



AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
District Board Room, 2890 Mosquito Road, Placerville, California
April 24, 2023 — 9:00 A.M.

Board of Directors

Brian K. Veerkamp—Division 3
President

Alan Day—Division 5
Vice President

George Osborne—Division 1
Director

Pat Dwyer—Division 2
Director

Lori Anzini—Division 4
Director

Executive Staff

Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

Brian D. Poulsen
General Counsel

Jennifer Sullivan
Clerk to the Board

Jesse Saich
Communications

Brian Mueller
Engineering

Jamie Bandy
Finance

Jose Perez
Human Resources

Tim Ranstrom
Information Technology

Dan Corcoran
Operations

PUBLIC COMMENT: Anyone wishing to comment about items not on the Agenda may do so during the public comment period. Those wishing to comment about items on the Agenda may do so when that item is heard and when the Board calls for public comment. Public comments are limited to five minutes per person.

PUBLIC RECORDS DISTRIBUTED LESS THAN 72 HOURS BEFORE A MEETING: Any writing that is a public record and is distributed to all or a majority of the Board of Directors less than 72 hours before a meeting shall be available for immediate public inspection in the office of the Clerk to the Board at the address shown above. Public records distributed during the meeting shall be made available at the meeting.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT: In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and California law, it is the policy of El Dorado Irrigation District to offer its public programs, services, and meetings in a manner that is readily accessible to everyone, including individuals with disabilities. If you are a person with a disability and require information or materials in an appropriate alternative format; or if you require any other accommodation for this meeting, please contact the EID ADA coordinator at 530-642-4045 or email at adacoordinator@eid.org at least 72 hours prior to the meeting. Advance notification within this guideline will enable the District to make reasonable accommodations to ensure accessibility.

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions to join the Board Meeting by telephone only

No accompanying computer or mobile device required. This option will allow participants to listen to Board meeting audio and address the Board during public comment periods by pressing *9 on the telephone keypad.

Dial **1.669.900.6833** and enter Meeting ID **945 6360 8941** when prompted.

Instructions to join the Board Meeting from your computer or mobile device

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CALL TO ORDER

Roll Call
Pledge of Allegiance
Moment of Silence

ADOPT AGENDA

COMMUNICATIONS

General Manager's Employee Recognition

PUBLIC COMMENT

COMMUNICATIONS

General Manager

Brief reports on District activities or items of interest to the public, including activities or developments that occur after the agenda is posted.

Clerk to the Board

Board of Directors

Brief reports on community activities, meetings, conferences and seminars attended by the Directors of interest to the District and the public.

APPROVE CONSENT CALENDAR

Action on items pulled from the Consent Calendar

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. Clerk to the Board (Sullivan)

Consider approving the minutes of the March 27, 2023 regular meeting of the Board of Directors.

Option 1: Approve as submitted.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

Recommended Action: Option 1.

2. Clerk to the Board (Sullivan)

Consider the El Dorado Local Agency Formation Commission election of Special District Representatives ballot and concur with Board President Veerkamp's recommendation.

Option 1: Concur with Board President Veerkamp's ballot recommendation for the El Dorado Local Agency Formation Commission Election.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

Recommended Action: Option 1.

3. Engineering (Mueller)

Consider rescinding the District's Stage 1 Water Alert and return to normal water supply conditions.

Option 1: Rescind the District's Stage 1 Water Alert and return to normal water supply conditions.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

Recommended Action: Option 1.

4. Engineering (Eden-Bishop)

Consider awarding a contract to KPR Consulting, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$229,280 for the purchase of filter valves and authorize additional funding in the amount of \$25,000 for capitalized labor for a total funding request of \$254,280 for the Reservoir A Filter Valve Replacement Project, Project No. 22038.01.

Option 1: Award a contract to KPR Consulting, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$229,280 for the purchase of filter valves and authorize additional funding in the amount of \$25,000 for capitalized labor for a total funding request of \$254,280 for the Reservoir A Valve Replacement Project, Project No. 22038.01.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

Recommended Action: Option 1.

5. Office of the General Counsel (Leeper)

Consider adopting amended Conflict of Interest Code.

Option 1: Adopt amended Conflict of Interest Code.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

Recommended Action: Option 1.

END OF CONSENT CALENDAR

PUBLIC HEARING

6. Engineering (Baron)

Consider adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act for the Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program.

- Option 1:
- Adopt the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program.
 - Make the following findings pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA):
 - based on the whole record, there is no substantial evidence that the Project will have a significant effect on the environment;
 - the mitigation measures required for the Project reduce potentially significant impacts to levels that are less-than-significant;
 - the Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects EID's independent judgment and analysis; and
 - the documents or other material, which constitute the record of proceedings upon which this decision is based, shall be in the custody of the Clerk to the Board at El Dorado Irrigation District Headquarters.
 - Approve the Project in accordance with CEQA.
- Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.
- Option 3: Take no action.

Recommended Action: Option 1.

ACTION ITEMS

7. Finance (Bandy)

Consider ratifying EID General Warrant Registers for the periods ending March 21, March 28, April 4 and April 11, 2023, and Employee Expense Reimbursements for these periods.

- Option 1: Ratify the EID General Warrant Registers and Employee Expense Reimbursements as submitted.
- Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.
- Option 3: Take no action.

Recommended Action: Option 1.

8. Engineering (Money)

Consider approving contract amendments to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$124,988 for geotechnical investigations and Area West Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$21,680 for additional topographic surveys; and authorize additional funding of \$146,668 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.

- Option 1: Approve contract amendments to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$124,988 for geotechnical investigations and Area West Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$21,680 for additional topographic surveys; and authorize additional funding of \$146,668 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.
- Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.
- Option 3: Take no action.

Recommended Action: Option 1.

9. Engineering (Money)

Consider awarding a contract to TNT Industrial Contractors, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$805,730 for construction of the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project and authorize additional funding of \$77,361 for engineering construction support, \$60,000 for capitalized labor, and \$94,000 in project contingency for a total funding request of \$1,037,091 for the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project, Project No. 21008, which staff has determined is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

Option 1: Award a contract to TNT Industrial Contractors, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$805,730 for construction of the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project and authorize additional funding of \$77,361 for engineering construction support, \$60,000 for capitalized labor, and \$94,000 in project contingency for a total funding request of \$1,037,091 for the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project, Project No. 21008, which staff has determined is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

Recommended Action: Option 1.

REVIEW OF ASSIGNMENTS

ADJOURNMENT

TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

Engineering

- Capital Improvement Plan project completion summary, Information, May 22 (Dawson)
- Alternative Energy Savings Report, Information, May 22 (Dawson)
- El Dorado Hills Wastewater Treatment Plant secondary effluent pump station construction contract, Action, May 22 (Eden-Bishop)
- Bass Lake Tanks Recoating Project change order, Action, May 22 (Delongchamp)
- Revised funding agreement with El Dorado County for preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the Texas Hill Reservoir Parcel Rezones and General Plan Amendment, Consent, May 22 (Deason)

Finance

- Cost of Service Analysis, Workshop, May 22 (Bandy)

Human Resources

- Revised Employee Handbook, Consent, May 22 (Perez)

Operations/Finance

- Chemical contracts for water and wastewater, Consent, May 22 (Wilson/Crane/Deakyne)

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

April 24, 2023

General Manager Communications

Awards and Recognitions

- a) The District received comments from District customer, Kathleen, complimenting Joel Beall, distribution operator and Lelan Kay, construction and maintenance worker. She was very pleased with their workmanship and her interactions with them as they worked on a repair near her home. Kathleen also commented that she thinks highly of the District as a whole including the little extra things we provide to our customers such as retrofits and the Waterfront newsletter. This is a great example of our commitment to the District's guiding principle *Excellent Customer Service*. Great work!

Staff Reports and Updates

None



MINUTES
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CALL TO ORDER

President Veerkamp called the meeting to order at 9:02 A.M.

Roll Call Board

Present: Directors Osborne, Dwyer, Veerkamp, Anzini and Day

Staff

Present: General Manager Abercrombie, General Counsel Poulsen and Board Clerk Sullivan

Pledge of Allegiance and Moment of Silence

Director Dwyer led the Pledge of Allegiance and Moment of Silence for National Women's Month.

ADOPT AGENDA

ACTION: Agenda was adopted.

MOTION PASSED

Ayes: Directors Day, Osborne, Dwyer, Veerkamp and Anzini

COMMUNICATIONS

Awards and Recognitions

None

PUBLIC COMMENT

Denis Crockett and Martha Crockett addressed the Board regarding the Gold Hill ditch.

COMMUNICATIONS

General Manager

None

Clerk to the Board

None

Board of Directors

Director Veerkamp reported on his testimony during a Congressional Committee Hearing in Washington DC.

APPROVE CONSENT CALENDAR

ACTION: Director Anzini pulled Item No. 3. Consent Calendar was then approved as amended.

MOTION PASSED

Ayes: Directors Dwyer, Day, Osborne, Veerkamp and Anzini

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. Clerk to the Board (Sullivan)

Consider approving the minutes of the March 13, 2023 regular meeting of the Board of Directors.

ACTION: Option 1: Approved as submitted.

MOTION PASSED

Ayes: Directors Dwyer, Day, Osborne, Veerkamp and Anzini

2. Engineering (Venable)

Consider awarding a contract to Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$175,583.27 to prepare an Environmental Impact Report and authorize additional funding of \$175,583.27 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.

ACTION: Option 1: Awarded a contract to Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$175,583.27 to prepare an Environmental Impact Report and authorized additional funding of \$175,583.27 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.

MOTION PASSED

Ayes: Directors Dwyer, Day, Osborne, Veerkamp and Anzini

3. Engineering (Brink)

Consider adopting a resolution approving the Agreement between El Dorado Irrigation District and the City of Folsom concerning wastewater and water service to a portion of the Folsom Heights development and authorizing the Board President or his designee to sign the Agreement.

ACTION: Option 1: Adopted Resolution No. 2023-010 approving the Agreement between El Dorado Irrigation District and the City of Folsom concerning wastewater and water service to a portion of the Folsom Heights development and authorized the Board President or his designee to sign the Agreement.

MOTION PASSED

Ayes: Directors Anzini, Osborne, Dwyer, Veerkamp and Day

4. Operations (Mutschler)

Consider awarding a contract to Costa Fencing Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$416,517 for construction of replacement exclusion fencing along the El Dorado Canal and authorize additional funding of \$142,140 for capitalized labor and \$55,866 for contingency for a total funding request of \$614,523 for the Animal Control Fencing Replacement Project, Project No. 22052.01, which staff has determined is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

ACTION: Option 1: Awarded a contract to Costa Fencing Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$416,517 for construction of replacement exclusion fencing along the El Dorado Canal and authorized additional funding of \$142,140 for capitalized labor and \$55,866 for contingency for a total funding request of \$614,523 for the Animal Control Fencing Replacement Project, Project No. 22052.01, which staff has determined is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

MOTION PASSED

Ayes: Directors Dwyer, Day, Osborne, Veerkamp and Anzini

END OF CONSENT CALENDAR

PUBLIC HEARING

5. Office of the General Counsel (Poulsen)

Consider adopting a resolution dissolving Improvement District 34M.

Public Hearing opened at 9:25 A.M.

Public Comment: Scott Chadd Steve Griffin
Rod Brown addressed the Board and provided a handout dated March 19, 2023
Jim Carlsen Steve Bolyard
Laura Bradley Heather Keehn
Harlene Issa Elizabeth Rojas
Gina Bluhm

ACTION: Option 1: Adopted Resolution No. 2023-009 dissolving Improvement District 34M.

MOTION PASSED

Ayes: Directors Osborne, Day, Dwyer, Veerkamp and Anzini

INFORMATION ITEMS

6. Engineering/Operations (Graham/Wilson)

Update regarding District plan to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Lead and Copper Revised Rule.

ACTION: None – Information only.

7. Operations/Finance (Wilson/Downey)

Overview regarding community impact mitigation during water service outages.

ACTION: None – Information only.

ACTION ITEMS

8. Finance (Bandy)

Consider ratifying EID General Warrant Registers for the periods ending March 7 and March 14, 2023, and Employee Expense Reimbursements for these periods.

ACTION: Option 1: Ratified the EID General Warrant Registers and Employee Expense Reimbursements as submitted.

MOTION PASSED

Ayes: Directors Osborne, Day, Dwyer, Veerkamp and Anzini

9. Engineering (Carrington)

Consider awarding contracts to Teichert Construction in the not-to-exceed amount of \$12,768,539 for construction and ICM Group, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$351,500 for construction management and inspection services for the Motherlode Force Main Phase 3 Project; and authorize additional funding of \$88,980 for construction engineering services, \$15,400 for stormwater pollution prevention plan monitoring, \$61,787 for geotechnical services, \$100,000 for El Dorado County Department of Transportation inspection fees, \$350,000 for capitalized labor, and \$1,373,620 in contingencies for a total funding request of \$15,109,826 for the Motherlode Force Main Phase 3 Project, Project No. 21081.01.

ACTION: Option 1: Awarded contracts to Teichert Construction in the not-to-exceed amount of \$12,768,539 for construction and ICM Group, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$351,500 for construction management and inspection services for the Motherlode Force Main Phase 3 Project; and authorized additional funding of \$88,980 for construction engineering services, \$15,400 for stormwater pollution prevention plan monitoring, \$61,787 for geotechnical services, \$100,000 for El Dorado County Department of Transportation inspection fees, \$350,000 for capitalized labor, and \$1,373,620 in contingencies for a total funding request of \$15,109,826 for the Motherlode Force Main Phase 3 Project, Project No. 21081.01.

MOTION PASSED

Ayes: Directors Osborne, Dwyer, Veerkamp, Anzini and Day

CLOSED SESSION

A. Conference with General Counsel—Anticipated Litigation (Poulsen)

Government Code Sections 54956.9(d)(2)

(one potential case: threat of litigation from the El Dorado Irrigation District Managers and Supervisors Association regarding Public Records Act compliance)

ACTION: Board met with staff and provided direction but took no reportable action.

REVIEW OF ASSIGNMENTS

None

ADJOURNMENT

President Veerkamp adjourned the meeting at 12:04 P.M.

Brian K. Veerkamp
Board President
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

ATTEST

Jennifer Sullivan
Clerk to the Board
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Approved: _____

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Consider the El Dorado Local Agency Formation Commission election of Special District Representatives ballot and concur with Board President Veerkamp's recommendation.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

April 26, 2021 – Board concurred with Board President Dwyer's recommendation to vote for Director Brian Veerkamp as a four-year term regular member to the El Dorado Local Agency Formation Commission and alternative choices for the two-year regular member seat.

BOARD POLICIES (BP), ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (AR) AND BOARD AUTHORITY

BP 12100 Representative Appointments

AR 12101 Board Representative Appointments

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

The El Dorado Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) is holding a Special District Election (Election) to decide two seats, a regular and alternate seat.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

Two candidates appear on the ballot for the current LAFCO Election, both the regular and alternate seat will serve a four-year term beginning June 2023 through May 2027. Whomever receives the highest number of votes in this Election will serve as the regular member and the second highest number of votes will serve as the alternate board member.

EID Board President Veerkamp reviewed the ballot and recommends that the District cast its vote for (1) Tim White and (2) Michael Saunders.

BOARD OPTIONS

Option 1: Concur with Board President Veerkamp's ballot recommendation for the El Dorado Local Agency Formation Commission Election.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

RECOMMENDATION

Option 1.


ATTACHMENTS


Attachment A: El Dorado LAFCO memo dated March 31, 2023

Attachment B: Election ballot

Attachment C: Candidate statements


Jennifer Sullivan
Clerk to the Board


Brian Poulsen
General Counsel


Jim Abercrombie
General Manager


Brian K. Veerkamp
Board President



LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION
550 Main Street, Suite E. Placerville, CA 95667
(530) 295-2707 • lafco@edlafco.us • www.edlafco.us

March 31, 2023

Subject: Election of a Regular and Alternate Special District Representative to LAFCO

Dear Special District Selection Committee,

Thank you for submitting nominations for LAFCO Special District representatives. Please note there are two seats up for election, a Regular and Alternate seat, each will serve a four-year term, beginning June 2023 and ending May 2027. The nomination period is now closed, nominations have been received for the following candidates:

- 1) Michael Saunders, Georgetown Divide Public Utility District
- 2) Tim White, El Dorado Hills County Water District (EDH Fire)

An election ballot and a copy of each candidate's nomination and statement of qualifications is enclosed with this letter. Please place this matter on the agenda of your next regularly scheduled meeting.

Please rank each nominee in the order of preference using "1" for your first preference, "2" for second. There are two seats that are up for election and two nominees, therefore, whomever receives the highest number of votes in this election will serve as the Regular member, the second candidate will serve as the Alternate member.

The voting period will be 61 days from March 31, 2023; all votes are due in writing on or before **5:00 pm on May 31, 2021**. Voting will cease on this date. Please do not forget to have the presiding officer (Board President or Chair) of the board meeting in which you made your selection sign the returned ballot. **If any of these requirements are not met, the ballot will be considered invalid.**

Please contact the LAFCO office at (530) 295-2707 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Shiva Frentzen
Executive Officer

Enclosures

COMMISSIONERS

Public Member: Bill Wilde • Alternate Public Member: Dawn Hodson
City Members: John Clerici, Tamara Wallace • Alternate City Member: Vacant
County Members: John Hidahl, George Turnbo • Alternate County Member: Wendy Thomas
Special District Members: Brian Veerkamp, Timothy J. White • Alternate Special District Member: Michael Saunders

STAFF

Shiva Frentzen, Executive Officer • Erica Sanchez, Assistant Executive Officer
Malathy Subramanian, Commission Counsel



LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION
 550 Main Street, Suite E. Placerville, CA 95667
 (530) 295-2707 • lafco@edlafco.us • www.edlafco.us

ELECTION BALLOT

Special District Representatives to LAFCO Regular and Alternate Seat

The election ends on May 31, 2023 at 5:00 p.m.

Rank the nominees in preferential order, "1" being the first preference, "2" being the second. The highest ranked candidate will win the Regular seat, the second will win the Alternate seat.

Name, District	Ranking
Michael Saunders, Georgetown Divide Public Utility District	1 2
Tim White, El Dorado Hills County Water District (EDH Fire)	1 2
District has decided not to vote in this election please circle →	NO VOTE

Please return this ballot with or without a vote.
If you choose NO VOTE, the presiding officer's signature is still required.

NAME OF VOTING DISTRICT:

SIGNATURE OF PRESIDING OFFICER:

Note: Presiding Officer is the Chair/President. Any other signature invalidates this ballot.

PRINTED NAME OF PRESIDING OFFICER (Required):

AGENDA ATTACHED (Optional): Yes _____ No _____

Email to: lafco@edlafco.us

or

**Mail to: El Dorado LAFCO
 550 Main Street, Suite E
 Placerville, CA 95667**

COMMISSIONERS

Public Member: Bill Wilde • Alternate Public Member: Dawn Hodson
 City Members: John Clerici, Tamara Wallace • Alternate City Member: Nicole Gotberg
 County Members: John Hidahl, George Turnbo • Alternate County Member: Wendy Thomas
 Special District Members: Brian Veerkamp, Timothy J. White • Alternate Special District Member: Michael Saunders

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SPECIAL DISTRICT NOMINATION

Special District Representative to LAFCO

Position	Nominee's Name	Originating District
Special District Representative	Michael Saunders	Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District

SIGNATURE OF PRESIDING OFFICER: _____

Mitch MacDonald

(Original Signature Required)

Note: Presiding Officer is the Chair/President. Any other signature invalidates this ballot, unless accompanied by Meeting Minutes designating an alternate.

PRINTED NAME OF PRESIDING OFFICER: _____

Mitch MacDonald

(Required)

NAME OF NOMINATING DISTRICT: Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District

MINUTES ATTACHED (Optional):

Yes

No

Nominations must be received by LAFCO before

5:00 p.m. on March 30, 2023

Return to:

**El Dorado LAFCO
 550 Main Street, Suite E
 Placerville, CA 95667**

lafco@edlafco.us

COMMISSIONERS

Public Member: Bill Wilde • Alternate Public Member: Dawn Hodson

City Members: John Clerici, Tamara Wallace • Alternate City Member: Vacant

County Members: John Hidahl, George Turnbo • Alternate County Member: Wendy Thomas

Special District Members: Brian Veerkamp, Timothy J. White • Alternate Special District Member: Michael Saunders

STAFF

Shiva Frentzen, Executive Officer • Erica Sanchez, Assistant Executive Officer

Malathy Subramanian, Commission Counsel

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-13
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
NOMINATING A REPRESENTATIVE TO
THE LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION

WHEREAS, the El Dorado Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) is a state maned local agency composed of seven regular Commissioners, two of whom represent independent special districts; and

WHEREAS, the LAFCO Special District Selection Committee is conducting an election of a Special District representative to serve a four-year term, beginning May 2023 and ending May 2027; and

WHEREAS, the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District (GDPUD) has been invited to nominate a representative to LAFCO by March 30, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors previously nominated Director Michael Saunders to fill an open seat on January 12, 2021; and

WHEREAS, Director Saunders has again expressed an interest in representing Special Districts on LAFCO and has submitted his Statement of Qualifications (Attached); and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT THAT Director Michael Saunders is nominated as a Special District representative to LAFCO and directs the General Manager to submit the Nomination Form and Statement of Qualifications by March 30, 2023.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District at a meeting of said Board held on the 14th day of March 2023, by the following vote:


AYES: Stovall, Saunders, Thornbrough, Seaman, MacDonald

NOES: NONE.

ABSENT/ABSTAIN: NONE.



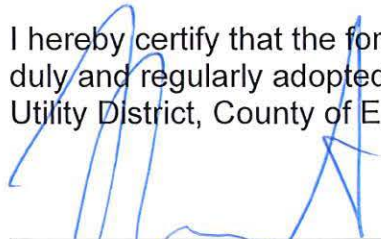
Mitch MacDonald, President, Board of Directors
GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
Attest:



Nicholas Schneider, Clerk and Ex officio
Secretary, Board of Directors
GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of Resolution 2023-13 duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, County of El Dorado, State of California, on this 14th day of March 2023.



Nicholas Schneider, Clerk and Ex officio
Secretary, Board of Directors
GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

ATTACHMENT

1. Saunders Statement of Qualifications

Statement of Qualifications

March 2023

I am currently serving on the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Board of Directors. I have been on the Board since 2018 during that time I have served as Treasurer, Vice-President, and President of the Board; I currently am the Legislative Liaison. I represent the District on the Executive Committee for the Regional Water Authority and I am also on the Region 3 Board for the Association of California Water Agencies. I have been a member of various workgroups for the State with the Department of Water Resources working on recommendations and guidelines for the various water use efficiency standards and agency reporting requirements for water shortages, and the new water annual supply and demand report.

I am currently the Alternate Special District Representative on El Dorado LAFCO serving since 2019. During my time on LAFCO, my committee work has included the Ad hoc Budget Committee, Ad Hoc Grand Jury Committee, Small Water District MSR Review Committee, and the Executive Officer Recruitment Committee. I have been engaged and involved at the local level and have participated at the State level with CaLAFCO.

I bring my knowledge and experience of Special Districts and governance to LAFCO. I will continue to work with staff and electeds to ensure their agencies are accurately reflected in their municipal service reviews. I will strive to make sure as a Commissioner that LAFCO decisions allow for transparency, that LAFCO will share and communicate all information, and work with agencies, boards, and communities in the evaluation and promotion of the efficient provision of services within El Dorado County. If re-elected, I will continue to be a resource to our Special District members, agencies, the community, and the public. I humbly ask for your vote to continue to represent Special Districts on the El Dorado LAFCO Commission.

Thank you,

Michael Saunders,
Board of Directors
Georgetown Divide Public Utility District

Alternate Commissioner, Special District Member
El Dorado LAFCO



LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION
550 Main Street, Suite E. Placerville, CA 95667
(530) 295-2707 · lafco@edlafco.us · www.edlafco.us

SPECIAL DISTRICT NOMINATION

Special District Representative to LAFCO

Position	Nominee's Name	Originating District
Commissioner	Timothy White	El Dorado Hills County Water District

SIGNATURE OF PRESIDING OFFICER: _____

(Original Signature Required)

Note: Presiding Officer is the Chair/President. Any other signature invalidates this ballot, unless accompanied by Meeting Minutes designating an alternate.

PRINTED NAME OF PRESIDING OFFICER: John Giraud
(Required)

NAME OF NOMINATING DISTRICT: El Dorado Hills County Water District

MINUTES ATTACHED *(Optional)*: Yes No

Nominations must be received by LAFCO before
5:00 p.m. on March 30, 2023

Return to:

El Dorado LAFCO
550 Main Street, Suite E
Placerville, CA 95667

lafco@edlafco.us

COMMISSIONERS

Public Member: Bill Wilde • Alternate Public Member: Dawn Hodson
City Members: John Clerici, Tamara Wallace • Alternate City Member: Vacant
County Members: John Hidahl, George Turnbo • Alternate County Member: Wendy Thomas
Special District Members: Brian Veerkamp, Timothy J. White • Alternate Special District Member: Michael Saunders

STAFF

Shiva Frentzen, Executive Officer • Erica Sanchez, Assistant Executive Officer
Malathy Subramanian, Commission Counsel

EL DORADO HILLS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

EIGHT HUNDRED SIXTY FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thursday, February 16, 2023, 5:30 p.m.

District Office, 1050 Wilson Boulevard, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

I. CALL TO ORDER

President Giraudo called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m. Directors in attendance: Bennett, Durante, Giraudo, Hartley, and White. Staff in attendance: Chief Johnson and Director of Finance Braddock. Counsel Cook was also in attendance.

II. CLOSED SESSION

- A. Closed Session pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8, Real Property Negotiations; upcoming expiration/potential extension/alternatives to current lease of Career Development Center; 4697 Golden Foothill Pkwy, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762 (APN: 117-100-009-000); District Negotiator: Bob Kuhl (KW Commercial) and Chief Johnson; Property owner's Representative: Cole Sweatt (Tri Commercial)**
- B. Closed Session pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6; Conference with Labor Negotiators; Agency Designated Representatives: Finance Committee, Directors Giraudo and White, Chief Johnson; Employee Organization: El Dorado Hills Professional Firefighters, Local 3604; Discuss Local 3604's written request to meet and confer**
- C. Closed Session pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(D)(1): Conference with legal counsel regarding existing litigation: Thomas and Helen Austin v. The County of El Dorado, et. al.; El Dorado County Superior Court Case No. 21050633**

The Board adjourned to closed session at 5:30 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 6:11 p.m. No action was taken in Closed Session.

III. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

IV. CONSENT CALENDAR

- A. Approve Minutes of the 859th Board meeting held January 19, 2023**
- B. Approve Financial Statements and Check Register for January 2023**

Director Durante made a motion to approve the Consent Calendar, seconded by Director White and unanimously carried.

V. PRESENTATION

- A. Presentation by former volunteer Lieutenant, Bob Grant – Item taken after Item VI-B. Bob Grant, former Department volunteer, presented some information and a memory book about the Department's history.**

excellent additions to the Department. He also highlighted an incident where the crews provided superior customer service.

XII. COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION REPORT

- A. CRRD Report** – Chief Fields reported the activity from the CRR Division for January.

XIII. FISCAL ITEMS

XIV. NEW BUSINESS

- A. Approve Board member registration and travel to 2023 training conferences** – Director of Finance Braddock presented a list of educational opportunities for the Board members and requested approval for the Board members to attend and be reimbursed for applicable travel expenses.

Director Bennett made a motion to Board member registration and travel to 2023 training conferences, seconded by Director White and unanimously carried.

- B. LAFCO Special District Nomination** – Director White requested the Board’s support and nomination for the LAFCO Special District seat.

Director Durante made a motion to nominate Tim White to fill the LAFCO Special District representative seat, seconded by Director Bennett and unanimously carried.

- C. Review and approve Resolution 2023-01 of appreciation for retired El Dorado County CAO Don Ashton** – Chief Johnson reported that El Dorado County CAO Don Ashton has retired and he is requesting approval of a resolution of appreciation to present to him.

Director White made a motion to approve Resolution 2023-01 of appreciation for retired El Dorado County CAO Don Ashton, seconded by Director Durante and unanimously carried.

XV. OLD BUSINESS

- A. Training Facility Update** – Chief Hall reported that the training facility project is on schedule, on budget and the progress is amazing to watch.
- B. EDHCSD/EDHFD 2x2 update (Directors Bennett and Durante)** – No report.
- C. Review and approve updated Master Services Agreement with PBK-WLC Architects** – Chief Johnson stated that WLC Architects merged with PBK Architects, and the original Master Services Agreement has expired. Staff is asking the Board to approve an updated Master Services Agreement.

Director White made a motion to approve updated Master Services Agreement with PBK-WLC Architects, seconded by Director Durante and unanimously carried.

Timothy J. White

Nominee, El Dorado County Special District Representative

El Dorado County LAFCO

Statement of Qualifications

I am currently one of the two Special District Commissioners on the El Dorado Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) and have been nominated by my fellow directors at the El Dorado Hills Fire Department (EDHFD), as well as the Board of Directors of the El Dorado Hills Community Services District, to run for re-election for a full 4-year term as a Special District Commissioner.

My qualifications and background information are as follows:

- EDHFD Board of Directors- December 2018-present. Vice-president 2020, President 2021. Have served, or am serving on, the following Board Committees:
 - Finance
 - Strategic Planning
 - Joint Powers Authority
 - Ambulance Deployment
 - Community Risk Reduction Services
- El Dorado Hills Area Planning Advisory Committee (APAC) - voting member- 2015-present. Chair- 2016 and 2017. Vice Chair-2018-present. APAC is a volunteer group of residents that review proposed residential and commercial developments in the El Dorado Hills area and provide comments and written reports addressing resident concerns on those projects to the El Dorado County Planning Commission and the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors.
- Appointed as an alternate member by the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors to the 2022-2023 Charter Review Committee.
- UCCE Master Gardener of El Dorado County since 2016.
- I am a native Californian, a graduate of the University of San Francisco and of the University of Los Angeles School of Law. Practiced law for 30 years concentrating in business-financial law, with an emphasis in international transactions.

