

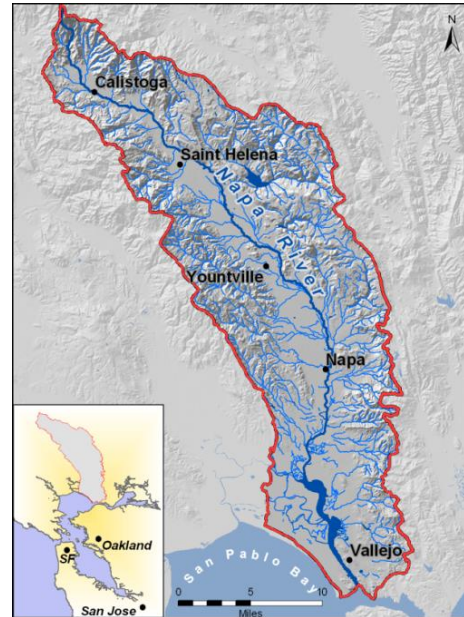
Total Maximum Daily Load Progress Report		Napa River Sediment TMDL	
Regional Water Board	San Francisco Bay, Region 2	STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving
Beneficial uses affected:	COLD, RARE, REC-2, SPAWN, WILD		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive
Pollutant(s) addressed:	Sediment		<input type="checkbox"/> Improvement Needed
Implemented through:	319 Grants , NPDES Permits , Waivers of WDRs, WDRs		<input type="checkbox"/> TMDL Achieved/Waterbody Delisted
Approval date:	January 21, 2011		

TMDL Summary

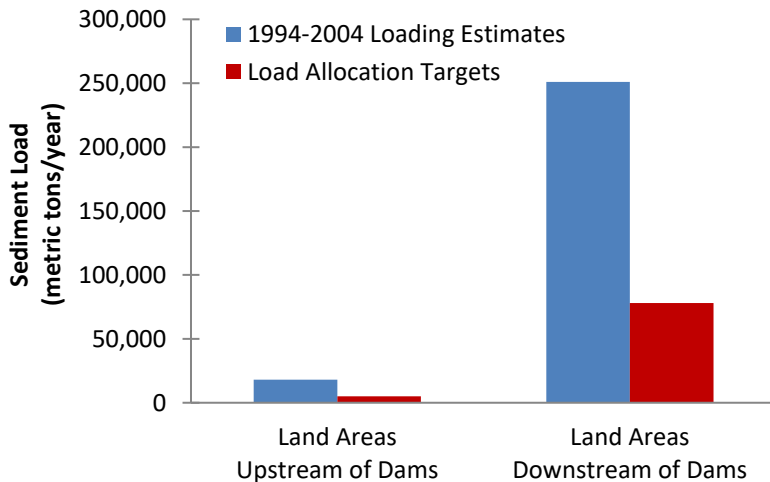
The Napa River and its tributaries are impaired by excessive sediment. More than 50% of sediment delivered to the Napa River is human-caused; sediment comes from roads, channel incision, vineyards, and/or intensive historical grazing. Fine sediment clogs spawning gravels and degrades rearing habitat, contributing to the decline of salmon and steelhead populations. To address this water quality problem, the San Francisco Water Board completed the [TMDL for sediment in the Napa River](#) which was approved by the U.S. EPA in January 2011.

The TMDL is implemented through a cooperative program to enhance channel and floodplain habitat along 14-miles of the Napa River, waste discharge requirements (WDRs), and/or conditional waivers to achieve allocations for roads, vineyards, and rangelands. The TMDL calls for a 50% reduction in human-caused sediment sources by 2029.

Napa River Watershed



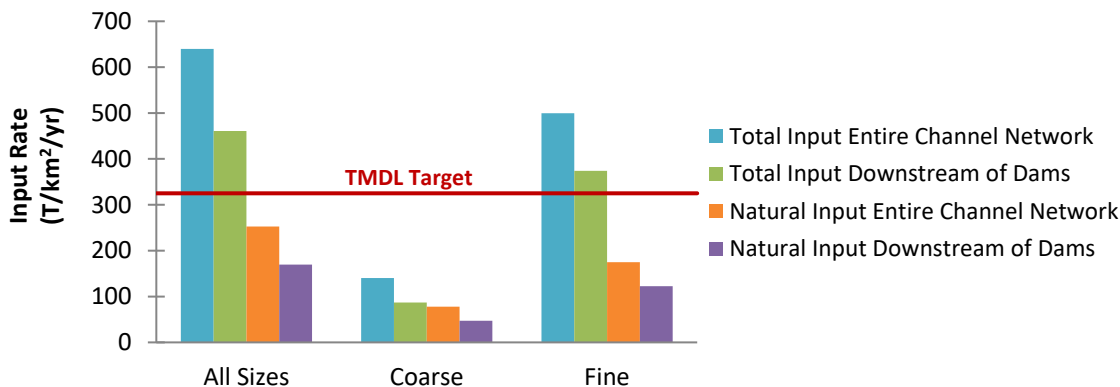
TMDL Load Allocations for Human-Related Sources



Water Quality Outcomes

- The sediment budget will be updated in 2017; progress towards achieving load reductions will be assessed in 2017.
- Farm plans to achieve load allocations have been prepared for about 14,000 acres of vineyards (about 1/3 of the total acreage in the watershed).
- Habitat enhancement and sediment reduction projects have been completed along 3-miles of the Napa River and are in the planning phase along 11-miles of the river.
- Through a San Francisco Bay Water Quality Improvement Fund grant, Napa County, in partnership with U.S. EPA and the Water Board, are developing a [Napa River Sediment TMDL Implementation Tracking and Accounting System](#) to track progress of TMDL implementation actions.

Napa River Sediment Input at Soda Creek: 1994-2004 (38% of the Watershed Drains into Dams)



The TMDL established a sediment input rate numeric target of 325 T/km²/year (125% of the 1994-2004 sediment budget characterization's natural load). During that period, the average annual sediment load was approximately 500 T/km²/year.