



**Napa County Regional Park
and Open Space District**

Karen Turjanis
Director, Ward One

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Director, Ward Two

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Director, Ward Three

Dave Finigan
Director, Ward Four

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Director, Ward Five

AGENDA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGULAR MEETING

Monday, June 9, 2014 at 2:00 P.M.

1195 Third Street, Third Floor, Napa, Calif. 94559

General Information

Agenda items will generally be considered in the order indicated below, except for Set Matters, which will be considered at the time indicated. Agenda items may from time to time be taken out of order at the discretion of the President.

The meeting room is wheelchair accessible. Assistive listening devices and interpreters are available through the District Secretary. Requests for disability related modifications or accommodations, aids, or services may be made to the Secretary's office no less than than 48 hours prior to the meeting date by contacting 707.259.8603.

Any member of the audience desiring to address the District on a matter on the Agenda, please proceed to the rostrum and, after receiving recognition from the President, give your name, address, and your comments or questions. In order that all interested parties have an opportunity to speak, please be brief and limit you comments to the specific subject under discussion. Time limitations shall be at the discretion of the President.

State law requires agency officers (Directors and Officers) to disclose, and then be disqualified from participation in, any proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use, if the officer has received from any participant in the proceeding an amount exceeding \$250 within the prior 12 month period. State law also requires any participant in a proceeding to disclose on the record any such contributions to an agency officer.

All materials relating to an agenda item for an open session of a regular meeting of the Board of Directors which are provided to a majority or all of the members of the Board by Board members, staff or the public within 72 hours of but prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection, on and after at the time of such distribution, in the NCRPOSD Office at 1195 Third Street, Suite 210, Napa, California 94559, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., except for County holidays. Materials distributed to a majority or all of the members of the Board at the meeting will be available for public inspection at the public meeting if prepared by the members of the Board or County staff and after the public meeting if prepared by some other person. Availability of materials related to agenda items for public inspection does not include materials which are exempt from public disclosure under Government Code §§6253.5, 6254, 6254.3, 6254.7, 6254.15, 6254.16, or 6254.22.

1. Call to Order and Roll Call

2. Public Comment

In this time period, anyone may address the Board of Directors regarding any subject over which the Board has jurisdiction but which is not on today's posted agenda. In order to provide all interested parties an opportunity to speak, time limitations shall be at the discretion of the President. As required by Government Code, no action or discussion will be undertaken on any item raised during this Public Comment period.

3. Set Matters

2:00 pm **Public Hearing.** Consideration and potential approval of District budget for FY 2014-15.

2:30 pm **Public Hearing.** Consideration and potential approval of a \$2,000 grant to Tuleyome to support the construction of the Lake Berryessa North Shore Trail and adoption of the Lake Berryessa North Shore Trail CEQA Negative Declaration.

4. Administrative Items

- a. Consideration and potential approval of Minutes of the Board of Directors regular meeting of May 12, 2014.
- b. Receipt of monthly report for Bothe-Napa Valley State Park and the Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park.
- c. Consideration and potential authorization for General Manager to submit a proposal to take on operation of Robert Louis Stevenson State Park.
- d. Consideration and potential approval of letter to the Parks Forward Commission commenting on their draft report of April 23, 2014.
- e. Update on formation of the Park and Open Space District Advisory Committee, and extension of time to receive nominations.
- f. Receipt of report on expenditures, encumbrances, donations, and grants approved by District staff.
- g. Review of the District Projects Status.

5. Announcements by Board and Staff

In this time period, members of the Board of Directors and staff will announce meetings, events, and other matters of interest. No action will be taken by the Board on any announcements.

6. Agenda Planning

In this time period, members of the Board of Directors and staff will discuss matters for possible consideration at future meetings. Other than to determine whether and when such matters should be agendized, no action will be taken by the Board on these items unless specifically noted otherwise.

Next Board Meetings: Regular Board Meeting of July 14, 2014

7. Adjournment



Napa County Regional Park
and Open Space District

STAFF REPORT

Date: June 9, 2014

Agenda Item: 3.a

Subject: Adoption of District budget and work program for FY 2014-15

Recommendation

1. Receive staff report
2. Open the public hearing
3. Receive Public Comment
4. Close Public Hearing
5. Discussion
6. Find that this action is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act
7. Adopt the proposed budget and Work Program for FY 2014-15

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

This is not a project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act as defined by the State CEQA Guidelines

Background

The Board at its May 12, 2014 meeting authorized release of the draft budget for the coming fiscal year for public comment. Notice of the availability of the draft budget was published in the Napa Register on May 14, 2014. The draft budget was also posted on the District's web page at the same time. No public comments on the draft budget have been received as of the preparation of this report.

Highlights of the proposed budget include:

- Since release of the draft budget, staff has made some additional changes in format to improve readability. Also, some of the numbers have been changed based on new information.
- The beginning fund balance reflects the fact that the District receives the County Special Projects Grant (from the County Transient Occupancy Tax) as well as some other revenues in advance of when they are used. Within the current year budget, some revenues are restricted to a specific park or trail; unrestricted revenues are then allocated to the various projects based on projected need in such a way that the projected ending fund balance is zero, except for three circumstances. First, when there are also restricted funds associated

with the project (eg, the \$50,000 Mead Foundation grant for Camp Berryessa, the \$5,000 easement dispute settlement for Putah Creek, and all net State Park revenues), these restricted funds show up in the Fund Balance. The second is when there insufficient current year discretionary revenues to cover all expenses, the Fund Balance must be drawn upon (eg, \$50,371 for Moore Creek). Finally, the General Fund will always have a positive Fund Balance, because at the end of the year, all unexpended discretionary revenues are placed in the General Fund to be available for reallocation the following year.

- The District began the current fiscal year (FY 2013-14) with a fund balance of \$1,114,400; assuming the boundary fence at Moore Creek is not complete this fiscal year, the fund balance at the end of FY 2013-14 is projected to increase by about \$65,000. If the fencing project is completed by June 30, the fund balance for the current fiscal year will decrease approximately \$135,000 from what is shown in the 9-month budget projection, and the expenditures for next fiscal year will decrease by approximately \$200,000. The proposed budget for the next fiscal year (FY 2014-15) is projected to draw \$392,000 from the fund balance, leaving approximately \$244,000 in the unrestricted fund balance at the end of FY 2014-15. This is a reasonable and prudent level to cover cash flow and contingencies.
- By the end of the current five-year grant agreement with the County (in 2017), all County grant funds that have not been expended must be returned to the County, unless a new grant agreement has been approved.
- Since the District by law must always have a positive fund balance, the proposed budget uses conservative assumptions; the board will be asked to revisit the budget this fall (probably in October) once we know the exact fund balance as of July 1, 2014, and once we know election costs.
- Election costs are estimated at \$65,000. This assumes two Wards will have competitive races. In the past, most Ward seats have only had one candidate file, which means there were only minimal charges to the District from the County Registrar of Voters. A competitive race is presumed to cost about \$32,500 each, based on the District's last competitive race. Actual costs are a function of how many other items are on the ballot.
- Other than the timing of the boundary fence (which is projected to not be complete until July of this year, work at Moore Creek Park (including Lake Hennessey) is projected to drop substantially next year. The budget assumes construction of approximately two miles of new trail in the Lake Hennessey Unit, as well as routine maintenance and operation expenses.
- The proposed budget for the Oat Hill Mine Trail covers routine maintenance plus limited erosion control work.
- The Napa River and Bay Trail assumes the District will match \$120,000 in grant funds from the San Francisco Bay Trail Project with \$160,800 in District funds to construct Sections 7&8 (Soscol Ferry Road to Napa Pipe) as well as perform planning and maintenance work on other section of the trail. No funding is budgeted for the railroad crossing and trail proposed north of Green Island Road and west of the airport.
- Construction of Camp Berryessa is the major construction project for the coming year. For now, the budget proposes use of \$50,000 from a grant previously received by the District for this purpose (and thus part of the fund balance) as well as nearly \$190,000 of the County grant. These numbers will change once we receive bids for the construction this summer.
- Berryessa Vista assumes a small amount of money to pay for a gate and signage to help control illegal OHV use.

- The grants we had in prior years to fund environmental education at the Napa River Ecological Reserve will have run out by the end of this fiscal year; no environmental education at the Reserve is included in the budget.
- The proposed budget for the Vine Trail assumes no capital and operating costs, and only a small amount for staff time.
- Putah Creek assumes the cost of preparing and obtaining a Use Permit for Spanish Valley. It does not at this time assume any money to resolve the access issue for Spanish Valley. Funding for resolving the access question would need to be taken from the District's fund balance.
- State Parks will continue to have a stand-alone, self-contained budget. The proposed use of fund balance draws on funds previously donated to the District is to make improvements and repairs at Bothe-Napa Valley State Park. The budget does not include the cost of interpretive programming and events at the Bale Grist Mill, since these are covered in the separate Napa Valley State Parks Association budget. The proposed increase in Professional Services reflects the fact that starting July 1, 2014 we will start paying the full cost of the park ranger and lifeguard services that we contract from State Parks (up to now these costs have been covered by a State Parks grant). Approximately \$220,000 is budgeted for repairs and improvements (in addition to the cost of District staff working on repairs and improvements).
- Within the County's normal budgetary controls, the effect of the adopted budget is to control expenditures at the "division" level. The District's budget is currently divided into two "divisions"; the General Fund, for general administration and operations, and Projects. Staff has the ability to move money within the divisions without specific Board approval, but will report those changes to the Board.

Work Program

The proposed budget as described above and as shown in the attached spread sheets will support the following projects and programs:

General Fund

- a. On-going administration and central office functions and supplies
- b. Development of new projects and programs
 - i. Former Kirkland Ranch acquisition, CEQA review, Napa San agreement
 - ii. Work with Land Trust of Napa Count on potential purchases, including Cedar Roughs-Smittle Creek, Vallejo Lakes, Lake Curry, and others
 - iii. Oat Hill Mine Trail extension north of Aetna Springs Road to Lake County line
 - iv. Obtain approval for and install signage for the Berryessa Peak Trail
- c. Board elections
- d. Set up and staff Park and Open Space District Advisory Committee

Moore Creek

- a. Completion of boundary survey and fencing
- b. Open the Lake Hennessey Unit
- c. Construction of approximately 2 miles of new trails at the Lake Hennessey Unit
- d. Work on the Madrone Footpath
- e. Routine maintenance and operations

Oat Hill Mine Trail

- a. Some erosion control work
- b. Routine maintenance and operations

Napa River and Bay Trail

- a. Continued negotiations with the Department of Fish and Wildlife over the proposed trail at ponds 9 and 10 north of Green Island Road.
- b. Construction of 0.8 miles of new Class I path between Soscol Ferry Road and Napa Pipe
- c. Routine maintenance and operations of existing sections of the trail

Camp Berryessa

- a. Completion of plans, award of bid and construction of Phase I
- b. Fundraising to pay for equipment and furnishings
- c. Set up camp host system and reservation system
- d. Open Phase I

Berryessa Vista

- a. Improve signage and install gate to address illegal OHV use
- b. Route maintenance and operations

Napa River Ecological Reserve

- a. Disseminate the curriculum guide to teachers
- b. Continue contracts for portable toilet, trash pickup, and graffiti removal
- c. Continue maintenance weeding of invasive plants in the meadow area (2-3 paid crews)

Vine Trail

- a. Participate on Vine Trail Board
- b. Support joint Ridge Trail-Vine Trail event at Bothe-Napa Valley State Park
- c. Investigate joint branding and marketing efforts between District and Vine Trail Coalition

Putah Creek

- a. Resolve access for Spanish Valley
- b. Prepare CEQA review and obtain Use Permit for Spanish Valley
- c. Install gate and signage to control illegal OHV use at Crystal Flats
- d. Obtain site control of the BLM 480 acres between Lake Berryessa Estates and Spanish Valley
- e. Complete repair of water system at Spanish Valley

State Parks

- a. On-going operations and maintenance
- b. Obtain PEF approval and complete repairs to cabins at Bothe-Napa Valley State Park
- c. Expand outdoor education programs at Bothe-Napa Valley State Park
- d. Complete improvements to the swimming pool at Bothe-Napa Valley State Park
- e. Complete re-roofing of the Bale Grist Mill and Granary
- f. Complete pavement overlay for day use and yurt area at Bothe-Napa Valley State Park

- g. Seek solution to problems at Robert Louis Stevenson State Park
- h. Dedicate the Ritchie Trail as part of the Bay Area Ridge Trail

Projected Budget FY 2013-14

9 MONTH PROJECTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013-14

	General Fund	Moore Creek	Oat Hill Mine Trail	Napa River & Bay Trail	Camp Berryessa	Berryessa Vista	Napa River				Total	
							Ecological Reserve	Vine Trail	Putah Creek	State Parks		
Revenues												
1 County - Special Projects Fund	301,684	199,679	11,675	42,750	56,500	4,200	30,800	200	42,425	-	-	689,913
2 State Coastal Conservancy Grant	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	14,100	-	-	-	-	49,100
4 Bay Trail Grant - ABAG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Bechtel Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
7 Concessions/Campsite Rentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415,000	-	415,000
9 Donations	70	1,000	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	1,495
10 Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
11 Rents	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,600	-	20,600
12 Interest	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	5,200
Total Revenues	304,954	211,679	12,050	42,750	91,500	4,200	44,900	200	42,425	486,650	-	1,241,308
Expenses												
13 Administration/General Operating	248,700	70,100	3,500	25,250	25,000	500	8,000	200	20,000	157,750	-	559,000
14 Accounting and Auditing Services	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,300	-	20,300
15 Legal Services	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
16 Park Operations and Improvements	33,500	240,425	8,550	17,500	66,500	3,700	36,900	-	22,425	132,250	-	561,750
18 Insurance	13,000	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,340	-	15,290
19 Elections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Taxes and Assessments	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
Total Expenses	330,200	311,925	12,050	42,750	91,500	4,200	44,900	200	42,425	296,640	-	1,176,790
Add to (Use of) Prior Year Funds	(25,246)	(100,246)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,010	-	64,518
Balanced Budget (should be zero)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beginning Fund Balance	662,520	100,246	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	5,000	296,635	-	1,114,401
Add to (Use of) Prior Year Funds	(25,246)	(100,246)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,010	-	64,518
Ending Fund Balance (Est)	637,274	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	5,000	486,645	-	1,178,919

Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District
Proposed Budget FY 2014-15

PROPOSED FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014-15

	Napa River											Total
	General Fund	Moore Creek	Oat Hill Mine Trail	Napa River & Bay Trail	Camp Berryessa	Berryessa Vista	Ecological Reserve	Vine Trail	Putah Creek	State Parks		
Revenues												
1 County - Special Projects Fund	-	291,095	16,280	160,800	187,342	7,680	23,550	3,960	62,900	-	-	753,607
2 State Coastal Conservancy Grant	-	-	-	-	1,292,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,292,400
4 Bay Trail Project--ABAG	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
5 Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Concessions/Campsite Rentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420,000	-	420,000
9 Donations	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
10 Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Rents	-	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,800	-	51,400
12 Interest	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	4,000
Total Revenues	3,000	300,995	16,280	280,800	1,479,742	7,680	23,550	3,960	62,900	462,800	462,800	2,641,707
Expenses												
13 Administration/General Operating	210,000	35,516	6,080	30,800	100,242	4,980	4,950	3,960	34,800	162,500	-	593,828
14 Accounting and Auditing Services	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	-	17,700
15 Legal Services	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
16 Park Operations and Improvements	21,500	314,450	10,200	250,000	1,429,500	2,700	18,600	-	33,100	413,980	-	2,494,030
18 Insurance	13,000	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,340	-	15,290
19 Elections	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000
20 Taxes and Assessments	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
Total Expenses	345,500	351,366	16,280	280,800	1,529,742	7,680	23,550	3,960	67,900	579,520	579,520	3,206,298
Add to (Use of) Fund Balance	(342,500)	(50,371)	-	-	(50,000)	-	-	-	(5,000)	(116,720)	(116,720)	(564,591)
Balanced Budget (should be zero)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beginning Fund Balance	637,274	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	5,000	486,645	-	1,178,919
Add to (Use of) Prior Year Funds	(342,500)	(50,371)	-	-	(50,000)	-	-	-	(5,000)	(116,720)	-	(564,591)
Ending Fund Balance (Est)	294,774	(50,371)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369,925	-	614,328
Net unrestricted ending fund balance		244,403										

Note: The beginning fund balance reflects the fact that the District receives the County Special Projects Grant as well as some other revenues in advance of when they are used. Within the current year budget, some revenues are restricted to a specific park or trail; unrestricted revenues are then allocated to the various projects based on projected need in such a way that the projected ending fund balance is zero, except (a) when there are also restricted funds associated with the project (Camp Berryessa, Putah Creek and the State Parks, (b) when there insufficient current year discretionary revenues to cover all expenses (Moore Creek), and (c) the General Fund, because at the end of the year, all unexpended discretionary revenues are placed in the General Fund to be available for reallocation the following year.

85000-00 Administration

		Projected 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Revenues			
43910	County of Napa	301,684	-
45100	Interest	3,200	3,000
47500	Donations and Contributions	70	-
Total Revenues		304,954	3,000
Expenses			
52100	Administration Services	240,000	200,000
52105	Elections	-	65,000
52125	Accounting/Auditing Services	15,000	16,000
52140	Legal Services	20,000	20,000
52490	Other Professional Services	32,000	20,000
52705	Insurance - Premiums	13,000	13,000
52900	Training/Conference Expenses	600	500
52905	Business Travel/Mileage	1,500	1,500
53100	Office Supplies	1,000	3,000
53120	Memberships/Certifications	1,500	1,500
53410	Computer Equip/Accessories	600	-
53600	Special Departmental Expense	5,000	5,000
Total Expenses		330,200	345,500
Net of Current Year Revenues and Expenses		(25,246)	(342,500)
Beginning Fund Balance		662,520	637,274
Add to (Use of) Prior Yr Funds		(25,246)	(342,500)
Ending Fund Balance (Est)		637,274	294,774

85010-00 Moore Creek

		Projected 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Revenues			
43910	County of Napa	199,679	291,095
45300	Rent - Building/Land	11,000	9,600
47500	Donations and Contributions	1,000	300
Total Revenues		211,679	300,995
Expenses			
52100	Administration Services	66,000	33,516
52325	Waste Disposal Services	3,300	3,500
52360	Construction Services	204,000	275,000
52490	Other Professional Services	26,000	25,000
52525	Maintenance-Infrastructure/Lan	1,300	6,000
52700	Insurance - Liability + Property	950	950
52800	Communications/Telephone	900	900
52840	Permits/License Fees	400	-
52905	Business Travel/Mileage	250	250
53100	Office Supplies	200	500
53205	Utilities - Electric	1,200	1,200
53250	Fuel	75	100
53350	Maintenance Supplies	3,000	2,500
53600	Special Departmental Expense	3,900	1,500
54500	Taxes and Assessments	450	450
Total Expenditures		311,925	351,366
Net of Current Year Revenues and Expenses		(100,246)	(50,371)
Beginning Fund Balance		100,246	-
Add to (Use of) Prior Yr Funds		(100,246)	(50,371)
Ending Fund Balance (Est)		-	(50,371)

Beginning fund balance consists of monies earmarked by the County grant specifically for work completed at Moore Creek. All funds will be expended in FY 13-14. In addition, the FY 14-15 budget draws from prior year accumulated unused County grant funds which are kept in the administration budget unit for reporting purposes.

85010-01 Oat Hill Mine Trail

		Projected 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Revenues			
43910	County of Napa	11,675	16,280
47500	Donations and Contributions	375	-
Total Revenues		12,050	16,280
Expenses			
52100	Administration Services	3,000	5,580
52360	Construction Services	-	5,000
52490	Other Professional Services	8,000	3,600
52905	Business Travel/Mileage	200	500
53100	Office Supplies	500	500
53345	Construction Supplies/Material	300	1,000
53350	Maintenance Supplies	50	100
Total Expenditures		12,050	16,280
Net of Current Year Revenues and Expenses		-	-
Beginning Fund Balance		-	-
Add to (Use of) Prior Yr Funds		-	-
Ending Fund Balance (Est)		-	-

85010-02 Napa River and Bay Trail

		Projected 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Revenues			
43910	County of Napa	42,750	160,800
47150	Other Grants	-	120,000
Total Revenues		42,750	280,800
Expenses			
52100	Administration Services	20,000	27,900
52360	Construction Services	16,000	250,000
52490	Other Professional Services	5,000	2,500
52905	Business Travel/Mileage	250	400
53350	Maintenance Supplies	500	-
53600	Special Departmental Expense	1,000	-
Total Expenditures		42,750	280,800
Net of Current Year Revenues and Expenses		-	-
Beginning Fund Balance		-	-
Add to (Use of) Prior Yr Funds		-	-
Ending Fund Balance (Est)		-	-

85010-03 Camp Berryessa

		Projected 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Revenues			
43910	County of Napa	56,500	187,342
43410	State-Coastal Conservancy	35,000	1,292,400
Total Revenues		91,500	1,479,742
Expenses			
52100	Administration Services	25,000	100,242
52325	Waste Disposal Services	500	-
52360	Construction Services	53,000	1,400,000
52490	Other Professional Services	10,000	27,500
52905	Business Travel/Mileage	2,000	2,000
53350	Maintenance Supplies	1,000	-
Total Expenditures		91,500	1,529,742
Net of Current Year Revenues and Expenses		-	(50,000)
Beginning Fund Balance		50,000	50,000
Add to (Use of) Prior Yr Funds		-	(50,000)
Ending Fund Balance (Est)		50,000	-

Beginning fund balance consists of monies received by the Mead Foundation. It is anticipated these funds will be used in FY 14-15

85010-04 Berryessa Vista

		Projected 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Revenues			
43910	County of Napa	4,200	7,680
Total Revenues		4,200	7,680
Expenses			
52100	Administration Services	500	1,980
52490	Other Professional Services	3,500	2,500
53345	Construction Supplies/Materials	-	3,000
52905	Business Travel/Mileage	200	200
Total Expenditures		4,200	7,680
Net of Current Year Revenues and Expenses		-	-
Beginning Fund Balance		-	-
Add to (Use of) Prior Yr Funds		-	-
Ending Fund Balance (Est)		-	-

85010-05 Napa River Ecological Reserve

		Projected 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Revenues			
43910	County of Napa	30,800	23,550
43410	State-Coastal Conservancy	14,100	-
Total Revenues		44,900	23,550
Expenses			
52100	Administration Services	5,000	4,950
52325	Waste Disposal Services	3,500	3,500
52360	Construction Services	9,200	-
52490	Other Professional Services	22,000	15,000
52905	Business Travel/Mileage	200	100
53205	Utilities - Electric	-	-
53350	Maintenance Supplies	2,000	-
53600	Special Departmental Expense	3,000	-
Total Expenditures		44,900	23,550
Net of Current Year Revenues and Expenses		-	-
Beginning Fund Balance		-	-
Add to (Use of) Prior Yr Funds		-	-
Ending Fund Balance (Est)		-	-

85010-06 Vine Trail

		Projected 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Revenues			
43910	County of Napa	200	3,960
Total Revenues		200	3,960
Expenses			
52100	Administration Services	200	3,900
52905	Business Travel/Mileage	-	60
Total Expenditures		200	3,960
Net of Current Year Revenues and Expenses		-	-
Beginning Fund Balance		-	-
Add to (Use of) Prior Yr Funds		-	-
Ending Fund Balance (Est)		-	-

85010-07 Putah Creek

		Projected 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Revenues			
43910	County of Napa	42,425	62,900
Total Revenues		42,425	62,900
Expenses			
52100	Administration Services	20,000	34,800
52325	Waste Disposal Services	-	-
52360	Construction Services	12,000	15,000
52490	Other Professional Services	10,000	12,500
52840	Permits/License Fees	225	5,000
52905	Business Travel/Mileage	100	500
53350	Maintenance Supplies	100	100
Total Expenditures		42,425	67,900
Net of Current Year Revenues and Expenses		-	(5,000)
Beginning Fund Balance		5,000	5,000
Add to (Use of) Prior Yr Funds		-	(5,000)
Ending Fund Balance (Est)		5,000	-

The fund balance carry forward of \$5,000 consists of monies received from a settlement of an easement dispute. The funds were designated by the Board for improvements at the Stone Corral section of the Putah Creek properties. This work is proposed to be completed in FY 14-15.

85010-08 State Parks

		Projected 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Revenues			
45100	Interest	2,000	1,000
45300	Rent-Building/Land	9,600	41,800
45500	Concessions	415,000	420,000
46800	Charges for Services	10,000	-
47150	Other Grants	50,000	-
47500	Donations	50	-
Total Revenues		486,650	462,800
Expenses			
52100	Administration Services	150,000	155,000
52125	Accounting/Auditing Services	3,600	-
52325	Waste Disposal Services	16,000	15,000
52360	Construction Services	25,000	25,000
52490	Other Professional Services	17,500	127,980
52500	Maintenance-Equipment	200	-
52505	Maintenance-Buildings/Improve	4,500	-
52520	Maintenance-Vehicles	4,000	4,000
52525	Maintenance-Infrastructure/Lan	5,100	15,600
52705	Insurance - Premiums	1,340	1,340
52800	Communications/Telephone	5,800	6,000
52825	Bank Charges	1,700	1,700
52900	Training/Conference Expenses	450	500
52905	Business Travel/Mileage	3,000	2,500
53100	Office Supplies	4,000	4,000
53205	Utilities - Electric	14,500	15,000
53210	Utilities - Propane	500	500
53250	Fuel	700	700
53330	Janitorial Supplies	4,000	4,000
53345	Construction Supplies/Material	250	166,700
53350	Maintenance Supplies	25,000	25,000
53400	Minor Equipment/Small Tools	6,200	6,000
53410	Computer Equipment/Accessories	600	-
53600	Special Departmental Expense	2,700	3,000
Total Expenditures		296,640	579,520
Net of Current Year Revenues and Expenses		190,010	(116,720)
Beginning Fund Balance		296,635	486,645
Add to (Use of) Prior Yr Funds		190,010	(116,720)
Ending Fund Balance (Est)		486,645	369,925



Napa County Regional Park
and Open Space District

STAFF REPORT

By: Chris Cahill, Principal Planner
Date: June 9, 2013
Item: 3b
Subject: Consideration and potential approval of a \$2,000 grant to Tuleyome to support the construction of the Lake Berryessa North End Trail and adoption of the Lake Berryessa North End Trail CEQA Negative Declaration.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1.) Adopt the project negative declaration, based on findings 1-5 at page 5, below.
- 2.) Approve a \$2,000 grant to Tuleyome to support their construction of the Lake Berryessa North End Trail.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

Negative Declaration Prepared. The project site is not on any of the lists of hazardous waste sites enumerated under Government Code section 65962.5.

BACKGROUND

Tuleyome has an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation to repair, reroute, and improve the North End Trail, one section of a proposed multi-use regional public trail around Lake Berryessa. The project includes the replacement of a much deteriorated and partially abandoned existing trail and is necessary to alleviate safety concerns for trail users, to reduce environmental impacts, and to reduce ongoing maintenance requirements. The new 4-foot wide, dirt-surfaced trail would be located on Bureau of Reclamation property and would further one of the key goals of the Lake Berryessa Visitor Services Plan, providing a regional trail system at the lake.

The main body of the proposed North End Trail would be five miles long and would hew fairly close to the lakeshore; an additional 2.3 miles of access trails would connect to trailheads along Berryessa-Knoxville Road and loop trails would provide shorter trail options and open up access to various hills and viewpoints. The proposed trail plan is attached for the Board's review.

While it ultimately may be part of the larger Lake Berryessa Trail Project, the North End Trail is a viable stand-alone segment, and will be useful regardless of whether the larger trail project is completed. The Bureau of Reclamation has already completed two other segments of the Lake Berryessa Trail - the Visitor Center Access Trail (1,360 feet) that links Oak Shores Park to the Visitors Center and the Smittle Creek Park Trail (3,817 feet).

Access to the North End Trail will be from entrance gates along the public Berryessa-Knoxville Rd. Parking is available alongside the road on dirt pull-outs. Gates will be constructed (or in some cases, repaired) by Reclamation at six trailheads to allow access to pedestrians and bicycles, while excluding non-authorized motor vehicles. Reclamation will begin planning and potential environmental review on trailhead development, including trash receptacles and restrooms, once the trail is closer to completion. Four former trailheads - Buckhorn, Gibson Flat, LaPointe, and an unnamed trailhead - will be closed. At two of those former trail heads, Buckhorn and Gibson Flat, emergency vehicle access will be retained.

The total North End Trail project is estimated to cost \$486,680. Tuleyome has obtained a grant to cover the cost of the project minus the 12% match required by the grant. The District's \$2,000 grant would become part of the required 12% local match. Tuleyome hopes to start construction in 2014 or 2015.

The Bureau of Reclamation is the responsible party for completing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review of the proposed project. Reclamation completed that review and found no significant impact, as mitigated, under NEPA in their "Environmental Assessment of the Rehabilitation of the North End Trail at Lake Berryessa" document of March 29, 2011. The attached CEQA negative declaration tiers off of Reclamation's NEPA work, and is primarily focused on areas, such as Air Quality, where CEQA's requirements are more stringent than or otherwise appreciably different from those mandated by NEPA.

The attached CEQA Initial Study/ Negative Declaration finds that the proposed trail project will not have any significant environmental impacts, whether individually or cumulatively.

CEQA COMMENTS RECEIVED/ RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

District and Tuleyome staff met with the Gamble family, the only private property owner near the proposed North End Trail, in early December, 2013. District staff and Tuleyome have attempted to address all of the concerns raised by the Gambles in the draft Negative Declaration. However, upon receipt of the draft initial study in May, 2014, the Gambles remained concerned about some elements of the proposed trail and submitted the attached comment letter. Staff's response to the substantive issues raised in that letter follows:

Comment 1

"Private property is respected as private and not trespassed or encroached upon by the location of the trail or its users. Napa County Parks District, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the trail sponsor Tuleyome indemnify the Gamble Ranch for damages incurred by the trail or its construction."

Response:

Issues related to trespass and potential conflict with neighboring agricultural operations were addressed and found to be less than significant in the Bureau of Reclamation's 2011 Environmental Assessment (see p. 3-16 of that document.) The proposed North End Trail would replace an existing trail and the Bureau of Reclamation has committed to addressing any trespass issues that may arise through "fencing, signs, and pull-outs along the road, as well as local law enforcement."

Additionally, California's Recreational Use Statute (Ca. Civil Code §846 et seq.) provides substantial legal protections to private property owners, including providing statutory immunity to adjacent private land owners from claims by recreationalists, such as trail users, who might wander off of designated trails and onto adjacent private property.

Comment 2

"Bathrooms and garbage collection need to be incorporated with regular service in the plan."

Response:

As noted at page 2 of the attached Initial Study, Reclamation has committed to considering new and additional restroom and garbage facilities near the North End Trail, should the user base warrant them. However, it is difficult to anticipate how much additional demand will be created by a replacement trail of this type and it is likewise difficult to determine where any new facilities would best be located until the trail is constructed and actually in use. The location and nature of those facilities is, therefore, not foreseeable at this time. Additionally, it has been the experience of the District and of our partners at the City of Napa Water Department that an absence of garbage facilities (a great many garbage cans were recently removed from the south and eastern shores of the City's Lake Hennessey reservoir) can actually result in less dumping and fewer trash and litter problems than a recreational area with garbage cans and garbage service supplied.

Comment 3

"Points of access minimized, to help control overuse of the area."

Response:

As noted at page 2 of the attached Initial Study, "Gates will be constructed (or in some cases, repaired) by Reclamation at six trailheads to allow access to pedestrians and bicycles

while excluding non-authorized motor vehicles. . . Four former trailheads - Buckhorn, Gibson Flat, LaPoint, and an unnamed trailhead - will be closed. At two of those former trail heads, Buckhorn and Gibson Flat, emergency vehicle access will be retained.”