As a LAFCO Commissioner since January 2022, I have supported and encouraged efforts to make LAFCO more efficient and cost-effective, particularly with respect to oversight of Special Districts. I have the time, interest, and ability to serve as an effective LAFCO Commissioner. I listen to others, respect differing opinions, and will work collaboratively with everyone to ensure our common goal of El Dorado County being a desirable place to live.

I will continue to represent the Special Districts in El Dorado County by making sure that we have a voice in the LAFCO process- that our various unique and specific interests are heard.

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Consider rescinding the District’s Stage 1 Water Alert and return to normal water supply conditions.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

June 28, 2021 – Board adopted Resolution No. 2021-009 declaring a drought emergency and a Stage 1 Water Alert Districtwide, and authorized the General Manager, subject to subsequent Board ratification, to declare a Stage 4 Water Emergency for Outingdale customers when necessary.

October 25, 2021 – Board ratified Resolution No. 2021-009 to maintain a drought emergency and declared a return to Stage 1 Water Alert for Outingdale customers.

May 23, 2022 – Board adopted Resolution No. 2022-019 renewing and updating the drought emergency declaration and reaffirming a Stage 1 Water Alert requesting up to 15 percent voluntary conservation.

The Board ratified Resolution No. 2022-109 to maintain the drought emergency and the Stage 1 Water Alert requesting up to 15 percent voluntary conservation at every meeting through December 12, 2022.

BOARD POLICIES (BP), ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (AR) AND BOARD AUTHORITY

BP 5010 Water Supply Management

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

On March 24, 2023, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order N-5-23 ending the State’s voluntary 15% water conservation target and the requirement that local water agencies implement level 2 of their drought contingency plans. Since that time, water supply conditions within the District’s service area and across the State have dramatically improved, necessitating an end to the District’s declared water supply shortage.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

In June of 2021, with the District experiencing prolonged dry conditions and worsening projections for Jenkinson Lake and Folsom Lake storage, the District declared a Stage 1 Water Alert and requested voluntary 15% water conservation efforts from our customers. Soon after, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order N-10-21 calling on all Californians to similarly voluntarily reduce their water use by 15% from 2020 levels.

With continued dry conditions, in May of 2022, the Governor signed Executive Order N-7-22 which ultimately led the State Water Board to require local water agencies to implement level 2 of their drought contingency plans for a 10%-20% conservation target. The District’s Stage 1 Water Alert, already in effect, met that requirement and the Board ratified a new resolution to maintain the ongoing call for 15% voluntary conservation.

Coming out of the recent winter of heavy precipitation and snowpack, the District has much more favorable water supply conditions and a Stage 1 Water Alert is no longer necessary. In late March 2023, the Governor issued a new Executive Order N-5-23 that ended the State's 15% water conservation target and also ended the requirement that local water agencies implement level 2 of their drought plans.

Jenkinson Lake is full and has been spilling since January 12, 2023. Project 184 reservoirs are being managed to handle the heavy snowpack and runoff and will reach full storage this summer. Folsom Reservoir is anticipated to completely fill by late May or early June after completion of the spring runoff and drawn down over the course of the summer, albeit at a much slower rate than recent dry years due to the amount water available in snowpack combined with current storage levels in reservoirs upstream from Folsom Reservoir.

In January of 2023, when it became clear that water supply conditions had dramatically improved, the District removed ratification of the drought emergency from its regular Board meeting agendas because continued ratification was not necessary for either public contracting compliance or CEQA compliance. Now, with extremely favorable local water supply conditions and the Governor's end to mandatory conservation requirements, staff recommends the District rescind the Stage 1 Water Alert and return to normal water supply conditions. Staff plans to update our drought page to mark the end of the Stage 1 Water Alert, while also keeping information regarding sensible ways to efficiently use water year round under all conditions.

FUNDING

N/A

BOARD OPTIONS

Option 1: Rescind the District's Stage 1 Water Alert and return to normal water supply conditions.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

RECOMMENDATION

Option 1

ATTACHMENTS

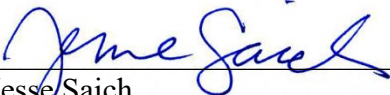
Attachment A: Executive Order No. N-5-23



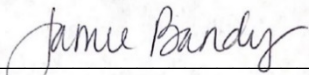
Brian Mueller
Engineering Director



Dan Corcoran
Operations Director



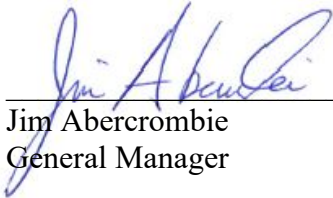
Jesse Saich
Communications and Media Relations Manager



Jamie Bandy
Finance Director



Brian Poulsen
General Counsel



Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER N-5-23

WHEREAS on April 21, 2021, May 10, 2021, July 8, 2021, and October 19, 2021, I proclaimed States of Emergency to exist due to drought conditions; and

WHEREAS the multi-year nature of the current drought, which began three years after the record-setting drought of 2012-2016, continues to have significant, immediate impacts on communities across California with vulnerable water supplies, farms that rely on irrigation to grow food and fiber, and fish and wildlife that rely on stream flows and cool water; and

WHEREAS the March 3, 2023, snow survey conducted by the Department of Water Resources and partner agencies found that most regions of the Sierra Nevada are above average for snow water content, and some regions are nearing record amounts of snow, and snow and rain has fallen across many regions of the state since then, with more precipitation forecasted; and

WHEREAS improved conditions have helped rehabilitate surface water supplies, but have not abated the severe drought conditions that remain in some parts of the State, including the Klamath River basin and the Colorado River basin, and many groundwater basins throughout the State remain depleted from overreliance and successive multi-year droughts; and

WHEREAS continued action by the State is needed to address ongoing consequences of the drought emergency, including groundwater supply shortages, domestic well failures, and drought-related harm to native fishes in the Klamath River and Clear Lake watersheds; and

WHEREAS the drought emergency has required a dynamic and flexible response from the State, and several provisions in my prior Proclamations and Orders have been terminated or superseded already, specifically Paragraphs 4 and 8 of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated April 21, 2021, Paragraphs 2, 4, and 7 of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated May 10, 2021, Paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated July 8, 2021, and Paragraph 9 of Executive Order N-7-22; and

WHEREAS improved conditions warrant an even more targeted State response to the ongoing drought emergency and certain provisions in my State of Emergency Proclamations dated April 21, 2021, May 10, 2021, July 8, 2021, and October 19, 2021, and in Executive Orders N-10-21, N-7-22, and N-3-23 provide authority that is no longer needed to mitigate the effects of the drought conditions or direct actions by state agencies, departments, and boards that have already been completed; and

WHEREAS notwithstanding the rescission of certain emergency authorities for emergency drinking water action, state agencies have existing legal authority and funding to continue expedited work to advance the human right to water, and state agencies will continue all ongoing drought resilience planning work, including through coordination with local agencies and tribes; and

WHEREAS next winter's hydrology is uncertain and the most efficient way to preserve the State's improved surface water supplies is for Californians to continue their ongoing efforts to make conservation a way of life; and

WHEREAS to protect public health and safety, it is critical the State take certain immediate actions without undue delay to prepare for and mitigate the effects of the drought conditions, and under Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this Order would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the drought conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes, including the California Emergency Services Act, and in particular, Government Code sections 8567, 8571, and 8627, do hereby issue the following Order to become effective immediately:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The orders and provisions contained in my State of Emergency Proclamations dated April 21, 2021, May 10, 2021, July 8, 2021, and October 19, 2021, and Executive Orders N-7-22 (March 28, 2022), N-3-23 (February 13, 2023), and N-4-23 (March 10, 2023), remain in full force and effect, except as modified by those Proclamations and Orders and herein. State agencies shall continue to implement all directions from those Proclamations and Orders and accelerate implementation where feasible.
2. The following provisions of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated April 21, 2021, are terminated:
 - a. Paragraph 2;
 - b. Paragraphs 5-7; and
 - c. Paragraphs 9-14.
3. The following provisions of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated May 10, 2021, are terminated:
 - a. Paragraph 1;
 - b. Paragraph 3;
 - c. Paragraph 5; and
 - d. Paragraphs 9-10.
4. The following provisions of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated July 8, 2021, are terminated:
 - a. Paragraph 2;
 - b. Paragraphs 7-8, except those portions of paragraph 7 withdrawing provisions of prior orders;
 - c. Paragraphs 11-12.

5. The following provisions of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated October 19, 2021, are terminated:

- a. Paragraph 2;
- b. Paragraphs 4-5;
- c. Paragraph 8; and
- d. Paragraph 10.

6. The following provisions of Executive Order N-10-21 are terminated:

- a. Paragraph 1; and
- b. Paragraph 3

7. The following provisions of Executive Order N-7-22 are terminated:

- a. Paragraphs 1-3;
- b. Paragraph 6; and
- c. Paragraphs 14-15.

8. The following provisions of Executive Order N-3-23 are terminated:

- a. Paragraph 1; and
- b. Paragraph 3, except those portions of the paragraph withdrawing provisions of prior orders.

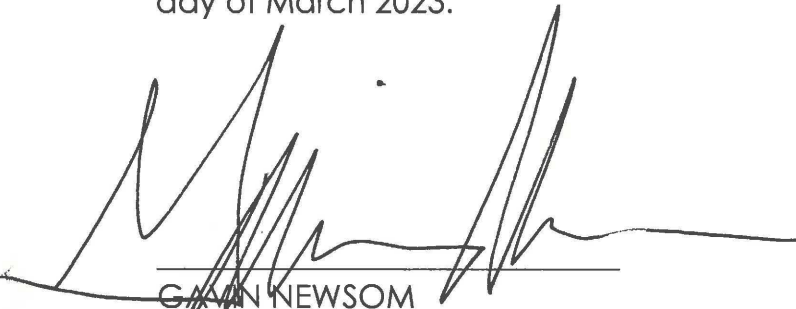
9. Paragraph 6 of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated May 10, 2021, and Paragraph 9 of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated July 8, 2021, are withdrawn and replaced with the following text:

To ensure critical instream flows for species protection in the Klamath River and Clear Lake watersheds, the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) and Department of Fish and Wildlife shall evaluate the minimum instream flows and other actions needed to protect salmon, steelhead, the Clear Lake Hitch, and other native fishes in critical streams systems in these watersheds and work with water users, tribes, and other parties on voluntary measures to implement those actions. To the extent voluntary actions are not sufficient, the Water Board, in coordination with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, shall consider emergency regulations to establish minimum instream flows to mitigate the effects of the drought conditions. For purposes of state agencies carrying out or approving any actions contemplated by this paragraph, Public Resources Code, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are suspended. Nothing in this Paragraph affects or limits the validity of actions already taken in the Klamath and Clear Lake watersheds or ongoing under Paragraph 6 of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated May 10, 2021, or Paragraph 9 of my State of Emergency Proclamation dated July 8, 2021.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 24th day of March 2023.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor of California

ATTEST:

SHIRLEY N. WEBER, PH.D.
Secretary of State

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Consider awarding a contract to KPR Consulting, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$229,280 for the purchase of filter valves and authorize additional funding in the amount of \$25,000 for capitalized labor for a total funding request of \$254,280 for the Reservoir A Filter Valve Replacement Project, Project No. 22038.01.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

November 14, 2022 – Board adopted the 2023–2027 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), subject to available funding.

BOARD POLICIES (BP), ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (AR) AND BOARD AUTHORITY

BP 3060 Contracts and Procurement
BP 5010 Water Supply Management

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

The Reservoir A Water Treatment Plant (Res A WTP) filter inlet valves have reached the end of their useful lives and some failures have been observed. If an inlet valve fails, it has the potential to remove one third of the plant capacity from service, well below that required to meet summer demands. With an eight month lead time for new valves, staff requests purchasing valves now for installation in early 2024 during the low demand period.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

The Res A WTP is a direct filtration plant with a capacity of 56 MGD that treats water from Sly Park Reservoir and distributes treated water throughout the District's service area. Sly Park Reservoir is the District's largest water supply and Res A WTP the largest treatment plant delivering approximately two-thirds of the District's water supplies on an annual basis. The filter complex includes twelve gravity filters, grouped in 3 blocks of 4 filters each, with their own inlet isolation valves.

Sly Park Reservoir was constructed in 1952 and the first components of the plant were constructed in 1960. As demand and regulatory requirements increased, gravity filters were added in 1989 (Filters Nos. 1-8) and then again in 1998 (Filters Nos. 9-12). The filters are configured in a way that if one filter inlet valve fails there is the potential to cause all four filters in that group to be taken out of service for the repair of a single inlet valve. This would result in one third of the plant capacity being out of service, reducing plant capacity well below that required to meet summer demands. In 2022, one of the twelve filter valves failed and it did result in four filters being taken out of service temporarily. Fortunately, this occurred during a period of lower demand and staff were able to repair the valve to extend its operation until it can ultimately be replaced.

Evaluation

Herwit Engineering (Hewit) was retained to prepare drawings and provide field support for replacement of the failing inlet filter valves. During project development it became clear that any one of the 12 valves could fail in a similar fashion based on the life cycle of this type of valve.

The piping configuration makes it impossible to access the valves in their current locations without the use of a lift and the electric valve operator gear boxes are exposed to a wet environment that is contributing to degradation. As a result, the project scope was expanded to include all of the valves, piping reconfiguration, and development of contract documents for bidding the project. In order to correct the deficiencies associated with design configuration and environmental exposure, and to prolong equipment life, the new valves will be fabricated with stainless steel, water piping and air piping will be relocated for easier access, and valve operator gear boxes will be moved above the handrail to avoid periodic submergence and improve access.

During development of the District’s 2023-2027 CIP, staff included the Reservoir A Filter Valve Replacement project with planned expenditures in 2023 and 2024 to replace all of the valves and address other deficiencies discovered during project development.

In February 2023, Herwit Engineering completed an initial assessment and 10% design adequate to purchase new valves. An initial supplier inquiry indicated an eight month lead time for the valves so staff released a request for valve bids in March to ensure the valves arrive in time for the installation window in early 2024 when demand is low and groups of the filters can be taken offline. In the interim, staff is in the process of retaining an on-call general engineering firm to complete the design and prepare construction contract documents by early July 2023 for construction bidding in August 2023. Piping modifications and other associated work is scheduled to begin in October 2023 in preparation for valve arrival in December 2023. Installation of the valves is scheduled to occur between January 1, 2024 and April 1, 2024, when plant demand is at its lowest.

Valve Bidding

Staff issued a Request for Bids (RFB) for the filter inlet valves on March 8, 2023. In response to the RFB, the District received bids from five suppliers on March 31, 2023.

Bidder	Bid Amount
KPR Consulting, Inc.	\$229,280
T&T Valve & Instrument	\$296,128
Frank A. Olsen	\$299,395
CAASI Flow Control	\$331,502
Southwest Valve & Equipment, LLC	\$385,696

Staff has reviewed the bids received and finds them to be responsive to the bid document and recommends award to the low bidder KPR Consulting, Inc in the amount of \$229,280.

Environmental Review

The District, acting as the Lead Agency, must comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for the Reservoir A Valve Replacement Project. No CEQA documentation is required at this time as no physical effects to the environment will occur associated with the purchase of valves and valve operators. The appropriate level of CEQA review will be evaluated as the plans and specifications for the installation of the valves and associated piping modifications is further developed.

FUNDING

Funding for this project was identified in the 2023-2027 CIP with a total of \$1.02 million over the five year period. The funding source is 100% water FCCs. This funding request is for valve purchase and capitalized labor for project management.

Filter valve purchase – KPR Consulting, Inc	\$229,280
Capitalized Labor – Project management through bidding	\$25,000
TOTAL	\$254,280

Staff will return to the Board in August 2023 for consideration of a construction contract award for valve installation and piping modifications. The current engineer’s estimate for the project is \$1 million, including purchased equipment, installation, and other costs.

BOARD OPTIONS

Option 1: Award a contract to KPR Consulting, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$229,280 for the purchase of filter valves and authorize additional funding in the amount of \$25,000 for capitalized labor for a total funding request of \$254,280 for the Reservoir A Valve Replacement Project, Project No. 22038.01.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

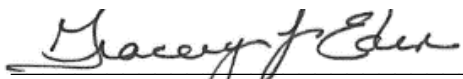
Option 3: Take no action.

RECOMMENDATION

Option 1

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: CIP summary



Tracey Eden-Bishop
Senior Civil Engineer



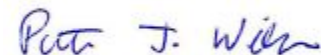
Brian Deason
Environmental Resources Supervisor



Elizabeth Dawson
Engineering Manager



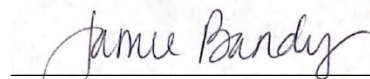
Brian Mueller
Engineering Director



Patrick Wilson
Water Operations Manager



Dan Corcoran
Operations Director



Jamie Bandy
Finance Director



Brian Poulsen
General Counsel



Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

2023 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN Program: Water

Project Number: 22038
Project Name: Reservoir A Filter Valve Replacements
Project Category: Reliability & Service Level Improvements
Priority: 2 **PM:** Money **Board Approval:** 11/14/22

Project Description:

The existing filter inlet valves (twelve in total) at Reservoir A have reached the end of their service life and are located in configuration that can't be safely accessed for ongoing maintenance. This project will replace the filter inlet valves and their associated piping with a new AWWA compliant valve and operator. An on-call general engineering contract will be used to design piping structural supports for the new valve configuration and to specify all parts and materials for the new configuration. The replacement of all valves is tentatively scheduled for December 2023 through March 2024.

Basis for Priority:

If an inlet valve fails, it has the potential to remove all four adjacent filter basins or one third of the plant capacity. This would reduce the capacity of Reservoir A well below required summer demands. Access to the existing valves also poses a significant safety hazard for District personnel.

Project Financial Summary:			
Funded to Date:	\$ 95,000	Expenditures through end of year:	\$ 95,000
Spent to Date:	\$ -	2023 - 2027 Planned Expenditures:	\$ 1,020,000
Cash flow through end of year:	\$ 95,000	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1,115,000
Project Balance	\$ -	Additional Funding Required	\$ 1,020,000

Description of Work	Estimated Annual Expenditures					Total
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Design	\$ 20,000					\$ 20,000
Construction	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000				\$ 1,000,000
TOTAL	\$ 520,000	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,020,000

Funding Sources	Percentage	2023	Amount
Water FCCs	100%		\$520,000
Total	100%		\$520,000

Funding Comments:

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Consider adopting amended Conflict of Interest Code.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

August 9, 2021 – Board adopted amended Conflict of Interest Code.

BOARD POLICIES (BP), ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (AR) AND BOARD AUTHORITY

BP 0040 Standards of Behavior

BP 2060 Conflict of Interest

BP 12130 Conflict of Interest

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

By law, the District is required to conduct a biennial review of its Conflict of Interest Code. Based on this review, District staff determined that amendment to the District's Conflict of Interest Code is needed to reflect organizational changes since the last update in 2021. Staff recommends that the Board adopt the amended Conflict of Interest Code.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

As required by the Political Reform Act, Gov. Code Sections 81000, et seq., and rules and regulations of the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) adopted thereunder, the District conducted a biennial review of its Conflict of Interest Code (Code) and determined that amendment to the Code was necessary to reflect District changes since the last Code update was conducted in 2021. The proposed amendments to the Code address changes in the District's organizational structure and additions of certain positions.

The purpose of the Code is to "provide reasonable assurance that all foreseeable potential conflict of interest situations will be disclosed or prevented." (Gov. Code §87309.) Accordingly, the Code identifies persons who "make or participate in the making of decisions which may foreseeably have a material effect on economic interests" and requires such persons to disclose specific financial information to the public. (2 Cal Code of Regs. § 18730(b)(2).

On August 17, 2022, District staff submitted the 2022 Multi-County Agency Biennial Notice to the FPPC, notifying the FPPC of its intent to amend its Code for the reasons stated above. Over the course of several months following that notice, District staff developed proposed amendments to the Code and coordinated with FPPC staff regarding the proposed amendments. On February 6, 2023, in accordance with FPPC regulations and direction from FPPC staff, the District published the Notice of Intent to Amend the Code on its website, and emailed the notice and proposed amended Code to all District employees and Board members. The District held a 45-day written comment period on the proposed amended Code, commencing February 7, 2023 and ending March 24, 2023. The District received no comments during the designated comment period, nor did the District receive any requests for a hearing on the proposed amendments.

Under Government Code section 87303, the District's proposed amended conflict of interest code is not effective until it has been approved by the FPPC. On April 5, 2023, the FPPC approved the District's amended conflict of interest code. Therefore, District staff requests that the Board adopt the amended Conflict of Interest Code.

BOARD OPTIONS

Option 1: Adopt amended Conflict of Interest Code.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

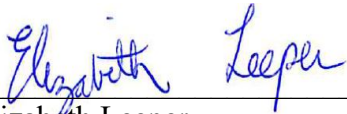
RECOMMENDATION

Option 1

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Proposed Conflict of Interest Code as Amended

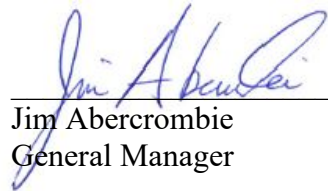
Attachment B: Amended Conflict of Interest Code (Marked to show changes from current Code)



Elizabeth Leeper
Senior Deputy General Counsel



Brian Poulsen
General Counsel



Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE

The Political Reform Act (Government Code Section 81000, et seq.) requires state and local government agencies to adopt and promulgate conflict of interest codes. The Fair Political Practices Commission has adopted a regulation (2 Cal. Code of Regs. Sec.18730) that contains the terms of a standard conflict of interest code, which can be incorporated by reference in an agency's code. After public notice and hearing, the standard code may be amended by the Fair Political Practices Commission to conform to amendments in the Political Reform Act. Therefore, the terms of 2 California Code of Regulations Section 18730 and any amendments to it duly adopted by the Fair Political Practices Commission are hereby incorporated by reference. This regulation and the attached Appendices, designating positions and establishing disclosure categories, shall constitute the conflict of interest code of the **El Dorado Irrigation District (District)**.

Individuals holding designated positions shall file their statements with the **District**, which will make the statements available for public inspection and reproduction. (Gov. Code Section 81008). All original statements will be retained by the **District**.

**APPENDIX A
DESIGNATED POSITIONS**

DESIGNATED POSITIONS	DISCLOSURE CATEGORIES
Administrative Analyst I – Contracts Division	3
Administrative Analyst II – Contracts Division	3
Associate Civil Engineer	3
Associate Engineer	3
Buyer I/II	2
Collection System Supervisor	3
Communications and Media Relations Manager	1
Construction Inspection Supervisor	3
Consultants/New Positions	*
Customer Services Manager	3
Chief Construction and Maintenance Worker	3
Deputy General Counsel	1,4
Director of Engineering	1
Director of Human Resources	1
Director of Information Technology	1
Director of Operations	1
Drinking Water Operations Manager	2
Electrical and Process Control Supervisor	2
Engineering Manager	2
Environmental Compliance Supervisor	2
Environmental Compliance Analyst	3
Environmental Review Analyst	3
Environmental Resources Supervisor	2
Executive Assistant/Clerk to the Board	1
Finance and Accounting Manager	2
Fleet and Building Maintenance Supervisor	3
General Counsel	1,4
Human Resources Manager	1
Hydro Operations & Maintenance Supervisor	2
Hydroelectric Manager	3
Information Technology Analyst I/II	3
Information Technology Technician I/II	3
Materials Technician – Fleet Maintenance Division	3
Meter Services Supervisor	3
Parks & Recreation Manager	3
Plant Mechanic I/II	3
Risk Analyst	1,4
Safety and Security Officer	2
Senior Buyer	2
Senior Civil Engineer	3
Senior Deputy General Counsel	1,4
Senior Information Technology Analyst	3
Senior Plant Mechanic	3

Senior Process Control Technician	3
Supervising Civil Engineer	3
Utility Billing Supervisor	3
Wastewater Operations & Maintenance Supervisor	3
Wastewater/Recycled Water Manager	2
Water Construction Supervisor	2
Water Operations & Maintenance Supervisor	3

*Consultants/New Positions: a consultant or employee in a newly created position that makes or participates in the making of decisions that may foreseeably have a material effect on any financial interest shall be included in the list of designated positions and shall disclose pursuant to the broadest disclosure category in the code, subject to the following limitation:

The General Manager of the District may determine in writing that a particular consultant or new position, although a “designated position,” is hired to perform a range of duties that is limited in scope and thus is not required to disclose under the broadest disclosure requirements in this section. Such written determination shall include a description of the consultant’s or new position’s duties and, based upon that description, a statement of the extent of disclosure requirements. The General Manager’s determination is a public record and shall be retained for public inspection in the same manner and location as this conflict of interest code. (Gov. Code Sec. 81008.)

Officials Who Manage Public Investments:

It has been determined that the positions listed below manage public investments and will file a statement of economic interests pursuant to Government Code Section 87200. An individual holding one of the positions listed below may contact the Fair Political Practices Commission for assistance or written advice regarding their filing obligations if they believe that their position has been categorized incorrectly. The Fair Political Practices Commission makes the final determination whether a position is covered by Government Code Section 87200.

- Each Member of the Board of Directors
- Members of the Investment Committee
- General Manager/District Secretary
- Director of Finance

**APPENDIX B
DISCLOSURE CATEGORIES**

Category 1

All interests in real property as well as investments and business positions in business entities and sources of income, including receipt of gifts, loans and travel payments, from sources that provide supplies, services, equipment or facilities of the type utilized by the District, or of the type to accept grants or loans for the District.

Category 2

Investments and business positions in business entities and sources of income, including receipt of gifts, loans and travel payments, from sources that provide supplies, services, equipment or facilities of the type utilized by the District.

Category 3

Investments and business positions in business entities and sources of income, including receipt of gifts, loans and travel payments, from sources that provide supplies, services, equipment or facilities of the type utilized by the designated position's department.

Category 4

Investments and business positions in business entities, and income, including receipt of gifts, loans, and travel payments, from sources, that filed a claim, or have a claim pending, against the District during the previous two years.

This is the last page of the conflict of interest code for the El Dorado Irrigation District



CERTIFICATION OF FPPC APPROVAL

Pursuant to Government Code Section 87303, the conflict of interest code for the
El Dorado Irrigation District was approved on 4/5/23

This code will become effective on 5/5/23

Sukhdip Brar Digitally signed by Sukhdip
Brar
Date: 2023.04.05 08:44:55
-07'00'

Sukhi K. Brar

Assistant Chief Counsel

Fair Political Practices Commission

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE

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Deputy General Counsel	1,4
Director of Engineering	1
Director of Human Resources	1
Director of Information Technology	1
Director of Operations	1
Drinking Water Operations Manager	2
<u>Electrical and Process Control Supervisor</u>	<u>2</u>
Engineering Manager	2
Environmental Compliance Supervisor	2
Environmental Compliance Analyst	3
Environmental Review Analyst	3
Environmental Resources Supervisor	2
Executive Assistant/Clerk to the Board	1
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Parks & Recreation Manager	3
Plant Mechanic I/II	3
Risk Analyst	1,4
Safety and Security Officer	2
Senior Buyer	2
Senior Civil Engineer	3
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Senior Process Control Technician	3
Supervising Civil Engineer	3
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EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Consider adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act for the Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

October 12, 2021 – Board received an update regarding vegetation management conditions along District transmission line rights of way.

December 11, 2021 – Board adopted 2021-2022 Mid-Cycle Operating Budget, which included three new positions dedicated to vegetation management.

April 25, 2022 – Board received an update regarding Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program implementation.

November 14, 2022 – Board received an update regarding Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program progress to date, customer outreach efforts, and anticipated schedules and priorities in the year ahead.

BOARD POLICIES (BP), ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (AR) AND BOARD AUTHORITY

BP 0010 District Mission Statement

AR 5012 District Infrastructure and Facilities

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

Staff requests the Board adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program (ROWR Program). Prior to approving a project, the District must consider its environmental effects as required by CEQA, CEQA Guidelines, and EID's Procedures to Implement CEQA.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

The ROWR Program covers vegetation removal along approximately 88-miles of water transmission pipelines, ranging in size from 10-inches to 72-inches in diameter. Many locations along the 88-mile transmission line system have become overgrown with trees and other vegetation, which limits or precludes access for maintenance and emergency repairs. District crews would remove trees less than 12-inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material with clearance widths ranging up to 60-feet. Hazard trees within the utility corridor would be completely removed. Hazard trees are defined as 12-inches or greater DBH which threaten structures or pipelines, inhibit access to facilities, or are dead or dying. Vegetation treatments consist of mechanical or manual removal of vegetation and then chipping and broadcasting or lopping and scattering cut material onsite, and occasional pile burning of cut material in the non-fire season.

The activities necessary to implement the ROWR Program require environmental review by the District pursuant to CEQA. To date, ROWR crews have been completing work along specific sections of the Camino Conduit in areas on District property, federal lands, and private landowner's property. Each of these sites have undergone site specific CEQA review. Each site

was determined to be categorically exempt from CEQA, due, in part, to the fact that the work was occurring in areas where sensitive resources are not present. Considering the variety of resources present within the large area that the water transmission pipeline system covers and to achieve operational efficiencies for the long-term operation of the ROWR Program as staff methodically works through the 88 miles of pipeline over the next several years, staff prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) to evaluate potential effects associated with implementing the ROWR Program. The IS/MND is intended to help streamline the implementation of ROWR Program activities by providing a road-map for staff to follow so any necessary resource surveys and/or regulatory authorizations can be completed in advance of the crews working in areas where sensitive resources may be present. Completing CEQA review for the overall ROWR Program will allow crews to work in a linear fashion and avoid multiple mobilizations and demobilizations, thus working in a more efficient manner.

