants / Etc.) that are known...(for purposes of Economic Impacts) See above.
- h. Current status in Corps RIP/PL84-99 Program; Urban Basin is PI84-99 eligible. Rural basin is **not** PI84-99 eligible.
- i. Other relevant information;

2. Review and comment on DWR evaluation of projects evaluated in the Flood System Repair Projects (information to be provided by Feather RFMP prior to meeting):

None of the District's project qualified and the landowners were unwilling to provide local share funding.

- a. Are all problem areas identified?

- b. Is information accurate?
- 3. List and brief description of historical problem areas not identified in Flood System Repair Projects;
- 4. Development and acquisition of adequate funding to meet current and expected maintenance and repair costs. At grade pipes installed by the Corps during initial construction are their design life. Neither the State nor Federal governments are anxious to address design or encroachment issues.
- 5. Problem Areas identified on DWR/Corps levee inspections; Refer to the Periodic Inspection.
- 6. List of flood control projects for consideration in the RFMP; None of the project's identified for the District were defined as high enough priority to qualify for state funding.
 - a. Priorities....based upon criteria provided? If adequate funding was available, one priority would be to initiate repairs to bring the rural levee system into PL84-99 compliance. Currently, that basin is not in compliance.
- 7. Areas of opportunity for ecosystem restoration, setback levees, environmental mitigation, or conservation areas, if any Additional mitigation areas are being considered for the Feather River Setback area.
- 8. What are your typical maintenance activities and do you have adequate environmental coverage? Would you be interested in coverage of your activities through a DWR-led or other regionally based programmatic permitting strategy? DWR is not actively maintaining the channels which creates additional expenses for local maintenance areas and potentially endanger levee integrity. Environmental regulation have prevented elimination of beaver which have caused ongoing damage requiring extensive and expensive repairs to the WPIC.
 - a. Types, volume, and seasonality of activities
 - i. Vegetation management
 - 1. Mowing (how often, time of year, how high is blade set)
 - 2. Prescribed fire (how often)
 - 3. Herbicide application (how often, application method, type of herbicide applied)

The District has been using a combination of burning, pesticide, manual crews, mowing and sheep/ goats to remove vegetation. The sheep/ goats generally make two passes a year. Hand crews and mowing are generally used to augment or follow herds. Pesticides are used as needed and in consistent with label restrictions. All vegetation removal is completed just prior to the second DWR inspection.

- ii. Slope repair As needed. Slopes have been damaged by motor vehicles, cattle, pedestrians and vermin. Slope repair has included hand crews, heavy equipment or by contract labor.
 - 1. Blading/track-walking (frequency, timing)
 - 2. Rock placement (volume, frequency, timing)
- iii. Rodent control

1. Method used (type, frequency)As needed. Pesticide application, hand crews, cement/ bentonite pumping, trapping and hunting. The District has cooperated with local land owners for baiting.
 2. Burrow management (collapsing, jet grouting, frequency, volume, time of year)
- iv. Road maintenance (method, frequency, timing) As needed. Tractor pulled road scraper to level and smooth roads as well as contractor to add AB as needed and as the budget will allow.
- b. What type of environmental documentation or coverage do you presently use?
The District maintains DPR pesticide certifications or licenses, County Ag Commissioner use records and uses a Pesticide advisor. Beaver permits and Stream Alteration Permits were issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Air Quality permits were obtained for emergency generators and/or for burning. Contractors provide engineering and environmental guidance for construction projects.

Other information that may be helpful to the plan?