Comment 4

“Increased public use requires a Vegetation and Management Plan that addresses the area's increasing fires.”

Response:

As noted at page 10 of the attached Initial Study;

Impacts related to wildfire risks were analyzed in and thoroughly addressed by the Bureau of Reclamation’s March, 2011 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document, Environmental Assessment, Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa, Napa County, California. As noted in the Environmental Assessment, the Bureau of Reclamation has a Fire Management Plan that is periodically updated, providing policies and management actions for wildfire and fuels management. It was determined that improved trail conditions would not contribute to an increased potential for wildfires, though construction vehicles and gas powered equipment could present a temporary fire risk.

Campfires caused only 4% of wildfires in 2012 according to the latest Wildfire Activity Statistics by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Neither camping nor campfires will be allowed in this area of the LBRA. In addition, Reclamation has committed in the EA to signage that warns hikers of fire danger. Vehicles, the cause of 8% of wildfires in 2012, will not be allowed on the Trail, which is designated as a non-motorized trail.

By improving the condition of the trail, access to the area for emergency purposes will also be improved. An increase in users of the trail may also be expected to increase the likelihood of early fire detection. In addition, two trailheads that will be closed to the public will retain emergency vehicle access. The third trailhead to be closed has no emergency vehicle access, but is in close proximity to another trailhead. The fourth trailhead that will be closed (LaPointe) is remote from other trailheads, and will mean that access to some 1.7 miles of the trail will only be possible at either end. However this trailhead, which is on private land and currently subject to an agreement between Reclamation and Gamble Ranch LLC, is being closed at the latter’s request.

Trail construction, which could present a temporary increase in fire risk, will occur in the wet season to improve soil compaction, and will be subject to BMPs with respect to fire avoidance and reduction.

Comment 5

"Of paramount importance is that the construction and management of the trail not interfere with the Gamble Ranch's water line running to the ranch headquarters on the East side of Lake Berryessa."

Response:

While this issue is not precisely related to CEQA or the draft environmental document, it is of great practical concern both to the Gamble Ranch and to Tuleyome. The Gambles have been good enough to offer to flag the water line in the field and, that having been done, District staff will visit the site and collect GPS coordinates. Tuleyome has committed to marking the line on all of their working plans and to communicating the presence of the line to their trail contractor so that trail construction work does not damage or expose the water line.

FINDINGS

The Board has received and reviewed the proposed **Negative Declaration** pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and of the District's Local Procedures for Implementing CEQA, and makes the following findings. That:

1. Prior to taking action on the Negative Declaration and the proposed project, the Board read and considered said Declaration.
2. The Negative Declaration is based on independent judgment exercised by the Board.
3. The Negative Declaration was prepared and considered in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.
4. Considering the record as whole, there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment.
5. The Secretary of the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District is the custodian of the records of the proceedings on which this decision is based. Records are located at the offices of the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District, 1125 Third Street, Second Floor, Napa, Calif.

Cahill, Christopher

From: Launce L. Gamble <llg@gamblepartners.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 21, 2014 8:24 PM
To: Cahill Chris
Subject: Fwd: Lake Berryessa North End Trail

Not sure if you received this ...

Launce L. Gamble
llg@gamblepartners.com<<mailto:llg@gamblepartners.com>>

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Launce L. Gamble" <llg@gamblepartners.com<<mailto:llg@gamblepartners.com>>>
Date: May 21, 2014 at 1:35:34 PM PDT
To: "ccahill@nrposd.org<<mailto:ccahill@nrposd.org>>"
<ccahill@nrposd.org<<mailto:ccahill@nrposd.org>>>,"
"chriscahill@countyofnapa.com<<mailto:chriscahill@countyofnapa.com>>"
<chriscahill@countyofnapa.com<<mailto:chriscahill@countyofnapa.com>>>
Cc: "Launce L. Gamble" <llg@gamblepartners.com<<mailto:llg@gamblepartners.com>>>," Launce E.
Gamble" <legamble@gamblepartners.com<<mailto:legamble@gamblepartners.com>>>,"
"GGAMBULL@aol.com<<mailto:GGAMBULL@aol.com>>" <GGAMBULL@aol.com<<mailto:GGAMBULL@aol.com>>>," Tom
Gamble <Tom@GambleFamilyVineyards.com<<mailto:Tom@GambleFamilyVineyards.com>>>
Subject: Lake Berryessa North End Trail

Dear Mr. Cahill,

We have received your Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration for the Lake Berryessa North End Trail project. While we are in favor of the project we have some issues that we believe need to be addressed so that the project can become a successful asset of the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District. These comments are submitted with the intent that you incorporate these issues into your public hearing on the project on June 9, 2014

The Gamble Ranch operates a water line crossing a portion of the proposed trail which supplies the ranch headquarters on the East side of the lake. Should the Northshore Trail proceed it will be necessary to honor this water supply line's location which is part of our settlement with the Federal government. The location of the water line is between the "Blue Monday" and "Raccoon Lagoon" trailheads.

Our concerns for the Northshore Trail are as follows:

- * Private property is respected as private and not trespassed or encroached upon by the location of the trail or its users. Napa County Parks District, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the trail sponsor Tuleyome indemnify the Gamble Ranch for damages incurred by the trail or its construction.
- * Bathrooms and garbage collection need to be incorporated with regular service in the plan.
- * Points of access minimized, to help control overuse of the area.
- * Increased public use requires a Vegetation and Management Plan that addresses the area's increasing fires.

* Of paramount importance is that the construction and management of the trail not interfere with the Gamble Ranch's water line running to the ranch headquarters on the East side of Lake Berryessa.

Our perspective is that this area of the lake has been neglected from inception. As you plan for greater public use with Camp Berryessa and a North Shoreline Trail significant resources to maintain and support a "good" experience are essential.

The Gamble Ranch is very interested in making the land and neighborhood something we all can be proud of, and we feel with realistic planning for the ongoing needs of this location and area the project can succeed.

We would appreciate you keeping us in the loop regarding the future developments of the trail and other plans the Napa County Park District has for the Berryessa.

Respectfully,

Launce L. Gamble

Launce L. Gamble
100 Montgomery Street, #1220
San Francisco, CA. 94104
415-782-8104-office
415-782-8109-fax
llg@gamblepartners.com<mailto:llg@gamblepartners.com>

North End Trail



Legend

- - - Trail
- - - Existing Trail
- Trailheads
- Bridges
- Boardwalks (BW)
- Causeway (CW)
- Other Structures
- Wet Crossings



Notice of Completion & Environmental Document Transmittal

Mail to: State Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044 (916) 445-0613
For Hand Delivery/Street Address: 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

SCH #

Project Title: Lake Berryessa North End Trail

Lead Agency: Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District

Contact Person: Chris Cahill

Mailing Address: 1195 Third Street, Second Floor

Phone: 707.299.1335

City: Napa

Zip: 94559

County: Napa

Project Location: County: Napa

City/Nearest Community: Napa

Cross Streets: Berryessa-Knoxville Road (Pope Canyon is cross)

Zip Code: 94558

Longitude/Latitude (degrees, minutes and seconds): 38 ° 38 ' 37 " N / 122 ° 16 ' 57 " W Total Acres: 3.4

Assessor's Parcel No.: 019-550-001

Section: _____ Twp.: _____ Range: _____ Base: _____

Within 2 Miles: State Hwy #: _____

Waterways: Lake Berryessa, Putah Creek

Airports: _____

Railways: _____ Schools: _____

Document Type:

- | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| CEQA: <input type="checkbox"/> NOP | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft EIR | NEPA: <input type="checkbox"/> NOI | Other: <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Document |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Cons | <input type="checkbox"/> Supplement/Subsequent EIR | <input type="checkbox"/> EA | <input type="checkbox"/> Final Document |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neg Dec | (Prior SCH No.) _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft EIS | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mit Neg Dec | Other: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> FONSI | |

Local Action Type:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Plan Update | <input type="checkbox"/> Specific Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Rezone | <input type="checkbox"/> Annexation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Plan Amendment | <input type="checkbox"/> Master Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Prezone | <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Plan Element | <input type="checkbox"/> Planned Unit Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Use Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Permit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Division (Subdivision, etc.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>Grant</u> |

Development Type:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential: Units _____ Acres _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation: Type _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Office: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining: Mineral _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Power: Type _____ MW _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Treatment: Type _____ MGD _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste: Type _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational: <u>Unpaved Multi-Use Trail</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Facilities: Type _____ MGD _____ | |

Project Issues Discussed in Document:

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetic/Visual | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fiscal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation/Parks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Land | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain/Flooding | <input type="checkbox"/> Schools/Universities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest Land/Fire Hazard | <input type="checkbox"/> Septic Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Supply/Groundwater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archeological/Historical | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geologic/Seismic | <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Capacity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland/Riparian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minerals | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Growth Inducement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Zone | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage/Absorption | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing Balance | <input type="checkbox"/> Toxic/Hazardous | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cumulative Effects |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic/Jobs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Services/Facilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic/Circulation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Present Land Use/Zoning/General Plan Designation:

Open Space/AW/AWOS (Federal Land - Local Zoning is Not Applicable)

Project Description: (please use a separate page if necessary)

Grant of \$2,000 to Tuleyome to support the construction of the Lake Berryessa North End Trail. The Lake Berryessa North End Trail Project includes the replacement and/or rehabilitation of an existing deteriorated and partially abandoned trail and construction of a new safe and sustainable public trail built to current standards, including the construction of +/- 37,238 feet of new +/- 4 foot wide unpaved trail serving anglers, hikers, bicyclists, paddlers, and picnickers, adding new segments totaling 7,098 linear feet that create loop trails, one new bridge, four boardwalks and 24 rock armored crossings, as well as improved fishing and picnicking access to the north lakeshore. Six existing access points from Berryessa-Knoxville Road would be maintained, while four existing access points would be closed.

Note: The State Clearinghouse will assign identification numbers for all new projects. If a SCH number already exists for a project (e.g. Notice of Preparation or previous draft document) please fill in.

Reviewing Agencies Checklist

Lead Agencies may recommend State Clearinghouse distribution by marking agencies below with an "X". If you have already sent your document to the agency please denote that with an "S".

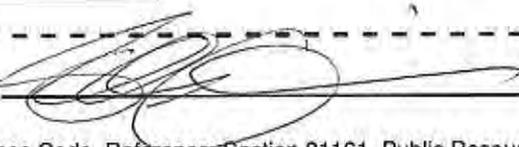
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Resources Board | <input type="checkbox"/> Office of Historic Preservation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boating & Waterways, Department of | <input type="checkbox"/> Office of Public School Construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> California Emergency Management Agency | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks & Recreation, Department of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> California Highway Patrol | <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticide Regulation, Department of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans District # _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities Commission |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans Division of Aeronautics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional WQCB #5s _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Central Valley Flood Protection Board | <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Recycling and Recovery, Department of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coachella Valley Mtns. Conservancy | <input type="checkbox"/> S.F. Bay Conservation & Development Comm. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Commission | <input type="checkbox"/> San Gabriel & Lower L.A. Rivers & Mtns. Conservancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colorado River Board | <input type="checkbox"/> San Joaquin River Conservancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation, Department of | <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Monica Mtns. Conservancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corrections, Department of | <input type="checkbox"/> State Lands Commission |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delta Protection Commission | <input type="checkbox"/> SWRCB: Clean Water Grants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education, Department of | <input type="checkbox"/> SWRCB: Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Commission | <input type="checkbox"/> SWRCB: Water Rights |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish & Game Region #3 _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Tahoe Regional Planning Agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food & Agriculture, Department of | <input type="checkbox"/> Toxic Substances Control, Department of |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and Fire Protection, Department of | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Resources, Department of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Services, Department of | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Services, Department of | Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing & Community Development | Other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native American Heritage Commission | |

Local Public Review Period (to be filled in by lead agency)

Starting Date May 6 Ending Date June 5

Lead Agency (Complete if applicable):

Consulting Firm: _____	Applicant: <u>Carol Kunze, Tuleyome Napa</u>
Address: _____	Address: <u>901 Cape Cod Ct.</u>
City/State/Zip: _____	City/State/Zip: <u>Napa, Calif. 94558</u>
Contact: _____	Phone: <u>707-966-5211</u>
Phone: _____	

Signature of Lead Agency Representative:  Date: MAY 5 2014

Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21161, Public Resources Code.

NAPA COUNTY REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE DISTRICT

1195 3rd Street, Second Floor
Napa, Calif. 94559
707.253.4417

Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration

Project Title

Lake Berryessa North End Trail

Property Owner

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Contact person, phone number and email

Lead Agency Contact is Chris Cahill, Principal Planner, Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District, 1195 Third Street, Second Floor, Napa, California 94559, (707) 299-1335, ccahill@ncrposd.org.

Project location and APN

No address presently assigned, Putah Creek Recreation Area, Berryessa-Knoxville Road, Napa, CA 94558; APN: 019-550-001

Project Sponsor, phone number and email

Carol Kunze, Director and Project Lead, Tuleyome NAPA, 901 Cape Cod Ct, Napa, California 94558, (707) 966-5211, carol@tuleyome.org.

General Plan Description & Zoning

AWOS (Agriculture, Watershed, and Open Space), AW (Agricultural Watershed)

Project Description

Grant of \$2,000 to Tuleyome to support the construction of the Lake Berryessa North End Trail. The Lake Berryessa North End Trail Project includes the replacement and/or rehabilitation of an existing deteriorated and partially abandoned trail and construction of a new safe and sustainable public trail built to current standards. The Lake Berryessa North End Trail Project (alternately North End Trail or simply "new trail") would include the construction of +/- 37,238 feet of new +/- 4 foot wide unpaved trail serving anglers, hikers, bicyclists, paddlers, and picnickers, adding new segments totaling 7,098 linear feet that create loop trails to provide improved hiking and biking access to the north shore area, one new bridge, four boardwalks and 24 rock armored crossings, as well as improved fishing and picnicking access to the north lakeshore. Six existing access points from Berryessa-Knoxville Road would be maintained, while four existing access points would be closed to recreational users. Emergency access to and through two of the four closed access points would be retained. Improvements to trailheads and installation of signage, kiosks and restrooms will be the responsibility of the Bureau Reclamation. The North End Trail would ultimately become a segment of the greater Lake Berryessa Trail, which is currently being planned by the Bureau of Reclamation and its partners

The project site is not located on the lists enumerated under Section 65962.5 of the Government Code, including, but not necessarily limited to lists of hazardous waste facilities.

Preliminary Determination

The General Manager of the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District has tentatively determined that the project analyzed in the attached initial study checklist would not have a significant effect on the environment and the District intends to adopt a **negative declaration**. Copies of the proposed **negative declaration** and all documents referenced therein are available for review at the offices of the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District, 1125 Third St., Second Floor, Napa, Calif. 94559, by appointment.


C. M. Cahill, Principal Planner

May 5, 2014
date

Written Comment Period – May 6, 2014 through June 5, 2014

Please send written comments to the attention of C.M. Cahill at 1195 Third St., Second Floor, Napa, CA. 94559, or via e-mail to ccahill@ncrposd.org. A public hearing on this project is tentatively scheduled for the Board of Directors of the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District at 2:00 PM or later on Monday June 9th, 2014. You may confirm the date and time of this hearing by calling (707) 299.1335.

NAPA COUNTY REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE DISTRICT

1195 3rd Street, Second Floor
 Napa, Calif. 94559
 707-253-4417

Initial Study Checklist

Version-December 18, 2012

1. **Project Title:**
Lake Berryessa North End Trail
2. **Property Owner:**
United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
3. **Contact person, phone number and email:**
Lead Agency Contact is Chris Cahill, Principal Planner, Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District, 1195 Third Street, Second Floor, Napa, California 94559, (707) 299-1335, ccahill@ncrposd.org.
4. **Project location and APN:**
No address presently assigned, Putah Creek Recreation Area , Berryessa-Knoxville Road, Napa, CA 94558; APN: 019-550-00
5. **Project Sponsor, phone number and email:**
Carol Kunze, Director and Project Lead, Tuleyome NAPA, 901 Cape Cod Ct, Napa, California 94558, (707) 966-5211, carol@tuleyome.org.
6. **General Plan Description:**
Federal land - Agriculture, Watershed & Open Space (AWOS)
7. **Current Zoning:**
Federal land - Agricultural Watershed (AW)
8. **Description of the Proposed Work:**
Grant of \$2,000 to Tuleyome to support the construction of the Lake Berryessa North End Trail. The North End Trail is one section of a proposal to construct a multi-use public trail around Lake Berryessa within the Lake Berryessa Reclamation Area ("LBRA") managed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The North End Trail project is a replacement of an old trail which is needed to alleviate safety concerns for trail users due to the deteriorating condition of the existing trail, to reduce environmental impacts, and to reduce maintenance needs by creating a sustainable trail. The new 4-foot wide, dirt-surface, North End Trail will help Reclamation achieve one of the goals of the Lake Berryessa Visitor Services Plan, which is to provide a regional trail system at the lake.

The main trail is five miles long, and much of it runs fairly close to the lakeshore. There is an additional 2.3 miles of access trails that run from trail heads along Berryessa-Knoxville Road and loop trails that provide shorter trail options and open up access to various hills and viewpoints. While it ultimately may be part of the larger Lake Berryessa Trail Project, the North End Trail is a viable stand-alone segment, and will be useful regardless of whether the larger trail project is completed. The Bureau of Reclamation has already completed two other segments of the Lake Berryessa Trail - the Visitor Center Access Trail (1360 feet) that links Oak Shores Park to the Visitors Center and the Smittle Creek Park Trail (3,817 feet). At this point in time, no other alignments for additional segments of the greater Trail have been approved for environmental review.

Access to the North End Trail will be from entrance gates along Berryessa-Knoxville Rd, a public way. Parking is available alongside the road on dirt pull-outs. Gates will be constructed (or in some cases, repaired) by Reclamation at six trailheads to allow access to pedestrians and bicycles while excluding non-authorized motor vehicles. Reclamation will begin planning and potential environmental review on trailhead development including trash receptacles and restrooms, once the trail is closer to completion. Four former trailheads - Buckhorn, Gibson Flat, LaPointe, and an unnamed trailhead - will be closed. At two of those former trail heads, Buckhorn and Gibson Flat, emergency vehicle access will be retained.

9. **Environmental Setting and Surrounding Land Uses:**

The North End Trail will meander through 5 miles of primarily oak woodland with some grassland and chaparral, and numerous drainages, from Putah Creek to the K-6 entrance gate some 2.8 miles to the east on Berryessa-Knoxville Road. These habitats support a diversity of plant and wildlife species. Portions of the habitats in and near the proposed trail corridor have been disturbed by the former trail in this area as well as other human activities.

In some areas, the LBRA encompasses all of the land between the lake and Berryessa-Knoxville Road. In other areas there is privately owned land between the Reclamation land and Berryessa-Knoxville Road. There are three such parcels, all under the private ownership of Gamble Ranch LLC. This land is designated AWOS and zoned AW and consists primarily of ruderal grassland, chaparral, and oak woodland.

10. **Other agencies whose approval is required:** The following agencies have review and/or approval authority over the project:

Responsible (R) and Trustee (T) Agencies:

Trustee: California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Army Corps of Engineers
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
State Water Quality Control Board
US Fish and Wildlife Service

Responsible: County of Napa (encroachment permit)
U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND BASIS OF CONCLUSIONS:

The conclusions and recommendations contained herein are professional opinions derived in accordance with current standards of professional practice. Pursuant to CEQA Guideline 15221, they are based on a review of the Environmental Assessment of the Rehabilitation of the North End Trail at Lake Berryessa and the Finding of No Significant Impact of the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, March 29, 2011, Napa County Environmental Resource Maps, the other sources of information described herein and/or listed in the file, comments received, conversations with knowledgeable individuals; the preparer's personal knowledge of the area; and, where necessary, a visit to the site. For further information, see the environmental background information contained in the permanent file on this project.

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

Name: C.M. Cahill for the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District

Date

MAY 5, 2014

Environmental Checklist Form

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

a.-c. Trail rehabilitation under the proposed action would improve views of the northwest shore of the lake and increase access for visitors to scenic views from the trail. Eroded areas along the shore would be protected from further erosion by the relocation of the trail and restoration of the old trail segments. The new trail would not be visible from most viewpoints around the lake, and, thus, would not detract from the scenic views toward the northwest shore. The improved trail conditions would attract more visitors to the area and provide more opportunities for the public to experience the scenic views of Lake Berryessa. Minor visual impacts would occur during construction as the new trail alignment is graded, but these impacts would be temporary and the overall effects of the rehabilitated trail would be beneficial.

No historic buildings or rock outcroppings will be affected. Some trees will be removed, however, they are not located in or near a state scenic highway. There will be informational and directional signage at new or repaired gates. These and other repairs and replacements of trailhead structures will be an improvement on the scenic resources by replacing old dilapidated features.

d. No lighting will be installed on the trails.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Important (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

a.-c. The trail is on federal land within the LBRA. The project area is currently used for recreation purposes and encompasses the existing dilapidated North End Trail. The surrounding area is primarily open space with agricultural uses on the west side of

Berryessa-Knoxville Road. Under the proposed action, the land use setting of the project area would not change.

Development of a Lake Berryessa trail system is included in the Bureau of Reclamation’s 2006 Record of Decision on Lake Berryessa.

Traffic-related conflicts with agricultural operations in the area could arise from increased trail use, such as agricultural vehicles using Berryessa-Knoxville Road; use-related conflicts with agricultural operations could also arise, such as from trail users illegally trespassing on adjacent private lands or disturbing grazing activities. Such conflicts would likely be infrequent and would be addressed through fencing, signs, and pull-outs along the road, as well as local law enforcement, should the need arise; impacts would therefore be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>iii. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:</p>				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

a.-c. On June 2, 2010, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District’s (BAAQMD or Air District) Board of Directors unanimously adopted thresholds of significance to assist in the review of projects under the California Environmental Quality Act. The thresholds were designed to establish the level at which the District believed air pollution emissions would cause significant environmental impacts under CEQA and were posted on the Air District’s website and included in the Air District’s May 2011 updated CEQA Guidelines.

On March 5, 2012 the Alameda County Superior Court issued a judgment finding that the Air District had failed to comply with CEQA when it adopted the thresholds. The court did not determine whether the 2011 thresholds were valid on the merits, but found that their adoption was a project under CEQA. The court issued a writ of mandate ordering the District to set aside the thresholds and cease their dissemination until the Air District had complied with CEQA. The Air District has redacted the thresholds from their published Guidelines but is appealing the Superior Court’s decision.

In view of the above, the Air District is no longer recommending that the 2011 thresholds be used as a generally applicable measure of the significance of a given project’s air quality impacts, instead the Air District recommends that lead agencies rely on project-specific evidence and their 1999 thresholds of significance (*CEQA Guidelines – Assessing the Air Quality Impacts of Projects and Plans*, BAAQMD, December 1999). While the Air District can no longer recommend the 2011 thresholds, Napa County has found that their application provides substantial evidence that a local project will or will not have a substantial impact on air quality and has chosen to use the thresholds of significance provided in **Table 3-1** (Criteria Air Pollutants & Precursors Screening Levels Sizes) when evaluating projects in Napa County. The District believes the County policy to be established local best practice in this regard and will follow their lead in this document.

The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of any applicable air quality plan. Unpaved non-motorized recreational trails of the type proposed here are not producers of air pollution in volumes substantial enough to result in an air quality plan conflict. The project site lies within the northern portion of the Berryessa Valley, which forms one of the climatologically distinct sub-regions (Napa County Sub region) within the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin. The topographical and meteorological features of the area create a relatively high potential for air pollution. In the short term, potential air quality impacts are most likely to result from construction activities. Construction activities would result in the temporary generation of reactive organic gasses (contributing to ozone), oxides of nitrogen, and PM10 emissions from site preparation and compaction and from motor vehicle exhaust associated with construction equipment, employee commute trips, and material transport. The primary equipment used for trail rehabilitation would be a mini-excavator or small bulldozer designed for trail construction. Emissions and dust from ground disturbance in combination with construction employee motor vehicle exhaust would be minimal and localized; they would not affect the air quality of the greater San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin or contribute substantially to the county's existing nonattainment status.

Over a longer term, trail use is predicted to increase with the improvements to the North End Trail, resulting in increased visitation to the northwest shore of Lake Berryessa. It is likely that many of the new trail users will be recreationists already using the Lake Berryessa area; some, such as mountain bikers utilizing the new trail, may be entirely new to the area. The *Bay Area Air Quality Management Plan* states that projects that do not exceed a threshold of 2,000 vehicle trips per day will not impact air quality and do not require further study (1999 *Guidelines*, p. 24). The Berryessa-Knoxville Road provides the only access to the study area, which is north of Pope Canyon Road. Traffic on Berryessa-Knoxville Road includes commercial, residential, and recreation users, and daily traffic counts vary depending on the time of year and road segment. It is functionally the only thoroughfare on the western side of Lake Berryessa, meaning that traffic counts on the road reflect virtually 100% of the traffic generation associated with use of the Lake. Napa County Department of Public Works traffic counts indicate that average daily traffic along Berryessa-Knoxville Road ranges from a high of +/- 1,850 vehicles at its junction with State Route 128 to +/- 530 vehicles in the general vicinity of the North End Trail. These counts were taken in May, 2004, and current traffic is likely much lower due to the closure of some of the concession areas and recent reductions in visitation to the Lake. In any case, there is no foreseeable scenario in which traffic generated by users of a repaired and reconstructed North End Trail would more than double existing visitation numbers on the west side of the Lake (which, again, peaked at approximately 1,850 average daily vehicles in 2004). As such, it can be said with certainty that the North End Trail would result in fewer than 2,000 vehicle trips per day and would not exceed the 1999 BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines 2,000 vehicle trip threshold of significance.

Moving on to the Air District's redacted 2011 Guidelines, **Table 3-1** (Criteria Air Pollutants & Precursors Screening Levels Sizes) establishes individual thresholds of significance for a long list of specific land use types. While rural recreational trails are not enumerated there, "city parks," which are a much more intensive category of use, are. City parks which are less than 67 acres in size are determined to have a less than significant impact with regard to both construction-related and operational air quality impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions. The proposed North End Trail would result in, at most, 25.5 acres of disturbance during the construction phase and would be less than 10 acres in size in operation.

The proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.

- d.-e. While the Air District defines public exposure to offensive odors as a potentially significant impact, recreational trails are not known operational producers of offensive odors or pollutants capable of causing substantial negative impacts to sensitive receptors. Air quality impacts associated with the proposed action would result from construction-related emissions, dust, and vehicle emissions from trail users, however, these impacts will be very limited in both term and scope and the extremely low population density of the north Berryessa area ensures that sensitive receptors will be few and far between. The project will not create pollutant concentrations or objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Mitigation Measure(s): None are required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV.	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
	a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, Coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Discussion:				
a.-d.	Impacts to biological resources were analyzed in and thoroughly addressed by the Bureau of Reclamation's March, 2011 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document, <i>Environmental Assessment, Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa, Napa County, California</i> (attached). As mitigated in that document, impacts to biological resources resulting from this project will be less than significant.				
e.-f.	There are no Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans, policies or ordinances applicable to the project area.				
	Mitigation Measure(s): None are required.				

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V.	CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
	a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a.-d. Impacts to cultural resources were analyzed in and thoroughly addressed by the Bureau of Reclamation's March, 2011 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document, *Environmental Assessment, Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa, Napa County, California* (attached). As mitigated in that document, impacts to cultural resources resulting from this project will be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. GEOLOGY and SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a.-c. The project does not include the construction of any buildings. Under the proposed action, segments of the trail along the shore and in eroded areas would be relocated to more stable areas, and retaining walls would be installed to protect steep slopes. The trail would be set back from Putah Creek Point to reduce safety concerns for trail users along the steep cliff. The trail would cross a landslide feature in the southern portion, but the landslide shows evidence of being inactive and would not pose a major safety concern. The trail design would alleviate safety concerns for users related to unstable soils and steep slopes.

Soil disturbance up to a depth of 4 feet would occur, depending on the slope and required grade of the trail. Use of specialized trail construction equipment such as a mini excavator and/or trail dozer would minimize the duration and extent of ground disturbance, resulting in minimal soil loss and dust generation during construction. After construction, seeding or planting of native vegetation would stabilize the soils and reduce the potential for future erosion. The trail would be relocated away from the shore areas that are susceptible to erosion, such as at Putah Creek Point.

The trail is designed to compact and stabilize over time, ultimately greatly reducing soil erosion along its run. The trail will likewise utilize rolling dips and outboard slopes, designs which slow and dissipate runoff across the trail as well as incorporating slopes that accommodate hikers and cyclists while not creating hazards from landslides or erosion along the trail. Use of structures that span or protect the drainages that cross the trail alignment would protect the soils in the drainages and reduce soil disturbance from trail users.

- d. There are expansive soils in the area, however, structural improvements associated with this project are extremely limited, consisting primarily of minor stream crossings. The existence of expansive soils in the vicinity will not result in any substantial risk to life or property.
- e. No septic or wastewater systems are included in this project.

Mitigation Measure(s): None are required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII.	HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
	a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonable foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wild-land fires, including where wild-lands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wild-lands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a-b. Construction of the project will be subject to BMPs and monitoring as required in a SWPPP, including handling of gasoline and any other materials involved in the construction process. After completion of construction use of the trail will not involve the use of hazardous materials, except for maintenance activities that will be subject to Bureau of Reclamation Safety and Health Standards, which will insure that impacts related to hazardous materials are less than significant
- c. There are no schools existing or proposed with one quarter mile of the project site.
- d. The project is not on any of the lists of hazardous waste sites enumerated under Government Code Section 65962.5.
- e-f. No public airports or private air strips are within the vicinity of the project.
- g. The project will not interfere with any adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- h. Impacts related to wildfire risks were analyzed in and thoroughly addressed by the Bureau of Reclamation’s March, 2011 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document, *Environmental Assessment, Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa, Napa County, California* (attached). As noted in the *Environmental Assessment*, the Bureau of Reclamation has a Fire Management Plan that is periodically updated, providing policies and management actions for wildfire and fuels management. It was determined that improved trail conditions would not contribute to an increased potential for wildfires, though construction vehicles and gas powered equipment could present a temporary fire risk.

The land north of Berryessa-Knoxville Road is used for grazing, with a residence on an 8-acre parcel. Berryessa-Knoxville Road will act as a fire break between the Lake Berryessa Recreation Area where the trail is located and lands on the far (north) side of the road

There is private land to the south between the LBRA and Berryessa-Knoxville Road owned by Gamble Ranch LLC; there are no residences or any structures on this land. The land is available for grazing, but the extent to which it is actively grazed is uncertain.

Campfires caused only 4% of wildfires in 2012 according to the latest Wildfire Activity Statistics by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Neither camping nor campfires will be allowed in this area of the LBRA. In addition, Reclamation has committed in the EA to signage that warns hikers of fire danger. Vehicles, the cause of 8% of wildfires in 2012, will not be allowed on the Trail, which is designated as a *non-motorized* trail.

By improving the condition of the trail, access to the area for emergency purposes will also be improved. An increase in users of the trail may also be expected to increase the likelihood of early fire detection. In addition, two trailheads that will be closed to the public (Buckhorn and Gibson Flat) will retain emergency vehicle access. The third trailhead to be closed has no emergency vehicle access, but is in close proximity to another trailhead. A fourth trailhead (LaPointe), which is on private land and currently subject to an agreement between Reclamation and Gamble Ranch LLC, is being closed at the latter’s request.

Trail construction, which could present a temporary increase in fire risk, will occur in the wet season to improve soil compaction, and will be subject to BMPs with respect to fire avoidance and reduction.