Environmental Review

EID, as lead CEQA agency, has reviewed and evaluated the Project in the attached IS/MND (Attachment A). Where potentially significant environmental impacts of the Project were identified, mitigation measures were developed to reduce potentially significant impacts to levels that are less than significant. The potential impacts and associated mitigation measures are summarized in the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program (MMRP) Appendix E of the IS/MND. The MMRP includes mitigation measures for biological resources, cultural resources, Tribal resources, geology and soils (e.g., erosion control), and hazards and hazardous materials (e.g., fire safety plan).

Public Review and Comments Received

The IS/MND for the Project was circulated for a 30-day public review period from March 8, 2023 to April 6, 2023. Public notice was provided as follows: State Clearinghouse, persons requesting public notice, interested parties, responsible and trustee agencies, Mountain Democrat, El Dorado County Recorder-Clerk, El Dorado County Public Library, EID website, and at EID headquarters. Staff also mailed 3,956 notices to individual property owners within 300-feet of the Program area. In cases where the owner's address was different from the physical address, notices were sent to both mailing addresses.

During the public review period, staff received one standard form letter from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and a total of 10 comments from members of the public including: four public comment letters (hardcopy/e-mail), two phone calls, and four in-person meetings at headquarters with individual property owners. The public comments received included concerns associated with the clearance of up to 60-foot width within the utility corridor, existing agricultural operations adjacent to or within the transmission main alignment and the potential loss of cash crops, tree removal, property damage, and unauthorized access. Staff spoke directly with 7 out of the 10 commenters and was able to share information regarding property location in proximity to transmission mains and discuss commenter's concerns. The comments received and staff's response to comments are provided in Attachment B. No comments received identified significant potential effects and no revisions to the proposed mitigation measures are required.

Minor revisions to Sections 3.5 Cultural Resources and 3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources of the IS/MND are incorporated to correctly summarize Tribal outreach efforts and in Section 3.7 Geology and Soils to clarify the extent of anticipated ground disturbance. The revisions are identified by underline and strike-out.

BOARD OPTIONS

Option 1:

- Adopt the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- Make the following findings pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA):
 - Based on the whole record, there is no substantial evidence that the Project will have a significant effect on the environment.
 - The mitigation measures required for the Project reduce potentially significant impacts to levels that are less-than-significant.
 - The Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects EID's independent judgment and analysis.
 - The documents or other material, which constitute the record of proceedings upon which this decision is based, shall be in the custody of the Clerk to the Board at El Dorado Irrigation District Headquarters.
- Approve the Project in accordance with CEQA.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

RECOMMENDATION

Option 1

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Attachment B: Documentation of comments received



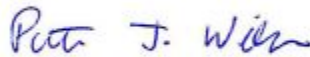
Michael C. Baron
Environmental Review Analyst



Brian Deason
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Noel Russell
Water Construction Supervisor



Patrick Wilson
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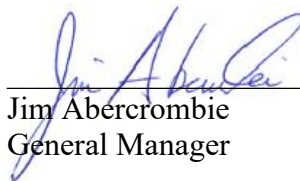
Dan Corcoran
Operations Director



Brian Mueller
Engineering Director



Brian Poulsen
General Counsel



Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
Right-of-way Reinforcement Program

Prepared for:



El Dorado
Irrigation District

March 2023

Prepared by:



Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
Right-of-way Reinforcement Program

Prepared for:

El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA 95667

Contact:

Michael Baron
Environmental Review Analyst
mbaron@eid.org

Prepared by:

GEI Consultants
2868 Prospect Park Drive, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95670

Contact:

Ryan Jolley
Senior Project Director
rjolley@geiconsultants.com

March 2023

Project No. 2202264



El Dorado Irrigation District

NOTICE OF INTENT and NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

(Pursuant to CEQA Section 21092 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15072)

RIGHT-OF-WAY REINFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The El Dorado Irrigation District (EID or District) proposes to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Section 15000 et seq., Title 14, California Code of Regulations) for the Right-of-way Reinforcement Program (program or proposed program). The program involves vegetation management within the existing utility corridors for seven of the District's approximately 88-mile water transmission pipeline system. Within the utility corridor, crews would remove trees less than 12 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH), and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material, with widths ranging up to 60-feet. Hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH within the utility corridor would also be removed. Vegetation treatments consist of mechanical or manual removal of vegetation and then chipping and broadcasting or lopping and scattering material onsite, and occasionally pile burning material where terrain limits equipment access and onsite conditions allow. Initial treatment activities are expected to be completed in approximately 5-years with ongoing maintenance of vegetation ongoing into the future as needed.

The program area is not identified on the lists specified in Government Code section 65962.5. EID is the lead agency for the program under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and has directed the preparation of an Initial Study (IS) on the proposed program in accordance with CEQA requirements, the State CEQA Guidelines, and EID's guidelines. The IS covering the program describes treatment activities and assesses the proposed program's potentially significant adverse impacts on the physical environment. It concludes that the proposed program's potentially significant or significant adverse effects on the environment could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels; therefore, a proposed MND has been prepared.

Agencies and members of the public are invited to comment on the proposed IS/MND. **The comment period is from March 8, 2023 to April 6, 2023.** The proposed IS/MND can be reviewed at EID's Customer Service Building, 2890 Mosquito Road, Placerville, CA 95667 or on the EID web site at www.eid.org/ceqa. Comments can be sent to Michael Baron, EID Environmental Review Analyst, at the address above or by email at ROWRProgramMND@EID.org by 5:00 p.m. on April 6, 2023. **A public hearing to consider the IS/MND will be held on April 24, 2023 at 9:00 a.m.** or at a subsequent regularly scheduled meeting of the EID Board of Directors. The hearing will be in the EID Customer Service Building Board Room at the above address.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and California law, it is the policy of the El Dorado Irrigation District to offer its public programs, services and meetings in a manner that is readily accessible to everyone, including individuals with disabilities. If you are a person with a disability and require information or materials in an appropriate alternative format; or if you require any other accommodation for this meeting, please contact the EID ADA coordinator at 530.642.4045 or email at adacoordinator@eid.org at least 72 hours prior to the meeting. Advance notification within this guideline will enable the District to make reasonable accommodations to ensure accessibility.

PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project:	Right-of-way Reinforcement Program
Lead Agency:	El Dorado Irrigation District

PROJECT LOCATION

Program activities would occur within the existing utility corridor for seven water transmission pipelines, with clearance widths ranging up to 60-feet, located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in unincorporated El Dorado County. The water transmission pipeline system covered in the program is generally aligned in an east-west direction extending from Pollock Pines west of Jenkinson Lake to El Dorado Hills.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The El Dorado Irrigation District (EID or District) proposes to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Section 15000 et seq., Title 14, California Code of Regulations) for the Right-of-way Reinforcement Program (program, proposed program, or proposed project). The program involves vegetation management within the existing utility corridors for seven of the District's approximately 88-mile water transmission pipeline system. Within the utility corridor, crews would remove trees less than 12 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH), and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material, with widths ranging up to 60-feet. Hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH within the utility corridor would also be removed. Vegetation treatments consist of mechanical or manual removal of vegetation and then chipping and broadcasting or lopping and scattering material onsite, and occasionally pile burning material where terrain limits equipment access and onsite conditions allow. Initial treatment activities are expected to be completed in approximately 5-years with ongoing maintenance of vegetation ongoing into the future as needed.

FINDINGS

An Initial Study (IS) was prepared to assess the proposed program's potential effects on the environment and the significance of those effects. Based on the IS, it has been determined that the proposed program would not result in significant adverse effects on the physical environment after implementation of mitigation measures. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

1. The proposed program would have no impacts on land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing public services, and recreation.
2. The proposed program would have less-than-significant impacts on aesthetics, agriculture and forestry resources, air quality, energy, greenhouse gas emissions, noise, and utilities and service systems.
3. The proposed program would have potentially significant impacts on biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, transportation, tribal cultural resources, and wildfire. Mitigation measures are proposed to avoid or reduce these effects to less-than-significant levels.
4. The proposed program would not have the potential to substantially 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; substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species; or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
5. The proposed program would not have the potential to achieve short-term environmental goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals.
6. The proposed program would not have possible environmental effects that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable and contribute to a significant cumulative impact. “Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.
7. The environmental effects of the proposed program would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

The following are the proposed mitigation measures that would be implemented by EID to avoid or minimize environmental impacts. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the environmental impacts of the proposed program to less-than-significant levels.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

EID will assess the planned treatment areas to determine if habitat types that may be suitable for sensitive biological resources are present. If suitable habitat types are present within the planned treatment area, EID will require a qualified biologist conduct a biological survey prior to treatment activities. Biological surveys will include visual inspection for biological resources to (1) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or other sensitive habitats, sensitive natural community, wetlands and waters,

or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and (2) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. Habitat assessments will be completed at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat. Based on the results, EID, in consultation with a qualified biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the circumstances:

A) Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.

If, based on the survey, the qualified biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment:

- by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or
- by conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites).

Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat.

B) Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.

Further review and surveys will be conducted to determine presence/absence of sensitive biological resources that may be affected (see resource-specific mitigation measures).

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

EID will implement a biological resource training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment activities. EID will have a qualified biologist prepare biological resource training materials and trained personnel will provide training. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats; impact minimization

procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified biologist.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, EID will require a qualified biologist to conduct surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW’s “Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities.”

A) Special-status Plants Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If special-status species are determined to be present, EID will avoid and protect these species through one of the following:

1. Treatment in areas that may support herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte special-status plants may be carried out during the dormant season for the relevant species or after the species have completed their annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys provided the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the species to reestablish following treatment.
2. EID will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species’ vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. The only exception to avoidance of special-status plants will be in cases where it is determined by a qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status and location that the listed plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the listed plants may be lost during treatment activities.

B) Special-status Plants Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Protect Nesting Birds, Including Raptors and Nursery Sites.

If treatment activities are scheduled to occur during the active nesting season of native bird species (typically March 1st – August 31st), including raptors, and nursery sites (e.g., nesting bird colonies) that could be present within or adjacent to the program area, EID shall require a qualified biologist to conduct a survey for nesting birds, including colonial nesting species, with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities, and should generally consider nesting habitat located within 100 feet (for songbirds) and within 500 feet, and where feasible up to ¼-mile, (for raptors) of the treatment area.

A) Nesting Birds and/or Nursery Sites Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If an active bird nest (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) is observed or determined to likely be present based on observed behavior, EID will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

- **Establish Buffer.** Establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the colony/nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer. The buffer location will be determined by a qualified biologist.
- **Modify Treatment.** Modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active colony/nest to avoid disturbance (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by EID in coordination with the qualified biologist.
- **Defer Treatment.** Defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the program area that could disturb the active colony/nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young are independent

of the colony/nest or the colony/nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified biologist.

- **Monitor Active Colony/ Nest During Treatment.** If treatment with potential to disturb an active colony or nest must proceed, a qualified biologist will monitor the colony/nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active colony/nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying from the colony/nest). If signs of disturbance are observed, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases.

B) Special-status Birds Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status birds cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of special-status birds will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Other Special-status Wildlife Species.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that suitable habitat for special-status amphibians, reptiles, and other special-status wildlife species is present and treatment activities could result in direct or indirect effects to these species, EID will require a qualified biologist to conduct focused pre-treatment clearance surveys for the relevant species. Protocol-level surveys are not expected to be necessary because species presence would be assumed based on habitat evaluation (as conducted during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1), known locality records, and other parameters, such as time of year.

A) Special-status Amphibians and/or Reptiles and/or Other Special-status Wildlife Species Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If special-status amphibians and/or reptiles and/or other wildlife species are determined to be present (e.g., as determined in surveys during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 or focused pre-treatment clearance surveys implemented with this mitigation measure), EID will avoid adverse effects to the species by implementing one of the following:

1. Treatment activities will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified biologist; or
2. Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young.

B) Special-status Amphibians and/or Reptiles and/or Other Special-status Wildlife Species Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status amphibians and/or reptiles and/or other wildlife species cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of these species will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-6 Survey and Avoid Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitats including riparian habitat, and Federal or State protected wetlands, among others, may be present, then treatments will physically avoid the sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, if feasible.

A) Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

Avoiding impacts to these sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, including wetlands, would require the following measures:

- **Classify the Habitat/Community and Identify Boundaries.** Require a qualified biologist to identify sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of A Manual of California Vegetation (including updated natural communities data at <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>), referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website), and/or conducting a wetland

assessment to delineate the boundaries of Federally and State protected wetlands and other waters.

- **Establish Avoidance Buffers.** A qualified biologist will establish an avoidance buffer around the sensitive natural community or sensitive habitat, as follows:
 - State and Federally Protected Wetlands. Mark the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined in coordination with the qualified biologist and will depend on the type of wetland present (e.g., seasonal wetland, wet meadow, freshwater marsh, vernal pool), the timing of treatment (e.g., wet or dry time of year), whether any special-status species may occupy the wetland and the species' vulnerability to the treatment activities, environmental conditions and terrain, and the treatment activity being implemented. Within this buffer, soil disturbance is prohibited (specifically, mechanical treatments, equipment and vehicle access or staging, and disposal of vegetation material).
 - Riparian Habitats. EID will notify CDFW pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to implementing any treatment activities in riparian habitats. Notification will identify the treatment activities, map the vegetation to be removed, identify the impact avoidance identification methods to be used (e.g., flagging), and identify appropriate protections for canopy retention erosion minimization. EID will implement permit conditions which may include, but are not limited to:
 1. Retaining Native riparian vegetation to the extent practicable in a well distributed multi- storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of treatment activities.
 2. Minimizing removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, and cottonwood) to the extent feasible.
 3. Limiting ground disturbance within riparian habitats to the minimum necessary to implement effective treatments.

B) Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and

how significant, unavoidable losses these habitats will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats if Applicable.

If significant impacts on special-status plants and/or wildlife and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, including riparian habitat, and Federal or State protected wetlands, among others, cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized by implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, and/or BIO-6 EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses or impacts to these special-status species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats will be compensated. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to the affected species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, no compensatory mitigation for loss of special-status species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats will be required.

EID in consultation with applicable agencies (e.g. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), etc.) will compensate for unavoidable, significant losses of special-status plant and/or wildlife species listed under ESA or CESA and loss of acreage or habitat function of sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitat by one of the following:

The plan may include one or more of the following:

- Preserving and enhancing existing special-status plant populations and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat outside of the treatment area at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function;
- Collecting seed (annual plant species) or transplantation (perennial plant species);
- Purchasing mitigation credits from a CDFW- or any other applicable agency approved conservation or mitigation bank at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function;

- Restoring or enhancing degraded habitats and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat in or near the program area so that they are made suitable to support special-status plant and/or wildlife species in the future; or
- Acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Survey for Cultural Resources in Areas of Ground Disturbance.

EID will review existing information, if available, to and determine if there is potential for the presence of cultural resources in the treatment area. If existing information regarding the presence of cultural resources is not available, EID will require a cultural resources survey prior to treatment activities. The survey will cover areas subject to ground disturbance within the treatment site to identify known archaeological resources, if applicable, and historical and archaeological resources that may not have been previously identified. The survey will be led by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Standards for Archaeologists and any built environment resources will be recorded by a qualified architectural historian. EID will prepare documentation of the survey, survey area, findings, and management recommendations for any identified resources. Cultural resources identified will be avoided, if feasible. When cultural resources cannot be avoided, EID will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), if necessary, and any treatment/investigation determined necessary as a result of that consultation shall be completed before beginning ground disturbing activities.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure CR-2: Require Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training for Workers.

EID will implement a cultural resource awareness and sensitivity training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment activities. EID will have a qualified cultural resource specialist prepare cultural resource training materials and training will be provided by trained personnel. Participants shall sign a form acknowledging that they have received the training and agree to keep resource locations

confidential and to stop work within 100 ft. of any unanticipated discovery. Topics to be addressed in training sessions will include but are not limited to regulations protecting cultural resources, including archaeological sites, basic identification of archaeological resources; potential presence and type of Native American and non-Native American resources potentially found; required procedures in the event of a discovery, proper behavior in the presence of sacred remains and human remains, and necessary reporting protocols. Written materials will be provided to trained personnel, as appropriate. This training may be conducted in coordination with cultural resource training required in MM TCR-3.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID.

Mitigation Measure CR-3: Address Previously Undiscovered Historical and Archaeological Resources.

EID shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts on undiscovered historical and archaeological resources. If buried or previously unidentified historical resources or archaeological resources are discovered during project activities, all work within a 100-foot radius of the find shall cease. EID shall retain a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Standards for Archaeologists to assess the discovery and recommend what, if any, further treatment or investigation is necessary for the find. Interested Native American Tribes will also be contacted. Any necessary treatment/investigation shall be developed with interested Native American Tribes providing recommendations and shall be coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer and United States Forest Service, if necessary, and shall be completed before project activities continue in the vicinity of the find.

Timing: During treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure CR-4 Avoid Potential Effects on Undiscovered Burials.

EID shall implement the following measures to reduce or avoid impacts related to undiscovered burials. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, all potentially damaging ground-disturbance in the area of the burial and within a 100-foot radius, shall halt and the El Dorado County Coroner shall be notified immediately. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or State lands (CHSC Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, then EID shall ensure that the procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains contained in CHSC

Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and Public Resources Code Section 5097 are followed. California law recognizes the need to protect Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials from vandalism and inadvertent destruction.

If found on Federal lands, EID shall ensure that the procedures contained in Federal laws governing the disposition of Native American human remains be followed. Specifically, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Pub L. 101-601, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq., 104 Stat. 3048 requires Federal agencies and institutions that receive Federal funding to return Native American cultural items to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Cultural items include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act has established procedures for the inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items on Federal or Tribal lands, which includes consultation with potential lineal descendants or Tribal officials as part of their compliance responsibilities.

Timing: During treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare and Implement a Water Pollution Control Plan.

EID shall prepare and implement a water pollution control plan to prevent and control pollution and to minimize and control runoff and erosion. A copy of the water pollution control plan shall be kept with the treatment crew and modified as necessary to suit specific site conditions. The water pollution control plan shall identify the activities that may cause pollutant discharge (including sediment) during storms or strong wind events and best management practices (BMPs) that will be employed to control pollutant discharge. Techniques that will be identified and implemented to reduce the potential for runoff may include minimizing site disturbance, controlling water flow over the treatment site, stabilizing bare soil, and ensuring proper site cleanup. In addition, the water pollution control plan shall specify the erosion and sedimentation control measures to be implemented, which may include silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment traps, geofabric, water bars, soil stabilizers, and re-seeding with native species and mulching to revegetate disturbed areas. If suitable vegetation cannot reasonably be expected to become established, non-erodible material will be used for such stabilization.

The water pollution control plan shall also include measures for spill prevention, control, and countermeasures, and shall identify the types of materials used for equipment operation (including fuel and hydraulic fluids), and measures to prevent and materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills. The water pollution control plan shall also identify emergency procedures for responding to spills.

The BMPs shall be clearly identified and maintained in good working condition throughout the treatment process.

Timing: Prior to and during treatments

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

EID shall implement an up-to-date Fire Safety Plan during all treatment activities conducted under the program. The plan will describe the fire prevention process for treatment activities, weather conditions during which fire risk is elevated and all equipment operation and pile burning shall cease, equipment used to prevent fire and respond to a fire immediately, other measures taken to reduce fire risk, responsibilities of the work crews when conducting treatment activities, and compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 for pile burning activities where this rule is applicable.

Timing: Prior to and during treatments

Responsible Party: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Tribal Coordination Prior to Treatment Activities

The District shall contact interested Tribal representatives with information regarding a proposed treatment area corridor a minimum of 45-days prior to conducting treatment activities. If no response is provided from interested Tribal representatives within 30-days, the District will proceed with treatment activities within the identified area.

If Tribal representatives provide information demonstrating the significance of the area and substantial evidence supporting the determination that the treatment area corridor is sensitive for the presence of Tribal Cultural Resource's (TCR's), the District shall implement TCR-2 in consultation with interested Tribal representatives.

Timing: Minimum 45-days prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative

Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Implement Best Management Practices to Reduce or Avoid Impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources.

The District shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts on TCRs. If interested Native American Tribe(s) provide information demonstrating the significance of the project site and substantial evidence supporting the determination that the site is highly sensitive for TCRs, the District will conduct a site visit with Tribal Representatives to evaluate the potential for TCRs at the project site. If Tribal

Representatives and the District determine the site is sensitive for TCRs and that the proposed project may have a significant impact on TCRs, the District, in consultation with Tribal Representatives or others, will develop and implement best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or avoid impacts on TCRs. BMPs may include, but are not limited to: 1) modify the proposed project to preserve the TCRs in place, 2) establish exclusion zones and/or minimize work activities in proximity to TCRs, 3) provide notice at least seven days prior to the start of the project to invite Tribal Representatives to observe and inspect the project site during initial ground disturbing activities, 4) prepare a TCR awareness brochure and provide TCR training to construction personnel, 5) provide notice at least seven days prior to the start of the project to invite Tribal Representatives to provide training of construction personnel involved in project implementation.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative

Mitigation Measure TCR-3: Require Tribal Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training.

EID will implement a TCR awareness and sensitivity training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment-related ground-disturbing activities. EID will have a qualified cultural resource specialist prepare cultural resource training materials and trained personnel will provide training. If requested by a culturally affiliated Tribe, the training presentation will be developed in consultation with Tribal representatives and Tribal representatives will be invited to participate in the training. Participants shall sign a form acknowledging that they have received the training and agree to keep resource locations confidential and to stop work within 100 ft. of any unanticipated discovery. Topics to be addressed in training sessions will include but are not limited to regulations protecting cultural resources, including archaeological sites and TCRs; basic identification of archaeological resources and potential TCRs and proper discovery protocols; the potential presence and type of Native American resources potentially found during construction or other activities; required procedures in the event of a discovery; proper behavior in the presence of sacred remains and human remains; and necessary reporting protocols. Written materials will be provided to trained personnel, as appropriate. This training may be conducted in coordination with cultural resource training required in MM CR-2.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure TCR-4: Address Previously Undiscovered Tribal Cultural Resources.

The District shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts and address the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent/unanticipated discoveries of potential Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) during the project’s ground disturbing activities. If any suspected TCRs are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within the immediate vicinity of the discovery, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the discovery. The District shall invite a Tribal Representative from culturally affiliated tribes to visit the site and examine the discovery to determine whether or not the discovery represents a TCR (PRC §21074). Tribal Representatives shall have 48 hours to respond to the District’s notification and schedule a site visit. If the discovery represents a TCR, The District will work with Tribal Representatives or others to develop recommendations for culturally-appropriate treatment. The contractor shall implement any measures determined by the District to be necessary. Work at the discovery location will not resume until the agreed upon treatment has been implemented to the satisfaction of the District.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractor, Tribal representatives

INITIAL STUDY

Project Information

1. Project title:	Right-of-way Reinforcement Project
2. Lead agency name and address:	El Dorado Irrigation District 2890 Mosquito Road Placerville, CA 95667
3. Contact person and phone number:	Michael Baron, Environmental Review Analyst 530-642-4187 mbaron@eid.org
4. Project location:	El Dorado County
5. Project sponsor's name and address:	See #2, above.
6. General plan designation:	Adopted Plan, Agricultural, Commercial, Residential (rural, low, medium, and high), Industrial, Natural Resources, Open Space, Public Facilities, Research and Development.
7. Zoning:	See #6, above.
8. Description of project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)	El Dorado Irrigation District (District) is proposing to conduct the Right-of-way Reinforcement Program to treat vegetation within the existing utility corridors for seven of the District's approximately 88-mile water transmission pipeline system. Within the utility corridor, crews would remove trees less than 12 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH), and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material, with widths ranging up to 60-feet. Hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH within the utility corridor would also be removed. Vegetation treatments consist of mechanical or manual removal of vegetation and then chipping and broadcasting or lopping and scattering material onsite, and occasionally pile burning material where terrain limits equipment access and onsite conditions allow. Initial treatment activities are expected to be completed in approximately 5-years with ongoing maintenance of vegetation ongoing into the future as needed.
9. Surrounding land uses and setting: Briefly describe the project's surroundings:	Surrounding land uses include natural resources, open spaces, residential, and commercial. See "Environmental Setting" discussion under each issue area in Chapter 3, Environmental Checklist.
10. Other public agencies whose approval may be required or requested (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.)	United States Forest Service, United States Army Corps of Engineer, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and El Dorado Air Quality Management District
11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to	Yes. Consultation is described in more detail in Sections 3.5, "Cultural Resources," and 3.18, "Tribal Cultural Resources."

Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so,
has consultation begun?

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AE	Exclusive Agriculture
AOI	Area of Influence
AP	Agriculture Preserve
AQI	Air Quality Index
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
BMPs	best management practices
B.P.	years before present
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal/OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGS	California Geological Survey
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CHSC	California Health and Safety Code
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWHR	California Wildlife Habitat Relationship
dB	decibel
District	El Dorado Irrigation District
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EID	El Dorado Irrigation District
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
El Dorado AQMD	El Dorado County Air Quality Management District

EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRAP	Fire and Resource Assessment Program
GEI	GEI Consultants, Inc.
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
IPaC	USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation
IS/MND	Initial Study/proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
kWh	kilowatt hours
L _{eq}	equivalent continuous sound level
MCAB	Mountain County Air Basin
MT	metric tons
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCIC	North Central Information Center
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NR	Natural Resources
NWCG	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OELs	Occupational Exposure Limits
OS	Open Space
Ozone Attainment Plan	The Sacramento Regional 2008 NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan and Reasonable Further Progress Plan
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
PRC	California Public Resources Code Right-of-way Reinforcement Program,
proposed program, or	
proposed project	Right-of-way Reinforcement Program
ROW	right-of-way
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SACOG	Sacramento Council of Governments
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SRA	State Responsibility Areas
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TACs	toxic air contaminants

TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
TPZ	Timberland Preservation Zone
transmission line	water transmission pipeline
U.S.	United States
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The El Dorado Irrigation District (EID or District) has prepared this Initial Study/proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to address the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed Right-of-way Reinforcement Program (program, proposed program, or proposed project) in El Dorado County, California. EID is the lead agency under CEQA.

To satisfy CEQA requirements, this document includes:

- an IS
- a proposed MND
- an intent to adopt an MND for the proposed project

After the required public review of this document is complete, EID will consider adopting the proposed MND, adopting a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and approving the proposed program.

1.1 Purpose of the Initial Study

This document is an IS prepared in accordance with CEQA (California Public Resources Code [PRC], Section California Code of Regulations [CCR] 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, Section 15000 et seq. of the CCR). The purpose of this IS is to (1) determine whether proposed project implementation would result in potentially significant or significant impacts on the physical environment; and (2) incorporate mitigation measures into the proposed project design, as necessary, to eliminate the proposed project's potentially significant or significant project impacts or reduce them to a less-than-significant level. An MND is prepared if the IS identified potentially significant impacts, and: (1) revisions in the proposed project mitigate the potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels; and (2) there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the lead agency, that the proposed project, as revised, may have a potentially significant or significant impact on the physical environment.

An IS presents environmental analysis and substantial evidence in support of its conclusions regarding the significance of environmental impacts. Substantial evidence may include expert opinion based on facts, technical studies, or reasonable assumptions based on facts. An IS is neither intended nor required to include the level of detail provided in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

CEQA requires that all State and local government agencies consider the potentially significant and significant environmental impacts of projects they propose to carry out or over which they have discretionary authority, before implementing or approving those projects. The public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a proposed project is the lead agency for CEQA compliance (State CEQA Guidelines, CCR Section 15367). EID has principal responsibility for carrying out the proposed project and is therefore the CEQA lead agency for this IS/MND.

If there is substantial evidence (such as the findings of an IS) that a proposed project, either individually or cumulatively, may have a significant or potentially significant impact on the physical environment, the lead agency must prepare an EIR (State CEQA Guidelines, CCR Section 15064[a]). If the IS concludes that impacts would be less-than-significant, or that mitigation measures committed to by the project proponent (EID) would clearly reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level, a Negative Declaration or MND may be prepared.

EID has prepared this IS to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed program and has incorporated mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate any potentially significant project-related impacts. Therefore, an MND has been prepared for this project.

1.2 Summary of Findings

Chapter 3, Environmental Checklist, of this document contains the analysis and discussion of potential environmental impacts of the proposed program. Based on the issues evaluated in that chapter, it was determined that:

The proposed program would result in no impacts on the following issue areas:

- Land use and planning
- Mineral resources
- Population and housing
- Public services
- Recreation

The proposed program would result in less-than-significant impacts on the following issue areas:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and forestry resources
- Air Quality
- Energy
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Noise
- Utilities and service systems

The proposed program would result in less-than-significant impacts *after* mitigation implementation on the following issue areas:

- Biological resources
- Cultural resources
- Geology and soils
- Hazards and hazardous materials
- Hydrology and water quality
- Transportation
- Tribal cultural resources
- Wildfire
- Mandatory findings of significance

1.3 Document Organization

This document is divided into five key sections:

Chapter 1 Introduction describes the purpose of the IS/MND, summarizes findings, and describes the organization of this IS.

Chapter 2 Project Description describes the project location and background, project need and objectives, project characteristics, construction activities, project operations, and discretionary actions and approvals that may be required.