Mitigation Measure(s): None are required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII.	HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
	a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a.-f. Impacts to surface waters and water quality were analyzed in and thoroughly addressed by the Bureau of Reclamation's March, 2011 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document, *Environmental Assessment, Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa, Napa County, California* (attached). As mitigated in that document, impacts to drainage volumes, drainage patterns, and water quality resulting from this project will be less than significant.
- g.-j. According to Napa County Environmental Resource Mapping (*Floodplain* and *Dam Levee Inundation* layers), no portion of the proposed trail would be located within a dam inundation area or a mapped floodplain. No residential development is proposed in this application. There is no known history of mud flows in the vicinity. The project will not subject people or structures to an appreciably increased risk of inundation from dam/levee failure, flood waters, tsunami, seiche, or mudflow.

Mitigation Measure(s): None are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a. The reconstruction of an existing rural recreational trail will not in any way divide an established community.
- b. While Napa County's Agricultural Watershed zoning and Agriculture, Watershed, and Open Space General Plan designation, to which the subject property would otherwise be subject, allow rural recreational uses such as the trail proposed here upon the grant of a use permit, because this is a federally-sponsored project occurring on federal land it is exempt from both local and state land use control. As analyzed in the attached *Environmental Assessment, Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa, Napa County, California*, the North End Trail is fully consistent with the Bureau of Reclamation's various adopted plans. The project does not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation.
- c. There are no habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans applicable to the project site.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a.-b. Historically, the two most valuable mineral commodities in Napa County in economic terms have been mercury and mineral water. More recently, building stone and aggregate have become economically valuable. Mines and Mineral Deposits mapping included in the Napa County Baseline Data Report (*Mines and Mineral Deposits*, BDR Figure 2-2) indicates that there are no known mineral resources nor any locally important mineral resource recovery sites located on or near the project site.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a-d. Construction activities associated with the trail rehabilitation would generate temporary noise from equipment use, construction traffic, and human presence. Because of the currently quiet setting, construction noise would be noticeable to recreationists close to the trail and may be noticeable to other recreationists on the lake. The topography and vegetation surrounding most of the study area would serve as a natural noise buffer for uses further away from the study area. Closure of segments of the existing trail during construction would reduce the potential for recreationists to be in the area during construction and be exposed to substantial noise levels. While there is at least one residence located within ¼ mile of the proposed trail, the Napa County Exterior Noise Ordinance sets maximum permissible received sound level for rural residences and continuing enforcement of Napa County's Exterior Noise Ordinance by the Environmental Health Division and the Napa County Sheriff will ensure that construction activities do not create a sustained significant noise impact.

Noise associated with trail use and traffic from trail users would be similar to current conditions, with occasional periods of increased noise during the summer when trail use is expected to be higher. The noise would blend in with other noise from recreationists at the lake and with normal traffic on Berryessa-Knoxville Road, resulting in largely imperceptible increases in background noise levels which are less than significant both individually and cumulatively.

- e-f. The project site is not subject to an airport land use plan nor is it located within two miles of a public airport or private airstrip.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. POPULATION and HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

a.-c As noted elsewhere in this initial study, this project proposes to restore an existing rural recreational trail. No growth inducing infrastructure of any kind is proposed, nor is any foreseeable as a direct result of this project. The project will not have a significant effect on population growth in the area, will not displace any existing housing, and will not displace any people.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII.	PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the project result in:				
	a) Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
	Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

a. As noted elsewhere in this document, the subject project is restoration/replacement of a governmental park/recreation facility. As mitigated and analyzed elsewhere in this document, it will not have any significant environmental impacts. The proposed trail will not necessitate the construction of any additional public facilities (for instance fire or police stations) which would themselves have significant environmental impacts. There are no foreseeable project-related impacts from the construction, expansion, or alteration of non-project governmental facilities.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV.	RECREATION. Would the project:				
	a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a.-b. As this project will replace an unsafe and unsustainable trail with a safe and more environmentally sustainable trail, it will decrease deterioration of an existing recreational facility. No other new recreational facilities are included, nor will the trail cause other existing facilities to be expanded.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature, (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a.-g. Impacts to transportation and circulation were analyzed and found to be less than significant in the Bureau of Reclamation's March, 2011 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document, *Environmental Assessment, Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa, Napa County, California* (attached). As stated in that document, impacts to transportation or traffic resulting from this project will be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of a new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Require or result in the construction of a new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a-b. The project will not generate wastewater and, therefore, will not exceed wastewater treatment standards as established by the Regional Water Quality Control Board or result in any environmentally significant wastewater discharge.
- c. The project will not require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or an expansion of existing facilities which would cause a significant impact to the environment. Temporary drainage improvements associated with the required SWPPP will improve environmental conditions in the short term and will be removed at the completion of the construction phase.
- d-e. The project does not require any water and will not generate any wastewater.
- f. The project will be served by a landfill with sufficient capacity to meet the project's demands. No significant impact will occur from the disposal of solid waste generated by the project.
- g. The project will comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Mitigation Measure(s): None are required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

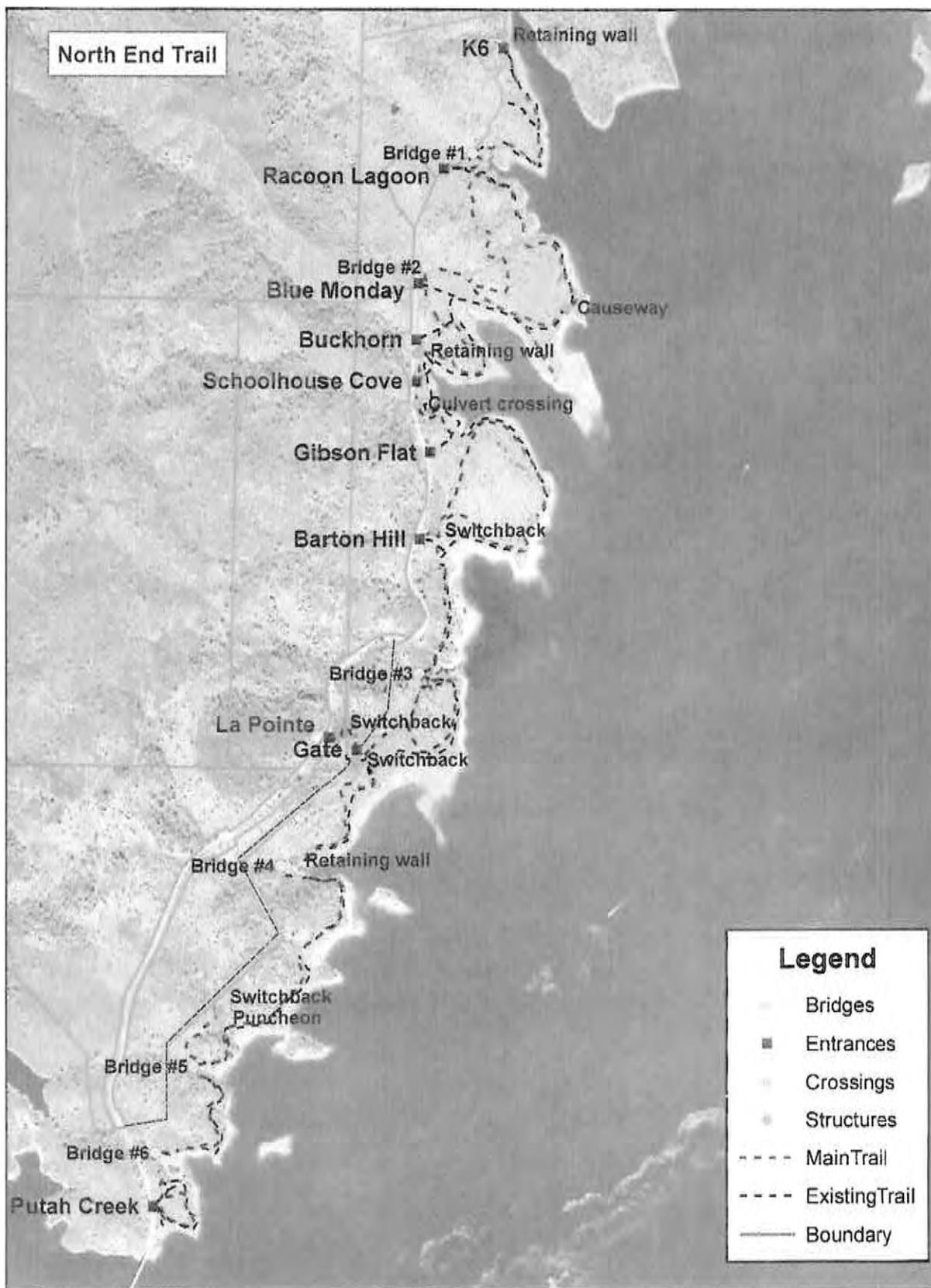
Discussion:

- a. As analyzed herein and as analyzed and mitigated in the attached Bureau of Reclamation NEPA analysis, the project will have a less than significant impact on wildlife resources. No sensitive resources or biologic areas will be converted or affected by this project. Also as analyzed above, the project will not foreseeably result in a significant loss of native trees, native vegetation, or important examples of California's history or pre-history.
- b. As discussed above and in the attached Bureau of Reclamation NEPA analysis, the proposed project does not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
- c. There are no environmental effects caused by this project that would result in substantial adverse effects on human beings, whether directly or indirectly. No hazardous conditions resulting from this project have been identified.

Mitigation Measure(s): None required.

Attachment A

Trail Plan



Berryessa Trails and Conservation

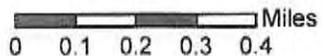


Figure 3. Proposed Action



Attachment B
NEPA Document

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Mid-Pacific Region

Central California Area Office
Folsom, California

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Rehabilitation of North End Trail,
Lake Berryessa

Recommended: Melissa Vignau 3/20/2011
Melissa Vignau Date
Natural Resources Specialist

Recommended: Lynn Pilgrim-Little
Lynn Pilgrim-Little Date
Park Manager, Lake Berryessa

Recommended: Peggi Brooks 3/29/2011
Peggi Brooks Date
Chief, Recreation Management Division

Recommended: Drew Lessard
Drew Lessard Date
Deputy Area Manager

Concur: Robert Schroeder 3/29/11
Robert Schroeder Date
Chief, Resource Management Division

Approved: Michael Finnegan 3/29/11
Michael Finnegan Date
Area Manager, CCAO

Date: 3/29/11

FONSI No.: CCAO-FONSI-11-4

FINDINGS

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has determined authorizing the construction of the 7.3 mile North End Trail at Lake Berryessa will not have significant impacts on the quality of the human environment. Consequently, an environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required. This decision is based on a thorough review of the North End Trail Environmental Assessment (EA) dated March, 2011. This decision is in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and the Department of the Interior regulations for implementation of NEPA (43 CFR Part 46).

DECISION

Reclamation has decided to approve the construction of the 7.3 mile North End Trail at Lake Berryessa, as described in the EA.

REASONS FOR THE DECISION

A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is supported by the following factors:

- The proposed action will have no adverse effect on such unique characteristics as resources, wilderness areas, wetlands, and riparian areas. Required permits under Section 404 and Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) will be obtained prior to construction to allow for fill to be added to waters of the United States.
- Reclamation has consulted with the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding a determination of no adverse effects to historic properties resulting from the construction of the North End Trail. Reclamation's responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA have been fulfilled.
- The proposed action is not controversial and does not involve unique or unknown risk.
- The proposed action will have no adverse effect on species currently listed or proposed for listing as candidate, endangered, or threatened species, and no adverse effects on designated critical habitat for these species.
- The proposed action will not affect Indian Trust Assets (ITA's). The nearest ITA is approximately 15 miles north of the proposed project location.
- The proposed action does not threaten to violate Federal, state, or local laws or requirements imposed for protection of the environment, with all mitigation measures adhered to, (see mitigation measures on pages 6-1 – 6-3 of the EA).

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The expected environmental effects of the proposed action are described in Chapter 3 of the EA. Negligible effects will be caused to the human environment from the proposed action.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS

Reclamation will ensure fulfillment of any environmental commitments prescribed to mitigate or eliminate impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed action. Mitigation measures described in Chapters 3 and 6 of the EA will be followed, and Reclamation will monitor construction and post-construction activities to ensure avoidance or minimization of effects to the environment. Some of the mitigation measures included in the EA are as follows:

1. As prescribed by US Fish and Wildlife Service, the elderberry plant located in the vicinity of the proposed project will be flagged or fenced to ensure easy identification. Construction and maintenance crews will avoid the elderberry plant. No vehicles will be allowed within a 20-foot buffer zone of the elderberry plant drip line. Construction activities within 100 feet of the elderberry shrub will only occur between July-February to avoid the valley elderberry longhorn beetle's season of emergence.
2. If construction is to occur during bird nesting season, (February-August), a bird survey may be conducted prior to the start of construction. If an active nest is found near the proposed project area, the nesting area will be avoided. In the event it cannot be avoided appropriate mitigation measures will be followed.
3. In the event cultural resources or human remains are encountered during implementation of the project, all work in the immediate project area will be stopped and a Reclamation archaeologist would be contacted immediately.
4. Appropriate permits would be obtained prior to construction to ensure protection of water quality.

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Environmental Assessment

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

Napa County, California



**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation**

March 2011

Mission Statements

The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect America's natural resources and heritage, honor our cultures and tribal communities, and supply the energy to power our future.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

**Draft Environmental Assessment
Napa County, California**

Prepared by:

**United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Mid-Pacific Region
Central California Area Office, Lake Berryessa**

Executive Summary

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central California Office, Lake Berryessa Recreation Resource Branch (Reclamation) has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of rehabilitating and realigning the existing North End Trail in the Lake Berryessa Federal Recreation Area in eastern Napa County.

Berryessa Trails and Conservation, a local non-profit organization, is proposing to rehabilitate the North End Trail in partnership with Reclamation. Rehabilitation of a trail on federal land requires review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This EA documents Reclamation's NEPA review and will be used to inform Reclamation's decisions concerning the proposed action, specifically whether an Environmental Impact Statement is required or a Finding of No Significant Impact is appropriate.

The proposed action would involve construction of a 7-mile-long trail along the northwest shore of Lake Berryessa. The new North End Trail would generally be constructed in the same area as the existing trail, incorporating segments of the existing trail into the new trail alignment. The proposed action is needed to alleviate safety concerns for trail users due to the deteriorating condition of the existing trail; reduce environmental impacts, particularly on wetlands; and reduce maintenance needs by creating a sustainable trail. The rehabilitated trail would help Reclamation achieve one of the goals of the Lake Berryessa Visitor Services Plan, which is to provide a regional trail system at the lake.

This EA provides an analysis of the impacts of the proposed action and no-action alternative. Implementation of the proposed action would result in minimal impacts on the environment. Measures have been incorporated into the trail design to protect seasonal wetlands and cultural resources that may be encountered during ground disturbance. Adverse impacts on nesting migratory birds and water quality will be minimized through implementation of recommended mitigation measures and compliance with applicable permits. No adverse impacts on the threatened valley elderberry longhorn beetle are anticipated with implementation of conservation measures. Cumulative impacts of the proposed action and other recreation projects at Lake Berryessa would also be minimal through implementation of Best Management Practices and project-specific mitigation measures. The proposed action would comply with federal environmental statutes and other authorities.

For further information regarding this EA, contact the Park Manager, Central California Area Office, Lake Berryessa Recreation Resources Branch, 5520 Knoxville Road, Napa, California, Telephone (707) 966-2111.

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Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

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Appendix

Appendix A. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Letter, November 29, 2010

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABA	Architectural Barriers Act
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
af	acre-feet
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BT&C	Berryessa Trails and Conservation
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPS	National Park Service
PM ₁₀	respirable particulate matter
PUP	Public Use Plan
RAMP	Lake Berryessa Reservoir Area Management Plan
Reclamation	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
Reclamation-Berryessa	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central California Office, Lake Berryessa Recreation Resource Branch
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SFBAB	San Francisco Bay Air Basin
SR	State Route
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineer
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VSP FEIS	Visitor Services Plan / Future Recreation Use and Operation of Lake Berryessa Final Environmental Impact Statement
ROD	Record of Decision
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Chapter 1

Purpose and Need

Introduction

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central California Area Office, Lake Berryessa Recreation Resource Branch (Reclamation-Berryessa) has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of rehabilitating and realigning the existing North End Trail along the northwest shore of Lake Berryessa. Lake Berryessa, Reclamation's reservoir for the Solano Project, is located behind Monticello Dam on Putah Creek in eastern Napa County between Blue Ridge and Cedar Roughs (Figure 1; Chapter 1 figures are provided at the end of the chapter). The primary study area for the proposed action is a 30-foot corridor along the existing trail between the Putah Creek trailhead and the K-6 trailhead (Figure 2).

Federal agencies are required under NEPA (42 United States Code 4321 et seq.) to evaluate the environmental consequences of their actions. Although the North End Trail Rehabilitation Project (proposed action) is proposed by Berryessa Trails and Conservation (BT&C), a local non-profit organization, the trail rehabilitation would occur on land owned and managed by Reclamation. Reclamation, the lead agency under NEPA, is therefore responsible for ensuring appropriate compliance with applicable laws and regulations required to implement the proposed action. This EA has been prepared in compliance with NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508) and related CEQ guidance, Department of the Interior Department Manual 516 DM 1-15, and Reclamation's NEPA Handbook.

This EA evaluates the potential environmental consequences of constructing and implementing the proposed action. It provides documentation to assist Reclamation in determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The EA serves NEPA's fundamental purposes: to provide environmental information that informs federal decision-making and to identify feasible ways to avoid and minimize adverse effects on the environment.

In addition to evaluating the environmental consequences of the proposed action, Reclamation has also evaluated the consistency of the proposed action with the Visitor Services Plan/Future Recreation Use and Operation of Lake Berryessa Final Environmental Impact Statement (VSP FEIS) and Visitor Services Plan/Future Recreation Use and Operation of Lake Berryessa Record

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

of Decision (VSP ROD). These documents provide direction for the management and operation of recreational facilities at Lake Berryessa.

Background

Lake Berryessa is a man-made reservoir created in the 1950s as part of the Solano Project. Solano County Water Agency operates the Solano Project under an agreement with Reclamation, although the reservoir and surrounding land are federal lands managed by Reclamation. At capacity, Lake Berryessa stores 1.6 million acre-feet (af) of water and is one of the largest bodies of fresh water in California. The lake is 23 miles long by 3 miles wide and has 165 miles of shoreline. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) manages a 2,000-acre wildlife area along the east side of the lake under an agreement with Reclamation.

A Public Use Plan (PUP) was prepared for Lake Berryessa by the National Park Service (NPS) in 1959 to guide recreation development based on the capabilities of the land and water to accommodate public use and the recreation needs and desires of the people who would use the area (National Park Service 1959). Napa County was originally the administering agency responsible for developing and managing recreation facilities at Lake Berryessa. Reclamation regained management of the recreation uses on and around the lake in 1974 and developed three day-use areas to accommodate the increasing use of the area by the public.

In 1992, Reclamation-Berryessa completed the Lake Berryessa Reservoir Area Management Plan (RAMP) to update the PUP, respond to the need for adequate public use facilities, and address resource degradation concerns as a result of land use activities at the reservoir (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 1992). The majority of the recommendations in the RAMP have been implemented; however, several issues continue to be of concern to Reclamation-Berryessa and require additional management action. Reclamation-Berryessa responded to the ongoing issues by preparing the VSP EIS (also referred to as the Future Recreation Use and Operations of Lake Berryessa EIS), which identifies and assesses various management alternatives for the redevelopment and management of visitor services (commercial and non-commercial) to better serve traditional, short-term, non-exclusive, and diverse outdoor recreation opportunities at Lake Berryessa.

The VSP ROD directed Reclamation, in coordination with other landowners and organizations as appropriate, to create a regional trail system for non-motorized recreation, including constructing new trails and improving existing trails. Specifically, the ROD states "Reclamation will work in partnership with other Government agencies, private landowners, and private organizations to design and construct a regional trail system for non-motorized recreation. This

may include a multipurpose shoreline trail on Reclamation-owned and managed lands at Lake Berryessa with trail segments to other public lands.”

One such project is the rehabilitation and realignment of the North End Trail, which is a joint effort by Reclamation and BT&C. BT&C is currently applying for grants for the trail alignment and construction of the North End Trail.

The existing North End Trail was established in the late 1970s and has a number of safety and environmental issues as a result of its current condition, alignment, and ongoing erosion along the banks of the reservoir. Segments of the trail are in close proximity to, and in some cases on the edge of, eroding cliffs or landslides. The trail rehabilitation is part of the overall regional trail system development; however, it is an independent action that does not rely on completion of other trail segments.

Purpose and Need

The purpose of the proposed action is to: (1) be consistent with the VSP ROD; (2) provide public access to public lands that will allow recreation opportunities for hikers, bikers, and visitors accessing the lakeshore for fishing, kayaking, swimming, picnicking, and enjoying the scenic vistas; (3) protect and rehabilitate sensitive areas to provide habitat for migratory birds and other animal and plant species; and (4) improve public safety and environmental issues due in part to the deteriorating condition of the existing trail.

The need for the proposed action is to improve trail conditions, reduce the environmental impacts of the existing trail, and ensure public safety for trail users. Because of the trail's current deteriorating condition, segments of the trail are unusable or unsafe and pose a safety hazard for users. In addition, trail users may be forced to hike off the trail to avoid the unsafe segments, which disturbs vegetation adjacent to the trail and creates secondary paths. Portions of the existing trail cross through wetlands and other sensitive areas, which could be avoided by realigning the trail or by constructing structures to reduce the impact recreation is having in these sensitive areas. Rehabilitation of the existing trail is needed to provide a safe hiking experience for trail users and to designate a defined alignment to avoid unnecessary disturbance off the trail.

Chapter 2

Proposed Action and Alternatives

Introduction

This chapter provides a description of the no-action alternative and the proposed action. Another alternative to the proposed action (Closure/Abandonment Alternative) was considered but eliminated from further evaluation, as discussed at the end of this chapter, because it would not meet the purpose and need. Alternative trail alignments were not considered as separate alternatives because they would essentially be design options; under the proposed action, the preferred 8-foot-wide alignment would be selected within a 30-foot-wide corridor (study area) based on environmental conditions. The environmental effects of the no-action alternative and the proposed action are discussed in Chapter 3.

No-Action Alternative

Under the no-action alternative, the existing North End Trail would be maintained in its current condition and would not be improved or realigned. Occasional vegetation removal to maintain the trail would continue. The trail would continue to be open for public use, but portions of the trail would be subject to closure or would be inaccessible due to overgrown vegetation, landslides, and erosion. The trail would continue to pose a safety concern for recreational users; it would also contribute to water quality impacts in the reservoir and creeks that cross under the trail due to ongoing erosion. The existing wooden entrance gates would not be replaced despite their deteriorating condition. The no-action alternative is a continuation of current management of the North End Trail and serves as the baseline for comparison of the impacts of the proposed action.

Proposed Action

BT&C is proposing to rehabilitate and realign the existing North End Trail from the Putah Creek trailhead to the K-6 trailhead. The existing North End Trail was built in the late 1970s by the California Conservation Youth Corps. The trail system originally ran from Putah Creek to Eticuera Creek, but it was not properly maintained and portions of it were eventually abandoned; some segments used by the public remained in use. Much of the trail has deteriorated over the years, creating safety and environmental issues. In an effort to restore the trail, Reclamation and BT&C volunteers have removed overgrown

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

vegetation and marked missing segments with flagging, although these efforts have not produced long-term results.

The proposed action consists of rehabilitating the existing trail by realigning portions away from hazardous areas, resurfacing the trail through the use of possible trail stabilizers, and removing and controlling overgrown vegetation. Associated structures, such as trailheads, gates, bridges, and wet crossings, would also be constructed or repaired, as needed. The new trail would conform to Reclamation's Recreation Facility Design Guidelines and would provide improved opportunities for public use of the Lake Berryessa area in accordance with the VSP ROD.

Trail Components

Trail Improvements

The new North End Trail would be approximately the same length as the existing trail (7.3 miles long), but would include new loop and access trails and would adhere to sustainable design techniques. The trail would follow the same alignment in most areas, but would be shifted further inland in areas where erosion or landslides have created hazardous conditions along the shore of the reservoir (Figure 3; figure provided at the end of this chapter). The new trail would be located within the 30-foot-wide study area evaluated in this EA and would be primarily on Reclamation-owned land. It would consist of a 4-foot-wide mineral soil surface trail with 2 feet of clearance on both sides (8-foot-wide by 8-foot-high corridor free of vegetation). Overall, the new trail would not be able to meet Americans with Disabilities Act/Architectural Barriers' Act (ADA/ABA) standards due to the steep slopes and uneven terrain; however, other portions of the regional trail system at Lake Berryessa would be accessible to provide representative experiences.

The modified trail would consist of 5.4 miles of main trail, 1.1 miles of loop trails, 0.5 mile of access trails, and less than 0.5 mile of existing trail that requires regrading. Six loop trails would be created, with access to the main trail at eight points along the trail. Approximately 7 acres of land along the northwest shore of the lake would be disturbed to create the new trail. Existing trail segments that are not used for the new trail would be returned to a natural state.

The grade of the trail would not exceed 10 percent, with an approximate average grade of between 6 and 7 percent. Outslopes would be between 2 and 4 percent to allow runoff so that water would not accumulate on the trail; rolling grade dips may be used in some areas if necessary. The new trail would require ground disturbance between 6 inches and 4 feet deep, depending on the slope requirements.

The trail's sustainable design would allow it to last a long time with minimal maintenance needs, which would reduce long-term maintenance costs and

minimize environmental impacts on water quality and natural and cultural resources. Reclamation will comply with 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.13 if previously unidentified cultural resources are located in the study area during construction or operation of the North End Trail. Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be implemented during construction to minimize environmental effects. Project-specific BMPs include:

- using straw bales, silt fencing, waddles, coir rolls, or similar barriers to avoid erosion during and immediately after construction, especially in areas close enough to affect the lake, drainages, streams, or wetlands;
- minimizing the number of trees removed by avoiding the removal of old growth trees and trees greater than 10 inches in diameter at breast height; and
- designing the trail to have a meandering design with lines of sight to accommodate hikers and bikers and provide easy access to the reservoir.

Stream Crossings

The trail would cross several surface water features, including intermittent streams, ephemeral drainages, and wetlands. Six new bridges would be installed along the trail, and 22 wet crossings would be constructed and armored with riprap where needed. The bridges would be clear span (no support pilings in the waterway) using fan walls (sutter wall design) constructed of wood, concrete, and rebar for footings, with retaining walls where needed. Bridge lengths would vary by creek width, ranging from 12 to 24 feet. The bridges would be 5 feet wide with 54-inch-high railings. Wet crossings would consist of rock strategically placed within the ephemeral drainages to allow the water to flow between the rock crevices. Other steep or wet areas along the trail would be armored with retaining walls and rip rap as needed. Wet crossings, retaining walls, and riprap would be constructed of rocks gathered nearby, as feasible.

The two existing culverts would be incorporated into the new trail design and would not be modified.

Trail Access

Six existing trailhead gates (K-6, Raccoon Lagoon, Blue Monday, Schoolhouse Cove, Barton Hill, and Putah Creek) would be repaired or replaced to provide access to the trail. Some of the gates would be improved to include a low, lift-over barrier for bikers and kayak users. Four existing trailheads (Buckhorn, Gibson Flat, La Pointe, and an un-named trailhead close to Putah Creek) would be closed due to the proximity of other trailheads and lack of adequate parking. However, two of the closed trailheads (Buckhorn and Gibson Flat) would continue to provide emergency vehicle access.

A 150-foot-long retaining wall would be installed at the K-6 trailhead to protect the trail and connect the trailhead to a nearby pull-out area. A new trail guide

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

would be developed to update the locations of trailheads and parking areas, and signage would be installed to inform the public of the new trail alignment and access areas. Existing parking areas may also be improved once the trail is complete, if necessary.

Maintenance vehicle access would be provided to the southern portion of the trail via a new gate at Putah Creek. The existing maintenance vehicle access gates at K-6, Buckhorn, and Gibson Flat would be replaced or repaired. These vehicle gates would be locked and only used for emergency vehicles, maintenance activities, or trail improvements. Signs would be placed at the gates to notify the public of the restricted access and to prevent parked cars from blocking access to vehicle gates.

Construction Methods and Equipment

The design and construction of the trail would adhere to sustainable trail development techniques to minimize erosion and other environmental impacts during construction and use and to reduce annual maintenance needs. These techniques would include using BMPs to avoid erosion, fugitive dust, and water pollution during construction.

The trail would be built using a trail building machine, such as a SWECO trail dozer, with work to prepare the trail tread, such as clearing and brush removal, undertaken with hand tools, likely by volunteers. No additional materials or tools would be required during construction, except those associated with BMP materials, such as weed-free straw, straw wattles, fencing, and other materials. BMPs would be implemented during construction to minimize the spread of invasive plants, including, but not limited to, washing construction equipment prior to entering the project area and spreading weed-free straw and native seed along sides of the trail.

Construction would begin once applicable permits and approvals have been received and funding is available. Construction would not occur during the rainy season (October through April), unless absolutely necessary, in order to minimize sediment being washed into the lake or drainages. If construction needs to occur during the rainy season, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit would be obtained and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be developed that identifies any additional necessary BMPs. Conditions of the Clean Water Act permit and water quality certification would also be complied with to minimize impacts on wetlands and water features.

Segments of the trail under construction would be closed to the public until the trail is rehabilitated to reduce the risk of public safety hazards. Construction of the trail would take approximately 2 months.

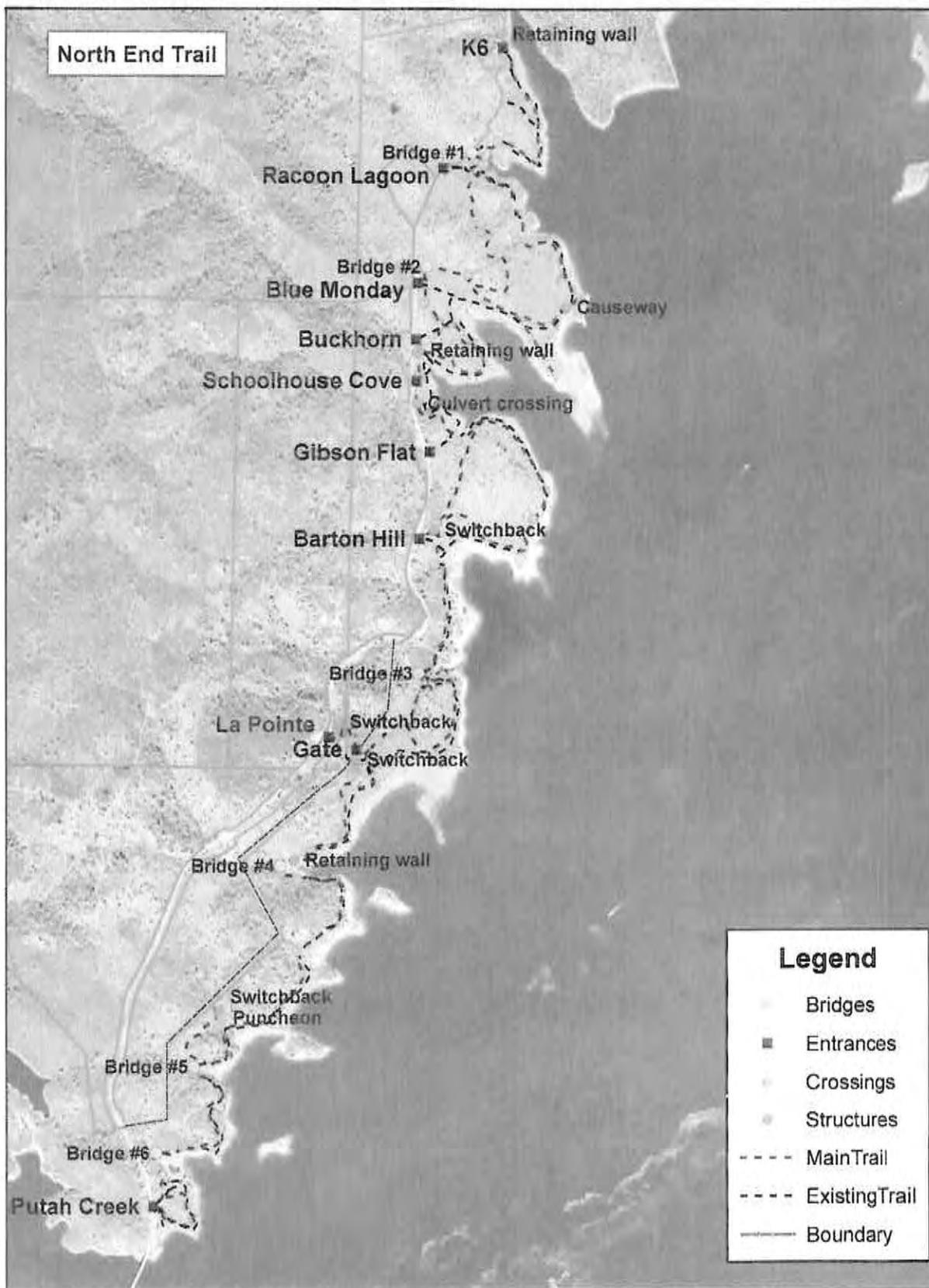
Closure/Abandonment Alternative (Eliminated)

Reclamation considered a closure and abandonment alternative, under which the North End Trail would be closed to public use and the trail corridor would be allowed to revert to natural conditions. Under this alternative, no active restoration would occur. Because no public access would be permitted, Reclamation would likely need to modify the access gates to restrict access, as well as post signs informing the public of the trail closure. The public would be directed to other trails and recreation areas at the reservoir. This alternative was considered because of the health and safety concerns associated with the existing trail.

This alternative would be associated with a variety of potential effects on the environment. If the existing trail were closed, vegetation could naturally reestablish, possibly including invasive plants. In time, the closed trail would likely become overgrown by vegetation. Parts of the trail could erode along the reservoir. Despite trail closure notices, unofficial paths to the lake could develop in other locations, affecting soils, vegetation, and wildlife.

To the extent that human presence was reduced because of restricted access, the ecology of the trail area would be less disturbed, with potential benefits to vegetation density and structure, surface drainage features, nesting birds, and wildlife habitat. Views of the trail area from the lake and other vantage points would not include a new trail as a linear feature.

The shoreline lands around Lake Berryessa, however, are part of a federal recreation area associated with a reservoir, and access to the lake for active and passive recreational uses is a well-established public use. Without a trail in this location, outdoor recreation opportunities for visitors would be diminished. Visitors would not be able to experience long vistas down the lake, and views of the east shore of the lake and the Blue Ridge (Rocky Ridge) would no longer be available from this location. In addition, visitors seeking access to the lakeshore for picnicking, swimming, and fishing at the north end of the reservoir would have to find alternative means. This alternative would not be consistent with public use of a federal recreation area, nor would it meet the objectives of the VSP ROD to establish a regional trail system at Lake Berryessa. For these reasons, it was dismissed from further consideration in this EA.



Berryessa Trails and Conservation

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles

Figure 3. Proposed Action



Chapter 3

Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

Introduction

This chapter describes the affected environment and discusses the environmental consequences of the proposed action and the no-action alternative. The description of the affected environment focuses on the study area, defined as a 30- to 100-foot corridor along the existing and proposed trail, approximately 7.3 miles long. The analysis of environmental consequences focuses on issues associated with the North End Trail and resources that could be affected (see Table 1, **bolded** topics are described in more detail following the table). Some resource topics are not analyzed or described in detail, as identified in Table 1.

The cumulative effects of implementing the proposed action and other recreation projects in the Lake Berryessa area are analyzed at the end of this chapter.

Table 1. Summary of Resource Topics Considered in This EA

Resource Topic	Analyzed in the EA?	Comments
Agricultural Resources	No	No important farmland exists in the vicinity of the North End Trail. Agricultural uses occur nearby (primarily grazing) and are discussed under Land Use.
Air Quality	Yes	Construction-related emissions would temporarily affect air quality in the local area, but regional effects are not anticipated.
Biological Resources	Yes	Migratory birds, valley elderberry longhorn beetle, and habitat, including wetlands, are not likely to be adversely affected by the proposed action.
Cultural Resources	Yes	No historic properties would be affected by the proposed action.
Environmental Justice	No	The North End Trail will remain open to public use without discrimination, and the impacts of the proposed action would not disproportionately affect low-income or minority populations.
Indian Trust Assets	Yes	The proposed action does not have the potential to affect Indian Trust Assets (Patricia Rivera, Reclamation, pers. comm., September 29, 2010). The nearest Indian Trust Asset is Rumsey Rancheria approximately 15 miles north-northeast of the study area.

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

Table 1. Summary of Resource Topics Considered in This EA

Resource Topic	Analyzed in the EA?	Comments
Land Use	Yes	Trail use could conflict with agricultural operations in the vicinity, but other land use conflicts are not anticipated.
Mineral Resources	No	No important mineral resources are known or anticipated to occur in the study area
Noise	Yes	Trail users and other visitors to the trail area could be affected by construction and operation noise.
Public Health and Safety	Yes	The existing North End Trail poses safety concerns for the public, and the proposed action would improve trail conditions to reduce such concerns.
Public Services	No	The proposed action would not be expected to increase the demand for public services in the area or otherwise affect public services.
Recreation	Yes	The proposed action would improve recreation opportunities at Lake Berryessa and would be consistent with the VSP for the area. An increase in trail use could occur.
Socioeconomics	Yes	An increase in recreation use of the area could contribute to the local economy.
Soils	Yes	Erosion and small-scale landslides create hazards along the shore of Lake Berryessa, and the relocation of the trail would alleviate such safety hazards.
Transportation and Circulation	Yes	Construction and recreation traffic would increase use of the local roads that provide access to the North End Trail.
Utilities	No	The proposed action would not affect utilities, including a power line along Berryessa-Knoxville Road.
Visual Resources	Yes	The North End Trail and its users may be visible from some viewpoints around Lake Berryessa, which is a scenic area.
Water Resources	Yes	The proposed action would involve construction activities in drainages that cross the North End Trail and near the shore of Lake Berryessa, which could affect water quality and flow conditions.

Air Quality

Affected Environment

Napa County is located in the San Francisco Bay Air Basin (SFBAB), where air quality is monitored and regulated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). Air quality in the SFBAB is heavily influenced by weather conditions, particularly climate and wind patterns. Summers in the SFBAB are hot and dry in the inland areas, and winters are typically cool and wet. In summer, a northwest wind originates off the coastline and is drawn inland through the Golden Gate and over the lower portions of the San

Francisco Peninsula, carrying pollutants from the San Francisco area. The mountains that surround Lake Berryessa are effective barriers to the prevailing northwesterly winds, but an up-valley wind frequently develops during warm summer afternoons that draws air from the San Pablo Bay. The wind patterns and topography contribute to the buildup of high concentrations of emitted pollutants in the Bay Area (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 1999).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of California have designated National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards, respectively, to protect public health and welfare. The California standards are more stringent than the national standards. Because of the buildup of high concentrations of pollutants, Napa County is designated as nonattainment for ozone under the national standards and is designated nonattainment for ozone, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀ under the California standards. The nonattainment status means that the concentration of pollutants in the air exceeds the national or California standards.

Air quality is monitored at one location in Napa County, the Napa-Jefferson Avenue monitoring station, approximately 15 miles south of Lake Berryessa. This monitoring station records measurements for ozone (hourly) and respirable particulate matter (PM₁₀). Occasionally during hot summer afternoons, ozone concentrations approach and sometimes exceed the California standard. According to monitoring data from 1990 to 2000, Napa County experienced two days that exceeded the one-hour national ozone standard and 15 days that exceeded the California one-hour standard (California Air Resources Board 2007). The highest PM concentrations occur in the winter, particularly during evening and nighttime hours. The county experienced seven days that exceeded the California PM₁₀ measured standard between 1990 and 2000; the federal standard was not exceeded.

In Napa County and the vicinity of the study area, the primary sources of pollutants are motor vehicles, combustion products from fuel, consumer products, wood smoke, and construction-related dust (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2000). Persons sensitive to air pollutants in or near the North End Trail area include trail users and other recreationists; no residential or other sensitive uses occur nearby.

Environmental Consequences

No-Action Alternative

Air quality impacts under the no-action alternative would be limited to emissions from maintenance and recreationist vehicles traveling to Lake Berryessa and the North End Trail. Maintenance activities would be limited to occasional vegetation removal efforts, which would likely be performed by hand and would not generate emissions, and maintenance worker vehicles would generate a small amount of emissions during their travel to and from the trail. Vehicle emissions from recreationists using the trail would be reduced

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

compared to current conditions because of an anticipated reduction in trail use. Air quality impacts under the no-action alternative would not contribute substantially to Napa County's existing nonattainment status.

Proposed Action

Air quality impacts associated with the proposed action would result from construction-related emissions, dust, and vehicle emissions from trail users. Construction activities would result in the temporary generation of reactive organic gasses (contributing to ozone), oxides of nitrogen, and PM₁₀ emissions from site preparation and compaction and from motor vehicle exhaust associated with construction equipment, employee commute trips, and material transport. The primary equipment used for trail rehabilitation would be a SWECO trail dozer, which is a small bulldozer designed for trail construction. Emissions from the trail dozer and dust from ground disturbance in combination with the motor vehicle exhaust would be minimal and localized, and they would not affect the air quality of the greater SFBAB or contribute substantially to the county's existing nonattainment status.

Trail use is predicted to increase with the improvements to the North End Trail, resulting in increased visitation to the northwest shore of Lake Berryessa; the degree of increase cannot be predicted. Some new trail users may include recreationists already using the Lake Berryessa area; some, such as bicycle enthusiasts, may be new to the area. The increased vehicle trips to this area would increase mobile source emissions in the local area by a small quantity, but the emissions are not expected to affect the air quality of the greater SFBAB or contribute substantially to the county's existing nonattainment status.

An increase in mobile source emissions from construction vehicles and trail users would contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and, incrementally, to global climate change. However, the emissions associated with the proposed action by itself would not have a noticeable effect on global climate change. The emissions resulting from the proposed action in combination with other project emissions in the area could contribute cumulatively to global climate change; this impact is discussed in the cumulative impact section at the end of this chapter.

Biological Resources

Affected Environment

The existing North End Trail follows the northwest shore of Lake Berryessa and crosses through annual grasslands, oak woodlands, and several drainages and wetlands. These habitats support a diversity of plant and wildlife species. Portions of the habitats in and near the study area have been heavily disturbed by roads, trails, and other human activities, which has resulted in substantial populations of invasive and weedy plants. No plant species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act or other special-status plants are expected to

occur in the study area, based on a lack of suitable habitat and the results of a project-specific floristic survey conducted in April and May 2008 (MUSCI Natural Resource Assessment 2008). The valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), which is listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act, may occur on elderberry shrubs (*Sambucus* spp.) in the project vicinity. No other animals listed under the federal or state Endangered Species Acts are expected to occur in or near the study area based on the types of habitat present and the results of field surveys in April and May 2008.

Common plants in the annual grasslands include ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft brome (*B. hordeaceus*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), medusahead grass (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), and wild oat (*Avena fatua*). Overstory vegetation in the oak woodlands is predominately composed of valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), with an occasional interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), blue oak (*Q. douglasii*), and grey pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). One elderberry shrub was identified in the study area during surveys in August 2010 (Figure 4), and other elderberry shrubs may occur in the vicinity. The understory vegetation consists of annual grasses and forbs similar to those in the grasslands. Tamarisk (*Tamarix parviflora*), an invasive plant, occurs near the shoreline of Lake Berryessa outside of the study area, including in other areas of the Putah Creek drainage, and yellow star thistle, another invasive plant, is common throughout the area.

Two small wetlands, a seasonal wetland and a wetland seep, are present in the study area (Figure 5) (North State Resources 2008). The seasonal wetland is approximately 0.011 acre within the study area and is located along an ephemeral drainage near the southern end of the study area. The seasonal wetland is characterized as a localized, topographic depression that ponds water during the winter months and seasonally supports tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), spike rush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*). The wetland seep is approximately 0.003 acre within the study area and is located along a moderately sloped hillside approximately 0.75 mile north of the southern end of the study area. The wetland seep is formed from a seasonal groundwater discharge point that supports a growth of cattail (*Typha latifolia*).

The habitats in and surrounding the study area provide nesting, foraging, and resting habitat for a variety of birds, such as bald eagle, osprey (nesting), mallard, Canada geese, red-winged blackbirds, acorn woodpecker (nesting), and killdeer (nesting) (MUSCI Natural Resource Assessment 2008). Elderberry shrubs provide habitat for, and are the host plant of, the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, a species federally listed as threatened. Downed branches and litter at the southern end of the study area provide upland game habitat, especially for quail; however, this habitat is not considered suitable for game bird nesting. Numerous opportunities for birds, including migratory birds, to nest in shrubs and trees are available in the woodland and brush habitats in and

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

near the study area. During field surveys in April and May 2008, an osprey nest was observed in a blue oak near the lakeshore adjacent to a portion of the existing trail. Ospreys, like other birds of prey and migratory birds, are protected under the Fish and Game Code and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The study area also provides movement corridors between the upland and riparian areas, particularly for reptiles and mammals.

Environmental Consequences

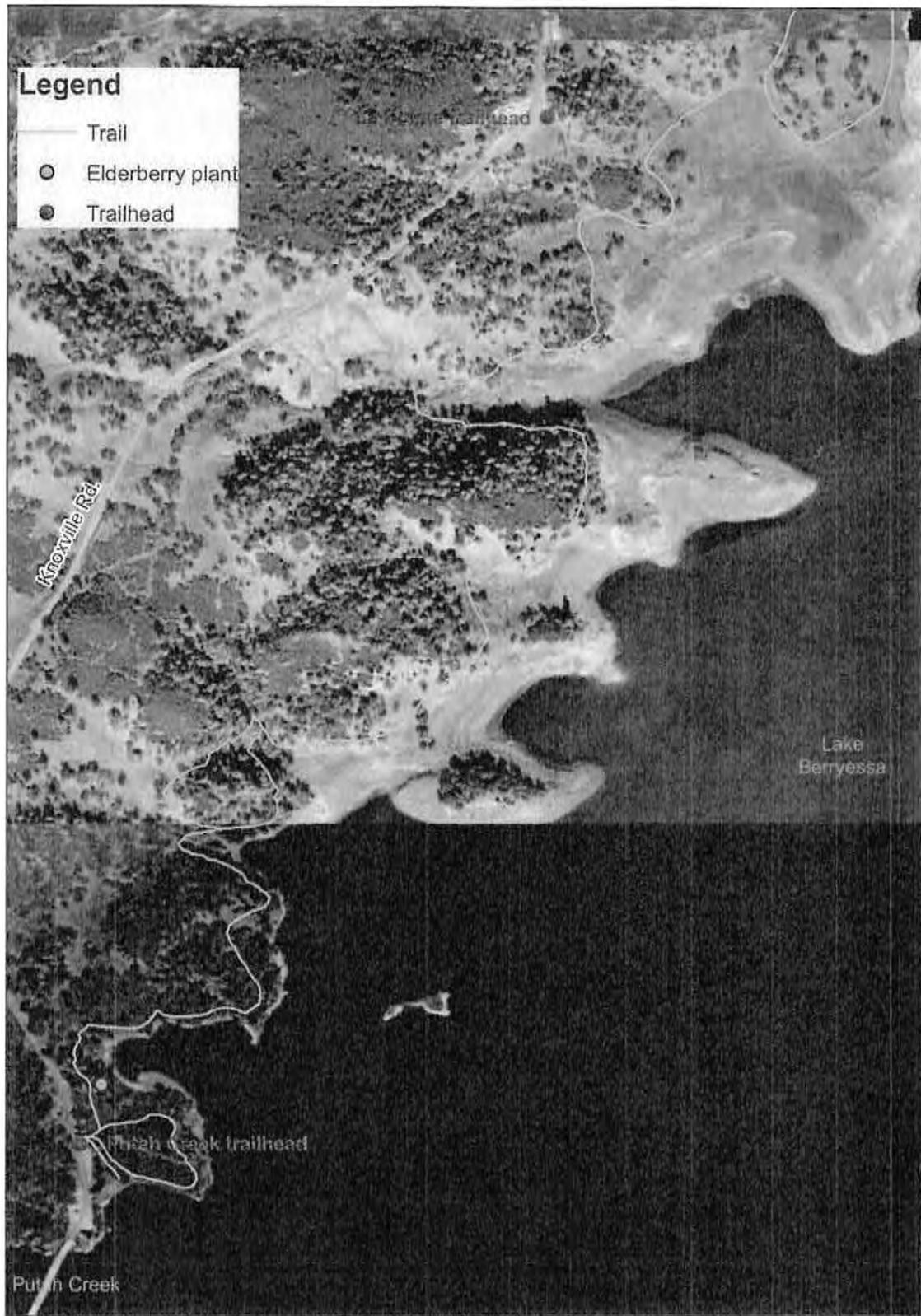
No-Action Alternative

Impacts on wildlife and plants under the no-action alternative would be similar to those from the current disturbance caused by trail use and maintenance. Trail users may disturb wildlife as they hike the trail and may trample vegetation along the trail or in adjacent grasslands and oak woodlands. Because of the poor quality of the trail in some areas, trail users may continue to create their own trails in more accessible areas to avoid the eroded or overgrown portions of the trail. Trail maintenance would continue on an irregular basis to remove overgrown vegetation from the trail and could disturb nearby wildlife. Ongoing disturbance would continue to provide a means for invasive plants to expand their populations and out-compete native or more desirable plants.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, trail construction and increased trail use could increase disturbance to wildlife, particularly nesting birds. Trail construction would require vegetation removal to construct the new alignment, but the old segments of the trail would be restored or allowed to revert to a natural state. With a defined trail alignment and safer hiking conditions, hikers would be less likely to disturb vegetation outside of the trail alignment. No special-status plants are known to occur in the study area; therefore, no impacts on special-status plants are anticipated. Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act was conducted and FWS concurred that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, with proper mitigation in place. No other special-status wildlife are expected to be affected.

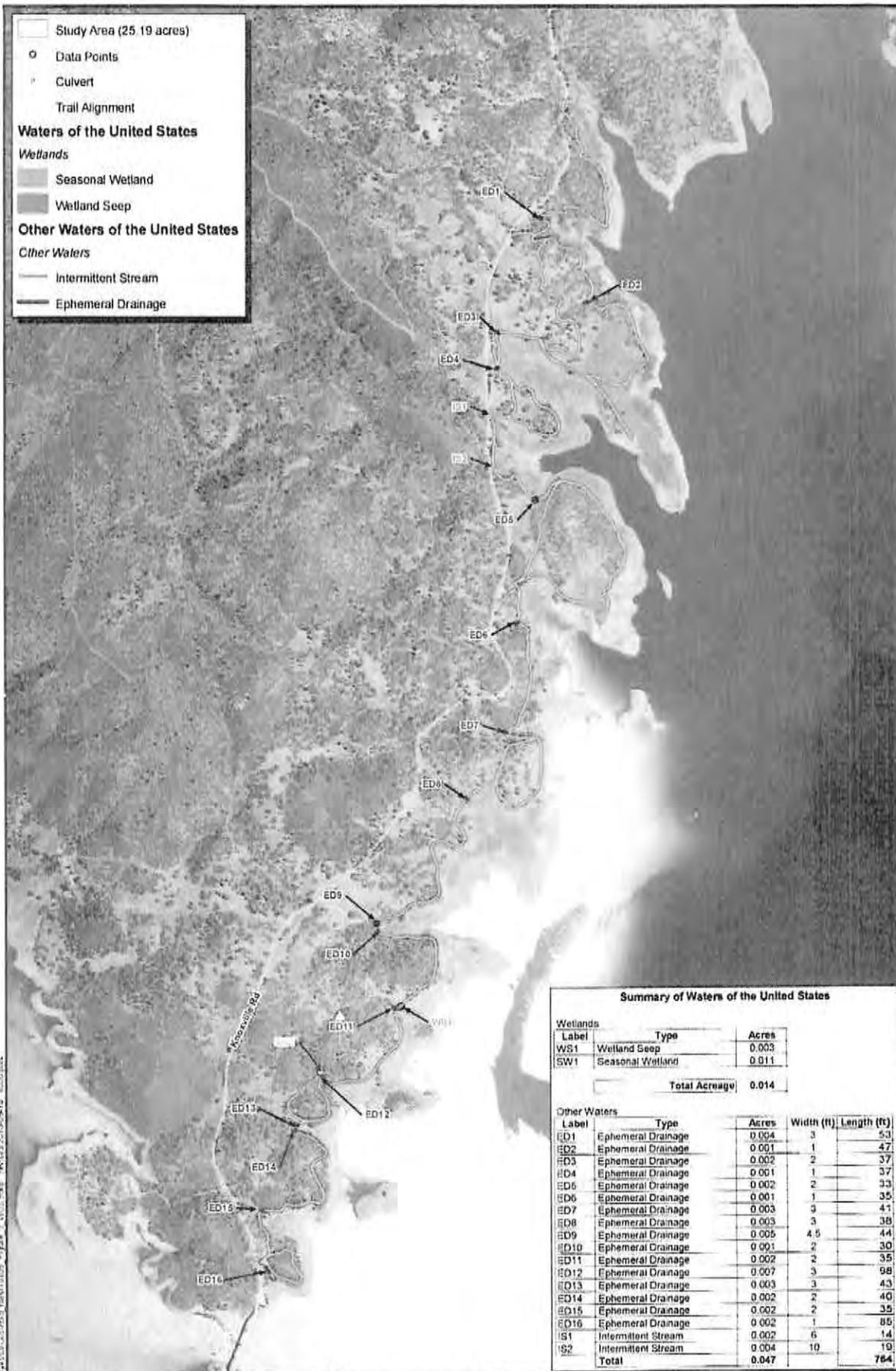
Vegetation removal activities would disturb approximately 7 acres, which would affect mostly grasslands and invasive plants. Two small wetlands could be affected by the trail crossings. The trail could be aligned to avoid the wetland seep, but a bridge would be required over the seasonal wetland and associated ephemeral drainage. The bridge would span most of the wetland, but construction of the supports on both ends could result in impacts to the edges of the wetland (less than approximately 0.005 acre of impacts). The bridge would allow water flow through the wetland and associated drainage and would not likely result in indirect effects on downstream vegetation (i.e., from reduced water supply). Compliance with a Clean Water Act permit would ensure minimal adverse impacts on wetlands and drainages (see Water Resources discussion below).



J. Gifford 09.13.10

Figure 4. Elderberry Shrub Location

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles



- Study Area (25.19 acres)
 - Data Points
 - Culvert
 - Trail Alignment
- Waters of the United States**
- Wetlands**
- Seasonal Wetland
 - Wetland Seep
- Other Waters of the United States**
- Other Waters**
- Intermittent Stream
 - Ephemeral Drainage

Summary of Waters of the United States

Wetlands		
Label	Type	Acres
WS1	Wetland Seep	0.003
SW1	Seasonal Wetland	0.011
Total Acres:		0.014

Other Waters				
Label	Type	Acres	Width (ft)	Length (ft)
ED1	Ephemeral Drainage	0.004	3	53
ED2	Ephemeral Drainage	0.001	1	47
ED3	Ephemeral Drainage	0.002	2	37
ED4	Ephemeral Drainage	0.001	1	37
ED5	Ephemeral Drainage	0.002	2	33
ED6	Ephemeral Drainage	0.001	1	35
ED7	Ephemeral Drainage	0.003	3	41
ED8	Ephemeral Drainage	0.003	3	38
ED9	Ephemeral Drainage	0.005	4.5	44
ED10	Ephemeral Drainage	0.001	2	30
ED11	Ephemeral Drainage	0.002	2	35
ED12	Ephemeral Drainage	0.007	3	98
ED13	Ephemeral Drainage	0.003	3	43
ED14	Ephemeral Drainage	0.002	2	40
ED15	Ephemeral Drainage	0.002	2	35
ED16	Ephemeral Drainage	0.002	1	85
IS1	Intermittent Stream	0.002	6	14
IS2	Intermittent Stream	0.004	10	19
Total		0.047		764

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 Central California Area Office,
 Lake Berryessa Field Office
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Notes:
 This delineation of waters of the U.S. including wetlands, is subject to verification by the Corps. NRS advises all parties to that the information contained herein is preliminary and the Corps will water and/or wetlands of the boundaries of their jurisdiction.

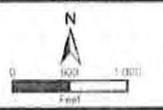


Figure 5
Waters of the United States, including Wetlands
 Lake Berryessa North End Trail Project

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The trail would be aligned to avoid tree removal to the extent feasible, but trees smaller than 10 inches in diameter at breast height and branches extending into the trail corridor would be pruned or removed to provide a safe trail corridor for hikers and bikers. The retained trees would provide shade and cover for trail users and would protect nesting habitat for various birds. The defined trail alignment, implementation of BMPs during construction, and regular trail maintenance would reduce the potential for invasive plants to grow along the trail. The trail alignment would also be designed to avoid elderberry shrubs that may support the valley elderberry longhorn beetle to avoid adverse impacts on any individuals that may be present on the bushes and their habitat. Other measures required to ensure protection of the shrubs; these are identified in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and include the measures identified in Mitigation Measure 1.

Construction activities could disturb wildlife in the area and could have an adverse effect on nesting birds. Use of a SWECO or similar bulldozer for trail construction would result in loud noises and possible ground vibrations that could temporarily disturb wildlife. Increased human presence and activity in the area could also disturb wildlife during construction and operation. Removal of dense ground vegetation could remove nesting habitat for ground-nesting birds, mammals, and other wildlife. Activities in proximity to active nests, such as osprey nests near the shore, could disturb the nesting birds and cause adults to abandon their young if activities occur during the nesting period (generally March to August). Implementation of measures to prevent adverse effects on nesting migratory birds would ensure protection of the birds and compliance with the Fish and Game Code and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (Mitigation Measure 2).

Increased trail use would increase human presence in the study area and could increase disturbance to wildlife. Existing disturbance is limited to occasional noise and activity associated with trail use, and a slight increase in the level of disturbance would not be expected to substantially affect wildlife already acclimated to human presence. Some wildlife likely adapts to human presence and would not be disturbed by typical trail use. Wildlife that cannot adapt would likely avoid the habitats in proximity to the trail or use them when the trail is not in use. The trail would not create a barrier to movement corridors, and wildlife would continue to be able to access the lakeshore from upland areas.

Mitigation Measure 1. Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Conservation Measures

Reclamation will implement the following conservation measures to prevent adverse impacts on the valley elderberry longhorn beetle or its host plant, the elderberry shrub:

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- The elderberry shrub will be flagged or fenced by a biologist according to the elderberry survey that was conducted by Reclamation to ensure easy identification.
- Maintenance crews will be briefed on the need to avoid the elderberry shrub.
- No vehicles will enter within a 20-foot buffer zone of the elderberry drip line.
- If possible, construction activities within 100 feet of elderberry shrubs will occur only between July through February, avoiding the season of emergence (March to June) of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle.

Mitigation Measure 2. Nesting Migratory Bird Avoidance Measures

Construction activities, including vegetation removal and other activities that could disturb nesting birds, should be scheduled during the non-nesting period (September to February). Removal of vegetation and potential nesting substrate (e.g., bushes, trees, grass, buildings, and burrows), in particular, should be scheduled prior to the onset of the nesting season (March 15) to help preclude nesting.

If activities cannot be scheduled during the non-nesting period, the following measures are recommended to protect nesting migratory birds:

- A qualified specialist should conduct pre-construction surveys no more than 2 weeks prior to the initiation of construction along the proposed trail alignment (based on the final design) and a 500-foot corridor along the trail (250 feet on each side of the trail) to ensure that no nests of migratory birds would be disturbed during construction. The survey should focus on suitable trees and other vegetation that could provide nest sites.
- Any observed breeding or nesting activity should be documented, and the location(s) of active nest site(s) should be recorded. If no breeding or nesting activity is documented, no further action is necessary during the nesting season.
- If an active nest is found, a construction-free buffer zone should be established around the nest. The size of the buffer zone may be determined by a specialist in consultation with USFWS.
- The buffer zone should remain in place until either the end of the nesting season (end of August) or a qualified specialist determines that the nest is no longer active.

Cultural Resources

The Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University conducted a cultural resources study of the area of potential effect in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The area of potential effect was defined as a 100-foot corridor along the existing 7-mile trail, consisting of approximately 79 acres (Guerrero and Praetzellis 2010). This section summarizes the results of the study.

Affected Environment

Evidence of prehistoric uses in the northern Coast Ranges dates to the Middle (3000 to 500 B.C.) and Upper Archaic (500 B.C. to A.D. 1000) periods (Milliken et al. 2007). During the Middle Archaic, people had a localized forager lifestyle and began to use new ground stone technology. The Upper Archaic people moved toward a more sedentary lifestyle with acorn processing and storage and use of the mortar and pestle, bone tools and ornaments, and basketry awls. During the Emergent Period (A.D. 1000 to 1800), which is generally before Native American contact with Americans and Mexicans, central villages were being established with evidence of rock art, stone tools, midden soils, dietary bone and shell, and a diversity of artifacts in a single location.

The project area is in the former Patwin territory, which encompassed a portion of the Sacramento River, surrounding grassland plains, and lower hills of the eastern Coast Ranges (Johnson 1978). The Patwin lived in large seasonal villages concentrated along the river and along Putah and Cache creeks and were predominantly a fishing and hunting-gathering society. American and Mexican settlers increased in the area during the 1850s and 1860s, and the Patwin were either forced to assimilate into mainstream culture as laborers or moved onto reservations.

With the increase of settlers to the area, the nearby town of Monticello was founded in 1866 (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 2009). The town provided commercial services for people in the area. A four-horse stage line that ran from Knoxville to Napa passed through the town. By 1963, Lake Berryessa was created as part of the Solano Project to supply water for agricultural uses in the area and to supply local communities with a source of water. The lake likely inundated prehistoric and historic resources that were present along the former creek alignment and in the Berryessa Valley; the Putah Creek Bridge is one known resource submerged under the lake. Recreational use of the Lake Berryessa area began in 1974.

Six prehistoric cultural resources have been previously recorded in the project vicinity, including four sites that extended into the project area, and two historic-era resources were recorded in January 2010 (Guerrero and Praetzellis 2010). The prehistoric resources contained cobble tools with no apparent midden, and two sites contained flakes. These resources were likely intensively

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surface collected and have been affected by environmental conditions due in part to the creation of Lake Berryessa, leaving minimal to no evidence of the locations of the sites on the surface. The historic-era resources consist of the historic-era Berryessa-Knoxville Road and an unnamed historic road that intersected Berryessa-Knoxville Road in the northern portion of the project area and formerly passed through the current location of the lake. None of the recorded resources were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No known Native American cultural resources have been documented in the project area (Guerrero and Praetzellis 2010).

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Ongoing effects from environmental conditions, such as erosion along the lake and changes in vegetative structure, would continue to occur to known cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. Occasional vegetation clearing is not expected to adversely affect cultural resources. No construction or ground disturbing activities would occur under the no-action alternative; therefore, no additional impacts on cultural resources would occur.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, no historic properties would be affected. Little evidence remains of the known prehistoric cultural resources in the project area and immediate vicinity; therefore, no known resources on the surface would be adversely affected. The two known historic-era resources would not be affected by trail construction because they would be avoided by the trail alignment.

Because of the rich cultural history of the area and documented resources in and near the project area, previously undiscovered resources may be exposed during ground disturbance associated with trail construction. To minimize adverse effects on cultural resources, Reclamation would comply with applicable laws and regulations, such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 as amended, and implement Mitigation Measure 3 to ensure minimal impacts on resources or remains discovered during construction.