Chapter 3 Environmental Checklist presents an analysis of environmental issues identified in the CEQA Environmental Checklist and determines whether project implementation would result in a beneficial impact, no impact, less-than-significant impact, less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated, potentially significant impact, or significant impact, on the physical environment in each issue area. Should any impacts be determined to be potentially significant or significant with mitigation incorporated, an EIR would be required. For the proposed program, however, mitigation measures have been incorporated as needed to reduce all potentially significant and significant impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Chapter 4 References Cited lists the references used to prepare this IS.

Chapter 5 Report Preparers identifies individuals who helped prepare or review this document.

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Chapter 2. Program Description

This chapter describes the program location and background along with the program objectives, program components and characteristics, construction activities, program operations, discretionary actions, and approvals that may be required.

2.1 Program Location

Program activities would occur within the utility corridor consisting of seven water transmission pipelines (transmission lines) located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in unincorporated El Dorado County. The site is generally aligned in an east-west direction extending from Pollock Pines west of Jenkinson Lake to El Dorado Hills (**Figure 2-1**). The location and alignment of the seven transmission lines covered in the program are described below (**Figure 2-2**).

Program Area: The area where treatments could be implemented, and geographic area used to evaluate potential environmental impacts. The program area consists of ROW along the seven transmission lines and approximately 550 acres.

Treatment Site: Refers generally to the area where treatments are implemented on an individual basis within the program area. Specific treatment sites have not been identified.

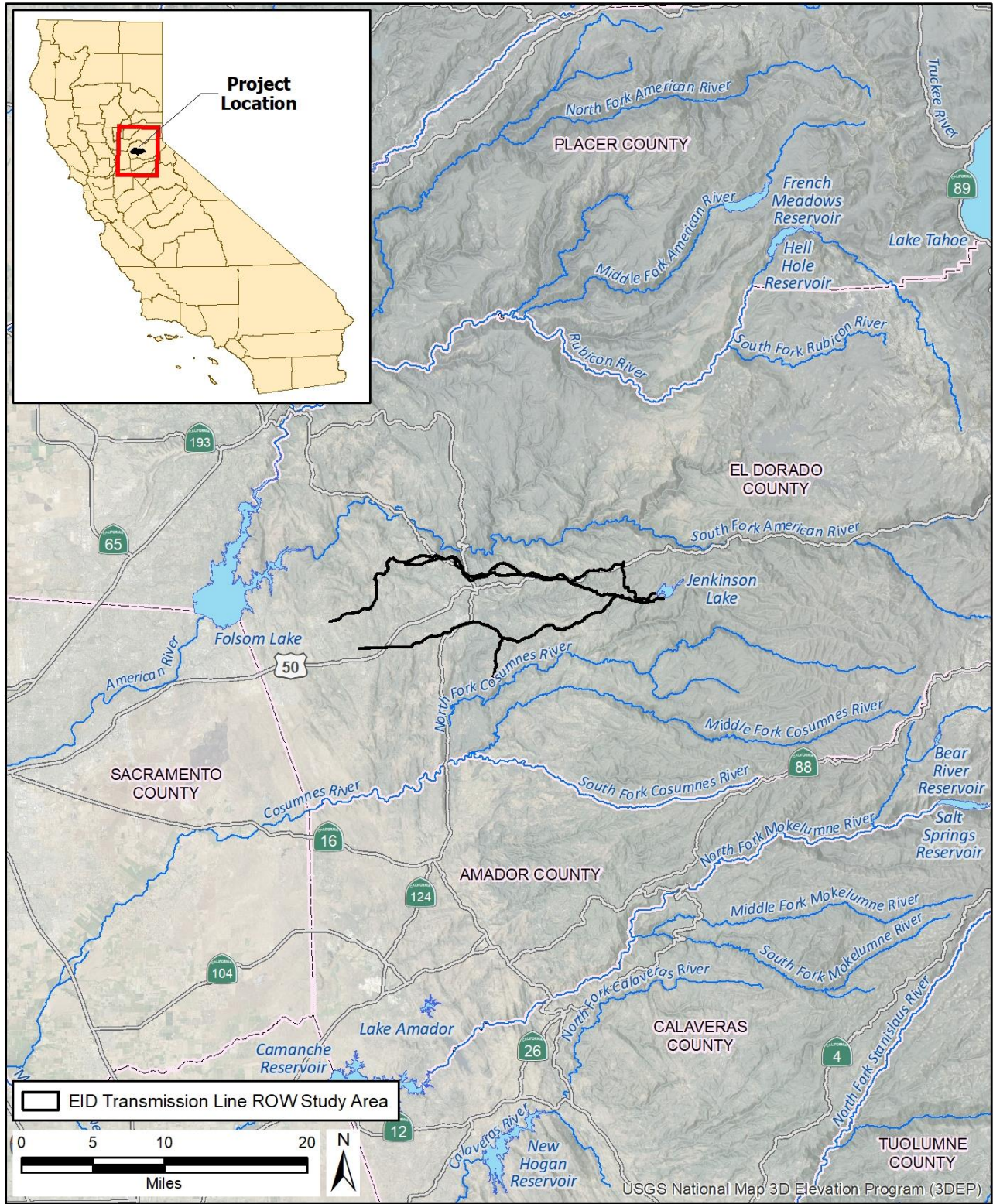
- 1. Camino Conduit** – This transmission line extends in a northwesterly direction from Sly Park Reservoir to EID’s Reservoir A Water Treatment Plant (WTP). From Reservoir A, the Camino Conduit continues westward ultimately ending at Reservoir 2/2A in Camino. The total length of the Camino Conduit is approximately 7 miles.
- 2. Pleasant Oak Main** – This transmission line extends in a northwesterly direction from Reservoir A of the EID WTP to a point just south of Starkes Grade Road where it turns to the southwest and parallels Starkes Grade Road connecting Reservoirs B and C. From Reservoir C, the transmission line continues in a southwesterly direction roughly parallel to Pleasant Valley Road ultimately terminating at Reservoir 7. The total length of the Pleasant Oak Main is 13.8 miles
- 3. Diamond Springs Main** – This transmission line extends from Reservoir 7 in a southwesterly direction parallel to Pleasant Valley Road/Mother Lode Drive until a point just north of the intersection of Mother Lode Drive and Fawn Skin Road. The transmission line diverges from the roadway alignment at this point and heads directly west undercrossing U.S. Route 50 and terminating at Reservoir 12 in Cameron Park. The total length of the Diamond Springs Main is 12 miles.

4. **El Dorado Main No. 1** – This transmission line extends from Reservoir 1 WTP located along Gilmore Road in Pollock Pines south to Pony Express Trail Road where it turns west and parallels the road to the intersection with Snows Road. The transmission line then heads south undercrossing US Route 50 where it returns to a westerly direction extending to EID Reservoir 2/2A. From Reservoir 2/2A, it continues in a northwesterly direction crossing back under U.S. Route 50, following the highway alignment along Carson Road until reaching Union Ridge Road/Mosquito Road where the alignment turns north and connects with Reservoir 3 and 4 in the Apple Hill area. From Reservoir 4, it heads west to State Route 49 then north following the alignment of State Route 49 to a point of connection at Reservoir 5. From Reservoir 5, the transmission line heads directly west crossing under Cold Springs Road terminating at Gold Hill Road. The total length of El Dorado Main No. 1 is 18 miles.
5. **El Dorado Main 2**– This transmission line follows a similar path as El Dorado Main No. 1, but begins at Reservoir 2/2A and connects to Reservoirs 3, 4 and 5. This transmission line is a more direct route to Gold Hill than El Dorado Main No. 1. The El Dorado Main No. 2 converges with the Gold Hill Intertie in off Gold Hill Road. The total length of the El Dorado Main No. 2 is 13.7 miles.
6. **Sly Park Intertie** – This transmission line begins at Reservoir A WTP and heads overland in a northwesterly direction crossing multiple canyons and U.S. Route 50 to reach Reservoir 1 WTP. A portion of the pipeline also connects Reservoir A WTP to the south with Sly Park Hills tank. The total length of the Sly Park Intertie is 5 miles.
7. **Gold Hill Intertie** – This transmission line begins on Gold Hill Road east of the intersection with Oro Loma Drive. The Gold Hill Intertie extends west on Gold Hill Road before turning south following the Feldspar Road alignment then heading overland in a southwesterly direction to Lotus Road. The transmission line turns south at Lotus Road and parallels the alignment to the intersection with Green Valley Road where it heads west and follows the Green Valley Road alignment to a point of connection with the Oak Ridge Tanks in El Dorado Hills. The pipeline continues from the Oak Ridge tanks and connects to Ridgeview Tank. The total length of Gold Hill Intertie is 18.3 miles.

2.2 Program Background

The District owns and operates transmission lines to convey raw water to the District’s treatment plants and potable water to various treated water storage tanks. This water is ultimately delivered to approximately 43,000 services comprising a population of 130,000 customers through the pipeline distribution system. The program covers vegetation removal along approximately 88 miles of transmission lines, ranging in size from 10 inches to 72 inches in diameter. These transmission lines cross public and privately owned properties through a variety of terrain and vegetation types. Many segments of the District’s transmission lines are located in steep and/or wooded conditions which make accessing the system difficult.

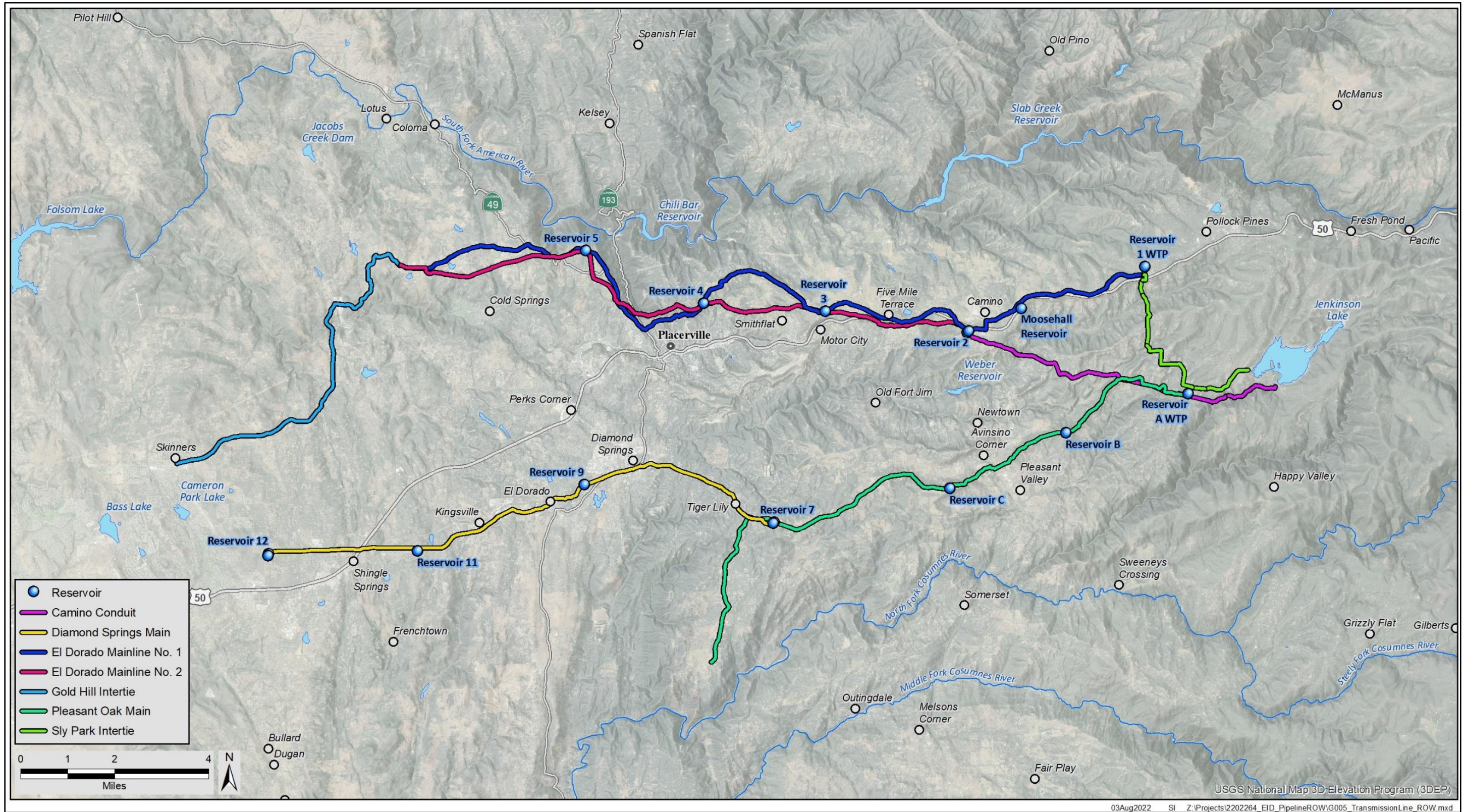
Figure 2-1. Regional Location



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Figure 2-2. Program Water Transmission Pipelines



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Vegetation within the utility corridor must be maintained to allow for proper access and inspection of pipelines for leak detection, system maintenance, and repairs. The scope of the program is limited to vegetation treatments to maintain access to allow for pipeline inspection, maintenance, and repairs. Treatments would be conducted under existing land rights/permits and approvals or new land rights, permits, and approvals obtained from landowners and agencies, where applicable. Maintenance and emergency repairs are planned as separate activities as needs are identified on the transmissions lines and are not evaluated in this IS.

Many locations within the utility corridor have become overgrown with trees and other vegetation, which limits or precludes access for maintenance and emergency repairs. Lack of access during emergency repairs or maintenance activities also creates operational challenges, including use of air relief, blow off, and isolation valves. **Figures 2-3** through **2-9** depict typical conditions along the utility corridor within the program area.

Figure 2-3. Typical Segment of Camino Conduit Right-of-way



Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-4. Typical Segment Pleasant Oak Main Right-of-way



Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-5. Typical Segment of Diamond Springs Main Right-of-way



Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-6. Typical Segment El Dorado Main No. 1 Right-of-way



Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-7. Typical Segment El Dorado Main No. 2 Right-of-way



Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-8 Typical Segment Sly Park Intertie Right-of-way



Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-9. Typical Segment Gold Hill Intertie Right-of-way



Source: EID 2022

2.3 Program Objectives

The purpose of the program is to provide timely removal of vegetation to support operation of the District’s water system. The specific program objectives are to:

- Maintain permanent access to EID’s water conveyance system to allow for on-going maintenance and quickly conduct emergency repairs, when needed.
- Ensure the District’s ability to reliably deliver safe, clean, potable water to meet EID customer demands.
- Provide a community wildfire safety benefit by managing utility corridor and limiting wildfire spread during incidents.

2.4 Program Activities

The District is proposing the program to treat vegetation within an existing utility corridor along the District’s approximately 88-mile transmission line system (i.e., the program area). Within the utility corridor, crews would remove trees less than 12-inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material with clearance widths ranging up to 60-feet. Hazard trees within the utility corridor would be completely removed. Hazard trees are defined as 12-inches or greater DBH which threaten structures or pipeline, inhibit access to facilities, or are dead or dying. Vegetation treatments consist of mechanical or manual removal of vegetation and then chipping and broadcasting or lopping and scattering cut material onsite, and occasionally pile burning cut material in the non-fire season.

2.4.1 Treatments

A variety of treatment activities are planned for use under the program, as shown in **Table 2-1** and discussed below. Treatment activities would typically be implemented in combination. Vegetation within the utility corridor would be cleared using mechanical and/or manual treatments. Manual treatments that do not involve the use of a chipper are often accompanied by pile burning during the non-fire season months after treatment. The mix of treatment activity selected for a particular segment of the transmission system would vary depending on landowner preference, ability of equipment to access the program area, and season. Equipment use would vary depending on the treatment activity implemented. **Table 2-1** also details equipment use for the three different treatment activities that would be implemented as part of the program.

Table 2-1. Program Treatment Activities

Treatment	Description	Methods Evaluated	Equipment Types
Mechanical	Use of motorized equipment to cut, uproot, crush/compact, or chop vegetation	Mastication, chipping, brush raking, tilling, mowing, roller chopping, chaining, skidding and removal, piling	Masticators, tracked chipper, skid steer, excavator with grapple/masticator attachments, water truck
Manual	Use of hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody vegetation	Hand pull and grub, thin, prune, hand pile, lop and scatter, hand plant; often combined with pile burning	Chainsaws, pole saws, chippers
Pile Burning	Burning piles of cut vegetative material to remove biomass following treatment; only occurs occasionally in the non-fire season	Place removed biomass in piles onsite and burn	Drip torch, chippers, water truck, Pulaski fire tool, McCloud fire tool

Source: EID 2022

Mechanical Treatment

Mechanical treatment involves the use of motorized equipment such as specially designed vehicles with attached implements designed to masticate, cut, crush/compact, or chop target vegetation. Mechanical treatment methods likely deployed under the program include mowing, masticating, and chipping. Where equipment access is feasible, mechanical treatment is an effective method for removing dense stands of vegetation since the equipment can masticate (mulch) or lop and scatter vegetative debris concurrently with vegetation removal. Use of mechanical equipment is not suited for areas with limited access and steep slopes. Typical work crew using mechanical treatment would consist of between 3 to 5 workers, a skid steer, excavator, chipper, masticator, and water truck.

Manual Treatment

Manual treatment involves the use of hand tools and hand-held power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous and woody species. Activities could include the following:

- thinning trees with chainsaws, loppers, or pruners;
- cutting undesired competing brush species above ground level to favor desirable species and spacing;
- pulling, grubbing, or digging out root systems of undesired plants to prevent sprouting and regrowth; and
- placing mulch around desired vegetation to limit competitive growth.

Manual treatments are effectively used in sensitive habitats, such as riparian areas and wet areas, areas where mechanical equipment would not be appropriate, around structures, areas with steep slope, and in areas that are inaccessible to vehicles. Typical work crew using hand-held power tools contain approximately 3 to 5 workers using chainsaws and/or pole saws. Masticators and chippers are used occasionally to assist with manual treatments. Manual treatment of vegetation alone, without a masticator, would not cause ground disturbance.

Pile Burning

Pile burning would serve as an infrequent form of biomass disposal in circumstances where vegetation is not chipped and broadcast within the program area. Pile burning would occur rarely in circumstances where mechanical treatment cannot be conducted or there is not sufficient room to lop and scatter the debris using the chipper. Under the program, EID would conduct pile burning in the typical non-fire season—November through April; however, pile burning could occur outside of this period if weather conditions are appropriate. In such cases, biomass would be collected into piles where trained crews would use drip torches to ignite a fire. Drip torches use a gasoline/diesel fuel mixture that is dispensed by hand from a cylindrically shaped aluminum container.

2.4.2 Treatment Scenarios

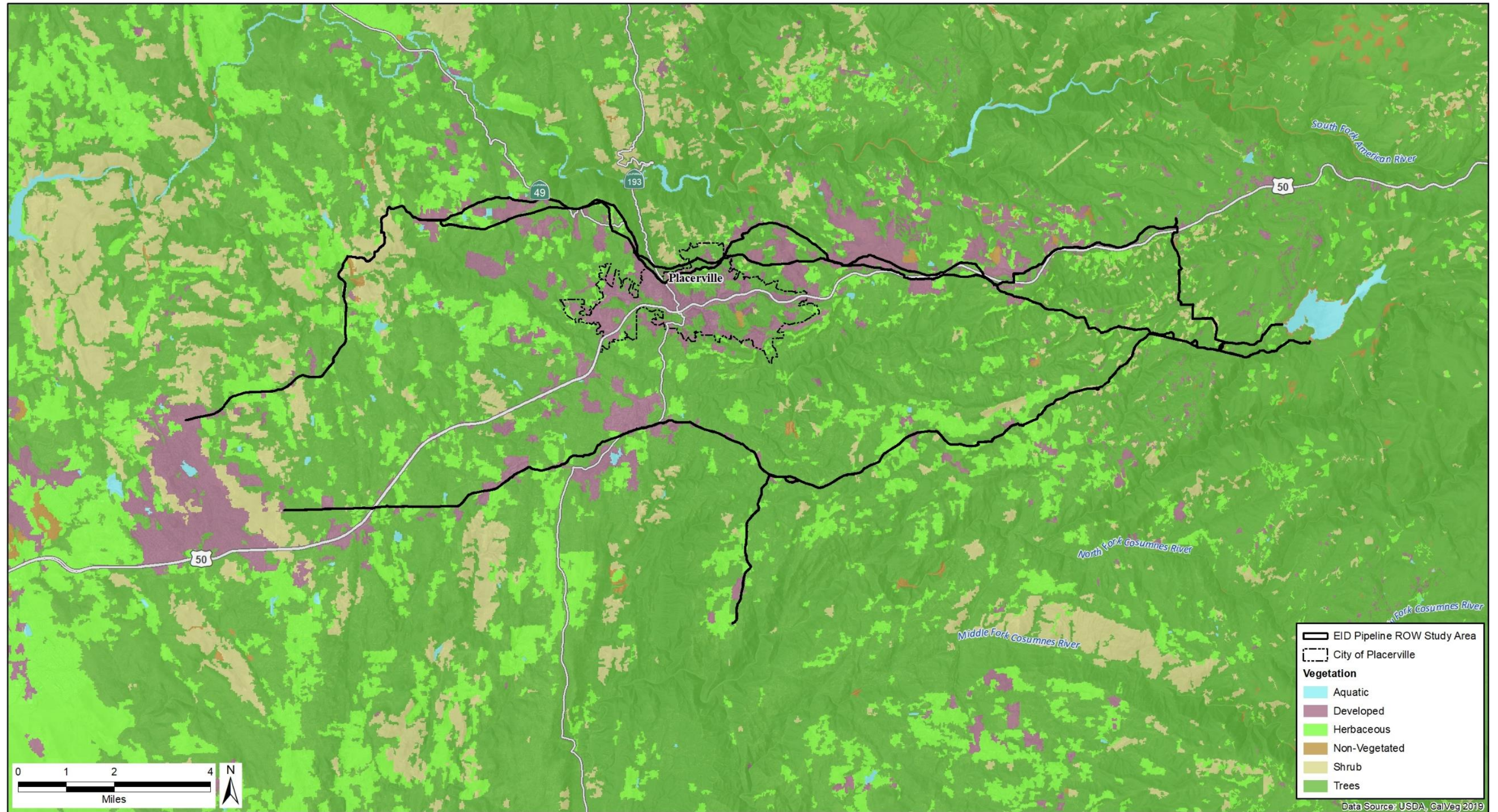
Treatment activities would be determined based on the site conditions and circumstances of each treatment segment at the time work is being planned. Therefore, to conduct the impact analysis in this IS, reasonably foreseeable treatment activities were identified based on conditions along the site as presently known, including ground slope along transmission line alignments, amount and type of vegetation canopy, and proximity to existing roadways.

As illustrated in **Figure 2-10**, the program area is divided into broad categories of vegetation based on the respective California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR)¹: herbaceous (or grass), shrub, trees, and others (i.e., non-vegetated, developed, and aquatic) (CFWS 2005). These vegetation categories are key considerations when developing a treatment plan. The data used to develop the vegetation categories was extracted out of a data set compiled under the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protections Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) named FVEG15_1² (CAL FIRE 2019). Using the information developed for the Sierra Nevada foothills contained in the FVEG15_1 data set, the vegetation types identified in **Table 2-2** were identified as occurring within the program area. These vegetation types influence the method of treatment activity (mechanical or manual) and were considered along with the terrain type when developing assumptions on the probability of treatments for each alignment.

¹ The CWHR System contains detailed information on 59 habitat types and their spatial distribution in the state. The core of the CWHR system is a database which relates these species to each of the habitats which support them, and an intuitive user interface enabling users to query this information. The program area contains 27 of the habitat types identified in the CWHR.

² Available at <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/metadata/ds1327.html> FVEG15_1 was initially created by CAL FIRE Fire Resource and Assessment Program (FRAP) to compile the “best available” land cover data into a single data layer to support the legislatively mandated Forest and Rangeland Assessment.

Figure 2-10. Vegetation Categories Influencing Treatment Activity



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Table 2-2. Program Area Vegetation Coverage

CWHR Landscape Category	Program Area Acreage	Percentage of Total Program Area
Trees	333	58
Shrubs	27	5
Grass/herbaceous	89	15
Other	120	22

Notes: CWHR= California Wildlife Habitat Relationship

Trees defined as greater than or equal to 10 percent cover by live vegetation in overstory position

Shrubs defined as 10 percent cover by shrubs and less than 10 percent cover by trees

Grasses defined as greater than or equal to 2 percent cover by herbaceous species and less than 10 percent cover by trees or shrubs

Other includes cover types such as urban, orchard, cropland, barren and vineyard

Source: CAL FIRE 2019 and GEI 2022

Reasonably foreseeable treatment activities used for the purpose of analysis in Section 3.0, “Environmental Checklist,” are shown in **Table 2-3**. The specific type and mix of treatment activities conducted over the life of the program may vary as conditions in the utility corridor change over time. For purposes of evaluation, a probability matrix was created to identify those segments of the program area which were best suited for a specific vegetation treatment activity. The probability matrix included a slope analysis to identify areas where mechanical treatment is problematic (35 percent slope angle or greater) along with information on vegetation type and coverage within the utility corridor. For purposes of analysis, it was assumed the probability that manual treatment would be selected is highest in areas where the slope angle of land in the utility corridor exceeded 35 percent, areas with less dense tree canopy, and near aquatic or riparian habitat. Mechanical treatment would predominantly occur in areas characterized by slopes less than 35 percent, where the vegetation coverage is greatest and proximity to riparian areas is reduced. Biomass is to be lopped and scattered within the program area or occasionally hauled offsite in a work truck that is commuting back from the work zone. No dedicated haul trips carrying biomass are planned. As discussed, pile burning would only occur occasionally in the non-fire season.

Table 2-3. Vegetation Treatment Probability by Transmission Line

Water Transmission Pipeline	Length (miles)	Percentage of Alignment with Slopes \geq 35 Percent	Treatment Type Probability Manual	Treatment Type Probability Mechanical
Camino Conduit	7	7	Moderate	High
Pleasant Oak Main	14	2	Low	High
Diamond Springs Main	12	1	Low	High
El Dorado Main No. 1	18	2	Moderate	Moderate
El Dorado Main No. 2	14	7	Moderate	High
Sly Park Intertie	5	11	High	Moderate
Golden Hill Intertie	18	3	Moderate	Moderate

Notes: Values have been rounded;

Source: GEI 2022 using data layers provided by EID

2.4.3 Implementation

Treatment activities under the proposed program are projected to begin in 2023. Based on the existing utility corridor along each transmission line, up to approximately 550 acres of land may require treatment activities—referred to as the program area evaluated in this IS. It is estimated work crews would average 0.5 acres per day of vegetation clearance. This rate applies to use of one or multiple treatments. Crews would work on one segment of the program area at a time and multiple crews would not operate simultaneously. Accordingly, the time needed to complete treatment along the entire alignment would be as short as approximately 5 years assuming the number of working days on an annual basis is 230 days and the program treats 110 acres of the program area annually.

Clearance activities would occur between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. The program would be ongoing over the life of the transmission system. Initial treatment activities are expected to be completed in approximately 5-years with ongoing maintenance of vegetation ongoing into the future as needed.

2.4.4 Future Treatment Activities Under the Program

As individual vegetation treatment segments are planned and funded, District staff would review each segment to determine whether the activities proposed are within the scope of this programmatic IS/MND. Whether a future activity is within the scope of this program IS is a factual question that the District would determine based on substantial evidence in the record. Factors that the District would consider in making that determination include, but are not limited to, the following:

- consistency of the future activity with the vegetation treatment type and methods evaluated
- intensity of the treatment program
- geographic area analyzed for environmental impacts
- whether all mitigation measures required for the proposed treatments are included in this IS/MND

The District will evaluate individual treatment activities and sites to determine whether the scope of activities and environmental effects are covered within the scope of this IS, and what mitigation measures need to be implemented. If a future treatment project proposed under the program can be found to meet the criteria in CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c) and the activity is determined to be within the scope of the program and covered by the impact analysis in this IS/MND, then no further environmental review is required. If such a finding cannot be supported, then new analysis would be required. The District also has the option of tiering off this IS for future CEQA compliance by incorporating by reference the information and analysis of this document and focusing the latter analysis on the issues ripe for consideration as outlined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15152.

2.5 Regulatory Requirements, Permits, and Approvals

As the CEQA lead agency, EID has the principal responsibility for approving and carrying out the proposed program and for ensuring that CEQA requirements and all other applicable regulations are met. Permitting agencies that may have permitting approval or review authority over portions of the proposed program are listed below:

- **United States Army Corps of Engineers:** Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit for discharge of fill material into Waters of the United States (U.S.) including wetlands.
- **United States Fish and Wildlife Service:** Compliance with Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act, if Federal approval of the program is necessary (such as a Section 404 permit).
- **United States Forest Service:** Special use authorization for treatment activity within the El Dorado National Forest.
- **California Department of Fish and Wildlife:** Compliance with the California Endangered Species Act, incidental take authorization permits under Section 2081 of the Fish and Game Code if take of listed species is likely to occur, and Section 1602 streambed alteration notification for activities that occur within the bed or bank of adjacent waterways.
- **California Department of Transportation:** Encroachment permits provide temporary access for treatment activities within Caltrans rights-of-ways, such as State Route 49 and U.S. Route 50.
- **Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board:** Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification for issuance of a Section 404 permit.
- **El Dorado County Air Quality Management District:** Burn permits and review of smoke management plans for pile burning.