Mitigation Measure 3. Cultural Resource Protection Measures

Prior to construction activities, the work crews and their supervisors should undergo a training program that describes how to recognize archaeological remains and the protocol that should be carried out if suspected resources are uncovered. If cultural resources are discovered during construction, work in the vicinity of the find should be halted, and the Reclamation archaeologist should be contacted to assess the find. Additional measures may be identified to protect or recover the resource based on the direction of the archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered during construction of the trail, work should halt in the area of the discovery, and the appropriate federal official should be

notified immediately. At the same time, the Reclamation archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. If the remains are of Native American origin, or if funerary objects, sacred objects, or items of cultural patrimony are encountered, Reclamation will follow the guidelines and requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 as amended.

Land Use

Affected Environment

Land Use Setting

Lake Berryessa is located in a predominately rural, natural open space area surrounded by mountains. Land uses around the lake include habitat conservation, recreation, agriculture (grazing), open space, and some commercial uses. The lake is operated by Reclamation, which manages reservoir resources through concurrent jurisdiction with federal, state, and county agencies and private entities. Federal lands total approximately 28,916 acres, including 19,250 acres of open water and 9,666 acres of the lakeshore and adjacent upland areas.

The study area is currently used for recreation purposes and encompasses the existing North End Trail. The surrounding area is primarily open space with agricultural uses on the west side of Berryessa-Knoxville Road.

Land Use Planning

Reclamation and other agencies have prepared land use and resource management documents to provide direction on the management of Lake Berryessa and its resources. The Lake Berryessa RAMP is an update to an older public use plan that provides details on the need for adequate public use facilities and direction on preventing resource degradation. The VSP EIS identifies and assesses various management alternatives for the redevelopment and management of visitor services (commercial and non-commercial) to better serve traditional, short-term, non-exclusive, and diverse outdoor recreation opportunities at Lake Berryessa. The Napa County General Plan provides policy-level direction for land uses throughout the county, with guidance on growth management and resource protection.

The RAMP designated five land use classifications at Lake Berryessa to balance the different types of uses and levels of development (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 1992). The study area is in a designated Class III – Dispersed Recreation Area, which is defined as a minimally developed area with road access, minimal sanitation facilities, road pullouts, and trails; lands with such designations are intended for less intensive use with no major improvements. Class III is a predominately natural setting, with a moderate degree of privacy.

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Uses in Class III areas include swimming, picnicking, hiking, fishing, wildlife viewing, and boat-in camping.

The Napa County General Plan designates the study area as Agriculture, Watershed, and Open Space (Napa County 2008). Policy ROS-15 in the Recreation and Open Space Element of the General Plan identifies an objective of completing the Lake Berryessa Trail, which is the regional trail system around the lake. The Agricultural Lands Preservation Initiative, also known as Measure J (extended by Measure P), prevents the re-designation of non-federal parcels classified as Agriculture, Watershed, and Open Space to another use or the subdivision of these parcels to less than 160 acres through the year 2058, unless a designation is approved by voters. General Plan amendments involving open space cannot be implemented without a majority vote.

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

The land use conditions under the no-action alternative would be the same as current conditions. Some land use conflicts could occur periodically due to recreation uses conflicting with agricultural uses. A decrease in trail use due to continuing deterioration of the trail would be expected, making agricultural conflicts less likely. Such conflicts may include occasional conflicts between trail user traffic and agricultural traffic or disruptions to grazing activities on nearby land from trespassing or other activities.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, the land use setting of the study area would not change. The existing North End Trail would be improved and rehabilitated, and the current recreation/open space use of the area would remain. The proposed action would not conflict with the RAMP or Napa County General Plan and would not require amendments to either of these plans. Implementation of the proposed action would fulfill the VSP ROD goal of providing a regional trail system at Lake Berryessa (the North End Trail would be a segment of the regional system). Indirect effects resulting from the new North End Trail may include increased traffic along Berryessa-Knoxville Road from increased use, increased air pollutants from increased traffic, increased traffic noise from increased traffic, and increased conflicts with nearby agricultural operations. Traffic, air quality, and noise are discussed in other sections of this chapter.

Traffic-related conflicts with agricultural operations in the area could arise from increased trail use, such as agricultural vehicles using Berryessa-Knoxville Road; use-related conflicts with agricultural operations could also arise, such as from trail users illegally trespassing on adjacent private lands or disturbing grazing activities. Such conflicts would likely be infrequent and would be addressed through fencing, signs, and pull-outs along the road, as well as local law enforcement, should the need arise.

Noise

Affected Environment

Lake Berryessa is in a remote rural setting with relatively low existing noise levels, with the exception of higher-use recreational areas along the western shore. Under previous operations, the most intense noise occurred at the resorts on the western shore during summer daylight hours (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.) due to the concentrated operation of motorized watercraft (i.e., motorboats and personalized watercraft) in and around the marina (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 2005) during the peak recreation season, May through September.

The primary sources of noise in the vicinity of the study area are vehicles, recreation activity, and motorized watercraft. No noise sensitive or major noise areas occur in the Lake Berryessa vicinity according to the Noise Element of the Napa County General Plan (Napa County 2008). Trail users may be considered sensitive receptors, however, because visitor experience is generally enhanced by a quiet environment.

Napa County monitored noise levels in select locations throughout the county during 2004, including two locations near Lake Berryessa, on Berryessa-Knoxville Road at the Welcome to Lake Berryessa sign and at Chaparral Cove Concession Area formally known as Steele Park Resort (Boat Launch Ramp) (Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of Short-Term Noise Monitoring Results

Location	Date	Duration (minutes)	L _{eq}	L _{max}	L _{min}	L _{peak}	L ₁₀	L ₃₃	L ₅₅	L ₉₀
Berryessa-Knoxville Road at "Welcome to Lake Berryessa" sign	12/3/04	20	37.8 ¹ 32.9 ²	60.9	29.2	92.8	35.8	31.1	30.4	29.5
Resort formally known as Steele Park Resort (Boat Launch Ramp)	12/10/04	20	45.9	62.1	32.5	87.3	47.7	40.7	38.8	36.0

Source: Napa County 2005

Notes: ¹ Denotes measured L_{eq} from entire noise monitoring episode

² Denotes calculated L_{eq} with single event noise sources (i.e., automobile drive by) removed

Noise levels are reported in A-weighted decibels (dBA)

Abbreviations: L_{eq}=equivalent sound level; L_{max}=maximum sound level; L_{min}=minimum sound level; L_x=percentile-exceeded sound level

The maximum noise level during the monitoring period was 60.9 dBA (A-weighted decibel) at Berryessa-Knoxville Road and 62.1 dBA at the resort formally known as Steele Park Resort (Napa County 2005). These noise levels

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are typical of a commercial area or vehicle traffic corridor. Most of the noise measurements were less than 35.8 dBA at Berryessa-Knoxville Road and less than 47.7 dBA at the resort formally known as Steele Park Resort. These low noise levels are comparable to a quiet residential neighborhood at night. Traffic was the dominant source of noise.

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

No construction activities would occur under the no-action alternative; thus, no construction-related noise would be generated. Noise from trail users and associated traffic would likely be less than under current conditions (comparable to a quiet urban or suburban nighttime) due to reduced use of the deteriorating trail.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, construction activities associated with the trail rehabilitation would generate temporary noise from equipment use, construction traffic, and human presence. Because of the currently quiet setting, construction noise would be noticeable to recreationists close to the trail and may be noticeable to other recreationists on the lake. The topography and vegetation surrounding most of the study area would serve as a natural noise buffer for uses further away from the study area. Closure of segments of the existing trail during construction would reduce the potential for recreationists to be in the area during construction and be exposed to substantial noise levels. No other sensitive receptors (i.e., residential uses) would be affected by temporary noise from construction.

Noise associated with trail use and traffic from trail users would be similar to current conditions, with occasional periods of increased noise during the summer when trail use is expected to be higher. The noise would blend in with other noise from recreationists at the lake and normal traffic on Berryessa-Knoxville Road.

Public Health and Safety

Affected Environment

The existing North End Trail poses a health and safety concern for users because of its proximity to the shore of Lake Berryessa, ongoing erosion, and the poor condition of the fencing and gates at the trail access points. Segments of the trail are in close proximity to, and in some cases on the edge of, eroding cliffs or landslides. Because of its deteriorating condition, the trail requires frequent maintenance to keep it in acceptable condition for visitors.

Basic responsibility for the health and safety of visitors is shared among the State of California, Napa County, and Reclamation. Fire protection and

suppression activities around Lake Berryessa are provided primarily by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, with local support from volunteer and county fire departments. The study area is in a medium to high fire-hazard area (Napa County 2008). Due to the size of the Lake Berryessa area and isolated conditions, response times can vary. Generally, water stanchions are available at recreation sites in the vicinity, and fire protection and suppression plans have been established. Reclamation has prepared and periodically updates a Fire Management Plan that provides policies and management actions for wildfire and fuels management in the Lake Berryessa Federal Recreation Area.

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Public health and safety would continue to be at risk under the no-action alternative due to a lack of trail improvements. The existing deteriorating trail conditions would continue to expose trail users to unsafe cliffs and potential landslides along the shore of Lake Berryessa, as well as dense, overgrown vegetation. Such conditions increase the risk of accidents and the need for emergency response services. Trail access would also continue to be difficult due to the poor condition of the gates leading to the trail and parking conditions along the road. Fire hazards would also create a risk for trail users, as well as surrounding uses, due to a lack of regular trail maintenance (e.g., vegetation removal).

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, the trail rehabilitation would improve public safety and benefit trail users. Deteriorating segments of the trail would be rehabilitated or relocated to reduce or eliminate unsafe trail conditions. Trail access would also be improved with designated and improved trailheads and upgraded gates. Parking would be improved with connectivity between the trailheads and pullouts along the road.

The new trail would require minimal maintenance, and overgrown vegetation would be removed or controlled on a more regular basis than under current conditions. Fire hazards, however, would be similar to current conditions in the vicinity. The trail's improved conditions would not contribute to an increased potential for wildfires, but construction vehicles and use of gas-powered tools (e.g., chainsaws) during trail construction could create a temporary fire risk. The trail would serve as a fire break between the lake and the upland areas. Signage would be placed appropriately to warn hikers of fire danger.

Recreation

Affected Environment

Lake Berryessa is a popular recreation area, receiving more than one million visitors each year. It is the largest reservoir in the eastern foothills of the northern Coast Ranges, and, with the exception of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, it is the only large freshwater resource available to San Francisco Bay Area residents. The lake attracts visitors for a variety of recreation opportunities, such as boating, water skiing, picnicking, camping, hiking, swimming, and fishing. Most of the recreation activities are water-dependent; therefore, visitor use is higher in the summer. An estimated 75 percent of total visitation occurs between Memorial Day and Labor Day weekends (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 2005).

Formerly, the majority of recreation facilities were located at seven concession areas (resorts), which have been closed. New concession contracts for all seven concession areas have been awarded. New development will begin at each concession area and will include new recreation and public use facilities, such as boat launches, boat storage, marinas, camp sites, cabins, restaurants, cafes, and additional trails.

Government-owned facilities not associated with the concession areas include three free public day-use areas (Oak Shores, Smittle Creek, Elicuera Creek), a free public boat launch (Capell Cove), and three official trails (Smittle Creek, North End, and Pope Canyon trails). Another trail at Markley Cove is an informal social trail system that connects roadside parking areas with the shoreline.

The study area encompasses the North End Trail, a 7-mile long trail that starts at the north end of the Putah Creek Bridge and follows the shoreline to Elicuera Creek. The trail is eroded in some areas and is in need of maintenance or repairs. Current trail users include hikers, wildlife watchers, kayakers, and other visitors enjoying active or passive recreation activities. As a result of the concession area closures, recreation use has decreased at the lake, and a change in recreation activities is occurring, with an increase in hikers, bird watchers, and kayakers.

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Recreation opportunities at Lake Berryessa would be expected to continue to follow current trends. Under the no-action alternative, recreation opportunities would not be improved on the northwest shore of Lake Berryessa. The condition of the trail would continue to deteriorate, possibly discouraging recreationists and resulting in a decrease in use along the western shore of the lake. Kayakers would continue to have access to the lake from the existing trail. The trail would serve as a segment of the larger regional trail system, consistent

with the VSP ROD, but it would not improve recreation access or opportunities around the lake and would not be a reliable section of the regional trail.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, the trail construction would improve recreation opportunities at Lake Berryessa and encourage different types of users to visit the northwest shore. The trail would accommodate hikers, bikers, and kayakers. It would connect to the regional trail system and improve access to areas around the lake. Although visitation is currently down from past years, the rehabilitation of the North End Trail could increase visitation by attracting new visitors to the area and encouraging previous visitors to return to the area. A temporary disruption in recreation use of the trail would occur during construction, but, overall, the trail would result in a long-term benefit to recreation in the Lake Berryessa recreation area. The rehabilitated trail would allow Reclamation to fulfill its objectives under the VSP EIS and ROD by establishing a high-quality trail that would connect into the regional trail system.

Socioeconomics

Affected Environment

Lake Berryessa is a popular destination for residents of Napa County, the San Francisco Bay Area, and the Sacramento metropolitan area. Projected growth in these areas is expected to result in increased use of the Lake Berryessa area, as well as other recreation areas in the region. The study area is not in a populated area; however, the nearby cities of Napa, Vacaville, Fairfield, and Winters, as well as smaller towns along the highways, provide amenities to visitors at Lake Berryessa. An overview of current and projected growth in these areas is provided in this section.

Napa County

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2008 population in Napa County totaled 133,433. Eighty-eight percent of the population was White, 2.3 percent was Black or African American, 7.0 percent was Asian, 1.9 percent was American Indian and Alaska Native, and 0.6 percent was Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (U.S. Census Bureau 2008). The City of Napa is the largest incorporated and urban area in Napa County. Its population in 2006 was estimated at 76,705, approximately 57 percent of the county's total population (Napa County 2008). The population of Napa County is projected to grow by less than 1 percent [per year?] through the year 2030, resulting in a total population of more than 130,000.

Vacaville and Fairfield are incorporated cities in Solano County. Vacaville has an estimated population of 96,905, and Fairfield is slightly larger with an estimated population of 106,753. Vacaville is projected to grow by 37 percent, an increase of 35,400 residents, by the year 2035 (City of Vacaville 2009).

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Fairfield is projected to grow by about 8.6 percent by the year 2013, resulting in a population of 115,946 (City of Fairfield 2008).

San Francisco Bay Area

The San Francisco Bay Area is defined as the nine-county area represented by the Association of Bay Area Governments, including Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, Alameda, San Mateo, and San Francisco counties. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2000 population of the Bay Area was 7 million, consisting of 58.7 percent White (19.7 percent of which was Hispanic or Latino), 7.3 percent Black or African American, 18.4 percent Asian, 0.7 percent American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.5 percent Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 9.5 percent of some other race (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The remaining 4.9 percent was two or more races. The Bay Area's population is projected to grow by about 2 million people between 2005 and 2035 (Association of Bay Area Governments 2007).

Sacramento Metropolitan Region

The Sacramento Metropolitan Region is defined as the six-county area represented by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments, which includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yuba, and Yolo counties. According to the U.S. Census, the 2000 population of this region was 1.7 million (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). Seventy percent of the population was White (of which 15.5 percent was Hispanic or Latino), 7.1 percent was Black or African American, 9.0 percent was Asian, 1.1 percent was American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.5 percent was Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 7.2 percent was some other race. The remaining 5.2 percent was two or more races. The region's population is projected to increase to 3.23 million people by 2030 and 3.95 million by 2050 (Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy and DB Consulting 2005).

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the no-action alternative, socioeconomic impacts could result from decreased use of the trail and the Lake Berryessa area. Based on the current reduction in recreational visitors at Lake Berryessa from previous years, leaving the trail in its deteriorating condition could further contribute to the reduction in visitation. Without trail improvements, the trail would be less likely to attract visitors to the area, and some level of local socioeconomic impacts from reduced visitation may occur. Reductions in visitors to the lake—whatever the cause—would affect nearby communities because fewer recreationists would pass through the communities, contributing less to the local economy.

Proposed Action

With increased growth in the San Francisco and Sacramento regions, recreation use is expected to increase. Rehabilitation of the trail under the proposed action would provide improved recreation opportunities for the growing populations.

The trail design would accommodate a larger diversity of users and expand recreational opportunities at the lake. The trail would not encourage growth, however, because the populations in the nearby regions are expected to increase regardless of the trail improvements.

An increase in visitation to Lake Berryessa in response to the rehabilitated trail would also contribute to the local economy. Visitors would likely stop in local towns to purchase supplies, food, gas, and other items. Some visitors may also stay overnight in local hotels or camp nearby.

Soils

Affected Environment

Soil Types

The study area occurs on three mapped soil units:

- 114 – Bressa-Dibble complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes (northern and central portions of trail along shoreline)
- 154 – Henneke gravelly loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes (southern extent of trail)
- 167 – Montara clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes (southern portion of trail along shore and portion of trail near road)

The Bressa-Dibble complex and Montara clay loam soil units consist of steep, well-drained soils on uplands. The Henneke gravelly loam soil unit consists of excessively drained soils on uplands. Bressa-Dibble soils formed in material weathered from sandstone and shale. Montara and Henneke soils formed in material weathered from serpentine. The plant cover on these soils is typically annual grasses and scattered oaks. Runoff is rapid to very rapid, and the hazard of erosion varies from moderate to severe (Lambert et al. 1978). The Bressa-Dibble complex soil has the most severe erosion potential.

Erosion

Erosion is a natural process that loosens and removes sediment from hillslopes or channel beds and banks. This process is controlled by three primary factors: (1) topography (e.g., steeper slopes result in faster runoff conditions and an increase in transport capacity); (2) soil cover (e.g., vegetation, rocks, pavement, roofs); and (3) flow regime (e.g., rainfall, runoff, irrigation). Modifications to slope, soil cover, or the flow regime can have a direct bearing on the nature and degree of hillslope erosion.

The shoreline of Lake Berryessa is susceptible to erosion through natural wind and wave action and waves created by boaters. One specific area affected by wave action is the cliff at Putah Creek Point (Tate 2009). Portions of the cliff are more than 30 feet high from the water's edge to the top of the vertical face.

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The existing trail follows the top of the cliff and currently poses a safety concern to trail users (Tate 2009).

Landslides

Landslides occur throughout the area. Some areas have the potential for moderate to high intensity landslides (Napa County 2005). Most mapped landslides in the area are combined slump-earthflows, while very rapid failures, such as debris flows, mud flows, rock falls, and toppling, are less common. Mapped slides typically range in length from less than 100 feet to several hundred feet. The steep slopes in and near the study area create a moderate potential for landslides.

Evidence of one landslide is in the southern portion of the study area, approximately 0.6 mile north of Putah Creek Point (southern end of proposed trail) (Tate 2009). The landslide is likely inactive as indicated by the presence of vegetation and weathering on the scarp (ridge of the landslide) and undisturbed, mature trees in the main body of the landslide (Tate 2009).

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the no-action alternative, no construction activities would occur; thus, no construction-related impacts on soils would occur. Segments of the existing trail would continue to erode and deteriorate due to unstable soils along the shore of the lake. The soils would not be stabilized or protected, and the trail would continue to pose a safety hazard for users.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, segments of the trail along the shore and in eroded areas would be relocated to more stable areas, and retaining walls would be installed to protect steep slopes. The trail would be set back from Putah Creek Point to reduce safety concerns for trail users along the steep cliff. The trail would cross a landslide feature in the southern portion, but the landslide shows evidence of being inactive and would not pose a major safety concern. The trail design would alleviate safety concerns for users related to unstable soils and steep slopes.

Soil disturbance to a depth of up to 4 feet would occur during rehabilitation and restoration of old trail segments, depending on the slope and required grade of the trail. Use of a SWECO trail dozer would minimize the duration and extent of ground disturbance, resulting in minimal soil loss and dust generation during construction. After construction, seeding or planting of native vegetation would stabilize the soils and reduce the potential for future erosion. The trail would be relocated away from the shore areas that are susceptible to erosion, such as at Putah Creek Point.

The trail would become stabilized over time, reducing soil erosion along the trail. The trail design would allow runoff across the trail. The trail would be graded to suitable slopes to accommodate hikers and bikers and would not create hazards from landslides or erosion along the trail. Use of structures that span or protect the drainages that cross the trail alignment would protect the soils in the drainages and reduce soil disturbance from trail users.

Transportation and Circulation

Affected Environment

Regional access to Lake Berryessa is provided by State Route (SR) 121 and SR 128, which feed onto local county roads (Berryessa-Knoxville Road, Pope Canyon Road, Steele Canyon Road, and Wragg Canyon Road). The local roads are paved, two-lane roads that are designed for speeds of 25 to 55 miles per hour. Primary access roads in the area operate below capacity except on weekends and holidays, and accident rates are comparable to those of other state roads on similar terrain.

The Berryessa-Knoxville Road provides the only access to the study area, which is north of Pope Canyon Road. This road is a two-lane, north-south county road that provides access to the west and north shores of the lake. It also provides access to four of the concession areas (Spanish Flat Resort, Berryessa Marina Resort, Rancho Monticello Resort, and Putah Creek Resort), as well as the two public day-use areas, public launch ramp, several small stores, and three private residential developments. Pope Canyon Road intersects Berryessa-Knoxville Road at the northwest corner of the lake south of the study area and serves Lake County and other northern areas.

Traffic on Berryessa-Knoxville Road includes commercial, residential, and recreation users, and daily traffic counts vary depending on the time of year and road segment. During early May 2004, traffic counts estimated an average daily traffic range of 652 to more than 3,000 vehicles (Table 3) (Napa County Department of Public Works 2004). Current traffic is likely lower due to the closure of some of the concession areas and recent reductions in visitation to the lake. Based on the average daily traffic, Berryessa-Knoxville Road operates at levels of service of A and B (Napa County 2008). Level of service A means that traffic is relatively free flowing, with little or no limitation on vehicle movement or speed. Level of service B means that traffic flow is steady, with only slight delays in vehicle movement and speed. A level of service of D or better is the desired condition for county roads.

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

Table 3. Average Daily Traffic Counts on Berryessa-Knoxville Road – March/April 2004

Road Segment	Time Period	Average Daily Traffic
North of SR 128	4/29/04 – 5/5/04	3,004
South of Mulford Drive	4/27/04 – 5/3/04	652
North of Mulford Drive	4/29/04 – 5/5/04	2299
South of Sugarloaf Drive	4/24/04 – 4/25/04	1156
North of Sugarloaf Drive	4/29/04 – 5/5/04	2446
South of Spanish Flat Loop Road	4/29/04 – 5/5/04	2291
North of Spanish Flat Loop Road	4/29/04 – 5/5/04	2235
South of Putah Creek Drive	4/29/04 – 5/5/04	850
North of Putah Creek Drive	4/29/04 – 5/5/04	1175
South of Pope Canyon Road	4/27/04 – 5/3/04	1147
North of Pope Canyon Road	4/29/04 – 5/5/04	841

Source: Napa County Department of Public Works 2004

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

No construction activities would occur under the no-action alternative; thus, no construction-related traffic would occur. Traffic from trail users would likely decrease in response to a reduction in visitation. Traffic levels may be slightly improved over current conditions.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, construction vehicles and equipment would result in a temporary increase in traffic on local roads; also, an anticipated increase in trail users would result in a long-term increase in traffic. Construction traffic would involve construction workers commuting daily to the trail from nearby communities and transportation of construction equipment and materials, which would occur less often. Construction workers would likely park in the designated pullouts and trailhead parking areas along Berryessa-Knoxville Road. Construction traffic would result in an increase in traffic along

Berryessa-Knoxville Road and along other local roads and highways that provide access to the study area. This temporary increase would not result in substantial traffic or reduce the levels of service of the local roads based on their current and projected conditions.

Trail-user traffic would likely increase, as well, and add to the normal traffic on local roads. Higher use would be expected during the summer and on weekends, and minor delays along local roads, especially Berryessa-Knoxville Road, may be experienced as visitors drive to the trail parking areas. The traffic would contribute to current higher levels of traffic that cause reduced level of service during peak periods, but the overall levels of service of local roads would not likely worsen to unacceptable conditions because of the trail-user traffic.

Visual Resources

Affected Environment

Lake Berryessa is a significant scenic and visual resource for visitors, travelers, and residents in the region. The lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in California and affords visitors with a variety of high-quality scenic vistas and panoramas of the lake and surrounding mountains. The majority of publicly accessible views are from watercraft, local roadways, recreation areas, and the developed areas at the concession areas. The length and configuration of the Lake Berryessa shoreline and the surrounding topography and habitat provide substantial variety in both viewpoint orientation and available views to create a variety of viewing conditions and opportunities around the lake.

Views from the North End Trail across the lake are of the northern portion of the lake and the surrounding mountains to the north and east. Views to the west away from the lake are of the hills and surrounding grasslands and woodlands. Ranch houses and associated outbuildings are visible in the hills in some areas. The Berryessa-Knoxville Road and fences are not visible from most viewpoints along the trail due to the intervening topography and vegetation. Similarly, the trail itself is not visible from most viewpoints around the lake because it tends to blend in with the grasslands. Portions of the trail are visible from the Berryessa-Knoxville Road. Eroded portions of the cliffs adjacent to the lake and shoreline detract from the scenic quality of the area.

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

Under the no-action alternative, the deteriorating condition of the existing trail would detract from the scenic quality of Lake Berryessa. Trail users would still be able to experience scenic views from the trail, but the eroded slopes along segments of the trail would detract from scenic views toward the trail and surrounding northwest shore. No activities would be implemented to improve

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

the trail conditions, and the trail would continue to deteriorate or become overgrown with vegetation, which would reduce its visibility.

Proposed Action

Trail rehabilitation under the proposed action would improve views of the northwest shore of the lake and increase access for visitors to scenic views from the trail. Eroded areas along the shore would be protected from further erosion by the relocation of the trail and restoration of the old trail segments. The new trail would not be visible from most viewpoints around the lake, and, thus, would not detract from the scenic views toward the northwest shore. The improved trail conditions would attract more visitors to the area and provide more opportunities for the public to experience the scenic views of Lake Berryessa. Minor visual impacts would occur during construction as the new trail alignment is graded, but these impacts would be temporary and the overall effects of the rehabilitated trail would be beneficial.

Water Resources

Affected Environment

Surface Water Features

The study area is adjacent to the northwest shore of Lake Berryessa. Lake Berryessa is 23 miles long and 3 miles wide and has 165 miles of shoreline. It collects flows from a 568-square-mile drainage basin above Monticello Dam. The lake's storage capacity of 1.6 million af fills the reservoir to a water-surface elevation of 440 feet above sea level. Lake levels can fluctuate substantially, depending on hydrological and meteorological conditions, water demands, flood control, and hydropower needs. With the maximum water-surface elevation controlled by the bell-shaped spillway ("glory hole") near the dam, lake levels may fluctuate from a maximum elevation of 455 feet to a minimum elevation of 253 feet.

Several narrow drainages flow into Lake Berryessa through the study area. Sixteen ephemeral drainages and two intermittent streams cross the existing North End Trail (see Figure 5) (North State Resources 2008). Box culverts under Berryessa-Knoxville Road and the trail allow the intermittent streams to flow into the lake. The trail crosses the ephemeral drainages without any type of bridge or culvert. Flow in the drainages originates in the surrounding hills and is primarily from precipitation. These drainages are considered waters of the United States and are subject to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act.

Water Quality

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) designated several beneficial uses for Lake Berryessa in the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins* (Central

Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board 2007). The designated beneficial uses of the lake include municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, hydropower generation (potential use), water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, cold freshwater habitat, warmwater fish spawning, and wildlife habitat. For each beneficial use, the RWQCB identified appropriate water quality objectives to protect the lake. Water quality conditions in Lake Berryessa are generally consistent with the water quality objectives identified in the basin plan to protect beneficial uses.

Mercury and fecal coliform bacteria are water quality problems that have been identified by the resource agencies. EPA listed Lake Berryessa as a water quality limited segment for mercury contamination pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Mercury contamination in fish has been a problem at the lake, and signs have been posted cautioning fishermen to limit fish intake. In addition to mercury, wastewater discharges from the concession areas has increased fecal coliform bacteria in the water and created a water quality concern. Closure of the concession areas could reduce bacteria problems in the lake.

Environmental Consequences

No Action Alternative

No construction activities would occur under the no-action alternative; thus, construction-related impacts on drainages or water quality of the lake would not occur. Soils along the existing trail would continue to erode and be disturbed by trail users, resulting in discharge of sediment into the drainages and lake. As the shoreline continues to erode, larger quantities of sediment would be discharged into the lake and could affect the water quality of the lake. The trail would not, however, contribute to existing water quality concerns related to mercury or fecal coliform bacteria. Trail users would continue to disturb the ephemeral drainages as the users cross through the drainages.

Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, construction activities could result in discharges into the ephemeral drainages and intermittent streams that could temporarily affect the water quality of the drainages and lake. Bridges would span the intermittent streams and some ephemeral drainages, and wet crossings would be placed in the remaining ephemeral drainages to allow pedestrian and bicycle access across the drainages during periods of flow and to protect the drainages. Construction activities in and near the drainages and along the lake shoreline could discharge sediment and other pollutants into the water, affecting water quality. The placement of fill (including structures) in waters of the United States would require a Section 404 permit from USACE and a Section 401 water quality certification from the RWQCB; these permits would be obtained prior to construction. Disturbance of more than 5 acres would also require coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. Preparation of a SWPPP, implementation of BMPs,

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

and compliance with these permits would ensure minimal long-term impacts to the drainages and water quality from trail rehabilitation (Mitigation Measure 4). Some BMPs for erosion control would be implemented as part of the proposed action to minimize construction-related erosion impacts.

The trail design would reduce the longer term potential for trail users to disturb soils along the drainages and reduce the discharge of sediment into the lake from trail use and erosion. The slope of the trail would allow for surface runoff across the trail to prevent water from ponding on the trail. As the trail becomes more compacted by trail use, surface runoff would be less likely to carry sediment and erode the trail. Once compacted, the runoff rate across the trail may increase slightly, resulting in increased runoff along the shore of the lake; this could increase the creep rate of the currently inactive landslide in the southern portion of the study area (Tate 2009), but it is not expected to pose an issue for trail users. The wet crossings over the drainages would allow flow through the drainages to continue into the lake. The trail would also not create a flood hazard for users because of the highly regulated nature of the lake and installation of structures to allow drainage crossings.

Mitigation Measure 4. Water Quality Protection Measures

The appropriate permits will be obtained prior to construction to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act and protection of water quality during construction. A Section 404 permit would be necessary for fill of wetlands and drainages (waters of the United States) and would likely consist of coverage under a Nationwide Permit. Water quality certification in compliance with Section 401 of the Clean Water Act would also be necessary. Coverage under the state General Permit as part of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act) would also be required. Compliance with the terms and conditions of these permits will ensure adequate protection of water quality in the drainages and Lake Berryessa.

The BMPs and other measures identified in the SWPPP should satisfy the requirements of the other applicable permits. The BMPs should be consistent with EPA's storm water BMPs for construction. The plan will need to be kept on the construction site at all times and will be implemented throughout the construction phase. Typical BMPs may include, but may not be limited to:

- use of erosion control measures that use sediment traps, barriers, covers, or other methods approved by the RWQCB;
- recommendations for mulching, seeding, or other suitable erosion stabilization measures as approved by the RWQCB;
- plans for appropriate deposition and storage of excavated and stockpiled material;
- requirements for refueling vehicles away from drainages and Lake Berryessa; and
- covering all stockpiles of fill material during extended periods of rain.