Chapter 3. Environmental Checklist

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this program, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Quality
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Biological Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cultural Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geology / Soils
<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hydrology / Water Quality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Land Use / Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mineral Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Noise
<input type="checkbox"/>	Population / Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tribal Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities / Service Systems
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mandatory Findings of Significance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wildfire

Determination (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

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.



Michael Baron
Environmental Review Analyst
El Dorado Irrigation District

3/08/2023

Date

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts. Operations and maintenance impacts of the proposed project are routine, minimal, and essentially the same as current operations and maintenance of the existing facilities. There is no potential for significant impacts to any resource category from project operations and maintenance of the existing and proposed facilities.
- 3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less-than-significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required. “Beneficial impacts” are also identified where appropriate to provide full disclosure of any benefits from implementing the proposed project.
- 4) “Less-than-significant With Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less-Than-Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level.
- 5) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
- 6) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 7) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project’s environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

8) The explanation of each issue should identify:

- a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
- b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less-than-significant.

Significance thresholds are identified for certain resources, but others are not necessary because there is clearly no impact or the question itself provides the basis for the significance threshold.

3.1 Aesthetics

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
I. AESTHETICS – Except as provided in PRC Section 21099, would the project:					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

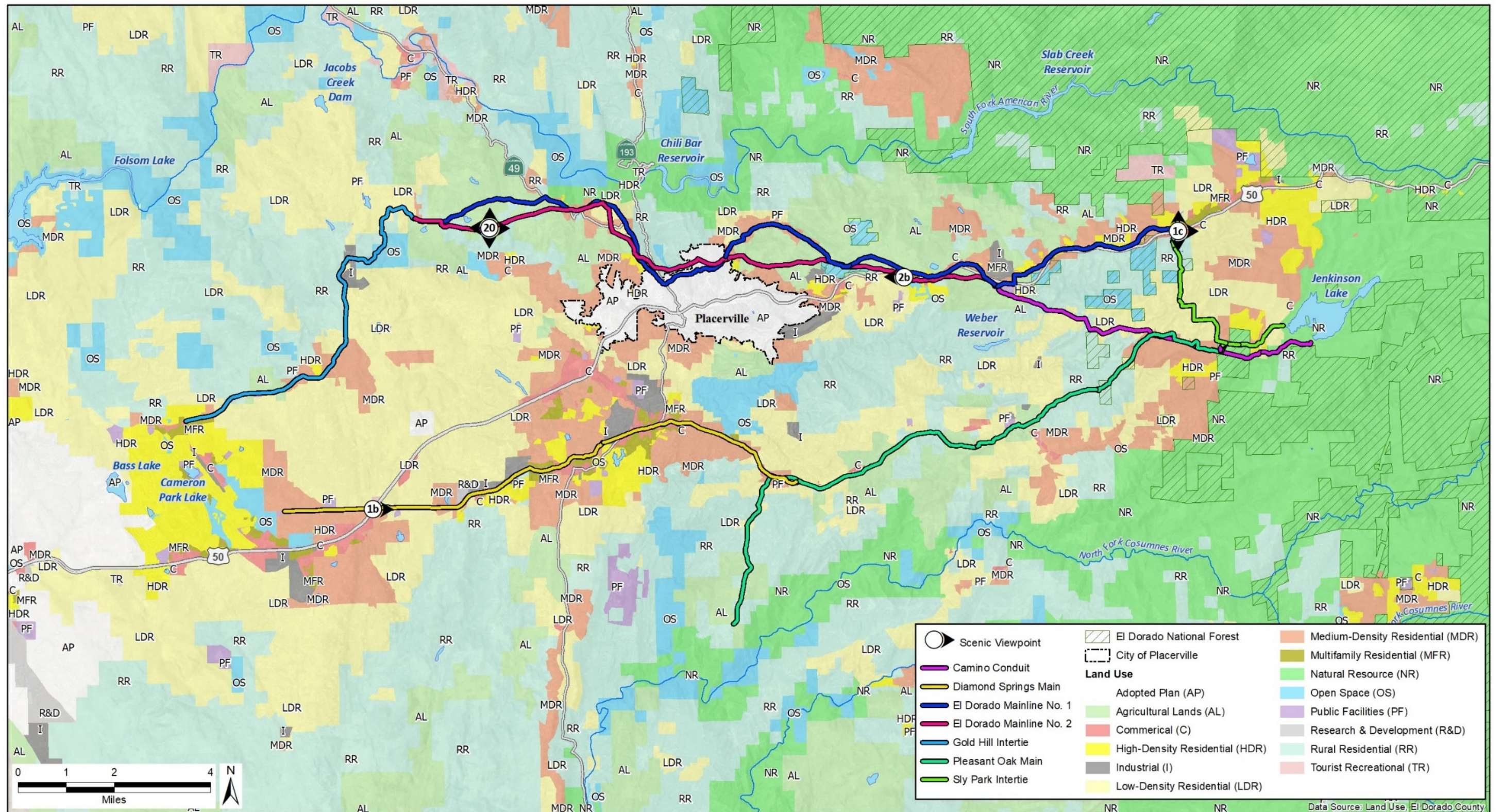
3.1.1 Environmental Setting

Most of the program area is in rural El Dorado County where the land use primarily consists of agricultural lands and large lot residential uses (**Figure 3.1-1**). However, small segments of the utility corridor for El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2, Diamond Springs Main, Gold Hill Intertie, and Pleasant Oak Main intersect urban and rural communities. **Table 3.1-1** identifies designated public scenic viewpoints in the program area.

These viewpoints are located along highways where viewers can see large water bodies, canyons, rolling hills, or forests; however, other viewpoints consist of historic structures or districts that are reminiscent of El Dorado County’s heritage (El Dorado County 2003). Portions of the program area intersect or are near U.S. Route 50, which is a designated State scenic highway, and State Route 49, which is an eligible State scenic highway (Caltrans 2018 and 2019). Given that State Route 49 is not an officially designated State scenic highway, it is not discussed further.

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Figure 3.1-1. Land Use and Scenic Viewpoints Within the Program Area Vicinity



Source: GEI 2022

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Table 3.1-1. Important Public Scenic Viewpoints

Viewpoint	Location No.1	Location	Direction	Scenic View	Program Area Intersect
U.S. Route 50 westbound	1b	Between south Shingle Road and Ponderosa Road interchange and Greenstone Road	East	Crystal Range	Diamond Springs Main
U.S. Route 50 westbound	1c	East of Placerville, various locations (state-designated scenic highway)	East, north, and south	Sierra Nevada peaks, American River canyon, lower Sierra Nevada ridgelines	El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2, and Sly Park Intertie
U.S. Route 50 eastbound	2b	Camino Heights	West	Sacramento Valley	El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2
Cold Spring Road	20	Gold Hill area	All	Rolling hills, ridgelines	El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2

Notes: ¹ Location is from Table 5.3-1 in the El Dorado County General Plan EIR (El Dorado County 2003).

Source: El Dorado County 2003.

Portions of the program area that cross the U.S. Route 50 utility corridor include the El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2, and the Sly Park Intertie. The general conditions of U.S. Route 50 utility corridor within the program area include:

- El Dorado Main No. 1 – Medium to dense stands of mature trees and shrubs. At the Snows Road crossing, medium density vegetation, including mature trees, near a man-made concrete overpass.
- El Dorado Main No. 2 – Sparse vegetation, including mature trees, located near commercial and residential uses.
- Sly Park Intertie – Dense stand of mature trees with scattered rural residences.
- Diamond Springs Main – Medium stands of mature trees and shrubs interspersed with grassland near the KOA campground located on the north side of the U.S. Route 50 utility corridor.

Viewer groups in the program area with high viewer sensitivity include motorists driving on U.S. Route 50, State Route 49, and local roadways where they cross the program area or are adjacent and have views of the program area. Motorists driving on U.S. Route 50 considered to have high viewer sensitivity due to the greater level of viewer concern associated with scenic highways. Rural residences are scattered around the region and those with direct views of the program area may be sensitive to changes. Recreationists in the area that potentially would experience views of the program area include those using the smaller lakes adjacent to the program area, and trails in the region that cross the program area.

3.1.2 Discussion

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

A scenic vista is generally defined as an expansive view of highly valued landscape observable from a publicly accessible viewpoint. In the program area vicinity, publicly accessible viewpoints are primarily from public roadways and recreation areas. Views of the program area may also be visible from private residences in the area, but for purposes of analysis residential property is not considered as a public space and these uses are not discussed further.

The program would result in the removal of vegetation including mature trees and shrubs within scenic vistas. Locations where a transmission utility corridor cross a designated scenic viewpoint and the level of impact associated with treatment activities conducted at these locations is discussed below.

Cold Springs Road

The program area along Cold Springs Road is characterized by agricultural and rural residential uses. Views of El Dorado Mains 1 and 2 utility corridors at the crossing with Cold Springs Road include open grassland, vineyard, orchard, livestock grazing intermixed with ornamental landscaping, riparian, and barren road right of way.

Very limited treatment activity is expected to take place within the El Dorado Main 1 utility corridor at the intersection with Cold Springs Road because land cover within and along the program area includes orchard, riparian, and barren (roadway). None of these land cover types would be subject to intensive vegetation treatments.

Land cover types within the El Dorado Main 2 utility corridor visible from Cold Springs Road include vineyard, residential, barren (roadway), and trees. The nearest tree canopy within the program area is located within the El Dorado Main 2 utility corridor approximately 700 feet east of the undercrossing with Cold Springs Road. Views of this treatment area would be obscured from motorists traveling north on Cold Springs Road due to the roadway alignment which contains a sharp change in travel direction just south of the treatment area and the presence of trees located between the roadway and the program area. Motorists traveling south would have narrow windows when views are available, but the treatment area would largely be obscured by the presence of trees located on private land outside the program area and a slight difference in elevation between the roadway and adjacent residential land.

Travelers using Cold Springs Road would see intermittent views of treatment activities including use of equipment, work crews, and possibly smoke from pile burning. However, treatment activities would be infrequent and short in duration. In addition, work crews and use of equipment are consistent with the type of activity associated with the vineyards and orchards visible to travelers along this roadway.

Long term changes to the scenic vista visible from Cold Springs Road would be limited due to the distance between the observer and the program area combined with the presence of intervening topography and land cover types (i.e., vineyards, orchards and residential uses), which would not be subject to intensive treatments. Given the abundance of natural features that are contained in the scenic view shed such as woodlands, rolling hills, grassland and water visible along the roadway from this location, vegetation thinning conducted under the program would not result in a substantial change to scenic resources within the Cold Springs scenic vista.

U.S. Route 50

Views from segments of U.S. Route 50 designated as scenic vistas are characterized by mountain peaks, historic land uses (primarily within and east of Placerville), water, trees, rock outcrops, and the valley floor. As discussed, the program area intersects U.S. Route 50 at four locations. Scenic Vista 1b along U.S. Route 50 contains views of the Diamond Springs Main utility corridor near the community of Shingle Springs. Land cover within and adjacent to the Diamond Springs Main utility corridor includes low density residential (developed), Tourist Recreation (developed), trees, and grasses.

The program would remove vegetation within the Diamond Springs Main utility corridor, immediately adjacent to the westbound lane of U.S. Route 50 and approximately 500 feet from the eastbound travel lane. During treatments, travelers on U.S. Route 50 would temporarily see treatment activities including use of equipment, work crews, and possibly smoke from pile burning on rare occasions. Treatment activities would be infrequent and short in duration. After treatments, an opening in the tree canopy may be visible to motorists traveling along U.S. Route 50. Views of the treated area would be limited to a window of time when motorists are immediately upon and directly passing through the corridor due to the presence of large trees that block direct views of the treated utility corridor as observed by motorists on U.S. Route 50. Given the speed (65 mph) motorists are traveling on the highway and the narrow window of opportunity to view the treated landscape, the impact associated with removal of tree cover would not substantially change the view shed as observed from scenic vista 1b.

Scenic Vista 1c is located east of Placerville and contains dense stands of trees, low density residential uses (developed), commercial (developed), roadway (barren), vineyards and grasses. El Dorado Main 1 and 2 travel parallel to U.S. Route 50 for much of the length of the roadway within scenic vista 1c, at a distance that varies in size varying from 0 feet (5 Mile Road undercrossing, Snows Road undercrossing, and an undercrossing located 1,300 feet northwest of Reservoir 2) to as far as 4,518 feet (El Dorado Main 1 along Union Ridge Road Right of way). Mature trees, residential and commercial structures, and intervening topography located between the program area and U.S. Route 50 obscure large segments of the program area from motorists traveling along U.S. Route 50. Treatment activity would likely be visible at select locations extending along the El Dorado Main 2 undercrossing at 5 Mile Road east approximately 4,400 feet. This area is relatively open with few trees or structures to obscure views. Land cover types in this area are primarily developed or grassland with little tree canopy.

Views of the treated landscape within the utility corridor would be limited in duration due to the speed at which a motorist is traveling along the roadway. Given the abundance of natural features contained in the scenic view shed including woodlands, rolling hills, grassland and water visible along the designated scenic vistas, the program would not result in a substantial change to a scenic vista. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

U.S. Route 50 is the only designated State scenic highway in the vicinity of the program area. Views from U.S. Route 50 are characterized by mountain peaks, historic land uses and developed uses (primarily within and east of Placerville), water, trees, rock outcrops, and the valley floor. The program would not include construction or expansion of existing facilities, demolition of existing structures, or removal of large rock outcrops, which represent primary features characterizing the scenic views.

Most land within the program area is not visible from U.S. Route 50 due to the linear nature of the alignments, distance from highway, and presence of intervening topography, structures and trees. However, the transmission lines system crosses U.S. Route 50 at the following four locations: Sly Park Intertie near exit 57, El Dorado Main No. 1 at Snows Road and again approximately 0.70-mile west of Snows Road, and El Dorado Main No. 2 at the 5 Mile Road exit. As described in question a) above in this section, treatments would be limited at these locations since the land cover type is generally barren, grassland, or developed and does not preclude access to the transmission line. Additionally, program areas are visible from U.S. Route 50 for brief moments, within narrow visual windows, due to the presence of intervening topography, and mature trees, and the speed (65mph or greater) that the observer is traveling along the highway. In these areas, treatment activities would be temporarily visible, including use of equipment, work crews, and possibly smoke from pile burning on rare occasions. Treatment activities at any location would be infrequent and short in duration. Changes to the landscape after treatments would also be visible. However, trees visible from U.S. Route 50 that may be removed would be small in number, scattered along the corridor, and the treated area would only be visible for brief moments when the observer is traveling near the four points where the utility corridor crosses U.S. Route 50. Additionally, non-hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH would remain. Therefore, while the program would remove trees within view of motorists on U.S. Route 50, the primary features characterizing the views would remain intact, and changes would not substantially alter the elements that together form the scenic resource. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

- c) **In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?**

Treatment activities would occur in both urban and non-urbanized areas. In urbanized areas, the program would not conflict with applicable zoning regulations since no new construction or expansions are proposed. In non-urbanized areas, during treatment activities, equipment would be temporarily visible entering/exiting the roadway turnoffs from State Route 49 and U.S. Route 50, as well as local roadways and any other views of the program area.

Most land within the program area is not visible from locations accessible to the public because the transmission lines travel overland, and presence of intervening topography, structures and trees obscures the program area from direct views. At locations where the program area is visible from public vantage points, the program would reduce the amount of tree canopy visible in the view shed, to varying degrees at different locations depending on tree sizes. However, non-hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH would be retained in the utility corridor. Given the nature of the landscape, removing vegetation within the program area would not adversely impact the scenic quality of public views because the area would continue to remain dominated by dense vegetation and forestlands. Furthermore, most vegetation removal would occur in rural areas that are not easily accessible to the public, and therefore, are unlikely to be visible from public vantage points. Because long-term changes would not substantially affect the existing visual character within and surrounding the program area, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

- d) **Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?**

The program would not include any new light sources and work will be conducted during daytime hours. The program would have **no impact**.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
<p>II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES:</p> <p>In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may <i>refer to</i> the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997, as updated) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may <i>refer to</i> information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CAL FIRE] regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. – Would the project:</p>					
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (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"/>	<input 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.2.1 Environmental Setting

Portions of the program area are designated as Open Space, Natural Resources, and Agricultural Lands by El Dorado County (**Figure 3-1**). The program area does not include lands with active Williamson Act contracts since the program area does not include lands zoned as Exclusive Agricultural or Agricultural Preserve (El Dorado County 2012 and 2022). Approximately 333 acres or 58 percent of the program area contains trees with 10 percent or greater canopy cover as over story which is considered to be forestland under Public Resources Code section 12220(g).

3.2.2 Discussion

- a) **Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?**

The program area does not contain Prime, Unique, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (EDC 2012 and 2022). There would be **no impact**.

- b) **Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?**

Portions of the program area are located on land zoned for agricultural use; however, no active Williamson Act contracts occur on land within the program area. Additionally, treatment activities would not require new construction or expansion of facilities that could conflict with existing zoning. There would be **no impact**.

- c) **Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?**

Portions of the program area are zoned as forest land and timber preserve (TPZ) however, only a very small portion of the program area would occur on the edge of a parcel zoned for TPZ while approximately 58 percent of the program area is forestland. The program would not require construction or expansion of new facilities that could conflict with applicable zoning or preclude the use of land within or outside the program area for timber production. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

The program would result in the conversion of forestland to non-forestland. Removal of trees and vegetation, including within forestlands, would occur periodically over the program lifespan to ensure future access and maintenance of EID's transmission lines. Treatment activities would occur within approximately 333 acres of the "trees" vegetation type, which represents land that is designated as forestland. See Section 2.4.2, "Treatment Scenarios," for a discussion of data sources used to identify vegetation coverage types. Vegetation would be removed as needed to conduct maintenance activities and emergency repairs on the transmission line system. While the number of trees and amount of other vegetation that would be removed within the program area or an individual treatment site is unknown at this time, within the utility corridor crews would remove trees less than 12 inches in diameter at DBH, and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material. Hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH within the utility corridor would also be removed. Given the dense patches of forestland throughout El Dorado County including surrounding the program area, the amount of forestland removed under the program is considered minimal. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

There would be no other changes from the proposed program on the existing environment that would convert farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use. See responses above under Impacts 3.2 (a), (c), and (d). There would be **no impact**.

3.3 Air Quality

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
III. AIR QUALITY:					
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied on to make the following determinations. Would the project:					
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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.3.1 Environmental Setting

The Federal Clean Air Act and the California Clean Air Act required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Air Resources Board (CARB) to establish health-based air quality standards at the Federal and State levels. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) were established for the following criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀), particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}), and lead. These standards have been established with a margin of safety to protect the public’s health. Both EPA and CARB designate areas of the State as attainment, nonattainment, maintenance, or unclassified for the various pollutant standards according to the Federal Clean Air Act and the California Clean Air Act, respectively.

An “attainment” designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations did not violate the NAAQS or CAAQS for that pollutant in that area. A “nonattainment” designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the standard at least once, excluding those occasions when a violation was caused by an exceptional event, as identified in the criteria. A “maintenance” designation indicates that the area previously had nonattainment status and currently has attainment status for the applicable pollutant; the area must demonstrate continued attainment for a specified number of years before it can be re-designated as an attainment area. An “unclassified” designation signifies that data do not support either an attainment or a

nonattainment status. Under the NAAQS, El Dorado County is designated as nonattainment for 8-hour ozone and PM_{2.5} (western portion of El Dorado County) and unclassified/attainment for NO_x, and PM₁₀. Under the CAAQS, El Dorado County is designated as nonattainment for ozone and PM₁₀, and unclassified/attainment for PM_{2.5} and NO_x (CARB 2018).

El Dorado Air Quality Management District

The El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (El Dorado AQMD) is responsible for attainment and maintenance of air quality conditions in El Dorado County. At the local level, air quality is managed through land use and development planning practices, which is implemented in El Dorado County through the general planning process. The El Dorado AQMD is responsible for establishing and enforcing local air quality rules and regulations that address the requirements of Federal and State air quality laws. They are also responsible for implementing strategies for air quality improvement and recommending mitigation measures for new growth and development.

The El Dorado AQMD has developed an 82 pounds per day per quarter year threshold of significance for two criteria pollutants—ROG and NO_x—to evaluate regional impacts of project-specific emissions of air pollutants and their impact on the existing air quality plans. If the treatment activities identified in the program would increase the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations, contribute to new violations, or delay the timely attainment of air quality standards the program would result in a potentially significant impact. Emissions exceeding the thresholds have not been accommodated in the air quality plans and would not be consistent with such plans. Additionally, the El Dorado AQMD does not have a quantitative significance threshold or require quantitative analysis of fugitive dust PM₁₀, and instead states that emissions generated during construction activities can be considered less than significant with application of fugitive dust measures outlined in the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 403 (El Dorado AQMD 2002).

Rule 300 – Open Burning

El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 applies to pile burning. The District would likely qualify for an exemption under Section 300.1 (E) which states that use of open outdoor fires for right-of-way clearing by a public entity, or utility, or for levee, ditch, or reservoir maintenance shall be allowed in compliance with minimum drying times (Section 300.3 [C]), no-burn days (Section 300.3 [D]), smoke management (Section 300.3 [F]), and burning permit (Section 300.4 [B]).

Section 300.3 (C) Minimum Drying Times

The following minimum drying times may apply to the proposed project.

- 1) Requirements: To lower the moisture content of the material being burned, the elapsed time between cutting and burning shall be:
 - a. A minimum of three days for green straw and stubble.

- b. Vegetation such as orchard prunings, small branches, vegetable tops, and seed screenings, shall be in a dry condition to facilitate combustion and minimize the amount of smoke emitted.
- c. A minimum of six weeks for trees, stumps, and large branches greater than six inches in diameter or as otherwise determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer

Section 300.3 (D) No-Burn Days

1) Prohibitions:

- d. No person shall knowingly permit open outdoor fires on days when such burning is prohibited by ARB, the APCO, or the fire agency with appropriate jurisdiction.
- e. Designated fire agencies have authority to prohibit any burning due to high fire hazard or limitation of available firefighting or control equipment.

2) Exceptions:

- a. The APCO may issue a permit to authorize the use of open outdoor fires on No-Burn Days, when denial of such a permit would threaten imminent and substantial economic loss.
- b. The APCO may exempt non-agricultural burning on No-Burn Days when air quality and state or federal standards would not be violated as a result of such burning.

Section 300.3 (F) Smoke Management

1) Requirements.

- a) Material to be burned shall be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum of smoke.
- b) Only the amount that can reasonably be expected to completely burn within the following twenty-four hours should be ignited in any one day, except for large trees (diameter of six or more inches). Does not include prescribed burning.
- c) All outdoor fires shall be ignited only with approved ignition devices as defined in Section 300.2 of this Rule.
- d) Material to be burned shall be ignited as rapidly as practicable within applicable fire control restrictions.
- e) Burning shall be curtailed when smoke drifting into a nearby populated area becomes a public nuisance.
- f) No material shall be burned unless it is free of tires, household rubbish, tar paper, and construction debris; is reasonably free of dirt, soil, and moisture; and is loosely stacked in such a manner to promote drying and insure combustion with a minimum of smoke.

Section 300.4 (B) Burning Permit

The District would be required to obtain an El Dorado AQMD Burning Permit during the non-fire season (November through April) or a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

(CAL FIRE) Burn Permit during work in the fire season (May through October). The requirements of a burn permit are as follows:

2) Requirements.

- a) No person shall knowingly set or permit open outdoor fires unless that person has been issued a valid permit by the APCO or a designated agency (Section 41852 and PRC Section 4423).
- b) A permit shall not be issued unless information is provided as required by the APCO or a designated agency, including: 1. Name and address of the applicant. 2. Location of proposed burn. 3. Acreage or estimated tonnage, and type of material to be burned.
- c) Each permit issued shall bear a statement of warning containing the following words or words of like or similar language: “This permit is valid only on those days during which agricultural burning is not prohibited by the California Air Resources Board or the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District pursuant to section 41855 of California Health and Safety Code Section 41854”.
- d) A permit shall not be valid unless information is provided as required by the designated fire protection agency for fire protection purposes.
- e) The designated agency shall forward the permit information received from applicants to the APCO upon request.
- f) Such person, or his representative, shall have the permit available for inspection at the burn site during the burn.

3.3.2 Discussion

The following analysis evaluates impacts to air quality using the methodology and assumptions developed as part of the CAL FIRE Vegetation Treatment Program (VTP) Programmatic EIR (SCH # 2019012052). The CAL FIRE VTP Programmatic EIR considered whether vegetation treatment activities including mechanical, manual, and burning (like those proposed by EID) would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants or precursors that could result in, or contribute to, an exceedance of the NAAQS or CAAQS; the exposure of people to a dose of Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) that results in an incremental increase in cancer risk greater than 10 in one million or a Hazard Index for acute or chronic risk greater than 1.0; exposure of people to airborne NOA; or exposing a substantial number of people to objectionable odors.

CEQA encourages a lead agency to streamline the environmental review process whenever possible to reduce delays and paperwork (Guidelines Section 15006). One means available is to incorporate by reference all or portions of another document which is a matter of public record or is generally available to the public (Guidelines Section 15150). The CAL FIRE VTP Programmatic EIR, which was prepared by the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) in collaboration with CAL FIRE has been certified as adequate and EID is incorporating by reference the methodology of that EIR for use in the Initial Study checklist responses for the

proposed program (CAL FIRE 2019). The CAL FIRE VTP Programmatic EIR is available for download at <https://bof.fire.ca.gov/projects-and-programs/calvtp/calvtp-programmatic-eir/>.

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Treatment activities would generate emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors from several sources, including the following:

- exhaust generated by off-road equipment, machine-powered hand tools
- exhaust from on-road vehicle trips associated with worker commutes and transport of equipment
- fugitive PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} dust emissions generated by ground disturbance activities and vehicle travel on unpaved roads
- smoke and PM_{2.5} generated by the combustion of vegetation during pile burning

Emissions generated by workers commuting to and from the work site (maximum 5 workers in a crew; traveling 120 miles round-trip) were estimated using the Road Construction Emissions Model Version 9.0.0 (SMAQMD 2018), then added to the emissions estimates for treatment activities to provide an estimate of the total daily emissions generated by treatment activities conducted under the program. Table 3.4-6 of the CAL FIRE VTP Programmatic EIR identified the predicted rates of criteria pollutant emissions generated by proposed treatment activities on a per-acre basis for vegetation categories found in the landscape/CWHR vegetation category of the program area (i.e., tree, shrub, and grass). Emissions estimates provided in that table were created using assumptions about the types and number of equipment that would be used, the number of workers per treatment crew, and the mix of treatment activities to be applied in various land cover types. Emissions generated by off-road equipment were estimated using emission factors from CARB's web-based OFFROAD2017 model. Emissions generated by on-road vehicle trips were estimated using emission factors from the Emission Factor 2017 model (EMFAC2017, Version 1.0.2). Emissions generated by pile burning were obtained from multiple research papers evaluating the effects of wildfire in the Pacific Northwest and Sierra Nevada foothills.

The most intensive emissions scenario for the program was identified and compared to El Dorado AQMD significance thresholds for ROG and NO_x. Emissions generated by treatment activities would vary widely depending on the treatment method, landscape, and treatment site acreage. Emissions were based on the program's average daily treatment rate of 0.5 acres per day for mechanical/manual treatments and pile burning 5 percent of vegetation material generated from the treatment area. Multiple emissions scenarios were developed to identify which scenario would generate the most emissions. Specifically, emissions from solely mechanical or manual treatments and each landscape type were estimated. The intensive emissions scenario for each constituent is the equivalent to the sum of the highest daily emissions scenarios for pile burning and mechanical/manual treatments. During implementation of the program, mixing of treatment

types or reduced amounts of treatments would generate emissions below estimates for the intensive emission scenario. As shown in **Table 3.3-1**, emissions of ROG and NO_x from the intensive emission scenario are estimated be 22.4 and 3.0 pounds per day, respectively, and are substantially below the significance criteria.

Masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking activities would disturb the ground surface over small areas. The program would not require excavation, grading, or other intensive construction activities that generate large amounts of fugitive dust. Fugitive dust generated at individual treatment sites would be infrequent and short-term. EID would implement the project in compliance with applicable rules and regulations of El Dorado AQMD, including measures in South Coast AQMD Rule 403 to reduce fugitive dust emissions and compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 including preparation of a Burn Permit. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Table 3.3-1. Estimated Daily Ozone Precursor Emissions

Treatment Scenario	ROG Daily Emissions (pound/day)	NO _x Daily Emissions (pound/day)
Pile Burning – 5 percent usage		
Pile Burning – 100 percent Trees	0.9	0.1
Pile Burning – 100 percent Shrubs	0.2	0.02
Pile Burning – 100 percent Grass	0.1	0.4
Mechanical or Manual – 100 percent usage		
Mechanical – 100 percent Trees	1.5	2.6
Mechanical – 100 percent Shrubs	0.3	2.0
Mechanical – 100 percent Grass	0.2	0.4
Manual – 100 percent Trees	21.5	2.1
Manual – 100 percent Shrubs	8.8	1.3
Manual – 100 percent Grass	0.1	0.002
Intensive Emissions Scenario¹	22.4	3.0
CEQA Threshold	82	82
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No

Notes: lbs/day = pounds per day, ROG = reactive organic gases, NO_x = nitrogen oxides

¹ The intensive emissions scenario for each constituent is equivalent to the sum of the highest daily emissions scenario for pile burning and mechanical/manual treatments.

bold = highest emitting scenarios used to identify the intensive emissions scenarios.

Source: CAL FIRE 2019; and emissions from worker's commute modeled by GEI using Road Construction Emissions Model Version 9.0.0 computer program. Refer to Appendix A, for model data outputs.

b) 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?

Under the NAAQS, El Dorado County is designated as nonattainment for 8-hour ozone and PM_{2.5} (the western portion of El Dorado County) and unclassified/attainment for NO_x, and PM₁₀. Under the CAAQS, El Dorado County is designated as nonattainment for ozone and PM₁₀, and unclassified/attainment for PM_{2.5} and NO_x (CARB 2018).

The air basin's nonattainment status is attributed to the region's development history. Past, present, and future development projects contribute to the region's adverse air quality impacts on a cumulative basis. By its nature, air pollution is largely a cumulative impact. No single project by itself is sufficient in size to result in nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulatively significant adverse air quality impacts. In developing thresholds of significance for air pollutants, El Dorado AQMD considered the emission levels for which a project's individual emissions would be cumulatively considerable. In general, if a project exceeds its identified project-level significance thresholds, the project's cumulative impact would be cumulatively considerable.

The Sacramento Regional 2008 NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan and Reasonable Further Progress Plan (Ozone Attainment Plan) was developed for application within the Sacramento region, including the Mountain County Air Basin (MCAB) portion of El Dorado County (SMAQMD 2017). If a project can demonstrate consistency with the Ozone Attainment Plan for ROG and NO_x emissions, it would be determined that it would not have a significant cumulative impact with respect to ozone.

Projects within the MCAB portion of El Dorado County are considered consistent with the Ozone Attainment Plan if they are found to meet the following consistency criteria:

1. The project does not require a change in the existing land use designation (e.g., a general plan amendment or rezone), or projected emissions of ROG and NO_x from a project are equal to or less than the emissions anticipated for the site if development occurred under the existing land use designation;
2. The project does not exceed the "project alone" significance criteria;
3. The lead agency for the project requires the project to implement any applicable emission reduction measures contained in and/or derived from the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's (SMAQMD's) Ozone Attainment Plan; and
4. The project complies with all applicable district rules and regulations.

For criterion 1, treatment activities would not require a change in existing land use designation, as the program's main objective is to manage vegetation for ease of access to EID's transmission lines. For criterion 2, as discussed in Question a) above, estimated daily emissions are below

applicable CEQA thresholds of significance. For criterion 3, treatment activities under the program would not generate ozone precursors that exceed District thresholds. Vehicle miles traveled by workers traveling to and from the site would be a very small fraction of the total daily miles traveled in the air basin, and vehicles would be subject to the fuel and emission standards assumed in the attainment plan. The activities under the program would not alter the downward trend line for ozone concentrations predicted under the Ozone Attainment Plan. For these reasons, program related activities would not conflict with the emission reduction measures in the plan. For criterion 4, EID would implement the project in compliance with applicable rules and regulations of El Dorado AQMD, including measures in South Coast AQMD Rule 403 to reduce fugitive dust emissions and compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 including preparation of a Burn Permit. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Some members of the population are especially sensitive to emissions of air pollutants and should be given special consideration during the evaluation of the project's air quality impacts. These people include children, older adults, any person with pre-existing respiratory or cardiovascular illness, and athletes and others who engage in frequent exercise. Sensitive receptors include residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes.

According to the *California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality* (CARB 2013), the majority of the estimated health risks from TACs can be attributed to relatively few compounds, the most prevalent being diesel particulate matter (DPM). Program implementation would generate TACs primarily in the form of DPM emissions from heavy equipment operations and/or heavy-duty trucks which could result in the associated health impacts to sensitive receptors. Emissions of TACs are normally localized and not region wide. Compliance with El Dorado County rules and regulations, and the established thresholds of significance, are sufficient for a finding of less than significant. The project would not require the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment, which is subject to CARB's Airborne Toxic Control Measures for in-use diesel construction equipment to reduce DPM emissions and would not involve extensive use of diesel trucks. The main source of DPM would be from workers commuting to and from the project site. Additionally, given the linear nature of the program, treatment activities would be implemented at one location for a short period of time before continuing on, and therefore, DPM generated by treatment activities would not take place near any single sensitive receptor for an extended period. The program would not expose sensitive receptors to a substantial pollutant concentration and this impact would be **less than significant**.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Human response to odors is subjective, and sensitivity to odors varies greatly. Typically, odors are regarded as an annoyance rather than a health hazard. However, manifestations of a person's reaction to foul odors can range from psychological (e.g., irritation, anger, anxiety) to physiological (e.g., circulatory and respiratory reactions, nausea, vomiting, headaches). Use of equipment for treatment activities would not create new objectionable odors.

Pile burning could result in temporary odorous smoke emissions, which could be perceived as objectionable depending on the frequency and intensity of the resultant smoke, wind speed and direction, and the proximity and sensitivity of exposed individuals. However, pile burning would be conducted infrequently in the non-fire season. Additionally, smoke would be managed in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300, which states that material to be burned must be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum amount of smoke. Only the amount that can reasonably be expected to completely burn within the following twenty-four hours should be ignited in any one day and burning must be curtailed when smoke drifting into a nearby populated area becomes a public nuisance. Due to the infrequent nature of pile burning and compliance with the actions listed in the required smoke management plan, odors generated during pile burning would not adversely affect a substantial number of people. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.4 Biological Resources

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project: Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make the following determinations. 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or Federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>	<input 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.4.1 Environmental Setting

Methods

The information in this section was developed based on review of existing databases and publicly available information with information on biological conditions within the program area. No field surveys were conducted. Habitat and land cover types within the program area were identified using California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (CDFW’s) CWHR System (discussed previously in Section 2.4, “Program Activities”) and are depicted throughout the program area in the map book in Figure 1 of **Appendix B**.

CDFW’s California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2022) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Rare Plant Inventory of (CNPS 2022a) were reviewed. These reviews were focused on the numerous U.S. Geologic Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles that include the project alignments and a 3-mile radius around these alignments. Results of the most recent CNDDDB and CNPS review are provided in Figures 2 and 3 in **Appendix B**. A list of resources under jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that could occur in the project vicinity was obtained from the USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) website (USFWS 2022a); the IPaC resource list is provided in **Appendix B**. Twelve fish and wildlife species and six plant species that are listed as “threatened” or “endangered” under the Federal Endangered Species Act and designated critical habitat for two listed species are included on this list. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Protected Resources App (NOAA 2022) indicates no resources under their jurisdiction are present in the program area. Aerial imagery on Google Earth® and National Wetlands Inventory data were reviewed as part of a desktop survey (USFWS 2022b).

A complete discussion of the environmental setting for biological resources is provided **Appendix B**. The remainder of this section summarizes the conditions of the environmental setting.

Habitats and Land Cover Types

The program area and vicinity include the following 21 habitat types, based on CWHR (CDFW 2014).

- Annual grassland
- Barren
- Blue oak woodland
- Blue oak-foothill pine
- Chamise-redshank chaparral
- Cropland
- Deciduous orchard
- Douglas fir
- Evergreen orchard
- Lacustrine
- Mixed chaparral
- Montane chaparral
- Montane hardwood
- Montane hardwood-conifer
- Montane riparian
- Perennial grassland
- Ponderosa pine
- Sierra mixed conifer
- Urban
- Valley oak woodland

- Vineyard

This habitat is characteristic of the Sierra Nevada foothills, with elevations ranging from approximately 1,500 to 3,700 feet above mean sea level.

Sensitive Biological Resources

Special-status Species

Special-status species were evaluated for the potential to occur at the program area, based on the database reviews and on-site habitat conditions. Results of the USFWS, CNDDDB, and CNPS searches yielded occurrences of a total of 45 special-status plants that could in the program area. Fifteen (15) species occupy elevation ranges higher than the program area and were determined to be unlikely to occur. Habitat for the remaining 30 special-status plant species (including seventeen [17] species have been documented within 3 miles of the program area) could be present in the program area, and these species have a high to moderate potential to occur. These species are:

- Jepson's onion – *Allium jepsonii*
- three-bracted onion – *Allium tribracteatum*
- Nissenan manzanita – *Arctostaphylos nissenana*
- big scale balsamroot – *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*
- scalloped moonwort – *Botrychium crenulatum*
- paradox moonwort – *Botrychium paradoxum*
- stalked moonwort – *Botrychium pedunculatum*
- Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily – *Calochortus clavatus* var. *avius*
- Stebbins' morning-glory – *Calystegia stebbinsii*
- Van Zuuk's morning-glory – *Calystegia vanzuukia*
- flagella-like atractylocarpus – *Campylopodiella stenocarpa*
- Sierra arching sedge – *Carex cyrtostachya*
- chaparral sedge – *Carex xerophila*
- Pine Hill ceanothus – *Ceanothus roderickii*
- Red Hills soaproot – *Chlorogalum grandiflorum*
- mountain lady's-slipper – *Cypripedium montanum*
- Jack's wild buckwheat – *Eriogonum luteolum* var. *saltuarium*
- tripod buckwheat – *Eriogonum tripodum*
- Pine Hill flannelbush – *Fremontodendron decumbens*
- Butte County fritillary – *Fritillaria eastwoodiae*
- El Dorado bedstraw – *Galium californicum* ssp. *sierra*
- Parry's horkelia – *Horkelia parryi*
- saw-toothed Lewisia – *Lewisia serrata*
- Tehachapi monardella – *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblong*
- Layne's ragwort / Layne's butterweed – *Packera* (= *Senecio*) *layneae*
- veined water lichen – *Peltigera gowardii*

- Stebbins' phacelia – *Phacelia stebbinsii*
- Sierra blue grass – *Poa sierrae*
- oval-leaved viburnum – *Viburnum ellipticum*
- El Dorado County mule ears – *Wyethia reticulata*

Results of the USFWS and CNDDDB searches yielded occurrences of a total of 31 special-status wildlife species that could occur in or near the program area. Eleven (11) species have no likelihood of occurring based on range and habitat conditions, four (4) species occupy elevation ranges outside of the program area and were determined to be unlikely to occur, and two (2) species have a low likelihood of occurring based on current range and distribution. Based on the review of existing documentation, habitat for the remaining fourteen (14) special-status wildlife species (including 11 species have been documented within 3 miles of the program area) could be present in the program area, and these species have a high to moderate potential to occur. These species are:

- western bumblebee – *Bombus occidentalis*
- monarch butterfly – *Danaus plexippus*
- California red-legged frog – *Rana draytonii*
- foothill yellow-legged frog Southern Sierra Distinct Population Segment (USFWS) and East/Southern Sierra clade (CDFW)] – *Rana boylei*
- western pond turtle – *Emys marmorata*
- coast horned lizard – *Phrynosoma blainvillii*
- northern goshawk – *Accipiter gentilis*
- willow flycatcher – *Empidonax traillii*
- bald eagle – *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
- great gray owl – *Strix nebulosi*
- California spotted owl – *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*
- pallid bat – *Antrozous pallidus*
- Townsend's big-eared bat – *Corynorhinus townsendii*
- fringed myotis – *Myotis thysanodes*

Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats within the program area can be summarized as follows:

- A portion of the program area overlaps with the 5,525-acre Subunit ELD-1 of final designated critical habitat for California-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) (75 Federal Register 12816 12959).
- There are several sensitive natural communities that may occur within the treatable landscape of the program area. The sensitive natural communities associated with each CWHR type in the program area are identified in **Table 3.4-1**.
- Several types of state and federally protected waters and wetlands likely occur in the program area and vicinity, including freshwater emergent wetlands, freshwater forested and shrub

wetland, freshwater pond, lake, and riverine, along with swales and ephemeral wetlands. Site-specific analysis is required to determine if wetlands and other waters are present within specific treatment areas.

- Montane riparian habitat is mapped in the program area, which may comprise vegetation alliances that are designated as sensitive natural communities based on their rarity rank (**Table 3.4-1**).
- Oak woodland habitat is mapped in the program area, which may comprise vegetation alliances that are designated as sensitive natural communities based on their rarity rank (**Table 3.4-1**).
- Three chaparral CWHR types are mapped in the treatable landscape: chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and montane chaparral; however, these three types can include many different vegetation alliances, including alliances that are designated as sensitive natural communities based on their statewide rarity or inclusion of narrow endemic and special-status plant species (**Table 3.4-1**).

Table 3.4-1. Sensitive Natural Communities Associated with the Habitats in the Program Area

CWHR Classification	Associated Sensitive Natural Communities / MCV Alliances
Woodland and Forest Habitats	
Blue Oak Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blue oak woodland ▪ Interior live oak woodland
Blue Oak-Foothill Pine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Foothill pine woodland ▪ Blue oak woodland
Douglas Fir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bigleaf maple forest* ▪ Douglas fir forest ▪ Ponderosa pine - Douglas fir forest
Montane Hardwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bigleaf maple forest* ▪ California buckeye grove* ▪ Bigcone Douglas fir forest* ▪ Canyon live oak forest ▪ Interior live oak woodland
Montane Hardwood-Conifer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bigleaf maple forest* ▪ Bigcone Douglas fir forest*
Montane Riparian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ White alder grove ▪ Torrent sedge patch* ▪ Red osier thicket* ▪ Oregon ash grove* ▪ Fremont cottonwood forest* ▪ Sandbar willow thicket ▪ Wild grape shrubland*
Ponderosa Pine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ponderosa pine forest ▪ Ponderosa pine - Douglas fir forest
Sierran Mixed Conifer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incense cedar forest* ▪ Mixed oak forest
Valley Oak Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Valley oak woodland* ▪ Ponderosa pine - Douglas fir forest
Chaparral and Scrub Habitats	
Chamise-Redshank Chaparral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chamise chaparral ▪ Wedge leaf ceanothus chaparral/Buck brush chaparral ▪ Bigberry manzanita chaparral

CWHR Classification	Associated Sensitive Natural Communities / MCV Alliances
Mixed Chaparral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hoary, common, and Stanford manzanita chaparral* ▪ Bigberry manzanita chaparral ▪ lone manzanita chaparral* ▪ Whiteleaf manzanita chaparral ▪ Wedge leaf ceanothus chaparral, Buck brush chaparral ▪ Deer brush chaparral ▪ Chaparral whitethorn chaparral ▪ Birch leaf mountain mahogany chaparral ▪ Bush poppy scrub ▪ California yerba santa scrub ▪ California coffee berry scrub ▪ Deer weed scrub ▪ Silver bush lupine scrub ▪ Holly leaf cherry - toyon - greenbark ceanothus chaparral ▪ Scrub oak chaparral ▪ Leather oak chaparral ▪ Tucker oak chaparral ▪ Poison oak scrub
Montane Chaparral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Green leaf manzanita chaparral ▪ Whiteleaf manzanita chaparral ▪ Deer brush chaparral ▪ Birch leaf mountain mahogany chaparral ▪ Brewer oak scrub
Herbaceous Habitats	
Annual Grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fiddleneck - phacelia field ▪ Wild oat grassland^N ▪ Upland mustard and other ruderal forbs^N ▪ Annual brome grassland^N ▪ Red brome or mediterranean grass grassland^N ▪ Cheatgrass - medusahead grassland^N ▪ Yellow star-thistle field^N ▪ Tar plant field* ▪ Annual dogtail grassland^N ▪ Needle spike rush stand* ▪ Squirreltail patch ▪ California poppy - lupine field ▪ Goldenaster patch* ▪ California goldfields - dwarf plantain - small fescue flower fields ▪ Fremont's goldfields - salt grass alkaline vernal pool* ▪ Fremont's goldfields - Downingia vernal pools* ▪ Smooth goldfields vernal pool bottom* ▪ Fremont's tidy-tips - blow wives vernal pool* ▪ Perennial rye grass field^N ▪ Spanish clover field ▪ Monolopia - leafy-stemmed tickseed field* ▪ Water blinks - annual checkerbloom vernal pool* ▪ Popcorn flower field ▪ White-tip clover swales*
Perennial Grassland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bent grass - tall fescue meadow ▪ Water foxtail meadow* ▪ Upland mustard and other ruderal forbs^N ▪ California brome - blue wildrye prairie* ▪ California oat grass prairie* ▪ Squirreltail patch ▪ Common velvet grass - sweet vernal grass meadow^N ▪ Ashy ryegrass - creeping ryegrass turf* ▪ Deer grass bed* ▪ Needle grass - melic grass grassland ▪ Harding grass - reed canary grass sward^N

Notes: *These are designated sensitive natural communities with a State rarity rank of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable).

^N These alliances are dominated by nonnative vegetation.

Source: CWHR 2022, CNPS 2022, CAL FIRE 2019

Conservation Lands, Special Management Areas, and Other Biologically Important Lands

The El Dorado County Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan, which would cover over 300,000 acres of the County – including the program area, is currently in the planning stage. In addition, the program area may contain lands that are owned in fee and protected for open space purposes by public agencies or non-profit organizations.

Examples of these lands that may be present in the program area include:

- large and small parks that are managed primarily as open space,
- land trust preserves, and
- special district open space lands and other types of open space.

3.4.2 Discussion

This impact discussion focuses on resources with reasonable potential to be affected by implementation of the program. Therefore, special-status plant and wildlife species that are unlikely to occur on the project site (because of a lack of suitable conditions, known extant range of the species, and/or lack of occurrence records) are not addressed in this discussion.

- 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 Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or National Marine Fisheries Service?**

Habitat for 30 special-status plant species could be present in the program area, and these species have a high to moderate potential to occur. Habitat for 14 special-status wildlife species could be present in the program area (including 11 species that have been documented within 3 miles of the program area), and these species have a high to moderate potential to occur.

Special-status Plants

Treatment activities could result in death, altered growth, or reduced seed set through physically breaking, crushing, burning, scorching, trampling, or uprooting special-status plants. Any of the treatment activities have the potential to kill or damage special-status plants, if present within a treatment area, and each of the treatment activities could be used in every treatment area.

Treatment activities could also alter growth and reproduction of special-status plants through habitat modifications. An indirect impact would occur if ground disturbance treatment activities altered habitat or site conditions in a manner that later resulted in the death or lack of regeneration of special-status plants.

Manual treatments alone would not disturb the ground surface. Mechanical treatments have the highest potential to impact special-status plants. Masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking would primarily disturb the ground surface over small areas, which could affect roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts of special-status plants, as well as the seedbed, and affect soil stability. Mechanical treatments in areas occupied by special-status plants would likely directly kill or damage these plants where equipment is used. During manual treatments, special-status plants could be inadvertently removed if not identified for avoidance prior to treatment. Pile burning could result in directly burning up, scorching, or wilting special-status plants or their propagules if prescribed fire is close to special-status plant populations. In addition, special-status plants may be trampled by workers or damaged if beneath debris piles during treatment activities.

Adverse effects to special-status plant species could occur from direct removal or from habitat modification. For special-status plants that are listed or proposed for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA), loss of a substantial portion of a population could reduce the population below self-sustaining numbers and substantially reduce the overall range. A total of 30 plant taxa have the potential to occur in the program area. Of these, one is listed under both ESA and CESA and four are ESA-listed only. Twenty-five (25) additional special-status plant taxa have potential to occur in the treatable landscape. The threshold of significance may be higher for these taxa because they are generally not as rare as those protected under CESA and ESA. However, some of these plant taxa have narrow ranges or limited distribution, and loss of occurrences could substantially reduce regional population numbers or further reduce their range and contribute to a trend toward listing as threatened or endangered. Other special-status species have more widespread distributions but are not abundant anywhere they occur. For these species, loss of individual occurrences or populations could substantially reduce local or regional population numbers, thereby resulting in a reduction of species range and potentially contributing to a trend toward listing as threatened or endangered. Furthermore, because of the large geographic scale of the program area, it has potential to remove or reduce the size of multiple occurrences of special-status plant taxa. Therefore, this impact would be a **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

EID will assess the planned treatment areas to determine if habitat types that may be suitable for sensitive biological resources are present. If suitable habitat types are present within the planned treatment area, EID will require a qualified biologist conduct a biological survey prior to treatment activities. Biological surveys will include visual inspection for biological resources to (1) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or other sensitive habitats, sensitive natural community, wetlands and waters, or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and (2) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. Habitat assessments will be completed

at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat. Based on the results, EID, in consultation with a qualified biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the circumstances:

A) Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.

If, based on the survey, the qualified biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment:

- by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or
- by conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites).

Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat.

B) Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.

Further review and surveys will be conducted to determine presence/absence of sensitive biological resources that may be affected (see resource-specific mitigation measures).

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

EID will implement a biological resource training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment activities. EID will have a qualified biologist prepare biological resource training materials and trained personnel will provide training. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats; impact minimization procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to

leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified biologist.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, EID will require a qualified biologist to conduct surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW’s “Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities.”

A) Special-status Plants Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If special-status species are determined to be present, EID will avoid and protect these species through one of the following: (1) Treatment in areas that may support herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte special-status plants may be carried out during the dormant season for the relevant species or after the species have completed their annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys provided the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the species to reestablish following treatment. (2) EID will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species’ vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. The only exception to avoidance of special-status plants will be in cases where it is determined by a qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status and location that the listed plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the listed plants may be lost during treatment activities.

B) Special-status Plants Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats if Applicable.

If significant impacts on special-status plants and/or wildlife and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, including riparian habitat, and Federal or State protected wetlands, among others, cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized by implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, and/or BIO-6 EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses or impacts to these special-status species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats will be compensated. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to the affected species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, no compensatory mitigation for loss of special-status species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats will be required.

EID in consultation with applicable agencies (e.g. USFWS, CDFW, USACE, etc.) will compensate for unavoidable, significant losses of special-status plant and/or wildlife species listed under ESA or CESA and loss of acreage or habitat function of sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitat by one of the following:

The plan may include one or more of the following:

- Preserving and enhancing existing special-status plant populations and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat outside of the treatment area at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function;
- Collecting seed (annual plant species) or transplantation (perennial plant species);
- Purchasing mitigation credits from a CDFW- or any other applicable agency approved conservation or mitigation bank at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function;
- Restoring or enhancing degraded habitats and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat in or near the program area so that they are made suitable to support special-status plant and/or wildlife species in the future; or
- Acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species and/or sensitive natural

communities or other sensitive habitat that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 in Section 3.9, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials” below, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-3, BIO-7, and HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact on special-status plants to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if suitable habitat or special-status plant species are present, avoidance buffers would be established, a worker environmental program would be implemented, a Fire Safety Plan would be implemented, and compensation for unavoidable loss of special-status plants that would result in a significant impact would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

Special-status Wildlife

Insects and Other Terrestrial Invertebrates

The program area contains suitable habitat for two special-status invertebrate species (monarch butterfly and western bumblebee). These species could forage on the project site when suitable flowering plants are in bloom. Monarch could use milkweed (primarily *Asclepias* spp.), if present in the program area, for egg laying and larval development and feeding. Western bumble bees could nest in underground cavities in the program area, such as in abandoned chipmunk burrows. Because these species are highly mobile and similar habitat is extensive in the vicinity, potential disturbance of foraging individuals would likely be minor. Nonetheless, the proposed treatment activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on these special-status insects if these species and their habitat are within the program area.

Treatments within occupied or suitable habitat could result in the complete removal of habitat and loss of habitat function for special-status invertebrates within the area, including removal of breeding and foraging habitat. It is likely that adults would successfully flee from pile burning, possibly using smoke as a cue. However, larvae and pupae may be present on host plants or underground and could be killed by the pile burning. In addition, while there is still much to be learned about the nesting and overwintering biology of special-status bumble bees, any near-surface or subsurface disturbance of the ground could kill bumble bees in colonies, including overwintering queens.

Amphibians and Reptiles

California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog may occur in the streams and wetlands, and associated uplands within the program area. If mechanical treatment occurs during the breeding season, these activities could result in the direct loss of special-status amphibians or

reptiles and their burrows, which could be crushed or otherwise disturbed if present within the vicinity of mechanical treatment activities like uprooting, skidding, or other use of heavy machinery. This could result in the direct mortality of these species, if present. While manual treatments would be less likely to result in adverse effects than prescribed burning and mechanical treatment, special-status amphibians or reptiles and their burrows could be accidentally crushed or otherwise damaged by personnel or equipment (e.g., trucks). Pile burning could result in direct mortality of special-status amphibians and reptiles if the piles are placed on top of or adjacent to burrows occupied by these species. Treatments would not result in substantial adverse effects on aquatic amphibians and reptiles because they would be excluded from the treatments. However, these activities could result in adverse effects (e.g., inadvertent fill) on smaller aquatic features (e.g., wetlands) and special-status amphibians that may occupy these habitats.

Birds

Special-status birds with suitable habitat in the program area nest in a variety of habitat types; some species prefer mature or old-growth forest habitat with high canopy closure, some prefer forest edge habitats, and others prefer riparian forest habitat. Extensive areas of similar or higher-quality and less-disturbed habitat are present in the vicinity of the program area, and these species are likely to forage and roost elsewhere. However, treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on special-status bird species, particularly those that nest in trees and cavities, if these species and their habitat are not sufficiently avoided.

If mechanical or manual treatments occur during the breeding season, these activities could result in the direct loss of tree or cavity nests, if present within trees that are being trimmed or removed. If pile burning occurs during the nesting season, active tree and cavity nests at the treatment site could be damaged by fire (e.g., heat scorch, smoke damage). This could result in the direct mortality of adults or young, if present. Additionally, nesting bird species could be alarmed by the visual, auditory, and olfactory cues of treatment activities and presence of work crews and equipment. This could result in nest abandonment, and potential mortality of young or loss of eggs.

Mammals

A few special-status bats have potential to occur within the program area. These species use a variety of habitats for roosting and denning. Bats roost in rock crevices, buildings, caves, mines, bridges, sloughing bark, tree cavities, and broad-leaf vegetation. Most bat species are highly sensitive to disturbance. Treatment activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on special-status mammals if these species and their habitat are not sufficiently avoided.

It is not anticipated that treatments would result in direct impacts to special-status bat habitat such as rock crevices, buildings, caves, mines, or bridges. However, mechanical and manual treatments could result in the direct removal of trees potentially being used by special-status bat species as roosts or maternity colonies. Removal of this habitat could result in mortality of

special-status bats if present within the trees. Pile burning within the vicinity of special-status bat roosts in trees (e.g., sloughing tree bark, tree cavities, and leaves) could result in the direct mortality or injury of special-status bats within roosts or maternity colonies. Pile burning would be limited to the non-fire season and avoid the spring to early fall period when female bats and their young are present and there is greater potential for adverse effects.

Special-status bats within tree habitat and other habitats (e.g., bridges, caves, mines, rock crevices) could be alarmed by the visual, auditory, and olfactory cues of pile burns (e.g., flames, smoke) and by the presence of workers and equipment (from all treatments) if these activities are in the vicinity of the roost or maternity colony. This could result in abandonment of the colony and potential mortality of young. Further, treatments could result in reduced canopy cover and reduced understory complexity if canopy trees, understory trees, shrubs, snags, and downed woody debris are removed (e.g., cut, uprooted, chopped, and burned).

Conclusions

EID would conduct pile burning in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300, as discussed in Section 3.2, “Air Quality.” Adverse effects to special-status wildlife species could occur from direct removal or from habitat modification, including mortality, injury, disturbance, or loss of habitat, if these species occur within areas or habitats that are not avoided. Because of the limited range and rarity of some of these special-status wildlife species, loss of individuals or habitat function of suitable habitat could substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of these species or threaten to eliminate populations of these species. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-1 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-2 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Protect Nesting Birds, Including Raptors and Nursery Sites.

If treatment activities are scheduled to occur during the active nesting season of native bird species (typically March 1st – August 31st), including raptors, and nursery sites (e.g., nesting bird colonies) that could be present within or adjacent to the program area, EID shall require a qualified biologist to conduct a survey for nesting birds, including colonial nesting species, with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity.

Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities, and should generally consider nesting habitat located within 100 feet (for songbirds) and within 500 feet, and where feasible up to ¼-mile, (for raptors) of the treatment area.

A) Nesting Birds and/or Nursery Sites Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If an active bird nest (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) is observed or determined to likely be present based on observed behavior, EID will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

- **Establish Buffer.** Establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the colony/nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer. The buffer location will be determined by a qualified biologist.
- **Modify Treatment.** Modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active colony/nest to avoid disturbance (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by EID in coordination with the qualified biologist.
- **Defer Treatment.** Defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the program area that could disturb the active colony/nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young are independent of the colony/nest or the colony/nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified biologist.
- **Monitor Active Colony/ Nest During Treatment.** If treatment with potential to disturb an active colony or nest must proceed, a qualified biologist will monitor the colony/nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active colony/nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying from the colony/nest). If signs of disturbance are observed, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases.

B) Special-status Birds Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status birds cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of special-status birds will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Other Special-status Wildlife Species.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that suitable habitat for special-status amphibians, reptiles, and other special-status wildlife species is present and treatment activities could result in direct or indirect effects to these species, EID will require a qualified biologist to conduct focused pre-treatment clearance surveys for the relevant species. Protocol-level surveys are not expected to be necessary because species presence would be assumed based on habitat evaluation (as conducted during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1), known locality records, and other parameters, such as time of year.

A) Special-status Amphibians and/or Reptiles and/or Other Special-status Wildlife Species Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If special-status amphibians and/or reptiles and/or other wildlife species are determined to be present (e.g., as determined in surveys during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 or focused pre-treatment clearance surveys implemented with this mitigation measure), EID will avoid adverse effects to the species by implementing one of the following:

1. Treatment activities will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified biologist; or
2. Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young.

B) Special-status Amphibians and/or Reptiles and/or Other Special-status Wildlife Species Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status amphibians and/or reptiles and/or other wildlife species cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of these species will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife, and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats if Applicable.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 in Section 3.9, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials” below, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-4 through BIO-7 , and HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact on special-status wildlife species to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if suitable habitat or special-status species are present, avoidance buffers would be established, a worker environmental program would be implemented, a Fire Safety Plan would be implemented, and nesting birds and bat maternity roosts would be protected, and compensation for unavoidable, significant impacts of special-status wildlife species would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

- b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?**

Treatments within the program area could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on designated critical habitat, sensitive natural communities, and riparian habitat.