Cumulative Impacts

Reclamation is in the process of implementing its Visitor Services Plan to improve recreation opportunities at Lake Berryessa. The VSP ROD identifies a number of actions at the lake to expand or modify existing facilities and provide new recreation opportunities. Some of these improvements include:

- modification of Camp Berryessa (formerly used as a Boy Scout camp) to serve as an Environmental Education and Group Camp area;
- removal of more than 1,300 trailers and mobile homes on federal land to provide more opportunities for short-term public use;
- new concession contracts and development at the concession areas;
- construction of a regional trail system for non-motorized recreation; and
- improvement of day use areas to meet recreation needs and provide Americans with Disabilities Act compliance.

The proposed action is a component of the VSP ROD and will become part of the regional trail system. The North End Trail rehabilitation, however, would be implemented independent of the other trails that may also become part of the regional trail system. Therefore, construction of the entire regional trail system was not specifically evaluated in this EA.

Although the proposed action may have individually minor impacts, the effects of all actions at Lake Berryessa could result in cumulatively significant impacts. The environmental effects of the VSP were evaluated in the VSP EIS, which concluded that construction and development impacts would result in less than significant impacts with implementation of standard BMPs and that recreation impacts would be significant and unavoidable because of the need to cancel concession contracts (not applicable to the proposed action). The cumulative contributions of all recreation projects at Lake Berryessa on greenhouse gas emissions would contribute to climate change, but they would not be expected to contribute substantially because of the nature of the projects (recreation) and relatively small amount of construction that would be necessary. Based on the conclusions in the VSP EIS and this EA, the cumulative impacts of the proposed action and other recreation improvements at Lake Berryessa would not be significant for any resource topic discussed in this EA. Implementation of standard BMPs and mitigation measures identified in the VSP ROD and this EA would ensure that cumulative impacts on resources, such as sensitive biological resources, cultural resources, air quality, climate change, water quality, and soils, are not significant.

Chapter 4

Consultation and Coordination

Reclamation coordinated with BT&C; North State Resources, an environmental consulting firm; and the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University during preparation of this EA. BT&C provided trail design information for the description of the proposed action and has been involved in the trail planning efforts. North State Resources conducted a delineation of waters of the United States, including wetlands, in the study area and assisted with preparation of the EA. Sonoma State University conducted a cultural resources survey of the study area and provided supporting information for the cultural resources analysis in the EA.

Agencies and parties that were contacted during development of this EA include:

- CDFG,
- USFWS,
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management,
- Napa County Parks and Open Space District, and
- the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Sonoma State University contacted the Wintun Environmental Agency, Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, Cortina Band of Indians, and Wintun/Patwin Representative Kesner Flores by letter on January 12, 2010, and conducted follow-up phone calls the following week. All responded that they had no concerns or comments about the project; however, all wanted to be contacted if any cultural resources or human remains were identified. Reclamation entered into consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on a finding of “no historic properties affected” as outlined in the 36 CFR Part 800 regulations describing the Section 106 process. The consultation package was sent to the SHPO on July 13, 2010. On July 22, 2010, the SHPO concurred with Reclamation's determinations, and Reclamation received the SHPO consensus letter on July 26, 2010.

Reclamation submitted a letter to the USFWS on October 25, 2010, to request concurrence with a “may affect, but not likely to adversely affect” determination for the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. The USFWS responded in a letter dated November 29, 2010, that it concurs with the effects determination. Implementation of conservation measures, as identified in this EA, would ensure the proposed action does not adversely affect the beetle. A copy of the letter is included in Appendix A.

Chapter 5

Compliance with Environmental Statutes

This section provides a summary of the federal environmental statutes applicable to the proposed action. Applicable environmental laws, regulations, and executive orders, as well as management plans, were taken into consideration during preparation of this EA.

National Environmental Policy Act

The proposed action is located on federal land at Lake Berryessa managed by Reclamation. Under NEPA, Reclamation serves as the lead agency. This EA was prepared in compliance with NEPA, the CEQ NEPA regulations, Department of Interior Manual, and Reclamation's NEPA Handbook.

Clean Water Act, as Amended

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act identifies conditions for which a regulatory permit is required for projects that result in the placement of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Section 401 identifies conditions for which a water quality certification is required for federal permits. Section 402 establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program and requires compliance with storm water permits. The proposed action could result in the placement of fill material into waters of the U.S. and potential effects on water quality, which would require compliance with Sections 401, 402, and 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as Amended

Prior to any federal action, Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires that the agency taking the action determine if any listed species could be affected by the proposed action and consult with the USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service if listed species may be affected. Based on a list of species obtained from the USFWS and an evaluation of the proposed action, Reclamation has determined that the valley elderberry longhorn beetle may be affected by the proposed action, but it is not expected to be adversely affected.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Migratory birds that may nest or otherwise use the habitats in the study area and vicinity are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Construction activities could affect nests, eggs, young, or individuals of migratory birds. Under the act, taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds is unlawful. The proposed action incorporates measures to minimize the potential for adverse effects to migratory birds and is in compliance with this act.

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Clean Air Act, as Amended

The Clean Air Act requires any federal entity engaged in an activity that may result in the emission of air pollutants to comply with all applicable air pollution control laws and regulations (federal, state, or local). Measures will be incorporated into contractor specifications, as appropriate, to ensure that compliance with federal, state, or local laws and regulations are achieved. The proposed action is in compliance with this act.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended

The National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to identify significant cultural resources that may be affected by an action and to consult with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the SHPO concerning effects on significant cultural resources. No historic properties would be affected by the proposed action.

Indian Trust Assets

It is the policy of the federal government to identify, conserve, and protect Indian Trust resources. This policy has been outlined in a Department of the Interior Order, a Departmental Manual supplement, and a memorandum from Reclamation's Commissioner detailing Reclamation's Indian Trust policy. No Indian Trust assets are expected to be affected by the proposed action.

Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management

Executive Order 11988 requires federal agencies to avoid, to the extent possible, adverse effects associated with human occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development whenever there is a practicable alternative. The proposed action would not involve development in a floodplain and is in compliance with this executive order.

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands

Executive Order 11990 prescribes wetlands policy for all agencies managing federal lands, sponsoring federal projects, or providing federal funds to state or local projects. The order requires federal agencies to follow "avoidance-mitigation-preservation" procedures and provides the opportunity for public input before proposing new construction in wetlands. The study area contains two small wetlands, and the proposed action includes measures to avoid the wetlands to the extent feasible and comply with terms of a Section 404 permit if avoidance is not feasible. The proposed action is in compliance with this executive order.

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

Executive Order 12898 established environmental justice as a federal agency priority, and all federal agencies were directed to make environmental justice part of their mission. The proposed action would not disproportionately affect low-income or minority communities that may recreate at Lake Berryessa. The

North End Trail would be open to all visitors. The proposed action is in compliance with this executive order.

Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species

Executive Order 13112 requires federal agencies to use relevant programs and authorities to prevent the introduction of invasive plant species. The proposed action includes measures to prevent the introduction, spread, or reestablishment of invasive plant species and to restore old segments of the trail that would not be used for the new trail. Invasive plants would be removed along the new trail alignment, and disturbed areas would be restored to a natural state. The proposed action is in compliance with this executive order.

Chapter 6

List of Environmental Commitments

Implementation of the proposed action would result in minimal adverse environmental effects. The North End Trail is an existing trail that is deteriorating and unsafe for public use. Rehabilitation of the trail would occur in the same area as the existing trail, encompassing segments of the existing trail while relocating some segments to improve public safety. Nonetheless, potential adverse effects were identified for biological resources (valley elderberry longhorn beetle and migratory nesting birds), cultural resources (undiscovered resources and human remains), and water quality (sediment and other pollutants). The following mitigation or conservation measures will be implemented to reduce adverse impacts on these resources:

Mitigation Measure 1. Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Conservation Measures

Reclamation will implement the following conservation measures to prevent adverse impacts on the valley elderberry longhorn beetle or its host plant, the elderberry shrub:

- The elderberry shrub will be flagged or fenced by a biologist according to the elderberry survey that was conducted by Reclamation to ensure easy identification.
- Maintenance crews will be briefed on the need to avoid the elderberry shrub.
- No vehicles will enter within a 20-foot buffer zone of the elderberry drip line.
- If possible, construction activities within 100 feet of elderberry shrubs will occur only between July through February, avoiding the season of emergence (March to June) of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle.

Mitigation Measure 2. Nesting Migratory Bird Avoidance Measures

Construction activities, including vegetation removal and other activities that could disturb nesting birds, should be scheduled during the non-nesting period (September to February). Removal of vegetation and potential nesting substrate (e.g., bushes, trees, grass, buildings, and burrows), in particular, should be scheduled prior to the onset of the nesting season (March 15) to help preclude nesting.

If activities cannot be scheduled during the non-nesting period, the following measures are recommended to protect nesting migratory birds:

Rehabilitation of North End Trail at Lake Berryessa

- A qualified biologist should conduct pre-construction surveys no more than 2 weeks prior to the initiation of construction in the proposed trail alignment (based on the final design) and a 500-foot corridor along the trail (250 feet on each side of the trail) to ensure that no nests of migratory birds would be disturbed during construction. The survey should focus on suitable trees and other vegetation that could provide nest sites.
- Any observed breeding or nesting activity should be documented, and the location(s) of active nest site(s) should be recorded. If no breeding or nesting activity is documented, no further action is necessary during the nesting season.
- If an active nest is found, a construction-free buffer zone should be established around the nest. The size of the buffer zone shall be determined by a qualified biologist in consultation with the USFWS.
- The buffer zone should remain in place until either the end of the nesting season (end of August) or a qualified biologist determines that the nest is no longer active.

Mitigation Measure 3. Cultural Resource Protection Measures

Prior to construction activities, the work crews and their supervisors should undergo a training program that describes how to recognize archaeological remains and the protocol that should be carried out if suspected resources are uncovered. If cultural resources are discovered during construction, work in the vicinity of the find should be halted, and the Reclamation archaeologist should be contacted to assess the find. Additional measures may be identified to protect or recover the resource based on the direction of the archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered during construction of the trail, work should halt in the area of the discovery, and the appropriate federal official should be notified immediately. At the same time, the Reclamation archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. If the remains are of Native American origin, or if funerary objects, sacred objects, or items of cultural patrimony are encountered, Reclamation will follow the guidelines and requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 as amended.

Mitigation Measure 4. Water Quality Protection Measures

The appropriate permits will be obtained prior to construction to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act and protection of water quality during construction. A Section 404 permit would be necessary for fill of wetlands and drainages (waters of the United States) and would likely consist of coverage under a Nationwide Permit. Water quality certification in compliance with Section 401 of the Clean Water Act would also be necessary. Coverage under the state General Permit as part of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act) would also be required.

Compliance with the terms and conditions of these permits will ensure adequate protection of water quality in the drainages and Lake Berryessa.

The BMPs and other measures identified in the SWPPP should satisfy the requirements of the other applicable permits. The BMPs should be consistent with EPA's storm water BMPs for construction. The plan will need to be kept on the construction site at all times and will be implemented throughout the construction phase. Typical BMPs may include, but may not be limited to:

- use of erosion control measures that use sediment traps, barriers, covers, or other methods approved by the RWQCB;
- recommendations for mulching, seeding, or other suitable erosion stabilization measures as approved by the RWQCB;
- plans for appropriate deposition and storage of excavated and stockpiled material;
- requirements for refueling vehicles away from drainages and Lake Berryessa; and
- covering all stockpiles of fill material during extended periods of rain.

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Appendix A.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Letter,
November 29, 2010



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office
 2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
 Sacramento, California 95825-1846



In Reply Refer To:
 81420-2011-1-0075-1

JUL 29 2010

Memorandum

To: Area Manager, Central California Area Office, Bureau of Reclamation,
 Colson, California

From: ~~Assistant~~ Field Supervisor, Endangered Species Program, Sacramento Fish and
 Wildlife Office, Sacramento, California

Subject: Informal Endangered Species Consultation on the Proposed Realignment and
 Construction of the North End Trail at Lake Berryessa, Napa County, California

This is in response to your October 25, 2010, request for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) concurrence that your proposed action may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the threatened valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmouerns californicus dimorphus*). The Bureau of Reclamation is proposing the construction of a 7 mile long trail along the northwest shore of Lake Berryessa in Napa County, California. The new trail will be constructed in the same area as an existing trail and will include segments of the existing trail. The purpose of construction is for public recreation use and will assist the Bureau of Reclamation in developing a trail system at the Lake. Our response is based on the October 25, 2010, memorandum from the Bureau of Reclamation, and other information available to the Service. This memorandum is issued under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (Act).

The action area was surveyed for elderberry plants (*Sambucus* sp.), the host plant for the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. One elderberry plant with one stem between 1-3 inches was found within 100 feet of the project area. No exit holes were found on the elderberry stem. The Bureau of Reclamation is proposing to implement the following conservation measures:

1. The elderberry shrub will be flagged or fenced by a biologist according to the elderberry survey that was conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation, to ensure easy identification.
2. Maintenance crews will be briefed on the need to avoid this plant.
3. No vehicles will enter within a 20 foot buffer zone of the elderberry drip line.
4. If possible, construction activities within 100 feet of elderberry bushes will occur only between July through February, avoiding the season of emergence (March to June) of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle.

TAKE PRIDE
 IN AMERICA 

Area Manager

2

Because of the implementation of the above conservation measures, the absence of exit holes on the elderberry plant, and the overall degraded health and appearance of the plant, the Service concurs with the Bureau of Reclamation's determination that the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the valley elderberry longhorn beetle.

Unless new information reveals effects of the proposed action that may affect listed species in a manner or to an extent not considered; or the project is modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species that was not considered; or a new species or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the proposed action, no further action pursuant to the Act, is necessary.

Please address any questions or concerns regarding this response on the proposed Realigning and Construction of the North End Trail at Lake Berryessa, to Casey Collins, or Ryan Olah, acting Forest and Foothills Branch Chief, at (916) 414-6600, or via email at Casey_Collins@fws.gov.



**Napa County Regional Park
and Open Space District**

Karen Turjanis
Director, Ward One

Tony Norris
Director, Ward Two

Michael Haley
Director, Ward Three

Dave Finigan
Director, Ward Four

Barry Christian
Director, Ward Five

MINUTES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGULAR MEETING

Monday, May 12, 2014 *at* 2:00 P.M.
1195 Third Street, Third Floor, Napa, Calif. 94559

1. Call to Order and Roll Call

Directors present: Karen Bower-Turjanis, Michael Haley, Barry Christian, Tony Norris and Dave Finigan.

Staff present: John Woodbury, Chris Apallas, and Melissa Frost.

2. Public Comment

None.

3. Set Matters

None

4. Administrative Items

- a. Consideration and potential approval of Minutes of the Board of Directors regular meeting of April 14, 2014.

Minutes were approved as presented.

TN-MH- KBT

A

- b. Consideration and potential authorization for the release for public comment of the draft budget for fiscal year 2014-15.

Directors voted to find the action not a project for purposes of CEQA, approved the release for public comment, and set the public hearing for June 9, 2014.

MH-KBT-BC-TN-DF

- c. Consideration and potential approval of a resolution authorizing an application for local assistance funding of \$120,000 from the Association of Bay Area Governments to help fund a segment of the Napa River and Bay Trail between Soscol Ferry Road and Napa Pipe, and for the General Manager to execute the necessary grant documents.

Directors voted that the action is covered by the Negative Declaration adopted by the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District on March 9, 2010, under CEQA, and approved the attached resolution.

BC-MH-KBT-TN-DF

- d. Receipt of monthly report for Bothe-Napa Valley State Park and the Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park.
John Woodbury gave the report. No action taken.
- e. Consideration and potential approval of recommendation from an ad hoc committee consisting of Directors Christian and Turjanis for a commemorative plaque for past Director Myrna Abramowicz.
Directors selected the viewing pipe area and shade structure on the Napa River and Bay Trail just west of "Mike's Hike and Bike Loop" to commemorate to Myrna and to place a plaque there in her honor. Directors authorized a new ad hoc committee of Directors Turjanis and Christian to develop a recommendation for how to acknowledge the services and former director Harold Kelly.
MH-TN-BC-KBT-DF
- f. Receipt of report on expenditures, encumbrances, donations, and grants approved by District staff.
John Woodbury gave the report. No action taken.
- g. Review of the District Projects Status
John Woodbury gave the report with discussion on the River and Bay trail, Berryessa Peak Trail, Camp Berryessa, Lake Hennessey North Shore, Moore Creek, Bothe State Park, Vallejo Lakes, and the Vine Trail.

5. Announcements by Board and Staff

- Dave Finigan & Barry Christian attended the Park and Open Space Conference in San Francisco
- Barry Christian volunteered for the Donaldson Elementary School Environmental Faire planting project in American Canyon
- Tony Norris commented on the property next to the Anguin airport that Pacific Union College is selling, and asked whether the park district should attempt its purchase?

6. Agenda Planning

Next Board Meetings: Regular Board Meeting of June 9, 2014

7. Adjournment

Adjourned at 3:45 pm

DAVE FINIGAN, Board President

ATTEST:

MELISSA FROST, District Secretary

Key

Vote: MH = Michael Haley; TN = Tony Norris; BC+ Barry Christian; DF = David Finigan; KBT= Karen Bower Turjanis

The maker of the motion and second are reflected respectively in the order of the recorded vote.

Notations under vote: N = No; A = Abstain; X = Excused

Park Report for May 2014

Submitted by: Ranger Sandy Jones and Jeanne Marioni

Bothe-Napa

Bothe has been quite busy during week and the campground full every weekend. The park ran well during Bottle Rock and over Memorial Day weekend. The pool remains very popular. Seasonal Staff on board: 5 lifeguards; 5 entrance station workers and 1.2 maintenance people. These are in addition to our resident camp hosts and hostesses.

The **Visitor Center** is now open 5 days a week. In July another volunteer will be available and the Visitor Center will be open 7 days a week for the summer. Park visitors enjoy stopping by to pick up a trail map and ask questions about the park or what to do the valley. They often spend time looking around the VC and sometimes buy an item in the gift shop. It is especially helpful for park operations to have assistance with telephone calls.

Cemetery Project: A meeting with CSP folks is set for July 22. The State's accessible trails coordinator, Travis Segebart, will be present to confer about the layout of the paths and location of interpretive panels and benches. He will also write the PEF. NVSPA has agreed to find funding for the interpretive panels and benches.

Cemetery Grant: California State Parks Foundation is offering another Park Partnership Grant. We will apply for grant money to fund the portions of the Cemetery Project that NVSPA is responsible to pay for: interpretive panels and benches. There were additional projects in the original Cemetery Rehabilitation Plan that might also be suitable for grant funding: a native plant buffer to screen parking areas, a frame of the original outline of the White Church, reconstruction of the wood fencing around family plots, and additional burial markers. Feasibility of these additional projects will be discussed with CSPs at the July 22nd meeting and might be included in the grant application.

The **Historic Orchard** has been tended and watered. The orchard looks healthy and will be producing summer/fall fruit if we can devise a method to keep the critters from eating all the ripe fruit before we do!

At our invitation, **Stewards of Redwoods** came to Bothe and took a tour of our Redwood groves. The stewards have funds available to assist us in developing a portion of our Outdoor Education Program to include awareness and stewardship of Redwood Trees. They have also offered a couple of their staff to lead some educational hikes at Bothe and to train a few of our volunteers to lead hikes.

Our **Junior Ranger Program** is back! Johnny Ehlers will lead a JR program every Saturday morning (10:00-11:30) followed by a docent led hike every Saturday afternoon (open to everyone). We are fortunate to have this experienced Outdoor Education docent. All of you are asked to come and enjoy a Saturday afternoon docent led hike at Bothe at 12:30.

Johnny is working to get schools involved in our developing Outdoor Education program. He is contacting teachers about the program and letting them know we have funding for buses (a big hurdle for many schools). Our initial outreach will focus on underserved children in Calistoga Schools.

Park Discovery Day/Trail Dedication – July 27

Please attend Bothe-Napa's Discovery Day. An informative flyer is at the end of this report and there is a separate PDF attached for you to circulate. Help us get the word out!

Bale Grist Mill

Ardenwood Farms has offered to donate dried Indian **corn** and popcorn to Bale Mill for our mill tours and living history programs. In early June we will travel to Fremont to pick up a load of corn. We are also arranging a site visit at Bale Mill for the staff and supervisors of Ardenwood. Ardenwood Farm is a great park partner for us to develop a continuing relationship with. <http://www.ebparks.org/parks/ardenwood>

Old Mill Days – We continue to expand our living history programs. In June we will be meeting a master cooper. He is in his 70s and too old now to work his trade but along with his expertise, he has hand tools that might be of interest to us. Our goal is to have some accurate replicas of dry-tight flour barrels and/or casks in the mill to better interpret how the grain was transported to the mill and how the flour left. This part of the story can be a part of our regular tours and the skill of coopering can perhaps be demonstrated at our living history events. We also intend to research historically correct flour sacks and incorporate that information in our tours and living history events.

We received a \$7,500 capacity building **grant** from Napa County/Arts and Culture to create a video of the mill that will be shared throughout the valley (and beyond) to increase awareness of the “story of the mill” and the great tours/events/programs we offer. We have one year to complete the project. Jeanne Marioni attended the Board of Supervisors meeting to thank the board for their continued support and the award of the grant funds.

May 6th Jeanne Marioni and Kathleen Chasey, NVSPA Board member, attended **Park Advocacy** Day in Sacramento and “manned” a table featuring Bale Mill. We also networked with representatives of other parks and met with board members of the California State Parks Foundation to thank them for their continued support.

We are working with California State Parks to create a **park brochure for Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park**. Until now, the mill has had to “piggy back” on the state park brochure for Bothe-Napa. Now the mill will have its own full brochure. We are jointly working on the text, photos and layout of the new brochure. We hosted CSPs folks at the mill last week for a tour and ideas for the brochure that might be ready as early as this fall.

State Parks replaced the roofs on the water supply tank and the storage shed behind the mill’s bathrooms. They look great.



We continue to improve the parks’ organizational structures. We now have a one-year contract with **Constant Contact** – a company that offers on-line marketing tools that will enable us to easily send out email blasts, newsletters, announcements, invitations, promotions, thank you notes, flyers, etc.

The **Soroptimists** of St Helena are considering having one of their annual events at the mill. Good news as we have been working towards greater awareness that the mill is a wonderful venue for many kinds of smaller gatherings.



FREE DISCOVERY DAY

BOTHE-NAPA VALLEY STATE PARK

SUNDAY, JULY 27



CELEBRATE a new Ridge Trail-Vine Trail Junction!

On July 27, the Bay Area Ridge Trail Council will formally dedicate three miles in Bothe-Napa Valley State Park - and this is just the beginning of an emerging trail hub!

Outdoor enthusiasts are looking forward to a Ridge Trail-Napa Valley Vine Trail network that will link the communities of Calistoga and St. Helena, and ultimately connect Napa Valley with surrounding ridgelines and wild open spaces like Robert Louis Stevenson State Park, Wildlake and Duff Ranch Preserves, Sugarloaf Ridge State Park, and beyond!

Additional Hosts:



Napa County Regional Park & Open Space District operates this park and is waiving the entrance fee on July 27.



SCHEDULE:

- 8AM-5PM Free park entry
- 10AM-2PM Visit "Trail Junction Village" exhibits and enjoy tours and activities
- 12PM - Ridge Trail - Vine Trail Junction Dedication

DISCOVERY ACTIVITIES

- HIKE & RIDE** - Explore the trail with guided and self-guided hikes and bike rides
 - VISIT "TRAIL JUNCTION VILLAGE"** - learn more about local community and business partners
 - TOUR** - Discover Bothe's rich pioneer, Native American and natural history through displays and tours
 - ARTS & CRAFTS** - Vine Trail Art + Adventure Course with kid-friendly hands-on art crafting
 - SWIM** - in recently-renovated swimming pool*
 - BALE MILL HIKE** - to neighboring Bale Grist Mill Historic Park*
 - LUNCH** - pack in a picnic or purchase lunch and refreshments from food trucks.
- *Note: Fees apply for swimming pool & Mill Tour

Join our "Trail Junction Village"! Email barryislearning@comcast.net if you are part of a health, wellness, or recreation-focused organization and would like to join as a free exhibitor at this community event!



Napa County Regional Park
and Open Space District

STAFF REPORT

Date: June 9, 2014

Agenda Item: 4.C

Subject: Consideration and potential authorization for General Manager to submit a proposal to take on operation of Robert Louis Stevenson State Park.

Recommendation

1. Find that this action is exempt from the California Code of Regulations (State CEQA Guidelines)
2. Authorize the General Manager to submit a proposal to California State Parks to operate Robert Louis Stevenson State Park

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

The proposed action is not a project under the California Code of Regulations 15378 (State CEQA Guidelines).

Background

The District was recently approached by several members of the community with a request that the District assume responsibility for Robert Louis Stevenson State Park (RLS). RLS has not been staffed by State Parks for several years, and the neglect has become increasingly apparent. Of particular concern are two houses (one historic, one not) which have been left vacant and vulnerable to vandalism. The attached proposal describes the situation in more detail.

If the Board approves submittal of the proposal, it will likely take several months, if not more, to get the proposal through the State Parks process and to amend the District's operating agreement to include RLS. If the proposal is approved, the District will need to seek donations from the community or draw from the District's fund balance to cover initial repair costs to the two houses. Using conservative assumptions about future rental income, the District's initial investment can be repaid within five years.

DRAFT

Proposal for Management and Operation of Robert Louis Stevenson State Park

Submitted by the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District

June 2014

Background

On April 1, 2012, the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District assumed management and operating responsibility for Bothe-Napa Valley State Park and the Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park, under a five year agreement with the California Department of Parks and Recreation. In the first two years of the agreement, the District, in partnership with the Napa Valley State Parks Association, has:

- reopened the campground and continuously operated it year-round
- reopened the swimming pool and operated it the same hours as had been the case before State Parks embarked on the process of closing parks due to financial shortfalls; this summer the hours been increased substantially beyond what they had been in recent years.
- Operated the Bale Grist Mill for the same hours as had been the case before the District assumed its responsibilities; these hours have been expanded this summer.
- Repaired the historic Wright House so it could be leased out to generate income for the parks.
- Furnished three yurts installed by State Parks, and installed and furnished another seven yurts, to expand the range of accommodations available to the public and generate additional income for the parks.
- Made substantial progress on the huge backlog of deferred maintenance at the parks.
- Prepared plans to renovate six semi-historic cabins to further expand the range of accommodations available to the public and to generate income for the parks.

- Continued to operate and recently expanded special programs and events, such as youth summer camp, the Harvest Festival, and Pioneer Christmas, and also added new events which promote the mission of the two parks.

Robert Louis Stevenson State Park (RLS), while mostly within Napa County, was not on the list of parks proposed for closure by State Parks, so the agreement the District entered into with State Parks in 2012 did not include RLS. Unfortunately, RLS has not had State Park staff assigned to it for many years; in the absence of assigned staff, the staff at Bothe-Napa Valley State Park has been, and continues to be, the first responder when there is an emergency, even though the District has no legal authority at RLS.

Recently, a group of individuals and organizations that have had a long-term interest in RLS approached the District asking if the District would consider expanding its agreement with State Parks to include all of RLS. If the District would take on this responsibility, they offered to provide assistance.

Concerns Regarding Robert Louis Stevenson State Park

RLS consists of 5,272 acres of open space, including the highest peak in the San Francisco Bay Area, extensive stands of Douglas Fir, Redwood and Oaks, twelve miles of recreational trails, and two houses (one historic, one not). The park has numerous serious management concerns:

- The two houses in RLS are vacant and rapidly falling into disrepair; if not repaired and occupied in the relatively near future they will deteriorate to the point where they can no longer be preserved and used productively.
- There is considerable worry that the two houses, being vacant, are liable to be vandalized and/or occupied by squatters. One of the houses has already experienced some vandalism. These vacant houses are an attractive target for arson; if burned, they could easily cause a serious wildfire on Mount St. Helena.
- The parking lot at the highest spot along Highway 29 provides access to both the Mount St. Helena and Table Rock/Palisades Trail sections of the park. Vehicles of park users in this parking lot are frequently vandalized.
- Trail maintenance is almost non-existent; there is serious soil erosion in many places, poison oak would have closed several sections of the trail were it not for trail users who have informally taken it upon themselves to whack it back, and the trail tread has almost disappeared along parts of the Palisades Trail.
- The easternmost unit of RLS has experienced years of illegal trail construction by mountain bicyclists.

Proposed Operation and Management

The Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District does not have the resources to resolve all of the problems identified above. Some of these problems have been going on for so long

that they would be very difficult to resolve without considerable resources. At the same time, the status quo is unacceptable, particularly in what should be a jewel of the State Park system. While the District does not have the ability to address all the problems at RLS, we believe we do have the ability to improve on the status quo.

With this in mind, the District proposes the following:

- Amend the current agreement between State Parks and the District to add management and operation of Robert Louis Stevenson State Park as described herein.
- The District will repair the two houses within the park sufficient to make them safe and habitable, and manage their occupancy by volunteer caretakers and/or renters. Any rental income would be used to do further repairs to the houses or support other work within the park.
- The District will seek to reduce vandalism and crime in the main parking lot on Highway 29. To do this, the District will investigate the use of cameras and coordinate patrols with the CHP and the County Sheriff.
- The District will sponsor volunteer trail maintenance crews as needed to cut back poison oak, repair trail tread, and improve water management.
- The District, as manager of Bothe-Napa Valley State Park, will have its *de facto* role in the event of an emergency at RLS formally acknowledged and formalized. The District will continue to receive calls for information and help regarding RLS. The District will coordinate with Cal Fire and Napa County's Search and Rescue operation in providing mileage and other way finding signs to improve the effectiveness of emergency response efforts.

At the same time, it must be clearly understood what the District is NOT proposing to do:

- We would not be taking on forest management responsibilities such as dealing with invasive plants or hazardous trees, except in the immediate vicinity of the two houses and their access driveways.
- We would not be doing any maintenance of the road to the peak; our understanding is that road maintenance is done by Cal Fire, which has communication equipment on the peak.
- We would not be taking on responsibility to eliminate illegal trails, or to stop unauthorized trail building. While we would continue to try and find the people who have been and are continuing to build unauthorized trails, and encourage them to redirect their energy toward authorized activities, the culture of "freelance" trail building has had so many years to develop that we simply do not have the level of law enforcement capacity necessary to change that culture.
- We would not be doing any work that would require an environmental impact report.
- Our role in emergency response at RLS would be limited to receiving calls, coordinating communication and response with emergency providers, and ONLY

LIMITED staff field response. Our first responsibility will continue to be to Bothe-Napa Valley State Park and the Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park.

Assistance we would need from State Parks includes:

- State Parks reviews any PEF's needed for the house repairs without charging the District for that review, similar to the arrangement for Bothe-Napa Valley State Park and the Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park (under that agreement, the District accepts State Park issued or sponsored passes without receiving any reimbursement from State Parks).
- State Parks extends the term of the operating agreement between State Parks and the District, such that the agreement would extend for at least five years, and preferably longer, from the date the agreement is amended to include RLS. The original agreement was for five years, of which only three remain at this point. The extension is needed to give sufficient time to complete repairs and recoup our investment in those repairs through rental income on the two houses.
- When the District's contracted State Park ranger is required to leave Bothe-Napa Valley State Park in order to respond to emergencies at RLS, State Parks does not invoice the District for those ranger hours).

While what we propose would not solve all of the problems at Robert Louis Stevenson State Park, it would be a significant improvement from the existing situation.

Financial Plan

The District's ability to operate Bothe-Napa Valley State Park and the Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park depends on controlling costs and increasing revenues without impacting the visitor experience nor the conservation of the natural and cultural resources of the parks. The District's business model for these two parks is working; the two parks are now operating at close to break-even, and with the completion of cabin repairs should be financially sustainable unless there is an unexpected catastrophic event.

Robert Louis Stevenson State Park does not currently generate any income, and the District does not have the financial resources to subsidize RLS in any meaningful way. The District's proposal for RLS is therefore modest and incremental.

The first order of business is the two houses on the property. The District will recruit volunteer caretakers, who will stay in the houses while they fix them up at their own cost (in lieu of rent). Once habitable, the houses will be converted to market-rate rentals.