Critical Habitat

The program area is within the mapped boundaries of designated critical habitat for California red-legged frog. Treatments could result in destruction or adverse modification of this designated critical habitat. However, critical habitat designation only affects activities performed by Federal agencies or that involve a Federal permit, license, or funding, and that are likely to destroy or adversely modify the area of critical habitat. EID is not required to consult with USFWS for actions within critical habitat. However, some treatment activities could be located on lands within the El Dorado National Forest and require approval from the U.S Forest Service (USFS).

Sensitive Natural Communities

Treatments could result in loss or degradation of designated sensitive natural communities, if present within treatment sites, through physically removing the dominant and characteristic vegetation that defines the community or through modifications to species composition, growth form, and vegetation structure in a way that causes a transition from a vegetation alliance meeting the parameters that define the sensitive natural community to one meeting the characteristics of a common vegetation type or to one dominated by nonnative vegetation. Removal of understory vegetation could result in a loss of sensitive natural communities if the understory shrub vegetation is characteristic of the vegetation assemblage that defines the sensitive natural community. Indirect impacts could occur if ground disturbances during treatment activities alter habitat or site conditions in a manner that later results in the death or lack of regeneration of vegetation that typifies the sensitive natural community at the alliance level. Mechanical treatments and pile burning within or adjacent to sensitive natural communities can increase invasion risk by creating bare ground and tilled soil that is ideal for invasive plant species establishment.

Riparian Habitat

Treatments may result in direct removal of native riparian vegetation and loss of riparian habitat acreage or function. Removal of native understory vegetation could reduce habitat functions for wildlife species that use the shrub layer or require structural complexity, and removal of woody vegetation could leave stream banks more susceptible to erosion and reduce stormwater filtration. Riparian habitats that are diverse in both the composition of vegetation species and physical habitat structure are likely to accommodate a wider variety of wildlife and reducing structural complexity and species diversity can reduce habitat functions for many species. Removal of dead and dying trees, encroaching upland species, invasive plants, and excess understory vegetation growth can also have beneficial effects because it would leave more water and nutrients available for native riparian hardwood trees and can improve riparian habitat health. While both beneficial and adverse impacts could occur, the removal of native riparian vegetation has the potential to substantially reduce habitat functions and there could be a net loss of riparian habitat in treatment areas.

Oak Woodlands

Treatments in oak woodland habitat would primarily be focused on removing trees less than 12 inches within the previously disturbed pipeline alignment consisting of the herbaceous understory, but could also include larger oak trees that are considered hazardous. This would result in removing uncharacteristic fuel loads in the shrub layer and reducing ladder fuels. It is reasonable to expect long-term beneficial effects may result; for example, removal of dead and dying trees, invasive plants, and excess understory vegetation growth can improve oak woodland habitat quality by removing vegetation that competes with oak seedlings and saplings for light, water, and nutrients. Removal of native understory vegetation could reduce habitat functions for wildlife species that utilize the shrub layer or require structural complexity. While some adverse

effects could occur, most effects are expected to either be avoided (i.e., retaining healthy trees greater than 12 inches) or be beneficial (removing competitive undergrowth).

Chaparral

Even though chaparral vegetation is adapted to fire and disturbance, most chaparral types require a minimum of 10 years to recover from fire or similar disturbance, and chaparral types dominated by obligate seeder shrubs that are fire-stimulated generally require a minimum of 15 years to accumulate enough seed in the soil seedbank to recover (Syphard et al. 2019). Therefore, vegetation treatment activities could potentially result in type conversion of chaparral vegetation if the treatment does not replicate the natural fire regime of the vegetation type present.

Conclusions

Prior to conducting pile burning, EID would obtain a Burning Permit in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300, as discussed in Section 3.2, “Air Quality.” There would be potential for direct removal of sensitive vegetation or habitat modifications that degrade the quality of sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities and that lead to a loss of acreage of these habitat types, eliminate sensitive natural communities or habitat from a treatment area, or reduce the habitat value or function of these habitats. Loss or substantial degradation of sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats would be a **potentially significant** impact. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-1 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-2 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6 Survey and Avoid Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitats including riparian habitat, and Federal or State protected wetlands, among others, may be present, then treatments will physically avoid the sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, if feasible.

A) Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

Avoiding impacts to these sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, including wetlands, would require the following measures:

- **Classify the Habitat/Community and Identify Boundaries.** Require a qualified biologist to identify sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of A Manual of California Vegetation (including updated natural communities data at <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>), referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website), and/or conducting a wetland assessment to delineate the boundaries of Federally and State protected wetlands and other waters.
- **Establish Avoidance Buffers.** A qualified biologist will establish an avoidance buffer around the sensitive natural community or sensitive habitat, as follows:
 - State and Federally Protected Wetlands. Mark the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined in coordination with the qualified biologist and will depend on the type of wetland present (e.g., seasonal wetland, wet meadow, freshwater marsh, vernal pool), the timing of treatment (e.g., wet or dry time of year), whether any special-status species may occupy the wetland and the species' vulnerability to the treatment activities, environmental conditions and terrain, and the treatment activity being implemented. Within this buffer, soil disturbance is prohibited (specifically, mechanical treatments, equipment and vehicle access or staging, and disposal of vegetation material).
 - Riparian Habitats. EID will notify CDFW pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to implementing any treatment activities in riparian habitats. Notification will identify the treatment activities, map the vegetation to be removed, identify the impact avoidance identification methods to be used (e.g., flagging), and identify appropriate protections for canopy retention erosion minimization. EID will implement permit conditions which may include, but is not limited to:
 1. Retaining Native riparian vegetation to the extent practicable in a well distributed multi- storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of treatment activities.

2. Minimizing removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, and cottonwood) to the extent feasible.
3. Limiting ground disturbance within riparian habitats to the minimum necessary to implement effective treatments.

B) Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses these habitats will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 in Section 3.9, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials” below, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-6, BIO-7, and HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact on sensitive habitats to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if sensitive habitats are present, avoidance buffers would be established, a worker environmental program would be implemented, a Fire Safety Plan would be implemented, and compensation for unavoidable loss of these habitats would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or Federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Treatments are not proposed in State and Federally protected wetlands, or other aquatic habitats. However, many wetlands are defined at a finer scale than is available in the FRAP vegetation layer or in the National Wetlands Inventory. Therefore, some treatment activities could inadvertently destroy or adversely modify protected wetlands, such as from removing vegetation, ground disturbance, or disposal of cut/chipped vegetation material. Such effects could result in loss of wetland habitat functions and values from ground disturbance or upland vegetation

removal that alters hydrology, direct removal of wetland vegetation, or fill of wetlands or dredging through wetlands. If this occurred, it would be a **potentially significant** impact. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-1 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-2 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6 Survey and Avoid Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-6 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-6, and BIO-7 would reduce the potentially significant impact on State or Federally protected wetlands to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if State or Federally protected wetlands are present, avoidance buffers would be established, a worker environmental program would be implemented, and compensation for unavoidable loss of State or Federally protected wetlands would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

- 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?**

Terrestrial wildlife movement corridors, or essential connectivity areas, include much of the relatively intact natural landscape blocks in wildland areas and some developed areas. Several ungulate species occur within the program area. Mule deer, the most common ungulate species in California, occurs in the program area. One of the objectives of CDFW's California Deer

Conservation and Management Plan is to update and maintain range maps for this species including migration routes in order to better manage the species (CDFW 2015b). According to CDFW mapping, winter and critical winter habitat for mule deer occurs in the eastern portion of the program area. Additionally, resident mountain lions range includes most of the wildland areas of the treatable landscape. Mountain lions occupy a variety of habitats and are most abundant in riparian habitats, although their habitat use is typically associated with prey (e.g., mule deer) availability. Deer migration areas, and thus mountain lion occurrences, are likely largely associated with waterways and riparian areas within the program area.

Treatments could occur within areas used by wildlife for movement corridors or nurseries (e.g., bat maternity roosts). Noise or visual disturbance due to the presence of equipment, personnel, or pile burning could cause resident or migratory wildlife to temporarily avoid or move out of the areas immediately surrounding treatment areas. These disturbances could temporarily disrupt the movement patterns of some wildlife species that may use treatment areas or adjacent lands for regular movements locally or for seasonal migrations. Additionally, access or use of any wildlife nursery sites present within or adjacent to active treatment areas could be disturbed or impeded temporarily by treatment activities and habitat components could be degraded. Temporary shifts in wildlife movements to avoid or navigate around active treatment sites and associated disturbances would not substantially interfere with movement requirements or migration patterns; and program implementation would not create long-term barriers to local or landscape-level movements.

Treatments are not proposed within aquatic habitat types, but treatment could occur adjacent to aquatic wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites. Treatments could occur within riparian corridors and other terrestrial movement corridors, such as ridgelines or valleys. Treatments would remove vegetation and change habitat structure (e.g., cover, size-class distribution) locally but would not cause substantial permanent habitat loss or degradation that would interfere substantially with movement corridors over the long term.

Treatment activities would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors. However, treatment activities could still result in adverse effects on wildlife nurseries if these sites occur within areas or habitats that are not avoided or retained. Important nursery sites could be removed, degraded, or disturbed by treatment activities. Some nursery sites contain a large number of individuals and disturbance or loss of these nurseries could have a substantial effect on reproductive success and the local or regional population. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-1 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-2 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Other Special-status Wildlife Species.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-5 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats, if Applicable.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 in Section 3.9, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials” below, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-5, BIO-7, and HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact on wildlife corridors and nurseries to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if wildlife corridors and nurseries are present, avoidance buffers would be established, a worker environmental program would be implemented, a Fire Safety Plan would be implemented, and compensation for unavoidable loss of wildlife corridors and nurseries would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

All treatment projects implemented within the program area that are subject to local policies or ordinances would be required to comply with any applicable county, city, or other local policies, ordinances, and permitting procedures related to protection of biological resources. Therefore, the project would result in **no impact.**

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?**

One Habitat Conservation Plan is in the early stages of being planned for areas within the program area. However, this plan is not yet adopted. Therefore, treatment activities within the program area would result in **no impact**.

3.5 Cultural Resources

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:					
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historic, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA defines a “historical resource” as any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Prehistoric Setting

Archaeological research within the Sierra Nevada over the past several decades has resulted in numerous proposals that have been developed in attempts to trace cultural and technological change during prehistory. In an attempt to unify the various hypothesized cultural periods in Northern California, Fredrickson (1974) proposed an all-encompassing scheme for cultural development. The following discussion of the temporal periods for the Sierra Nevada region is based on the synthesis provided by Jackson and Ballard (1999).

There is an absence of well-defined components or single component sites that date prior to 7000 years before present (B.P.). Few sites date to the Archaic Pattern and Period (ca. 7000–3200 B.P.). Sites assigned to the Archaic Period appear as low-density distributions of artifacts that are intermixed with archaeological assemblages from later occupations (Boyd 1998).

The Early and Middle Sierran Patterns (ca. 3200–600 B.P.) is interpreted with reservation to indicate an increase in regional land use and the regular use of certain locales. The Early Sierran Period (ca. 3200–1400 B.P.) is marked by the abundant presence of milling slabs and handstones, a substantial increase in the use of obsidian tool production, and a shift to cool/wet climatic regimes.

The Middle Sierran Period (ca. 1400–600 B.P.) is a time when there is a major technological improvement associated with the introduction of bow and arrow technology, and an increase in the exploitation of resources is marked by the adoption of mortar technology.

Social disruption is inferred from changes in artifact assemblages, land use patterns, and high incidence of violent death. This pattern is followed by relatively intensive land use, active trade, and the establishment of permanent settlements in some regions, inferred as reflecting increased populations (Jackson and Ballard 1999:250).

The Late Sierran Period (ca. 600–150 B.P.) is characterized by continued intensive use of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, including significant use of acorns, but with less of a focus on seeds; exploitation of fauna, including deer and rabbits; year-round occupation of sites below 3,000–3,500 feet; and short-term seasonal occupation of mid- to high-elevation Sierran sites.

Ethnographic Setting

The program area is situated within the Nisenan (sometimes referred to as the Southern Maidu) and Washoe territories (d’Azevedo 1986; Wilson and Towne 1978; Waechter 2003). A brief overview of the ethnographic literature for these groups is described below.

Nisenan

In the Nisenan territory, several political divisions (or tribelets) each had their own respective headmen who lived in the larger villages. As with most valley and foothill groups, the Nisenan utilized a wide variety of floral and faunal food sources. The acquisition of faunal species was accomplished through any number of techniques and implements including the bow and arrow, game drives, and decoys. Nets, traps, rodent hooks, and fire were all put to use in hunting small game. Fish were caught with nets, gorges, hooks, and harpoons (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Washoe

Culturally the Washoe people are linked to both California and the Great Basin. Their language is the only non-Numic language group in the Great Basin. Washoe core territory extended from Honey Lake at the north to the West Walker River at the south, and from the Pine Nut Range at the east and the Sierra Nevada crest at the west, with seasonal usage of the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Washoe subsistence exhibited a pattern of seasonal resource exploitation, relying on extensive knowledge of the environment and appropriate procurement technologies (d’Azevedo 1986).

Historic Setting

El Dorado County

The program area is in El Dorado County, one of the original 27 counties created when California became a State in 1850. Originally, the county's boundaries included parts of present-day Amador, Alpine, and Placer Counties. By 1919, the state adopted the current boundary lines that are marked to the east by the state of Nevada and to the west by Sacramento and Placer Counties. The American and Cosumnes Rivers form the county's northern and southern boundaries. The original county seat was the town of Coloma, but in 1857 it was moved to Placerville (Waechter 2003; Baxter et al. 2006). Gold mining was the predominant industry in El Dorado County for many years. Other mineral products in the region include large deposits of slate, granite, lime, and asbestos, as well as building stones. By the turn of the 20th century, lumbering, raising livestock, and farming had joined mining as the principal industries of the county. Crops included pears, plums, apples, peaches, cherries, oranges, olives, walnuts, wheat, rye, corn, and acres of vineyards (Waechter 2003; Baxter et al. 2006).

Placerville

The town of Placerville (formerly Old Dry Diggins and later Hangtown), along with most of the small towns in El Dorado County, emerged as a mining town during the Gold Rush era after James Marshall struck gold on January 24, 1848. Other small mining towns emerging around the same time in response to the Gold Rush. When it was incorporated in 1854, Hangtown was renamed to Placerville and was the largest city in California, aside from Sacramento and San Francisco. Throughout the 20th century, Placerville participated in the lumber, agricultural, and tourism industries to keep the city productive (City of Placerville 2022). Today, Placerville serves as the El Dorado County seat and has a population of 10,954 people (USCB 2022).

Methods

A record search was conducted by GEI and an archaeologist at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. The search consisted of an electronic search of NCIC's Geographic Information System containing reported resources and previous investigations organized by base U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' quadrangle maps. The results were received July 6, 2022 (NCIC File Number ELD-22-79). The records search identified 35 archaeological and built environment resources in the program area.

~~The cultural resources investigations carried out for the proposed program included a Sacred Lands Files (SLF) database search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (See **Section 3.18**, Tribal Cultural Resources and **Appendix C** for additional information on NAHC search). The results for the SLF database search for the program area came back with a negative response and is discussed further in **Section 3.18**.~~

GEI also reviewed existing relevant documents, as well as historic aerials, maps, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) in efforts to identify built environment resources in the study area.

Findings

The background research performed at the NCIC found 35 previously identified archaeological and built environment resources within the program area. Of the 35 resources, two are archaeological, 31 are built environment, and two are a combination of archaeological and built environment resources. Details of these 35 cultural resources are shown in **Table 3.5-1**. In addition, 15 archaeological and built environment resources were identified within 50 feet the program area. The record search did not reveal the eligibility status of the resources.

Table 3.5-1. Previously Recorded Resources Within Program area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Name	Description
P-09-233	CA-ELD-145	CAM-6	Prehistoric Site: Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature; Petroglyphs
P-09-545	CA-ELD-475H	Mormon-Carson Emigrant Trail	Historic Site: Roads/trails
P-09-702	CA-ELD-614H	USFS 05-03-56-197	Prehistoric and Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads; Water conveyance system; Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature
P-09-799	CA-ELD-711H	Diamond & Caldor Railway	Historic Building, Site: Privies/dumps/trash scatters; Water conveyance system; Roads/trails/railroad grades; Standing structures
P-09-1147	CA-ELD-940H	Fowler site-1	Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads; Wells/cisterns
P-09-1149	CA-ELD-942H	Savage Produce Stand	Historic Building, Site: Foundations/structure pads; Ancillary building
P-09-1151	CA-ELD-944H	Fowler site-5	Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads
P-09-1242	CA-ELD-971H	Sacramento & Placerville Railroad/Sacramento & Placerville Rail Road Company	Historic Building, Site: Roads/trails/railroad grades; Engineering structure; Railroad depot
P-09-1251	CA-ELD-977H	Placerville & Lake Tahoe Railway	Historic Site: Roads/trails/railroad grades
P-09-1469	CA-ELD-1084H	CAM-7	Historic Site: Water conveyance system
P-09-1580	CA-ELD-1193H	Coloma Road	Historic Site: Roads/trails/railroad grades; Highway/trails
P-09-1810	CA-ELD-2097H	JL-19	Historic Site: Roads/trails/railroad grades; Mines/quarries/tailings
P-09-1829	CA-ELD-1345H	Eld-Spinardi Temp H2 (Feature 1-4)	Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads; Roads/trails/railroad grades; Cemetery
P-09-1832	CA-ELD-1347H	Bob Nelson Placer Mine	Historic Site: Mines/quarries/tailings
P-09-1889	CA-ELD-1371H	Eureka Ditch	Historic Structure: Water conveyance system

P-09-1896		Jenkinson Lake; Sly Park Reservoir	Historic Site, Element of district: Lake/river/reservoir
P-09-1903		DF-1	Historic Object: nail fragment
P-09-1906		Eld-Madden Ranch Temp H1	Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads; Standing structures
P-09-1907	CA-ELD-1377H	LL-001	Prehistoric Site: Mines/quarries/tailings; Bedrock milling feature
P-09-1959	CA-ELD-1397H	Weber Home Site	Historic Building, Site: Foundations/structure pads; Landscaping/orchard; Single family property; Ancillary building; Canal/aqueduct; Farm/ranch
P-09-1990	CA-ELD-1412H	Greenstone Road Rezoning; ELD-TEMP 1; F-A,B,C	Prehistoric and Historic Building, Site: Foundations/structure pads; Privies/dumps/trash scatters; Water conveyance system; Bedrock milling feature
P-09-2034	–	PSI#2 Dry Gulch Ditch	Historic Site: Water conveyance system
P-09-2368	–	Northerly Ditch or Canal	Historic Structure, Element of district: Water conveyance system; Canal/aqueduct
P-09-2432	CA-ELD-1621H	William Veerkamp Ranch	Historic Building, Structure, Object: Multiple family property; Ancillary building; Canal/aqueduct; Dam; Farm/ranch; Walls/gates/fences
P-09-2819	–	Reiber/Rosier Family Farm	Historic Building, Structure: Single family property; Farm/ranch
P-09-3181	CA-ELD-2091H	Sly Park Historic District	Historic District: Single family property; Ancillary building; Canal/aqueduct; Dam; Lake/river/reservoir; Tunnel or Underpass
P-09-3744	CA-ELD-2447H	USFS 05-03-56-640	Historic Site: Water conveyance system; Walls/fences; Stone Construction
P-09-3751	CA-ELD-2453H	USFS 05-03-56-611	Historic Site: Water conveyance system; Privies/dumps/trash scatters; Stone Construction
P-09-4182	–	PA-07-L45	Historic Structure: Canal/aqueduct
P-09-4183	–	Luse Ditch	Historic Structure: Canal/aqueduct
P-09-4237	–	Meder Temp H1	Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads; Privies/dumps/trash scatters); Water conveyance system; Dams; Farm/ranch
P-09-5011	–	Old Green Valley Road	Historic Structure: Highway/trail
P-09-5062	–	Hattie (Gold Bug) Priest & Silver Pine Mines & Stampmill	Historic Site: Dams; Mines/quarries/tailings; Single family property
P-09-5088	–	Eddy Tree Breeding Station	Historic District: 1-3 story commercial building; Government building
P-09-5725	–	Oriental Street @ China Cr Culvert	Historic Structure: Bridge

Notes: – indicates no information given.

Archaeological Results

The record search identified four archaeological sites within the program area. Sites P-09-702 and P-09-1990 both have historic and prehistoric elements. The sites described below have not

been updated for 20 or more years. With no recent survey performed, these sites are presumed eligible for this analysis. Each site is described further below.

P-09-233

P-09-233 (CA-ELD-145), named CAM-6, is a prehistoric archaeological site first recorded by E.W. Ritter and L.R. Williams in 1974. This site has been rerecorded/updated; the last update was in 2004. The site contains a lithic scatter, bedrock milling feature(s), and petroglyphs. This resource may be impacted by any soil disturbance because the features of this site are found within and above surface without any mitigation measures in place.

P-09-702

P-09-702 (CA-ELD-614H), named USFS 05-03-56-197, has both prehistoric and built environment elements. The site was first recorded by Wyndle, Walter, and Rael in 1987. The last update was in 2002. The site contains a lithic scatter, bedrock milling feature(s), foundation/structure pad, and a water conveyance system. Because the elements of this site are in, on, or above the surface, any soil disturbance may impact this resource without mitigation measures in place.

P-09-1907

P-09-1907 (CA-ELD-1377H), named LL-001, is a prehistoric archaeological site first recorded by Starns of the El Dorado Irrigation District in 1991. This record was updated in 1999. This site contains bedrock milling feature(s), and mine/quarry/tailings. The elements of this site are both on the surface and found below. Any type of soil disturbance may impact this site without mitigation measures in place.

P-09-1990

P-09-1990 (CA-ELD-1412H), named Greenstone Road Rezoning; ELD-TEMP 1F-A,B,C, is a combination of both prehistoric and built environment elements. The site was first recorded by Supernowicz in 1988, with an update in 1989. This site contains bedrock milling feature(s), privies/dumps/trash scatters, foundation pad(s), and water conveyance system. Because the elements of this site are in, on, or above the surface, any soil disturbance may impact this resource without mitigation measures in place.

Built Environment Results

According to the BERD, two of the 33 built environment resources identified within the program area were previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility status. The Rosier Family Farm (P-09-2819) was evaluated in 2018 and determined to be ineligible for the NRHP, and the Eddy Tree Breeding Station (P-09-5088) is a historic district listed in the NRHP, and therefore, also considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA (OHP 2022). The BERD did not reveal whether the other 33 resources were NRHP/CRHR eligible, thus their eligibility status is

unknown. The resources would require an inventory and evaluation to determine their significance.

3.5.2 Discussion

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on “historical resources.” The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as some California Historical Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (California PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR Section 4850). The eligibility criteria for listing in the CRHR are similar to those for National Register of Historic Places listing but focus on importance of the resources to California history and heritage.

A cultural resource may be eligible for listing on the CRHR if it:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values
4. or has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (OHP 2012).

Presently, one historical resource has been identified in the program area: the Eddy Tree Breeding Station Historic District. In addition, 32 built environment resources and 4 archaeological resources (including two multicomponent sites containing both built environment and archaeological components) are in the program area and some may meet NRHP/CRHR significance and be considered historical resources. Pile burning would not be located near existing structures or the built environment. Based on the descriptions and types of resources identified in the program area, removal of vegetation by treatments would not cause the destruction or alteration of built environment resources, including the historic district, and any

identified historical resources would likely retain their character-defining features and ability to convey their historical significance.

Masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking would disturb the ground surface over small areas. Since surveys have not been conducted within the program area, there could be historical resources present in areas of ground-disturbance that were not identified during background research. In addition, there could be previously undiscovered buried historic resources, although the potential to discover buried resources is limited due to the minimal depth of ground disturbance from the program. Since there is a possibility that a cultural resource meeting CRHR significance criterion for a historical resource could be discovered during treatment-related ground-disturbing activities, this impact would be **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Survey for Cultural Resources in Areas of Ground Disturbance.

EID will review existing information, if available, to and determine if there is potential for the presence of cultural resources in the treatment area. If existing information regarding the presence of cultural resources is not available, EID will require a cultural resources survey prior to treatment activities. The survey will cover areas subject to ground disturbance within the treatment site to identify known archaeological resources, if applicable, and historical and archaeological resources that may not have been previously identified. The survey will be led by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Standards for Archaeologists and any built environment resources will be recorded by a qualified architectural historian. EID will prepare documentation of the survey, survey area, findings, and management recommendations for any identified resources. Cultural resources identified will be avoided, if feasible. When cultural resources cannot be avoided, EID will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), if necessary, and any treatment/investigation determined necessary as a result of that consultation shall be completed before beginning ground disturbing activities.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure CR-2: Conduct Pre-treatment Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training.

EID will implement a cultural resource awareness and sensitivity training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment activities. EID will have a qualified cultural resource specialist prepare cultural resource training materials and training will be provided by trained personnel. Participants shall sign a form acknowledging that they have received the training and agree to keep resource locations

confidential and to stop work within 100 ft. of any unanticipated discovery. Topics to be addressed in training sessions will include but are not limited to regulations protecting cultural resources, including archaeological sites, basic identification of archaeological resources; potential presence and type of Native American and non-Native American resources potentially found; required procedures in the event of a discovery, proper behavior in the presence of sacred remains and human remains, and necessary reporting protocols. Written materials will be provided to trained personnel, as appropriate. This training may be conducted in coordination with cultural resource training required in MM TCR-3.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure CR-3: Address Previously Undiscovered Historical and Archaeological Resources.

EID shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts on undiscovered historical and archaeological resources. If buried or previously unidentified historical resources or archaeological resources are discovered during project activities, all work within a 100-foot radius of the find shall cease. EID shall retain a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Standards for Archaeologists to assess the discovery and recommend what, if any, further treatment or investigation is necessary for the find. Interested Native American Tribes will also be contacted. Any necessary treatment/investigation shall be developed with interested Native American Tribes providing recommendations and shall be coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer and United States Forest Service, if necessary, and shall be completed before project activities continue in the vicinity of the find.

Timing: During treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Implementing Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-3 would aid in avoidance and/or reduce the potential impact to historical resources to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted to identify cultural resources prior to ground-disturbing activities, resources would be avoided if feasible, resources identified prior to or during treatments would be assessed by a professional archaeologist or architectural historian, and treatment or investigation of resources discovered during treatments would be conducted. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

The State CEQA Guidelines require consideration of unique archaeological resources (CCR Section 15064.5). As used in California PRC Section 21083.2, the term “unique archaeological resource” refers to an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- or is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking would disturb the ground surface over small areas. Four archaeological resources were identified within the program area during background research. Since EID has not conducted pedestrian surveys for the program, the presence, location, and characteristics of these resources have not been confirmed. Impacts to the four previously identified archaeological resources could occur if they are located within areas of treatment-related ground disturbance. In addition, since surveys have not been conducted within the program area, there could be additional archaeological resources present in areas of ground-disturbance that were not identified during background research. Furthermore, there could be previously undiscovered buried archaeological resources, although the potential to discover buried resources is limited due to the minimal depth of ground disturbance from the program. Since there is a possibility that a cultural resource meeting CRHR significance criterion for a unique archaeological resource could be impacted by or discovered during project-related ground-disturbing activities, this impact would be **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Survey for Cultural Resources in Areas of Ground Disturbance.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure CR-1 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure CR-2: Conduct Pre-treatment Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure CR-2 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure CR-3: Address Previously Undiscovered Historical and Archaeological Resources.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure CR-3 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measure CR-1 through CR-3 would aid in avoidance and/or reduce the potential impact to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted to identify archaeological resources prior to ground-disturbing activities, resources would be avoided if feasible, resources identified prior to or during treatments would be assessed by a professional archaeologist or architectural historian, and treatment or investigation of resources discovered during treatments would be conducted. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Human remains have been discovered in and just outside the program area, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. The records search performed at the NCIC indicate that human remains have been present within and near the program area. Therefore, if human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries and including associated items and materials, are discovered during subsurface activities, the human remains, and associated items and materials could be inadvertently damaged. Therefore, this impact would be **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure CR-4: Avoid Potential Effects on Undiscovered Burials.

EID shall implement the following measures to reduce or avoid impacts related to undiscovered burials. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, all potentially damaging ground-disturbance in the area of the burial and within a 100-foot radius, shall halt and the El Dorado County Coroner shall be notified immediately. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or State lands (CHSC Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, then EID shall ensure that the procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains contained in CHSC Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and Public Resources Code Section 5097 are followed. California law recognizes the need to protect Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials from vandalism and inadvertent destruction.

If found on Federal lands, EID shall ensure that the procedures contained in Federal laws governing the disposition of Native American human remains be followed. Specifically, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Pub L. 101-601, 25 U.S.C.

3001 et seq., 104 Stat. 3048 requires Federal agencies and institutions that receive Federal funding to return Native American cultural items to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Cultural items include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act has established procedures for the inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items on Federal or Tribal lands, which includes consultation with potential lineal descendants or Tribal officials as part of their compliance responsibilities.

Timing: During treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Implementing Mitigation Measure CR-4 would reduce the potentially significant impact related to discovery of human remains to a less-than-significant level because the find would be assessed by an archaeologist and treated or investigated in accordance with State laws. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

3.6 Energy

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
VI. ENERGY.					
Would the project:					
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) currently supplies El Dorado County with electricity and natural gas (El Dorado County 2003). In 2020, El Dorado County consumed approximately 1,256 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity (CEC 2020). EID currently distributes water throughout El Dorado County using the existing transmission line system.