Once the two houses start to generate income, the income will be used to pay back initial costs of repairs incurred by the District; any remaining funds will be used to support other work at RLS.

Robert Louis Stevenson State Park**Preliminary Budget Projections**

June 9, 2014

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Cumulative Net</u>
1	house repairs (1)	\$ 15,000	rental income (4)	\$ 4,000	\$ (24,000)
	supplies (2)	\$ 3,000	emergency response (3)		
	staff support (5)	\$ 10,000			
2	house repairs	\$ 12,000	rental income	\$ 16,000	\$ (26,800)
	supplies	\$ 1,000	emergency response	\$ 1,200	
	staff support	\$ 7,000			
3	house maintenance	\$ 6,000	rental income	\$ 19,000	\$ (18,600)
	supplies	\$ 1,000	emergency response	\$ 1,200	
	staff support	\$ 5,000			
4	house maintenance	\$ 5,000	rental income	\$ 19,000	\$ (9,400)
	supplies	\$ 1,000	emergency response	\$ 1,200	
	staff support	\$ 5,000			
5	house maintenance	\$ 5,000	rental income	\$ 19,000	\$ (200)
	supplies	\$ 1,000	emergency response	\$ 1,200	
	staff support	\$ 5,000			
		\$ 82,000		\$ 81,800	

Notes

1 House repairs includes materials needed for repairs, and cost of contracts for specialized work. Assumes most work will be done by the volunteer Caretaker.

2 Supplies includes cameras for parking lot, tools for maintenance work, new signage, etc)

3

Emergency response includes State Park reimbursement for District contracted-ranger response for emergencies. Assumes two days of ranger time each year for emergency response

4 Assumes net market rent for the two houses, once fully repaired, of about \$800/mth each

5 Staff support assumes \$75/hour, and covers minimal staff involvement in day to day management.

District main office staff costs and overhead not included; these will be absorbed by the District unless sufficient revenues are generated to exceed direct operating expenses, in which case the excess revenues will be used to offset District administration costs that are directly related to RLS.



Napa County Regional Park
and Open Space District

STAFF REPORT

Date: June 9, 2014
Agenda Item: 4.D
Subject: Consideration and potential approval of letter to the Parks Forward Commission commenting on their draft report of April 23, 2014

Recommendation

1. Find that this action is exempt from the California Code of Regulations (State CEQA Guidelines)
2. Authorize the General Manager to send the attached letter to the Parks Forward Commission

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

The proposed action is exempt from the California Code of Regulations 15378 (State CEQA Guidelines) pursuant to Sections 15301 (Existing Facilities) and 15304 (Minor Alterations to Land) and therefore CEQA is not applicable.

Background

The Parks Forward Commission was established by the Natural Resources Agency to investigate and develop recommendations for reforming California State Parks. The Commission's recommendations will likely play a major role in determining whether State Parks continues to look to local partners such as the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District to operate various park units.

The Commission released a draft report in April of this year, and intends to release the final report this fall. The draft report does a capable job of describing the history of how State Parks got to its current state, and in general recommends delegating more authority and expanding the use of park partners. However, the report looks at the situation from 40,000 feet and does not demonstrate much insight into the day-to-day systems that have broken down and need fixing. In addition, the report's recommendation for a "support entity" could end up just adding another layer of confusion and delay to already confusing and slow processes.

Staff believes it is important to comment on the draft report, so that the experiences of a local operator of two State Parks are reflected in the final report.



**Napa County Regional Park
and Open Space District**

Karen Bower Turjanis
Director Ward One

Tony Norris
Director Ward Two

Michael Haley
Director Ward Three

Dave Finigan
Director Ward Four

Barry Christian
Director Ward Five

June 9, 2014

Parks Forward Commission
California Natural Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Comments on the Parks Forward Commission draft report of April 23, 2014

Dear Commissioners:

As a local public agency that has operated two State Parks since April of 2012, the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District has considerable interest in the Parks Forward draft report. We have successfully operated these two State Parks for the past two years. When we started, the campground was closed, deferred maintenance was so extensive that a dozen historic and semi-historic buildings had been abandoned, and the park cost two dollars to operate for every one dollar it earned. Today, we have made substantial progress on the huge backlog of deferred maintenance, we're operating the campground, pool, historic water-driven grist mill, more interpretive programming than had been offered in recent years...and we're operating without taxpayer subsidies.

The Napa community appreciates the improvements that have been made since we assumed operational responsibility for these two parks, and we often hear local residents express hope that we will continue to care for these parks.

Based on our experiences over the past two years, we would like to provide some thoughts on the draft report.

The draft report does a capable job of covering the history of the State Parks system, and the challenges it faces. In addition, the two principal findings of the report reinforce what many people within and without the system have come to believe: First, California's parks system is debilitated by an outdated organizational structure, under-investment in innovation and business tools, and a culture that has not rewarded excellence, innovation and leadership. Second, only broad-based, fundamental change will transform the system so that it once again leads the nation in meeting the needs of its residents and visitors.

The vision for State Parks laid out in the report is similar to the vision and goals laid out previously in both adopted State Parks plans and in outside critiques of State Parks. Thus, there is considerable agreement about the big picture need for change.

Report Recommendations

Most of the recommendations contained in the draft report are straightforward and non-controversial. One exception is the recommendation to eliminate the requirement that managers must be park rangers (eg, sworn peace officers). This change would align the State Parks management system with that of most other public agencies, very few of whom are run by their police force. I support this recommendation, for the reasons identified in the report.

The other notable recommendation is the creation of a new “support entity”. The Parks Forward Commission has expressed understandable concern about how to reform an agency in trouble, noting that prior reports looking at State Parks have ended up sitting on people’s shelves, and that it is difficult to effect change when the people involved may not want change.

The support entity is the primary solution offered in the draft report for implementing the report’s recommendations.

However, we do not believe the case has been made to justify the central role proposed for the support entity.

First, the proposed support entity appears to duplicate many of the functions of the existing four State Parks Commissions associated with the Department, as well as the State Parks Foundation. What is it about the support entity that would make it more effective than these existing entities? If there is a problem with the existing commissions and foundation, why not reform their structures and roles, rather than create another layer of bureaucracy?

Second, the support entity is supposed to be an agent of change merging inside access with outside expertise. Its goal is to cut out bureaucratic red tape and outdated systems and facilitate local partnerships. How it would do this is unclear. The support entity would arguably be just another appointed state-level body, presumably located in Sacramento, removed from day-to-day operation of any park. If the support entity is to be given the ability to tap into and control public funds, and if it is to be allowed to dictate priorities and control who and what gets funded, as the report recommends, far more explanation is needed for how this would work. How will inserting the support entity into the already cumbersome decision-making process make the process more efficient? What will ensure the support entity’s decision making will be any more understanding of and responsive to on-the-ground park needs than are current systems?

Some Additional Thoughts

We would like to highlight three themes contained within the report that we strongly support:

- (1) **Budgeting and decision-making authority should be delegated downward as much as possible.** State Parks is currently a “command and control” agency, where too many decisions can’t be made without explicit approval from above. What State Parks needs is an “lead and delegate” model of administration, where the role of the central administration is to articulate broad goals and policies, and delegate most decision-making to the local district and park units.
- (2) **State Parks should be reorganized to make it easier to get things done.** Currently, State Parks organizationally consists of quasi-independent silos based on function or

specialty, as compared to a model where teams are built around each park unit and district. Under the current system, for every proposal to improve a park, many people within the Department have the ability to say no, but few have the authority and incentive to say yes.

- (3) **Local partners to State Parks should be encouraged, supported and delegated authority commensurate with their abilities.** When entering into agreements with local partners, State Parks has treated their local partners as concessionaires, even though many local partners are public agencies with extensive independent legal authorities and responsibilities. State Parks has been reluctant to cede any of their review and control authorities to their public agency partners. This has limited the effectiveness of these partnerships.

In addition to the above general principles, we would like to share some of what we have learned at the day-to-day operational level.

- (1) **Maintenance and operations functions at park units should be merged administratively.** Maintenance and operations functions within State Parks are currently organized into separate silos. One of the reasons the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District has been successful in cutting costs is that its park staff operates as a team. While each member of staff has their own particular expertise, and areas of primary focus, team members shift between operations and maintenance roles as needed, providing more flexibility with work scheduling.
- (2) **The Service Center is a good concept but it doesn't work.** Several months ago our agency needed to prepare architectural drawings for repairing some abandoned cabins. We obtained three bids, one from the Service Center and two from private architectural firms. The Service Center proposal was twice as expensive as the most expensive of the private firms, and the Service Center could not offer a work schedule or completion date. The Service Center ought to be able to beat the competition, given its easy access to existing plans and data and its knowledge of park practices and policies. Serious attention should be given to reforming the Service Center so that it provides competitive services.
- (3) **The Project Evaluation Form (PEF) process impedes initiative.** Too many routine repair projects get caught up in and delayed by the PEF process. Projects that in most localities would be classified as statutorily or categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act end up requiring detailed plans and often lengthy circulation of documents for sequential approval by various resource specialists. The PEF approval process takes control of project timing away from the project proponent and makes it subject to other people's (often excessive) workloads.
- (4) **An essential element in encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship at park units and in districts is to allow them to retain control of any revenues and savings they realize.** There are many ways to do this. Local partners with operating agreements with State Parks are able to retain and reinvest earnings into the parks they manage. Cooperating associations also do this to the extent that they sponsor events and programs that generate income. However, State Parks does not have the same flexibility; the use of revenues it generates requires appropriation by the Legislature and Governor. Serious consideration should be given to allowing park units and districts to retain and reinvest

entrepreneurial profits, rather than vacuuming up those revenues and depositing them in the State's General Fund. Unless and until this changes, strengthening and expanding agreements with local partners is the only practical way to ensure that new revenues from park innovations gets reinvested in the parks.

We appreciate your efforts to improve California's truly special State Parks system. Please feel free to contact our General Manager John Woodbury (707-259-5933) if you have further questions about our experiences as a local partner to State Parks.

Sincerely,

Dave Finigan
President
Board of Directors



Napa County Regional Park
and Open Space District

STAFF REPORT

Date: June 9, 2014

Agenda Item: 4.E

Subject: Update on formation of the Park and Open Space District Advisory Committee, and extension of time to receive nominations

Recommendation

1. Find that this action is exempt from the California Code of Regulations (State CEQA Guidelines)
2. Approve an extension of time to receive nominations as described below.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

The proposed action is not a project pursuant to the California Code of Regulations 15378 (State CEQA Guidelines).

Background

The Board at its March meeting authorized formation of the Park and Open Space District Advisory Committee to review the past work of the District and develop recommendations for the future direction and funding of the District. At the time, staff set May 26th as the deadline for submitting applications to the District, and June 30 as the deadline for nominations from the County Board of Supervisors and each City Council.

At this time, the District has received 10 applications. It is not yet known how many other applications may have been submitted directly to either the Supervisors or City Councils. The applicants and their residency are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>District/Ward</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
Denise Britton	3	unincorporated
Phil Blake	1	Napa
Jeff Dodd	1	Napa
John Glaser	1	Napa
Roberta Oswald	3	St. Helena
Stu Williams	3	unincorporated
Bob Russell	5	Napa
James Haller	5	unincorporated
Ginny Simms	5	Napa
Jim King	4	Napa

Due to scheduling logistics, it is possible that the nominations from the Board of Supervisors and the City Councils will not be complete by June 30th. Also, until these nominations are made, it makes little sense to cut off applications made directly to the District. Since it is to the District's benefit to have as large an applicant pool as possible, staff recommends that the District continue to accept applications directly, as well as nominations from the other agencies, up until the time the full Board actually makes the appointments. All applications and nominations received in time for consideration at the July 14th Board meeting will be presented to the Board at that time to either make the committee appointments or continue the process to the August Board meeting.



Napa County Regional Park
and Open Space District

STAFF REPORT

Date: June 9, 2014
Item: 4.F
Subject: Receipt of report on expenditures, encumbrances, donations, and grants approved by District staff

Recommendation

Receive the report.

Background

Section III.A.(7) of the District By-laws authorizes the General Manager to bind the district for supplies, materials, labor, and other valuable consideration, in accordance with board policy and the adopted District budget, up to \$10,000 for non-construction purposes and up to \$25,000 for construction purposes, provided that all such expenditures are subsequently reported to the Board of Directors. Section III.A.(8) of the By-laws authorizes the General Manager to apply for grants and receive donations, subject to reporting such actions to the Board of Directors.

Attached is a report showing all District expenditures for May 1 through June 11, 2014.

In addition, the General Manager has approved the following contracts:

Kurt Stahr and Associations. Revised appraisal for portion of Kirkland Ranch. \$3,500

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8500000Parks-Administration

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
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Program:

Journal	Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
Account	52100		- Administration Services								
	05/07/2014	0000252817	Reclass to SP 85010-08						0.00	70,668.59	
Total For	52100		- Administration Services						0.00	70,668.59	
									Beginning Balance:		162,852.23
									Total Activity:		-70,668.59
									Ending Balance:		92,183.64
Account	52125		- Accounting/Auditing Services						0.00	0.00	
									Beginning Balance:		12,255.49
									Total Activity:		0.00
									Ending Balance:		12,255.49
Account	52140		- Legal Services						0.00	0.00	
									Beginning Balance:		14,276.25
									Total Activity:		0.00
									Ending Balance:		14,276.25
Account	52490		- Other Professional Services								
	05/08/2014	AP00252886	PARK070114CJYIP 4/14	4/14 SERVICES	00027550	23180	CJYIPASSOC		3,302.24	0.00	
	05/29/2014	AP00253469	PARK140314Stahr 4/14	JOB 14-0301	00029953	11754	STAHRRASSOC		8,500.00	0.00	
	05/29/2014	AP00253469	PARK070114CJYIP 5/14	5/14 SERVICES	00029954	23180	CJYIPASSOC		1,864.56	0.00	
Total For	52490		- Other Professional Services						13,666.80	0.00	
									Beginning Balance:		25,553.25
									Total Activity:		13,666.80

Report ID: GLS7505
Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
Dept: 8500000Parks-Administration

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
For Fiscal Year 2014
Period 11 to 12

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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance	
								Ending Balance:		39,220.05	
Account	52705	- Insurance - Premiums							0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		12,858.41	
								Total Activity:		0.00	
								Ending Balance:		12,858.41	
Account	52840	- Permits/License Fees							0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		-15.00	
								Total Activity:		0.00	
								Ending Balance:		-15.00	
Account	52900	- Training/Conference Expenses									
05/14/2014	AP00253073	5/8 BAOSC CONF	5/8 BAOSC CONF	00028194	24717	CAHILL,CHR		88.60	0.00		
Total For	52900	- Training/Conference Expenses							88.60	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		425.00	
								Total Activity:		88.60	
								Ending Balance:		513.60	
Account	52905	- Business Travel/Mileage							0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		1,005.13	
								Total Activity:		0.00	
								Ending Balance:		1,005.13	
Account	53100	- Office Supplies							0.00	0.00	

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8500000Parks-Administration

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
								Beginning Balance:		803.36
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		803.36
Account	53120	- Memberships/Certifications						0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		1,000.00
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		1,000.00
Account	53205	- Utilities - Electric						0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		0.00
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		0.00
Account	53410	- Computer Equipment/Accessories						0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		561.33
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		561.33
Account	53600	- Special Departmental Expense								
	05/05/2014	AP00252726	Stickers, signs, cameras, etc		00026823			2,238.04	0.00	
Total For	53600	- Special Departmental Expense						2,238.04	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		941.97
								Total Activity:		2,238.04
								Ending Balance:		3,180.01

Report ID: GLS7505
Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
Dept: 8500000Parks-Administration

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
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TOTAL EXPENSE								15,993.44	70,668.59	177,842.27
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Report ID: GLS7505
Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
Dept: 8501000Parks-Moore Creek

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
For Fiscal Year 2014
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		33,208.94
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		33,208.94

Account 52325 - Waste Disposal Services

05/08/2014	AP00252886	United Site 4/30/14-5/27/14	Cust #CAN-0973	00027296	20925	UNITEDSITE		115.62	0.00	
Total For 52325 - Waste Disposal Services								115.62	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		2,815.55
								Total Activity:		115.62
								Ending Balance:		2,931.17

Account 52360 - Construction Services

05/08/2014	AP00252886	PARK140114MorganFence 100%COMP	FENCE & GATE I	00027554	18376	MORGANFENC		10,900.00	0.00	
Total For 52360 - Construction Services								10,900.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		187,359.39
								Total Activity:		10,900.00
								Ending Balance:		198,259.39

Account 52490 - Other Professional Services

05/08/2014	AP00252886	PARK070114CJYIP 4/14	4/14 SERVICES	00027550	23180	CJYIPASSOC		1,761.80	0.00	
05/29/2014	AP00253469	PARK070114CJYIP 5/14	5/14 SERVICES	00029954	23180	CJYIPASSOC		1,419.44	0.00	
Total For 52490 - Other Professional Services								3,181.24	0.00	

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501000Parks-Moore Creek

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance		
								Beginning Balance:		14,931.17		
								Total Activity:		3,181.24		
								Ending Balance:		18,112.41		
<hr/>												
Account	52505	- Maintenance-Buildings/Improvem									0.00	0.00
								Beginning Balance:		183.60		
								Total Activity:		0.00		
								Ending Balance:		183.60		
<hr/>												
Account	52525	- Maintenance-Infrastructure/Lan										
05/19/2014	AP00253203	Gorilla-tree service	Inv #2557 - 26	00028661	11573	GORILLATRE		2,495.00	0.00			
								<hr/>				
Total For	52525	- Maintenance-Infrastructure/Lan									2,495.00	0.00
								Beginning Balance:		1,012.55		
								Total Activity:		2,495.00		
								Ending Balance:		3,507.55		
<hr/>												
Account	52700	- Insurance - Liability									0.00	0.00
								Beginning Balance:		948.45		
								Total Activity:		0.00		
								Ending Balance:		948.45		
<hr/>												
Account	52800	- Communications/Telephone										
05/22/2014	AP00253437	HughesNet 5/12/14-6/12/14	Acct #DSS88360	00029286	17372	HUGHESNETW		76.59	0.00			
								<hr/>				
Total For	52800	- Communications/Telephone									76.59	0.00

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501000Parks-Moore Creek

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
								Beginning Balance:		765.90
								Total Activity:		76.59
								Ending Balance:		842.49
Account	52840	- Permits/License Fees						0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		353.66
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		353.66
Account	52905	- Business Travel/Mileage						0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		207.15
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		207.15
Account	53100	- Office Supplies						0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		98.86
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		98.86
Account	53205	- Utilities - Electric								
05/05/2014	AP00252726	PG&E 3/26/14 - 4/24/14	Acct #00997592	00026812	945	PAC-GAS-00		77.90	0.00	
05/27/2014	AP00253454	PG&E 4/25/14-5/16/14	Acct #00997592	00029604	945	PAC-GAS-00		85.57	0.00	
Total For	53205	- Utilities - Electric						163.47	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		944.09
								Total Activity:		163.47

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501000Parks-Moore Creek

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance		
								Ending Balance:		1,107.56		
Account	53250	- Fuel									0.00	0.00
								Beginning Balance:		61.96		
								Total Activity:		0.00		
								Ending Balance:		61.96		
Account	53345	- Construction Supplies/Material										
05/22/2014	AP00253437	Chino-kiosk supplies		00029294				310.04	0.00			
Total For	53345	- Construction Supplies/Material									310.04	0.00
								Beginning Balance:		0.00		
								Total Activity:		310.04		
								Ending Balance:		310.04		
Account	53350	- Maintenance Supplies										
05/05/2014	AP00252726	Central Vly-April 2014	Cust #NAPACORP	00026804	219	CENTRALVAL		459.01	0.00			
05/08/2014	AP00252886	Diamond Pool - chlorine	Acct #55555555	00027303	25498	DIAMONDQUA		74.42	0.00			
Total For	53350	- Maintenance Supplies									533.43	0.00
								Beginning Balance:		2,101.40		
								Total Activity:		533.43		
								Ending Balance:		2,634.83		
Account	53400	- Minor Equipment/Small Tools										

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501000Parks-Moore Creek

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
05/22/2014	AP00253437	Chino - fan/gas can	Reimbursement	00029294	23180	CJYIPASSOC		509.75	0.00	
Total For 53400 - Minor Equipment/Small Tools								509.75	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		1,431.56
								Total Activity:		509.75
								Ending Balance:		1,941.31
<hr/>										
Account	53600	- Special Departmental Expense								
05/05/2014	AP00252726	Chino- Volunteer food	Reimbursement	00026823	23180	CJYIPASSOC		198.82	0.00	
05/22/2014	AP00253437	Chino-volunteer food		00029294				131.03	0.00	
Total For 53600 - Special Departmental Expense								329.85	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		1,253.32
								Total Activity:		329.85
								Ending Balance:		1,583.17
<hr/>										
Account	54500	- Taxes and Assessments								
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		444.61
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		444.61
<hr/>										
TOTAL EXPENSE								18,614.99	0.00	266,737.15
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Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501001Parks-Oat Hill Mine Trail

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		1,197.39
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		1,197.39
<hr/>										
Account	52490	- Other Professional Services								
05/08/2014	AP00252886	PARK070114CJYIP 4/14	4/14 SERVICES	00027550	23180	CJYIPASSOC		470.16	0.00	
05/29/2014	AP00253469	PARK070114CJYIP 5/14	5/14 SERVICES	00029954	23180	CJYIPASSOC		100.00	0.00	
Total For 52490 - Other Professional Services								570.16	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		3,861.54
								Total Activity:		570.16
								Ending Balance:		4,431.70
<hr/>										
Account	53100	- Office Supplies								
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		374.83
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		374.83
<hr/>										
Account	53350	- Maintenance Supplies								
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		44.42
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		44.42
TOTAL EXPENSE								570.16	0.00	6,048.34

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Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501002Parks-Napa River and Bay Trail

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		9,931.41
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		9,931.41
<hr/>										
Account	52490	- Other Professional Services								
05/29/2014	AP00253469	PARK070114CJYIP 5/14	5/14 SERVICES	00029954	23180	CJYIPASSOC		163.44	0.00	
Total For 52490 - Other Professional Services								163.44	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		1,717.88
								Total Activity:		163.44
								Ending Balance:		1,881.32
<hr/>										
Account	52905	- Business Travel/Mileage								
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		217.14
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		217.14
<hr/>										
TOTAL EXPENSE								163.44	0.00	12,029.87
=====										

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501003Parks-Camp Berryessa

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
 For Fiscal Year 2014
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		12,575.48
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		12,575.48
<hr/>										
Account	52360	- Construction Services								
05/20/2014	AP00253293	PARK131414Psomas 2-3/14	PROJ 6NAP01010	00028700	33202	PSOMAS-001		269.50	0.00	
Total For 52360 - Construction Services								269.50	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		26,445.50
								Total Activity:		269.50
								Ending Balance:		26,715.00
<hr/>										
Account	52490	- Other Professional Services								
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		75.50
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		75.50
<hr/>										
TOTAL EXPENSE								269.50	0.00	39,365.98
=====										

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501004Parks-Berryessa Vista

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
 For Fiscal Year 2014
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		336.41
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		336.41
<hr/>										
Account	52490	- Other Professional Services								
05/08/2014	AP00252886	PARK070114CJYIP 4/14	4/14 SERVICES	00027550	23180	CJYIPASSOC		283.60	0.00	
05/29/2014	AP00253469	PARK070114CJYIP 5/14	5/14 SERVICES	00029954	23180	CJYIPASSOC		283.60	0.00	
Total For 52490 - Other Professional Services								567.20	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		150.00
								Total Activity:		567.20
								Ending Balance:		717.20
TOTAL EXPENSE								567.20	0.00	1,053.61

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Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501005Parks-Napa River Ecological Rs

GENERAL LEDGER DETAIL TRANSACTIONS
 For Fiscal Year 2014
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		1,770.81
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		1,770.81
<hr/>										
Account	52325	- Waste Disposal Services								
05/08/2014	AP00252886	United Site 4/24/14-5/21/14	Cust #CAN-0973	00027300	20925	UNITEDSITE		151.45	0.00	
05/19/2014	AP00253203	Upper Vly Disp-April 2014	Acct #01-48644	00028662	19694	UPPERVALLE		101.52	0.00	
05/22/2014	AP00253437	United - extra service	Cust #CAN-0973	00029284	20925	UNITEDSITE		40.32	0.00	
								<hr/>		
Total For 52325 - Waste Disposal Services								293.29	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		2,904.31
								Total Activity:		293.29
								Ending Balance:		3,197.60
<hr/>										
Account	52490	- Other Professional Services								
05/01/2014	AP00252627	PARK081214 OPTIONS3 3/14	3/14 services	00026734	24404	OPTIONS3-0		760.00	0.00	
05/08/2014	AP00252886	PARK070114CJYIP 4/14	4/14 SERVICES	00027550	23180	CJYIPASSOC		948.16	0.00	
05/22/2014	AP00253437	RCD-March-April 2014	Landsmart Eco	00029289	1028	NAPACO-RES		1,868.40	0.00	
05/29/2014	AP00253469	PARK070114CJYIP 5/14	5/14 SERVICES	00029954	23180	CJYIPASSOC		586.96	0.00	
								<hr/>		
Total For 52490 - Other Professional Services								4,163.52	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		16,752.49
								Total Activity:		4,163.52
								Ending Balance:		20,916.01

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501005Parks-Napa River Ecological Rs

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Journal	Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
Account	52905	-	Business Travel/Mileage						0.00	0.00	
									Beginning Balance:		23.52
									Total Activity:		0.00
									Ending Balance:		23.52
Account	53205	-	Utilities - Electric						0.00	0.00	
									Beginning Balance:		3.03
									Total Activity:		0.00
									Ending Balance:		3.03
TOTAL EXPENSE									4,456.81	0.00	25,910.97

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501006Parks-Vine Trail

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Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance	
								0.00	0.00		
										Beginning Balance:	98.82
										Total Activity:	0.00
										Ending Balance:	98.82
TOTAL EXPENSE								0.00	0.00	98.82	

Report ID: GLS7505
Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
Dept: 8501007Parks-Putah Creek

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Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
								0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		10,820.01
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		10,820.01
<hr/>										
Account	52360	- Construction Services						0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		10,956.15
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		10,956.15
<hr/>										
Account	52490	- Other Professional Services								
05/08/2014	AP00252886	PARK070114CJYIP	4/14	4/14 SERVICES	00027550	23180	CJYIPASSOC	1,039.04	0.00	
05/29/2014	AP00253469	PARK070114CJYIP	5/14	5/14 SERVICES	00029954	23180	CJYIPASSOC	336.40	0.00	
Total For	52490	- Other Professional Services						1,375.44	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		1,955.05
								Total Activity:		1,375.44
								Ending Balance:		3,330.49
<hr/>										
Account	52840	- Permits/License Fees						0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		220.35
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		220.35
<hr/>										
Account	52905	- Business Travel/Mileage						0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		38.85
								Total Activity:		0.00

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501007Parks-Putah Creek

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Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
								Ending Balance:		38.85
Account	53350	- Maintenance Supplies						0.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		40.84
								Total Activity:		0.00
								Ending Balance:		40.84
TOTAL EXPENSE								1,375.44	0.00	25,406.69

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501008Parks-State Parks

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Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
Account	52100	- Administration Services								
05/07/2014	0000252817	July-Dec 2013 Salaries						70,668.59	0.00	
Total For	52100	- Administration Services								
								70,668.59	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		0.00
								Total Activity:		70,668.59
								Ending Balance:		70,668.59
Account	52325	- Waste Disposal Services								
05/05/2014	AP00252726	United Site 4/17/14-5/14/14	Cust #CAN-0973	00026815	20925	UNITEDSITE		486.70	0.00	
05/19/2014	AP00253203	Upper Vly Disp-April 2014	Acct #01-13452	00028663	19694	UPPERVALLE		856.95	0.00	
05/27/2014	AP00253454	United 5/15/14-6/11/14	Cust #CAN-0973	00029545	20925	UNITEDSITE		486.70	0.00	
Total For	52325	- Waste Disposal Services								
								1,830.35	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		12,389.99
								Total Activity:		1,830.35
								Ending Balance:		14,220.34
Account	52345	- Janitorial Services								
05/08/2014	AP00252886	Cash & Carry	Acct #60124600	00027306	34310	CASH&CARRY		78.17	0.00	
05/22/2014	AP00253437	C&C - supplies	Acct #60124600	00029297	34310	CASH&CARRY		218.83	0.00	
Total For	52345	- Janitorial Services								
								297.00	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		200.00
								Total Activity:		297.00

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
 Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
 Dept: 8501008Parks-State Parks

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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance	
								Ending Balance:		497.00	
Account	52360	- Construction Services						0.00	0.00		
								Beginning Balance:		23,250.04	
								Total Activity:		0.00	
								Ending Balance:		23,250.04	
Account	52490	- Other Professional Services									
05/05/2014	AP00252726	ATP - April 2014	Inv #5017 - Bo	00026814	33928	ADVANTAGET		40.00	0.00		
05/08/2014	AP00252886	ATP - March 2014	Acct #746-0150	00027309	33928	ADVANTAGET		40.00	0.00		
05/20/2014	AP00253293	PARK120814Marioni 4/14	4/14 SERVICES	00028702	33711	MARIONI,JE		1,930.27	0.00		
								<u>2,010.27</u>	<u>0.00</u>		
Total For	52490	- Other Professional Services									
								Beginning Balance:		11,208.70	
								Total Activity:		2,010.27	
								Ending Balance:		13,218.97	
Account	52500	- Maintenance-Equipment									
05/08/2014	AP00252886	A&T-repair golf cart charger	Bothe State Pa	00027311	8842	ATTOWING-0		196.56	0.00		
								<u>196.56</u>	<u>0.00</u>		
Total For	52500	- Maintenance-Equipment									
								Beginning Balance:		0.00	
								Total Activity:		196.56	
								Ending Balance:		196.56	
Account	52505	- Maintenance-Buildings/Improvem									

Report ID: GLS7505
Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
Dept: 8501008Parks-State Parks

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Program:

Journal	Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance
Account	52505	-	Maintenance-Buildings/Improvem								
	05/09/2014	AP00252911	SupLeakDetBotheStPkPoolRepair	4/17/14 Bothe	00027610	36315	SUPERIORLE		4,500.00	0.00	
Total For	52505	-	Maintenance-Buildings/Improvem						4,500.00	0.00	
									Beginning Balance:		0.00
									Total Activity:		4,500.00
									Ending Balance:		4,500.00
Account	52520	-	Maintenance-Vehicles						0.00	0.00	
									Beginning Balance:		3,476.90
									Total Activity:		0.00
									Ending Balance:		3,476.90
Account	52525	-	Maintenance-Infrastructure/Lan						0.00	0.00	
									Beginning Balance:		4,341.54
									Total Activity:		0.00
									Ending Balance:		4,341.54
Account	52705	-	Insurance - Premiums								
	05/05/2014	AP00252726	Markel Insurance -SP Ins	Policy #7002RS	00026801	33633	MARKELINSU		1,340.00	0.00	
Total For	52705	-	Insurance - Premiums						1,340.00	0.00	
									Beginning Balance:		0.00
									Total Activity:		1,340.00
									Ending Balance:		1,340.00

Report ID: GLS7505
Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
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Journal	Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Account	52800		- Communications/Telephone									
	05/19/2014	AP00253203	Telepacific -May 2014	Acct #133326	00028665	34480	TELEPACIFI		551.66	0.00		
Total For	52800		- Communications/Telephone						551.66	0.00		
											Beginning Balance:	4,860.46
											Total Activity:	551.66
											Ending Balance:	5,412.12
Account	52825		- Bank Charges									
	05/09/2014	0000252908	Heartland credit card fees-WFB		5/1/14				10.39	0.00		
Total For	52825		- Bank Charges						10.39	0.00		
											Beginning Balance:	1,447.08
											Total Activity:	10.39
											Ending Balance:	1,457.47
Account	52900		- Training/Conference Expenses						0.00	0.00		
											Beginning Balance:	439.98
											Total Activity:	0.00
											Ending Balance:	439.98
Account	52905		- Business Travel/Mileage									
	05/13/2014	AP00253028	7898686642 APR-2014 USAGE	7898686642	00027923	12088	CHEVRONPRO		331.02	0.00		
Total For	52905		- Business Travel/Mileage						331.02	0.00		

Report ID: GLS7505
Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Account 53250 - Fuel											
05/22/2014	AP00253437	S. Jones - fuel	Reimbursement	00029280	33857	JONES,SAND		20.00	0.00		
05/27/2014	AP00253454	S. Jones - fuel		00029540				135.95	0.00		
Total For 53250 - Fuel								155.95	0.00		
										Beginning Balance:	578.87
										Total Activity:	155.95
										Ending Balance:	734.82
Account 53330 - Janitorial Supplies											
								0.00	0.00		
										Beginning Balance:	3,258.18
										Total Activity:	0.00
										Ending Balance:	3,258.18
Account 53345 - Construction Supplies/Material											
								0.00	0.00		
										Beginning Balance:	218.28
										Total Activity:	0.00
										Ending Balance:	218.28
Account 53350 - Maintenance Supplies											
05/05/2014	AP00252726	Central Vly-April 2014	Cust #NAPACORP	00026804	219	CENTRALVAL		995.52	0.00		
05/05/2014	AP00252726	Steves Hardware-April 2014	Acct #31248	00026817	1222	STEVESHARD		360.26	0.00		
05/08/2014	AP00252886	Browns Auto - supplies	Acct #8537	00027301	158	BROWNSAUTO		401.79	0.00		
05/19/2014	AP00253203	Belkorp-supply parts	Acct #25020	00028657	34758	BELKORPAG-		72.03	0.00		
05/19/2014	AP00253203	Belkorp-tractor repair parts	Acct #25020	00028659	34758	BELKORPAG-		174.16	0.00		
05/19/2014	AP00253203	Redwood vacuum-supplies	Napa County Pa	00028664	34228	REDWOODVAC		130.59	0.00		

Report ID: GLS7505
Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
Fund: 8500 N C Parks & Open Space Distr
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Program:

Journal Date	Journal ID	Journal Description	Voucher Desc	Reference	Vendor ID	Name	Seq	Debit	Credit	Balance	
Account 53350 - Maintenance Supplies											
05/22/2014	AP00253437	Diamond-pool supplies	Bothe State Pa	00029287	25498	DIAMONDQUA		326.25	0.00		
05/27/2014	AP00253454	S. Jones-supplies	Reimbursement	00029540	33857	JONES,SAND		160.86	0.00		
05/27/2014	AP00253454	Steves Hardware-supplies	Acct #31248	00029543	1222	STEVESHARD		517.24	0.00		
05/27/2014	AP00253454	J. Woodbury-netting	Reimbursement	00029544	19796	WOODBURY,J		55.88	0.00		
Total For 53350 - Maintenance Supplies								3,194.58	0.00		
										Beginning Balance:	20,783.60
										Total Activity:	3,194.58
										Ending Balance:	23,978.18
Account 53400 - Minor Equipment/Small Tools											
05/22/2014	AP00253437	Pace-fountain valve	Cust #03700-03	00029282	9520	PACESUPPLY		399.49	0.00		
05/27/2014	AP00253454	S. Jones-toilet paper disp		00029540				798.94	0.00		
Total For 53400 - Minor Equipment/Small Tools								1,198.43	0.00		
										Beginning Balance:	5,295.62
										Total Activity:	1,198.43
										Ending Balance:	6,494.05
Account 53410 - Computer Equipment/Accessories											
								0.00	0.00		
										Beginning Balance:	561.34
										Total Activity:	0.00
										Ending Balance:	561.34
Account 53600 - Special Departmental Expense											

Report ID: GLS7505
 Bus. Unit: NAPCG-County of Napa
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Account 53600 - Special Departmental Expense										
05/05/2014	AP00252726	J. Woodbury - Poison Ivy Clean	Reimbursement	00026810	19796	WOODBURY,J		76.36	0.00	
05/19/2014	AP00253203	Thurston-shirts	Napa County Re	00028666	34609	THURSTONSC		274.71	0.00	
Total For 53600 - Special Departmental Expense								351.07	0.00	
								Beginning Balance:		2,619.26
								Total Activity:		351.07
								Ending Balance:		2,970.33
TOTAL EXPENSE								86,856.17	0.00	199,892.16
=====										
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM								128,867.15	70,668.59	754,385.86

Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District

Plan of Projects
Status Report

June 9, 2014

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status</u>
Bay Area Ridge Trail Tuteur Loop	Assignment of Tuteur Loop Ridge Trail easement from the Bay Area Ridge Trail to the District	The Bay Area Ridge Trail Council obtained a donated easement from the Tuteur family and constructed a section of Bay Area Ridge Trail adjacent to Skyline Park. The Council wishes to transfer this easement to the District. Staff for the District and Council have gathered all the relevant documents, and initiated discussion with the Tuteur family to determine if there are any issues or amendments that should be considered. Next steps are to complete legal review of the documents, make amendments if warranted, obtain the consent of the Coastal Conservancy (who funded the trail construction), and then execute the assignment. Staff is currently reviewing the easement location to confirm it connects to the property to the south in the proper location.
Bay/River Trail -- American Canyon to Napa	An 8+ mile recreational trail between the cities of American Canyon and Napa generally following the Napa River and interior levees of associated wetlands.	
	Phase Two--Green Island Road to Soscol Ferry Road	Questa has largely completed a revised draft PUC permit application for a public crossing of the SMART tracks. SMART, NRCA and the PUC have verbally agreed to allow the railroad crossing. LSA Associates has completed a biological survey for the Fagan Marsh area; based on the results, DFG has indicated they do not want the trail alignment to follow the levee on the north side of Fagan Marsh; District staff is reviewing the feasibility of an alternative alignment. DFG, the Bay Trail Project and the Coastal Conservancy are funding the preparation of the supplemental environmental analysis for the section of the trail next to DFG's ponds 9 and 10; this work is being handled by Ducks Unlimited on behalf of DFG. District staff met with the involved parties on May 25, 2011 and again on November 9, 2011, and thought all questions with this supplemental review had been resolved, but no documents have been released for review. Staff met with BCDC staff in late November 2012 about DFG non-compliance with BCDC permit conditions to provide public access around Pond 10. In January 2013 BCDC issued a letter of non-compliance to DFW, and on March 6, 2013 all of the involved parties met to try and get the project back on track. A follow-up meeting was held April 23, 2013. In anticipation of DFW completing its work, the Board in March 2013 approved a new contract with Questa to complete the formal approval of the crossing. Fish and Wildlife presented a schedule for completion to BCDC at their July 18, 2013 hearing; the schedule called for their environmental work to be done by the end of this calendar year. In September 2013 we learned that DFW was now taking the position that the trail could not be permitted because endangered salt marsh harvest mice have been found in the area. On October 11, 2013 the County Public Works Director sent correspondence to the Director of DFW expressing concern about DFW's failure to construct the upland area for the airport's Runway Safety Area and the District's trail. DFW's response was received the last week of November 2013. A follow-up meeting with all of the relevant agencies was held January 30, 2014 where options were discussed but no clear decision made. BCDC received an update on this issue at their March 2014 meeting to assess progress on meeting the permit condition related to public access; they extended the deadline for compliance by DFW rather than grant DFW's request to be relieved to the permit condition. District, airport and DFW staff met in April 2014 to discuss the Runway Safety Area, an issue directly related to the proposed trail, and DFW agreed to research the feasibility of transferring ownership of the area to the County.
	Phase Three--Soscol Ferry Road to Napa Pipe	All permits and permissions have been obtained, and construction bid documents are done. Caltrans determined the project is eligible for federal Transportation Enhancements grant funds, and approved NEPA review for the project. However, the District was unable to complete Caltrans' extensive paperwork needed to obtain the funds, and so the funding that the District had lined up expired. The District in November 2014 applied to the Bay Trail project for a \$120,000 grant to help construct the trail. The grant was approved by the Bay Trail Board in December 2014, and the State Coastal Conservancy Board in March 2014. <u>Staff in late May 2014 applied for a new encroachment permit from Caltrans.</u> Construction is planned to take place this summer.
Berryessa Estates	Acquire 480 acres next to Berryessa Estates from BLM at no fee through their Recreation and Public Purpose Act procedure. Would serve as a wilderness park for local residents eventually be the northern trailhead for a trail between Berryess Estates and Pope Canyon.	The District in 2009 applied to BLM for a no-fee transfer of this property to the District for the no-fee transfer of this property; while this transfer has received conceptual approval by BLM staff, the formal approval has dragged; several meetings have been held over the past three years to try and speed to process, but BLM staff has so far had higher priorities. CDF crews did extensive fire break work in 2009 through 2011 to protect the residences next to the BLM land. The Fire Marshall and the Pope Valley Volunteer Fire Department have added a proposal to construct a fire substation on a corner of the property. The Fire Marshall has identified funding for the fire station, and the County Board of Supervisors is now strongly supportive. The District has completed the donation to the District of a small, 0.2 acre property that provides critical access to the northeast corner of the property. District staff in January 2013 met with the Napa County Fire Marshall and the the Calfire Battalion Chief for the area and agreed to jointly advocate for BLM action. In February staff talked with BLM and was assured that processing of the transfer was now beginning. BLM did a series of site visits June-August, 2013. The Bureau of Reclamation in June 2013 asserted that Reclamation has property rights such that BLM is not permitted to transfer the property. BLM is now projecting the transfer will be complete by the end of this calendar year. In late August Reclamation determined they still retained jurisdiction, but they have committed to completing the transfer in the same time frame as BLM would have. Staff has submitted additional materials to Reclamation which is now processing the permit. Reclamation provided a draft agreement to the District in February 2014 which will lead to Reclamation eventually transferring its interests in the property; District staff responded with comments to the draft in early March 2014.
Berryessa Vista		Volunteers working with the District have completed detailed GIS mapping showing all existing roads, creek crossings, vista points and potential campsites. Continuing

Planning and stewardship of this 224 acre wilderness park.	damage by off-road vehicles trespassing on the property was noted. The District sent a letter was sent to all property owners in that area introducing the District, explaining the deed restriction prohibiting off road vehicles, and asking for their cooperation. Since then there has been less observed damage, although the problem is not resolved. Staff was planning on installing a gate to restrict OHV access, but this has proven infeasible. After observing more OHV damage in the summer of 2013, staff is exploring options other than a gate to prevent unauthorized OHV use. The latest plan is to install remote cameras in an attempt to determine who is causing the damage. No other work is anticipated until Lake Berryessa Trail planning is completed, as that is a key step in gaining overland access to the property. District staff has been meeting with Reclamation, their consultants and interested parties on the trail planning and prioritization.
Blue Ridge/Berryess Peak Trail Obtain right of way and construct trail to provide public access to extensive federal lands on Blue Ridge and to Berryessa Peak	Obtained donated trail easement from the Ahmann family to close gaps between existing public lands on Blue Ridge. A Negative Declaration and Use Permit hearing was approved December 16, 2009 by the County Planning Commission. An Operations and Management Plan has been approved by the property owner and the District. BLM staff on April 11th inspected the proposed trail alignment where it crosses BLM land. District and BLM staff met on August 5, 2011 to discuss BLM review of this project. BLM's biologist inspected the alignment on September 17, 2011. There have been volunteer trail building work parties have been held numerous times between 2011 and the present, and the trail is now done except for signage and a fence crossing. District staff met with Fish and Game on June 15, 2012 to discuss signage at the trailhead on DFG property, and in November 2012 submitted signage language for DFG review. Staff contacted DFG (now DFW) in February of 2013, again in early April, and again in late summer to determine the status of their review. In January 2014 DFW staff responded with an alternative entry sign design, and accepted our fence stile design. Volunteers installed the fence stile in March 2014. <u>The trail can be officially opened as soon as DFW approves the sign design.</u>
Camp Berryessa Redevelopment of former Boy Scout Camp into a group/environmental education camp.	CEQA and NEPA review is complete, as is the Use Agreement between the District and Reclamation. A grant for \$50,000 to help with construction has been provided by the Mead Foundation, together with a \$1.5 million grant from the State Coastal Conservancy. Reclamation provided comments on the 90% plans on June 24, 2013. The first draft 100% version of the plans was submitted in mid October and has been forwarded onto Reclamation for their review and (hopefully) approval. Staff met with the PSOMAS project engineer on October 29 to discuss some specification refinements/modifications that may be necessary as a result of a high preliminary draft cost estimate. Staff is continuing to work with PSOMAS to bring estimated costs into line with the funding that is available. District staff completed additional soils testing in late August in hopes of finding soils that would limit the need to on-haul dirt for the Phase 2 septic system. A new water well was dug in October 2012--production is great, and quality is acceptable with minor treatment. Reclamation completed their review of the 90% plans and had a very positive meeting with District staff in late March. PSOMAS is now finalizing the SWPPP. <u>PSOMAS has assigned a new project manager and as of the week of June 1, significant progress had been made on refining the project budget and proceeding towards 100% plans. Substantial cost cutting will be necessary, but it now seems reasonable to expect a summer 2014 groundbreaking.</u> Construction groundbreaking will hopefully be in the summer of 2014, with camp opening by the spring of 2015.
District Non-profit Foundation Organize a non-profit foundation to raise funds for District projects	The District Board has approved the goals, objectives and basic structure for a non-profit foundation to assist the District with fundraising. Formation of the foundation will likely be timed to the opening of Camp Berryessa.
Lake Hennessey North Shore Trails Would open up several miles of existing dirt access road, and construct approximately 1 mile of new single track trail, into a loop trail system on the north side of Lake Hennessey, and connecting to the planned Moore Creek Open Space Park trail system.	In November, 2009 the Napa City Council directed city staff to work with the District to finalize an agreement for the proposed Hennessey trails. The District approved a Mitigated Negative Declaration on February 14, 2011. A final lease agreement and operations plan was approved by the District Board in August 2012, and by the City Council in September 2012. Work was completed on the connector trail to Moore Creek in June 2013 and public response to the new trail has been very positive. A plan for fencing and signage improvements along the Hennessey north shore has been accepted by the Director of the Water Division. Installation of City-required fencing was completed in mid-April of 2014 <u>and a crew of 12 hearty volunteers completed the installation of required signage and two kiosks on the weekend of May 17th. Minor additional wayfinding signage and fixes at an existing horse trough are all that remain to be done at this point.</u> Working relations with the City of Napa have been very positive and If everything goes according to plan, the Lake Hennessey Unit should formally open to the public in late summer 2014.
Moore Creek Park Development Development of open space park on 673 acres acquired by the District adjacent to City of Napa watershed lands at Lake Hennessey to protect habitat, provide recreational trails, and overnight camping facilities.	The park opened on June 30, 2013. The eastern boundary survey and fencing project has been ongoing since late 2013. <u>Fence posts and wire has been completed for the southern half of the boundary, and staff completed the arduous inspection of the northern half posts on the week of May 26, 2014. Wire can now be strung on the northern half and the fencing should be complete in June or July of 2014.</u> Construction of the remainder of the Valentine Vista Trail was completed by the Forest Trails Alliance in April 2014 With the help and support of the County Fire Department and County communications technicians, the District has been working to install an emergency communications radio and antenna at the Ranch House (which has neither landline nor cellular phone service). <u>The hardware is in place and it is now just a matter of doing the final install and staff training.</u>
Oat Hill Mine Trail Various improvements to the historic Oat Hill Mine Road	The litigation holding up this project has been successfully concluded. Several of the trail sign posts have been vandalized and will need to be replaced. The District is continuing to work with Tuleyome on a project to clean up the Twin Peaks and Corona Mines, in the hopes this may enable the District to safely open the northern Oat Hill Mine Trail for public use. A volunteer crew did erosion control work on the trail in January 2013. Staff and volunteers in February 2013 to did a comprehensive evaluation of erosion issues on the trail, and experts from the RCD joined staff for another evaluation in early April. The City of Calistoga and CalTrans have restarted discussions about constructing a roundabout at the intersection of Highway 29 and Silverado Trail; the District is tracking these discussions to ensure that whatever design as adopted will provide adequate and safe access to the Oat Hill Mine Trail. The Bay Area Ridge Trail did some cleanup and minor improvements in late October 2013 to the staging area, and the lower 4 miles of the OHMT was dedicated as part of the Ridge Trail on November 10, 2013. In recent months staff has observed extensive unauthorized construction of banks, ramps, jumps and new trails for mountain bicyclists; staff is attempting to determine who is doing the work.
Oat Hill Mine Trail Transfer of 40 acre parcel from BLM	The District in 2008 applied to BLM for a non-fee transfer to the District of a 40 acre parcel at Maple Springs on the Oat Hill Mine Trail; this application is pending. Staff met with BLM in February 2011 to discuss how to speed up this transfer; another meeting with the same topic was held August 5, 2011. The District is still waiting on BLM to process the application.
Rector Ridge/Stags Leap Ridge Trail	CEQA on this project was completed several years ago--staff has prepared a draft update to the Negative Declaration due to the passage of time since the original approval.

Construction of staging area and 6+ miles of Ridge Trail climbing east from Silverado Trail near Rector Creek.	The project concept has been approved by the District Board, and was positively viewed by the Veterans Home administration. However, Veterans Home staff had been having difficulty figuring out what approval process is needed, because of ongoing discussions at the state level about the appropriate roles and future programs for the Veterans Home, and then key management staff at the Veterans Home retired in November 2010, so progress was delayed pending the filling of their vacant positions. The District will restart the process when other project priorities are under control.
Skyline Park Protection Purchase of Skyline Park from the State	Three past legislative efforts to authorize sale to the County failed due to unrelated disagreements between the state legislature and administration. Separately, the County in September 2009 approved a new park overlay zone and an updated Master Plan for Skyline Park. A fourth legislative effort by Assemblymember Evans in 2010, sponsored by Napa County and supported by the District, was approved by the legislature and signed by the Governor. The County and state General Services agreed on an appraisal process for determining the fair market value purchase price, the County retained an appraiser acceptable to the State, and a draft appraisal was prepared. In late April 2012 the state indicated they did not accept the value as determined by the appraisal and negotiations stalled. A Draft EIR was released in late September for the proposed expansion of the adjacent Syar Quarry. The District Board approved comments on the DEIR at its October 2013 meeting.
Spanish Valley, Crystal Flats, and Stone Corral Planning for open space donated by Bob and Evalyn Trinchero	The District took full possession of the properties on January 1, 2012. Staff met with key community leaders from Lake Berryessa Estates on February 6 and March 6, 2011. A public session was held April 21st at the Pope Valley Farm Center. The District has negotiated an easement across the District's Stone Corral property to resolve one of the clouds on the title to this land; this easement was approved by the Board at its October meeting, and has now been finalized and recorded. Staff met with the LBEPOA Board many times in 2011-2013 to discuss use of the Crystal Flats and Stone Corral areas. District staff has prepared a draft agreement between the District and the Association, which the Association has informally rejected. Negotiations have been complicated by the ongoing controversy between LBE residents and the Lake Berryessa Estates Resort Improvement District, even though they are not related issues. The well serving Spanish Valley was repaired in November 2013. District staff has also contracted with Cal-tech pump to abandon a dry well bore discovered on the property. A group of 10 boyscouts GPS'd old ranch roads and 4-wheel drive tracks on the Spanish Valley property for us over the weekend of April 26-27 so that we can create a map of existing road and trails. A contract for archeological surveying (a required part of the CEQA process) was awarded to Tom Origer and Associates in March, 2014 and that work should be completed by early summer. Staff completed a preliminary survey of the Spanish Valley access road in late July 2012 and, while legal access to the property has been established, it does not appear that the existing road is located within the Spanish Valley Trail easement. In early January 2014 staff learned the affected parcels are for sale. Staff's cash offer to purchase half of the property in mid March was rejected and we have decided to be patient while the property owner attempts to find a better buyer (as we think it unlikely that there is one). In February 2013 several no trespassing signs were installed in response to some evidence of illegal OHV use. The Crystal Flats sign was immediately removed and the lock on the gate removed; a more secure gate and lock will be installed and the Napa County Sheriff has placed two surveillance cameras at the location. The District is partnering with Tuleyome to investigate and come up with the trail alignment connecting Spanish Valley to the Pope To Putah Trail on BLM land which is under construction by Tuleyome. Staff has made arrangements to remove an abandoned trailer in Spanish Valley at no cost to the District using an abandoned vehicle program administered by the County.
State Parks Operate Bothe-Napa Valley State Park and the Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park	The District, with assistance from the Napa Valley State Parks Association took over management of the parks on April 1, 2012. A County permit for the pool was obtained in July and the pool was reopened immediately thereafter. The state completed installing 3 yurts in October 2012. The District obtained approval in January 2013 to install an additional 8 yurts. Seven yurts have been installed; landings, paths and parking areas are nearly finished and ready for Fire Marshall's final inspection. Numerous volunteer projects have been organized (PG&E event improving the Mill, firewood splitting, hazardous tree removal, mowing, pool cleaning, native plant garden maintenance, historic orchard restoration, lots of trash removal, and in September/October a footbridge on the History Trail was repaired by the St Helena Kiwanis). A volunteer forestry management group has been formed and the District has acquired a boom truck and other equipment in support of their mission. Utility service accounts have been transferred from the state to the District. Work on an improved recycling system is nearly complete. Every septic tank in the park has been pumped clean, and sewer lines were located and cleared of root blockages. Two additional failed septic tanks were discovered in March and pumped clean. Nearly \$270,000 in gifts, grants and pledges have been obtained to assist with improvements at the parks. The District and State Parks have finalized an agreement regarding the "found" state money that provides up to \$537,800 in State funds being granted to the District to cover some salaries and two capital improvement projects (replacement roofs and AC overlay to the picnic area road). The District is sponsoring SB 170 (Wolk) which would exempt the mill from state food processing facility requirements so that flour from the mill can be sold as a food item; the bill has passed the Senate and all Assembly committees, but unfortunately in late July the Department of Public Health announced their opposition to the bill. After meeting with DPH, it appears they may be willing to agree to a workable compromise; this will take time to explore, so we have made the bill a two-year bill. Final approval of seven yurts was received in the last week of September 2013, and went on line with Reserve America in November 2013. A contract to prepare architectural plans for the repair of the cabins was awarded in December 2013; the plans were submitted in February 2014 for State Parks approval. In March 2014 the district was approached by several organizations and individuals requesting that the District consider taking over management of Robert Louis Stevenson State Park; staff is investigating what would be involved.
Vallejo Lakes Possible purchase of 1100 acres of surplus Vallejo Water District lands, of which 200 acres are located in Napa County	Discussions between the District, the Land Trust of Napa County, the County of Solano and the Solano Land Trust indicate a common desire to work together to purchase this property adjacent to Skyline Park. The City Council of the City of Vallejo has officially authorized staff to pursue surplus of the property. The City of Vallejo has hired an appraiser to prepare an estimate of the property's fair market value, but this has not yet been released. The District GM, together with the County of Solano EO, in February 2012 each sent letters to the City of Vallejo formally expressing interest in the property and requesting notification per state law of any planned surplus of the property. Sale of the property by the City has been delayed because of complications related to questions about how best to supply water to residents in Green Valley. The Trust for Public Land has expressed interest in assisting with the purchase of this area. Staff from the District and its partners met with the Vallejo City Manager in April 2014; the surplus process has become more complicated and the City does not anticipate any action in the near future, but meanwhile the City Manager appears open to working with us to figure out a mutually beneficial outcome. <u>Staff had a very interesting meeting with City of Vallejo water division staff and a tour of Lake Curry in late May. The Lake Curry property can only be described as a jewel, and the City of Vallejo would clearly like to divest it. District staff is presently exploring a broad array of options, from an agreement under which the City would retain title and responsibility for the water system while the District would take over land management at the lake to outright purchase of the property by the District or its partners.</u>

Vine Trail A Class I bicycle/pedestrian path extending from Calistoga to the Vallejo Ferry Terminal sponsored by the Vine Trail Coalition, of which the District is a participating member. The District has entered into an MOU with the Vine Trail Coalition to provide assistance as requested by the Coalition in receiving funds, preparing plans and environmental documents, constructing and operating the trail. The District, the Bay Area Ridge Trail, the San Francisco Bay Trail and the Vine Trail Coalition have prepared a joint Case Statement for the combined trail network for fundraising purposes. The District on February 5, 2010 submitted an appropriations request for FY 2011 to Senator Feinstein, and a similar request to Congressman Thompson on February 26, 2010 on behalf of the Vine Trail Coalition. The District in April 2013 approved and sent a letter of support for the City of Calistoga's request for a grant from the Coastal Conservancy to plan the trail through Calistoga. The Board President in early June 2014 sent a letter of support for a Vine Trail federal "Tiger" grant to help construct the section of trail between Yountville and Napa. The District continues to coordinate with the Vine Trail on plans to route the Vine Trail through Bothe-Napa Valley State Park. A joint Vine Trail/Ridge Trail dedication event will be held at Bothe on July 27, 2014.

Completed Projects

Bay Area Ridge Trail Realignment
Amendment to the proposed alignment of the Bay Area Ridge Trail extend north to the Oat Hill Mine Trail
In December of 2012 the Bay Area Ridge Trail Council approved the proposed realignment of the Ridge Trail through Napa County as requested by the District.

Bay/River Trail -- American Canyon to Napa Phase I
Phase One--Euclptus Drive to Green Island Road
Construction of approximately 5 miles of Class I bicycle and pedestrian path in the vicinity of American Canyon along the Napa River was completed in April 2012, in partnership with the City of American Canyon, Department of Fish and Game and Napa Vallejo Waste Management Authority. A formal opening ceremony was held June 2, 2012.

Berryessa Vista Acquisition
Purchase of 224 acres from the Land Trust of Napa County for use as a public park completed in early 2008 using State Prop 12 funds.

Connolly Ranch
Construction of patio, restrooms and cooking facilities completed in 2008 using State Prop 12 funds.

Oat Hill Mine Trail
The Oat Hill Mine Trail was formally opened in May of 2008, after a major volunteer work party doing signage installation, brush removal and erosion control.

Historic ROW Analysis
Study to determine location and status of historic road Rights-of-Way and whether they have value as non-motorized recreational trails
Staff has completed a comprehensive review of historic rights-of-way, and is now focusing attention on those which have greatest potential.

Linda Falls
Conservation easement accepted in spring 2008 from Land Trust of Napa County to provide additional protection for this 39 acre property, which is owned by the land trust

Master Plan Development
The Master Plan for 2008-2013 was approved in January 2009

Master Plan Update
First scheduled update to the Master Plan adopted in January 2009
Board adhoc committee appointed. Methodology for doing update has been agreed upon. Project was delayed due to competing demands on staff time (primarily the effort to keep Napa's state parks from closing. A draft update has been prepared by staff working with the Board ad hoc committee for the Master Plan update, and released by the Board at the April 9, 2012 meeting for public comment. The plan update was adopted by the Board at its June 2012 meeting.

Milliken Reservoir Trails and Picnic Area Feasibility Study
Would construct approximately 3 miles of Bay Area Ridge Trail plus additional feeder and loop trails, along with a staging and picnic area
The feasibility study has been completed, and accepted by the Board of Directors. The Napa City Council in November, 2009 approved city staff recommendation to hold off on the Milliken Reservoir trails project until the Hennessey trail project is up and running.

Moore Creek Open Space Park
Acquisition of 673 acres in the Moore Creek Watershed completed in December 2008.

Napa River Ecological Reserve Improvements
Parking area paved, and rock barrier installed to control vehicular access in 2007. Trash enclosure constructed and entry signs restored by volunteers in 2008. Deteriorated kiosk removed in 2008. The District in July 2008 assumed the County's role in managing the preserve under the joint management agreement with DFG. A new maintenance contract with the non-profit organization Options 3 was started in January 2009. The old deteriorated information kiosk, which had become a serious eyesore, was removed in November 2008.

Napa River Ecological Reserve Restoration
This multi-year project resulted in the removal of the bulk of the invasive teasel that had taken over the 5 acre meadow at the entrance to the Reserve, and the construction of a short native plant interpretive trail. Work was done by volunteers, students, and paid contractors. In doing this work, several thousand students received a day of environmental education about native and invasive plants and riparian ecology.

Napa River Flood Control Easement
Conservation easement accepted by District in 2007 to facilitate Flood District project and grant funding

Newell Preserve Improvements
Provide on-site water supply for group campground for cattle
As part of the arrangement with the land trust on the District's purchase of Berryessa Vista, the land trust was willing to use some of the proceeds from the transaction to fund a well pump and distribution system at the Preserve. However, the first well drilled by the City of American Canyon came up dry. The City has dropped plans for digging any more test wells.

River to Ridge Trail Enhancements

Installation of animal silhouettes along the entryway fence illustrating the types of birds and mammals that can be found in the area completed by Eagle Scout candidate in 2008. In November 2008 five Valley Oak trees were planted at the Highway 221 entrance to the trail with the assistance of a volunteer from CNPS.

River to Ridge Trail

Deeds accomplishing the adjustment in property boundaries between Syar and the State have been recorded.

Lot line adjustment to legalize River to Ridge Trail as constructed (it curenly encroaches on private

River to Ridge Trail Entrance Enhancements

A new information kiosk was installed at the entrance in December 2008 as part of a Boy Scout project. Several Live Oak seedlings were donated by CNPS and have been planted at the entrance to improve its appearance.

River to Ridge Trail

Correct drainage problems to trail can be used year-round.

Two volunteer work weekends in March and April and two more in May of 2010 were organized by the District to clear brush, improve drainage, and surface about 300 feet of the trail with quarry fines to control problems with mud. Volunteers completed additional work in August 2011.

Skyline Park Road and Trail Improvements

Erosion control work on Lake Marie Road, and paving of campground loop road, completed in 2007 using State Prop 12 funds.

Skyline Park Concessionaire Agreement Renewal

District staff negotiated renewal of concessionaire agreement on behalf of the County. The renewal involved changes to the fee schedule and amendments to and approval of subagreements with three non-profit partner organizations.

Skyline Park Trail Improvements

Major volunteer event to reroute and repair trails

Staff worked with SPCA and V-O-CAL to sponsor a weekend work party on October 15-17, 2010. Approximately 110 volunteers worked to reroute and repair trails experiencing serious erosion problems. SPCA is donating \$1,000 toward expenses.

Skyline Park Facility Improvements

Partner-sponsored improvement include a second greenhouse and a covered equestrian arena.

The proposals for a second greenhouse and a covered arena were approved by the Department of General Services and by the County Board of Supervisors. The sponsors of these projects are now raising funds for implementation.

South Napa Wetlands Habitat Area

Transfer to the District those wetlands owned by the Napa County flood control district between the Napa River, Highway 29 and Newport Drive for use as habitat and nature-based recreation.

Transfer was approved in concept by the flood control district, and Park District staff prepared the first draft of a transfer agreement. Subsequently, attorney's for the flood district concluded it would be better from their perspective for the flood district to retain ownership of the property, due to their ongoing maintenance obligations.

State Parks

Assume management of Bothe-Napa Valley State Park and keep it and the Bale Grist Mill open

The District took over operations of the parks on April 1, 2012, and have a 5 year agreement with the State to continue operating the parks.

Trichero Open Space Acquisition

Donation of 3,400 acres of open space to the District by Bob and Evalyn Trinchero

The donation was completed on December 29, 2010. A related granting of an access easement to the Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District was completed in mid-January 2011.

Wild Lake Ranch

Assist land trust with planning and possible joint management of trails, camping and picnic areas.

The District participated in the development of a strategic plan for the property, together with other public lands in the area, that was led by the Land Trust of Napa County. The land trust has decided, at least for the near term, to manage the Wildlake-Duff property itself.