3.6.2 Discussion

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

During program implementation, gas- and diesel-fueled vehicles would be used to transport workers and equipment to and from treatment sites, as well as to power heavy-duty equipment (e.g., masticators), other mechanical treatment equipment (e.g., masticators, chainsaws), and water trucks. Manual vegetation treatment would require the use of hand-operated power tools which typically run on blended two-cycle engine fuel (i.e., gasoline and oil mixed together). However, the program would only use the necessary equipment to successfully manage and remove vegetation within the program area; therefore, the program would not include unnecessary, inefficient, or wasteful energy use. Additionally, the program would not generate energy demand from the electrical grid to warrant the construction or operation of additional energy infrastructure that could result in physical environmental effects.

The main objectives of the program are to ensure permanent access to EID’s water conveyance system for ongoing maintenance and emergency repairs, and to ensure delivery of reliable, clean, and safe potable water to EID’s customers. As stated in the Sacramento Council of Governments (SACOG) Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (2016) providing

emergency and other public services to rural residential communities, such as in the foothills of El Dorado County, is a challenge due to their general remote location. Infrastructure costs, particularly wastewater treatment and water, in these areas can be significant for the local agency and the landowner (SAGOG 2016). To accommodate current and future population growth, El Dorado County requires a reliable water conveyance system to provide potable water to rural communities. The program meets this objective by allowing the District to maintain critical water transmission infrastructure required to supply customers in the service area. Therefore, the program would not result in a wasteful use of energy, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

In 2008, the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors passed Resolution 29-2008 which set forth goals to address positive environmental changes in El Dorado County to reduce the County's contribution to climate change, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, global warming, and carbon footprint (El Dorado County 2008). Additionally, the State's Climate Commitment set the goal of reducing the reliance on non-renewable energy sources by half by 2030 (California Energy Commission 2015). The proposed program would not substantially increase reliance on nonrenewable energy sources; however, the use of heavy-duty equipment would rely on diesel fuels. As feasible, and as technological advances continue, the project proponent would implement the use of cleaner energy sources and technology over the course of the program period. The program would not conflict with State or local plans for renewable energy. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

3.7 Geology and Soils

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Would the project:					
a) Directly or indirectly cause 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? (<i>Refer to California Geological Survey Special Publication 42.</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994, as updated), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.7.1 Environmental Setting

The program area is characterized by a variety of soils including rocky to sandy loam soil types (see **Table 3.7-1**). Nearby faults include several unnamed pre-Quaternary faults (older than 1.6 million years or without recognized Quaternary displacement), and the Bear Mountains Fault Zone which includes Pre-Quaternary fault zones and a small segment of late Quaternary fault (displacement at some point during the past 700,000 years). Portions of these fault zones are within the program area. The nearest active (1975) fault is the Cleveland Hill fault which is located more than 50 miles northwest of the program area (CGS 2015a). There are no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones in the program area (CGS 2022). Slope instability and debris flows are predominately experienced in the eastern portion of El Dorado County. The majority of El Dorado County is identified as having a low to moderate risk of landslide hazards (CGS 2015b).

Table 3.7-1. Soil Types at the Program Site Locations

Map Unit Name	Program Area Acreage	Program Area Coverage (Percent)
Aiken loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, low precipitation	9.3	1.6
Acidic rock land	1.2	0.2
Ahwahnee coarse sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	5	0.9
Aiken loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes, eroded	24.6	4.3
Aiken loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	18.1	3.2
Aiken loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, C Low Montane	4.4	0.8
Aiken cobbly loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	3.4	0.6
Argonaut very rocky loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	0.6	0.1
Argonaut clay loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	2.3	0.4
Argonaut loam, seeped variant	0.4	0.1
Auberry coarse sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	15.7	2.7
Auberry coarse sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	1.7	0.3
Auberry coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	1.3	0.2
Auberry rocky coarse sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	18	3.1
Auberry very rocky coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	2.6	0.5
Auberry very rocky coarse sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	3.6	0.6
Auburn silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	22.4	3.9
Auburn very rocky silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	19.7	3.4
Auburn very rocky silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	4.7	0.8
Auburn extremely rocky silt loam, 3 to 70 percent slopes	1	0.2
Auburn cobbly clay loam, heavy subsoil variant, 9 to 50 percent slopes	1.6	0.3
Boomer gravelly loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	12.4	2.2
Boomer very rocky loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	6.6	1.1
Boomer very rocky loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	2.3	0.4
Boomer-Sites loams, 15 to 30 percent slopes	3	0.5
Boomer-Sites very rocky loams, 9 to 50 percent slopes	2.6	0.5

Cohasset loam, summits, 2 to 20 percent slopes, dry	8.7	1.5
Cohasset loam, shoulders, 3 to 20 percent slopes, dry	15.9	2.8
Cohasset loam, backslopes, 10 to 30 percent slopes, dry	4.7	0.8
Cohasset cobbly loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	28.1	4.9
Cohasset cobbly loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes	35.4	6.2
Crozier cobbly loam, 9 to 50 percent slopes	14.3	2.5
Delpiedra very rocky loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes	2.3	0.4
Diamond Springs very fine sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	1.2	0.2
Diamond Springs very fine sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	14.6	2.5
Diamond Springs very rocky very fine sandy loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes	7.7	1.4
Diamond Springs gravelly sandy loam, grayish subsoil variant, 9 to 30 percent slopes	1.6	0.3
Diamond Springs gravelly sandy loam, grayish subsoil variant, 30 to 50 percent slopes	0.3	0.1
Holland coarse sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	1.2	0.2
Horseshoe gravelly sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	1	0.2
Iron Mountain very rocky sandy loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes	34.6	6.0
Josephine gravelly loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	2.3	0.4
Josephine very rocky loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes	3.6	0.6
Josephine silt loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	12.5	2.2
Josephine silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	8.9	1.6
Josephine very rocky silt loam, 9 to 50 percent slopes	4.5	0.8
Josephine-Mariposa gravelly loams, 15 to 30 percent slopes	4	0.7
Loamy alluvial land	2.6	0.4
Mariposa gravelly silt loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	27.2	4.8
Mariposa very rocky silt loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes	26.2	4.6
Mariposa very rocky silt loam, 50 to 70 percent slopes	5.3	0.9
Mariposa-Josephine very rocky loams, 15 to 50 percent slopes	5	0.9
Mariposa-Josephine very rocky loams, 50 to 70 percent slopes	0.2	0.0
Maymen very rocky loam, 15 to 70 percent slopes	2.9	0.5
McCarthy cobbly loam, 9 to 50 percent slopes	9.1	1.6
Metamorphic rock land	3.3	0.6
Mixed alluvial land	6.3	1.1
Musick sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	0	0.0
Placer diggings	25.1	4.4
Rescue sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	5.7	1.0
Rescue sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	0.9	0.2
Rescue very stony sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	11.2	2.0
Rescue very stony sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	0.4	0.1
Rescue extremely stony sandy loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	3.3	0.6
Rescue clay, clayey variant	5.6	1.0
Serpentine rock land	18.6	3.2
Sierra sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	0.5	0.1
Sites loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, C low montane	0.6	0.1

Sites loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, C low montane	8.4	1.5
Sobrante silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	4.2	0.7
Sobrante silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	0.9	0.2
Tailings	0	0.0
Water	0.3	0.1
Wet alluvial land	1.5	0.3

Source: NRCS 2022

3.7.2 Discussion

- a) **Directly or indirectly cause 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 California Geological Survey Special Publication 42.*)**

The program area is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or in the immediate vicinity of an active fault. Surface fault rupture is most likely to occur on active faults (i.e., faults showing evidence of displacement within the last 11,700 years). Damage from surface fault rupture is generally limited to a linear zone a few yards wide. Further, the program would not introduce habitable structures that would expose people to the risk of injury or harm. There would be **no impact**.

ii) **Strong seismic ground shaking?**

Strong earthquakes generally create ground shaking, with reduced effects as distance increases from the earthquake's epicenter. The area affected by ground shaking in any given earthquake will vary depending on the earthquake's intensity, duration, distance from the program area, and the underlying material. Although there are no active faults within 50 miles of the program area, ground shaking could occur. However, the proposed treatment activities identified under the program do not include construction of new structures that would be subject to the effects of seismic forces. Rather, the program would facilitate access to critical water transmission infrastructure that may be damaged in the event of a seismic event and require repairs by District crews. Therefore, the proposed program would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects from strong seismic ground shaking. This impact would be **less than significant**.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Seismic shaking can cause ground failure, including liquefaction. Although there are no active faults within 50-miles of the program area, ground failure could occur. However, the program would not include construction of new structures that could be affected by seismic-related ground failure or liquefaction. Rather, the program would facilitate access to critical water transmission infrastructure that may be damaged in the event of ground failure and require repairs by District crews. This impact would be **less than significant**.

iv) Landslides?

Unstable hillslopes are areas susceptible to landsliding. Landslides consist of the downslope movement of soil and rock under the influence of gravity. The geologic and topographic features of the landscape are the primary determinants of the shear strength of the hillslope materials (i.e., resistance to landslides) and hillslope shear stress (i.e., propensity for landsliding). Landslides occur when the shear stress exceeds the shear strength of the materials forming the slope. Factors contributing to high shear stress on hillslopes include steep slopes, high mass loading (e.g., through high soil moisture levels or placement of fill material), slope undercutting (e.g., through erosion or excavation), and soils that vary in volume (shrink and swell) in relation to moisture content (Highland and Bobrowsky 2008).

The removal of vegetation during mechanical treatments activities could affect the root structure in treated areas such that the stability of slopes and soils could decrease, which would increase the risk of landslides. Additionally, the water content of soils may increase due to the removal of vegetation that uptakes groundwater, and therefore, program activities may increase the potential for landslides. However, El Dorado County has a low to moderate potential for landslides. Further, mechanical treatment activities would be limited to lands with less than 35 percent slope, further reducing the potential for treatment activities to cause landslides in unstable soils. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Implementation of treatment activities permitted by the program have the potential to increase rates of soil erosion and loss of topsoil. Treatment activities would involve use of mechanical equipment on unpaved soil and removal of vegetation cover. The amount of soil erosion depends on several factors such as site characteristics, treatment type and technique used, storm events following treatments, and the skills of the equipment operators.

Different vegetation treatment activities would result in different rates of erosion and loss of topsoil. Mechanical activities are most likely to cause loss of topsoil, especially in areas of steep slopes, where the weight of vehicles on unpaved soil can increase soil compaction and alter the rate of runoff compared to current conditions. Mechanical activities would not be used on land with slopes greater than 35 percent, which would limit the effects of treatment activity on runoff rates. Pile burning can increase runoff by breaking down soil structure which could lead to

increases in erosion (Robichaud et al. 2010). However, the area of burning would be limited to disposal of vegetation piled after treatment and would not occur on areas of steep slopes. While not anticipated to be a regular occurrence, treatment activities could disturb land ~~exceeding 1 acre~~ using a combination of treatment methods. Ground disturbance has the potential to increase soil erosion by removing vegetation that maintains soil structure exposing bare ground to the erosive effects from wind and rain. Therefore, this impact would be **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare and Implement a Water Pollution Control Plan.

EID shall prepare and implement a water pollution control plan to prevent and control pollution and to minimize and control runoff and erosion. A copy of the water pollution control plan shall be kept with the treatment crew and modified as necessary to suit specific site conditions. The water pollution control plan shall identify the activities that may cause pollutant discharge (including sediment) during storms or strong wind events and best management practices (BMPs) that will be employed to control pollutant discharge. Techniques that will be identified and implemented to reduce the potential for runoff may include minimizing site disturbance, controlling water flow over the treatment site, stabilizing bare soil, and ensuring proper site cleanup. In addition, the water pollution control plan shall specify the erosion and sedimentation control measures to be implemented, which may include silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment traps, geofabric, water bars, soil stabilizers, and re-seeding with native species and mulching to revegetate disturbed areas. If suitable vegetation cannot reasonably be expected to become established, non-erodible material will be used for such stabilization.

The water pollution control plan shall also include measures for spill prevention, control, and countermeasures, and shall identify the types of materials used for equipment operation (including fuel and hydraulic fluids), and measures to prevent and materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills. The water pollution control plan shall also identify emergency procedures for responding to spills.

The BMPs shall be clearly identified and maintained in good working condition throughout the treatment process.

Timing: Prior to and during treatments

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Implementing Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact from erosion related to treatment activities to a less-than-significant level because a water pollution control plan and associated BMPs would be prepared and implemented to prevent and control pollution and minimize and control runoff and erosion. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated**.

- 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?**

No impact. See response to Question “a)” above.

- d) **Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994, as updated), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?**

The program does not include the construction of any structures that would be adversely affected by unstable or expansive soils that would jeopardize structural integrity; therefore, there would be no risk to life and property from operation on unstable or expansive soils. There would be **no impact**.

- e) **Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?**

There are no septic tanks planned for implementation as part of the proposed program. The program would have **no impact**.

- f) **Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?**

Treatment activities that are part of the proposed program would not include excavation beyond the potential disturbance of small areas of soil during some mechanical treatments (e.g., mastication, tilling, grubbing, and raking). Therefore, the program has no potential to disturb paleontological or unique geologic features. There would be **no impact**.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:					
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.8.1 Environmental Setting

GHGs were defined as carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane, Nitrous Oxide, Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulfur Hexafluoride. On June 1, 2005, Governor Schwarzenegger announced Executive Order S-3-05, which established the following GHG emission reduction targets:

- By 2010, California shall reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels
- By 2020, California shall reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels
- By 2050, California shall reduce GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels

California’s Statewide reduction goals were subsequently revised by legislation (Assembly Bill 32 Health & Safety Code § 38500 et seq.) requiring California to reduce its overall GHG emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

CARB was appointed to develop policies to achieve this goal. Subsequently, Senate Bill 32 (Health & Safety Code § 38566) increased and extended the emission reduction mandate to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Executive Order B-55-18 set a target of Statewide carbon neutrality by 2045. In 2017, CARB published an updated Climate Change Scoping Plan: The Strategy for Achieving California’s 2030 Greenhouse Gas Target Scoping Plan (CARB 2017).

El Dorado County has not adopted a local plan for reducing GHG emissions.

The El Dorado County AQMD has not established CEQA thresholds of significance for GHG emissions. However, SMAQMD has adopted a CEQA threshold of 1,100 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalents per year for construction GHG emissions (SMAQMD 2015).

3.8.2 Discussion

As was discussed for emissions of criteria air pollutants in Section 3.3.2, “Discussion,” the following analysis evaluates impacts to air quality using the methodology and assumptions developed as part of the CAL FIRE VTP Programmatic EIR (SCH # 2019012052).

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Implementation of treatment activities would generate GHG emissions from vehicle engine exhaust from heavy-duty construction equipment, and worker commute trips, as well as from the combustion of vegetation during pile burning. Emissions generated by workers commuting to and from the work site (maximum 5 workers in a crew; traveling 120 miles round-trip) were estimated using the Road Construction Emissions Model Version 9.0.0 (SMAQMD 2018), then added to the emissions estimates for treatment activities to provide an estimate of the total daily emissions generated by treatment activities conducted under the program, as discussed in question a) in Section 3.2, “Air Quality.” In the absence of a local threshold, the SMAQMD threshold was used to evaluate the significance of GHG emissions.

The most intensive emissions scenario for the program was identified and compared to the SMAQMD significance threshold for construction GHG emissions. Emissions generated by treatment activities would vary widely depending on the treatment method, landscape, and treatment site acreage. Emissions were based on the program’s average daily treatment rate of 0.5 acres per day for mechanical/manual treatments and pile burning 5 percent of vegetation material generated from the treatment area. Multiple emissions scenarios were developed to identify which scenario generates the most emissions. Specifically, emissions from solely mechanical or manual treatments and each landscape type were estimated. The intensive emissions scenario for each constituent is the equivalent to the sum of work commutes and the highest daily emissions scenarios for pile burning and mechanical/manual treatments. During implementation of the program, mixing of treatment types or reduced amounts of treatments would generate emissions below estimates for the intensive emission scenario. As shown in **Table 3.8-1**, GHG emissions from the intensive emission scenario are estimated to be 1,053.2 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year, and substantially below the significance threshold. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Table 3.8-1. Estimated Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Treatment Scenario	Annual Emissions CO2e (metric tons)
Worker Commutes	944
Pile Burning – 5 percent usage	
Pile Burning – 100 percent Trees	6.0
Pile Burning – 100 percent Shrubs	1.6
Pile Burning – 100 percent Grass	0.8
Mechanical or Manual – 100 percent usage	
Mechanical – 100 percent Trees	103.2
Mechanical – 100 percent Shrubs	32.4
Mechanical – 100 percent Grass	8
Manual – 100 percent Trees	77.2
Manual – 100 percent Shrubs	44.8
Manual – 100 percent Grass	0.02
Intensive Emissions Scenario¹	1,053.2
CEQA Threshold	1,100
Exceeds Threshold?	No

Notes: CO2e = carbon dioxide equivalents

¹ The intensive emissions scenario is equivalent to the sum of worker commutes and the highest daily emissions scenario for pile burning and mechanical/manual treatments.

bold = highest emitting scenarios used to identify the intensive emissions scenarios.

Source: CAL FIRE 2019; and emissions from worker’s commute modeled by GEI using Road Construction Emissions Model Version 9.0.0 computer program. Refer to Appendix A, for model data outputs.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

The proposed program would not conflict with plans, policies, or regulations prepared or established to reduce GHG emissions. To help meet the statewide target for 2030, the 2017 Scoping Plan prescribed a 15–20 million metric tons carbon dioxide equivalents reduction from business-as-usual emissions from the natural and working lands sector and determined that this reduction should be achieved through increased carbon sequestration and the reduction of wildfire emissions. The treatment activities implemented under the proposed program would be consistent with the types of treatments called for in the 2017 Scoping Plan, acknowledging the important role of fuel reduction treatments and pile burning in managing natural and working lands to reduce GHG emissions. Given that the program is aligned with the specific goals and strategies called out in the 2017 Scoping Plan, the program would be consistent with State plans and policies for carbon management in natural and working landscapes. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
IX. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>	<input 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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

The program area landscape consists of tree, shrub, and grass categories and is sometimes located near developed areas. Some of the treatable landscape may contain limited remnant contamination from previous agricultural, or pesticide use; contamination from nearby urban areas; or may have been exposed to leaks from pipelines, transformers, or utility poles. To address the potential for land in the program area to contain hazards, a database search was conducted of all data sources included in the Cortese List (enumerated in PRC Section 65962.5). These sources include the GeoTracker database, a groundwater information management system that is maintained by the SWRCB; the Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (i.e., the EnviroStor database), maintained by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC); and EPA's Superfund Site database (DTSC 2022a and 2022b, SWRCB 2022a and 2022b, CalEPA 2018, EPA 2022). One active hazardous material site occurrence was identified in the database search, the Bennett Sculpture Foundry (SLT5S05913092), located approximately 0.25 miles north of the Diamond Springs Main transmission line near Kingsville. During a site investigation conducted in 1997, the DTSC noted that the major constituent of concern is copper that accumulated on the ground outside of the building as a result of grinding, polishing, and buffing bronze artwork. In 1999, Bennett excavated and removed approximately 220 tons of contaminated soil, however, the DTSC continues to monitor the investigation and cleanup of the site (SWRCB 2011). There are small areas of El Dorado County that has been identified as more likely to contain asbestos by the California Department of Conservation (DOC 2000). Portions of these areas may overlap with the land proposed for treatment under the program.

The Pleasant Valley School, Gold Oak Elementary, Ponderosa High School, Buckeye Elementary School, El Dorado Trade School, Independent Continuation High School, Woodson School, Winnie Wakeley Special Education, Blair District School, and Markham Middle School are all located within 0.25 miles of the pipeline locations.

3.9.2 Discussion

a), b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

The program allows for the use of accelerants to implement pile burning during the disposal of vegetation removed from the treatment site. When accelerants are oxidized during burning, new chemicals may form, many of which are gaseous or particulate chemicals that are quickly dispersed and diluted in open air (CAL FIRE 2019). Pile burning would occur infrequently when biomass cannot be chipped and scattered across the landscape and would not take place near structures that could expose occupants to harmful chemicals during ignition. The use of accelerants would not create a significant hazard to the public.

Activities under the program involve heavy machinery and powered equipment that requires work crews to use, transport, and dispose of small amounts of hazardous substances necessary to operate and maintain construction vehicles and equipment such as oils, lubricants, and fuel. Due to the rural nature of program, equipment and vehicles are likely to be fueled, lubricated, and serviced as needed in the field while treatment is underway. The transport and use of hazardous materials is strictly regulated by local, State, and Federal agencies to minimize adverse hazards from accidental release. EPA, the California Highway Patrol, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and DTSC implement and enforce State and Federal laws regarding hazardous materials transportation. Work crews would be required to use, store, and dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable regulations. Since accidental spills could still occur, this impact is considered **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare and Implement a Water Pollution Control Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure GEO-1 in Section 1.7, Geology and Soils, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact from accidental spill of or exposure to hazardous materials during routine use, transport, or disposal to a less-than-significant level because a water pollution control plan containing BMPs for the proper use and disposal would be prepared and implemented. The erosion control plan would include a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan, and would identify the types of materials used for equipment operation (including fuel and hydraulic fluids), along with measures to prevent and materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills. The erosion control plan would also identify emergency procedures for responding to spills. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated**.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

There are several schools located within 0.25 mile of the program area. Hazardous materials, if present in soils, can be disturbed and dispersed by vegetation treatment activities, particularly those using heavy equipment. Portions of El Dorado County are known to contain soils and rock formations with naturally occurring asbestos, however, the program would only include disturbance over small areas of soil due to ground disturbance from masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking. Therefore, it is unlikely that naturally occurring asbestos would be encountered and disturbed. Soil contamination generally occurs in areas that are or have been previously developed, especially with industrial-type uses. Soil contamination can also occur in areas where pesticides have been historically applied, as well as in areas that have historically

been mined or associated with leaking utilities (e.g., leaking petroleum or gas pipelines, or leaking transformers on utility poles), or accidental spills.

Treatment activities under the program do not involve uses that would represent a permanent source of hazardous emissions and none of the program area that is within 0.25 miles of a school was identified as contaminated during the database search. The potential for treatment activity to disturb contaminated soils is low and the linear nature of the transmission line utility corridor avoids prolonged exposure of any school site to treatment activities allowed under the program. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

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?

Land within the program area has not been identified on the lists of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. There would be **no impact**.

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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

The following airports are located within 2 miles of the program site locations: Cameron Airpark Airport, Placerville Airport, and the Perryman Airport-7CL9. The Cameron Airpark Airport and Placerville Airport are located within the El Dorado County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (El Dorado County 2012). The Perryman Airport-7CL9 is not located within an airport land use plan.

A small section of the western end of the Diamond Springs Main transmission line (approximately 0.40 miles) is located within the Cameron Airpark Airport Area of Influence (AOI) Review Area 2. Review Area 2 includes locations where airspace protection and/or overflight are compatibility concerns, but noise and safety are not of concern (El Dorado County 2012). The program area is located outside of the Placerville Airport AOI. Since the program would not include any new construction within the Cameron Airpark Airport AOI and is outside of the Placerville Airport AOI, the program is consistent with the El Dorado County Land Use Compatibility Plan. Additionally, given the linear nature of the program, treatment activities would only occur for a short time at one location, and therefore, activities within 2 miles of a public or private airport would be short-term and temporary. The program would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for those residing or working in the program area. This impact would be **less than significant**.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Implementation of the proposed program would not alter potential emergency evacuation routes or impair an adopted emergency plan. The program would include temporary traffic controls, such as flaggers, for segments of program area along busy roadways (U.S. Route 50 and State Route 49) to ensure a safe work area for crew members. Therefore, temporary delays may occur due to implementation of traffic controls. However, no road closures are proposed as a part of this program, and therefore, all roadways would be accessible in the event of an emergency. Therefore, the program would not adversely affect an adopted emergency response plan. This impact would be **less than significant**.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

The program would have a beneficial impact to community wildfire safety in the long-term by managing vegetation in the utility corridor and limiting wildfire spread during incidents. In addition, the El Dorado County Community Wildfire Protection Plan identifies areas for planned treatment in western El Dorado County including many locations near the program area. As such, there are areas within EID's program area that are in similar locations to the planned locations in the El Dorado Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and the program would support intended benefits to these communities.

Treatment activities would temporarily introduce the potential for fire ignition as a result of operation of construction equipment and pile burning. Portions of the program area are located within very high, high, and moderate fire hazard severity zones, as designated by CAL FIRE (CAL FIRE 2008). Pile burning in areas of steep slope, during dry conditions, or sustained winds has the potential to spark a wildfire that could result in the risk to life and property. Burning of biomass in a high fire hazard severity zone has the potential to result in a risk of upset condition by starting a wildfire in areas where this is a known hazard. Pile burning would be limited to disposal of green waste that is piled and burned at the treatment site in the non-fire season and not occur in areas with steep slopes. However, pile burning would be conducted in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300, discussed in Section 3.2, "Air Quality." Operation of heavy equipment in dry vegetation can pose a risk of fire if dry vegetation were to contact a hot exhaust or sparks from equipment, and fire could rapidly expand if weather conditions and humidity levels are not monitored. If fire were to be caused by the program, it could expose people and structures to significant risk. Therefore, this impact is considered **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

EID shall implement an up-to date Fire Safety Plan during all treatment activities conducted under the program. The plan will describe the fire prevention process for treatment activities, weather conditions during which fire risk is elevated and all equipment operation and pile burning shall cease, equipment used to prevent fire and respond to a fire immediately, other measures taken to reduce fire risk, responsibilities of the work crews when conducting treatment activities, and compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 for pile burning activities where this rule is applicable.

Timing: Prior to and during treatments

Responsible Party: EID and its treatment contractors

Implementing Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact of risk from wildfires to a less-than-significant level because it requires a Fire Safety Plan and implementation of measures to prevent and suppress wildfires, including use of spark arrestor, following a burn permit for pile burning, monitoring weather conditions, ceasing activities during periods of high fire-risk, setting up base stations during periods of elevated fire concern, and carrying fire suppression equipment. With implementation of this mitigation, impacts would be **less than significant with mitigation incorporated.**

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY					
– Would the project:					
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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 or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) 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; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

Water Quality

The program area lies within the Sacramento Hydrologic Basin Planning Area, within various Hydrologic Units (Central Valley RWQCB 2019). The regional climate is characterized by hot, dry summer months; and cold, wet winters. Elevations within the region range from below sea level to mountain peak elevations over 7,000 feet. Rivers and streams in the program area include the south fork of the American River, Clear Creek, Coon Hollow Creek, Indian Creek, Tennessee Creek, White Oak Creek, and many unnamed drainages.

Water quality is regulated under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act which requires that each of the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards prepare and periodically update basin plans for water quality control. Each basin plan sets forth water quality standards for surface water and groundwater and actions to control nonpoint and point sources of pollution to achieve and maintain these standards. In the program area, water quality standards for this basin are contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin. Water bodies in the vicinity of the program area that do not meet water quality objectives and thus appear on the 303(d) list as an impaired water are the American River South Fork and the Coon Hollow Creek. The constituents of concern are mercury, Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene and toxicity (SWRCB 2022).

Groundwater

The program area is not within a Bulletin 118 designated groundwater basin or located within a groundwater basin designated as “High Priority” or “Critically Overdrafted” (DWR 2019).

Flood Management

The program area is mainly mapped within FEMA-designated Zone X (areas of minimal flood hazard) However, small segments of the Pleasant Oak Main, Camino Conduit, and Sly Park Intertie are mapped as Zone D (areas of undetermined but possible flood risk) and small segments of the Golden Hill transmission line are mapped as Zone A (100-year flood zone) (FEMA 2008).

The program area is within the Cameron Park Lake Dam inundation zone, the Blakeley Dam inundation zone, and the Chili Bar and Slab Creek Dams inundation zone (El Dorado County 2002). The program area is not located in a coastal area and are outside of a tsunami hazard zone.

3.10.2 Discussion

a) **Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?
Otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?**

Implementation of mechanical and pile burning treatments could lead to soil disturbance, loosening of soil, and increased sediment in runoff. Stormwater runoff at treatments sites would change from removing tree canopy that intercepts raindrops and reducing vegetation cover and plant litter on the ground surface that slows surface flows. In the event of heavy rain or strong wind, soils can be entrained in surface runoff and carried to a water body leading to increased turbidity. Mechanical activities would be restricted to areas with less than 35 percent slope. Green waste would be chipped and broadcast within the program area/utility corridor serving as cover to protect bare soils and pile burning is limited to disposal of green waste that is piled and burned at the treatment site in the non-fire season. Runoff from burned areas often carries increased levels of nutrients, metals, and certain organic pollutants. During combustion of organic materials, metals, nitrogen compounds, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, and potassium and toxic organic and inorganic compounds can be released (Crouch et al. 2006, Wallbrink et al. 2004). If high enough concentrations of sediment or other constituents of concern are released in stormwater runoff from mechanical or pile burning treatments, they could adversely affect water quality. This impact would be **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare and Implement a Water Pollution Control Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure GEO-1 in Section 1.7, Geology and Soils, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact from the potential release of constituents of concern due to runoff from burn piles to a less-than-significant level because a water pollution control plan would be prepared and implemented. The water pollution control plan would include best management practices to control runoff and avoid surface flows from carrying compounds generated by vegetation combustion into surface waters. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated**.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Implementation of the program does not involve construction of new structures or creation of impervious surfaces that may reduce recharge from existing conditions, nor would it decrease groundwater supplies through extraction because the program would not include permanent uses that require a water supply. There would be **no impact** to regional groundwater levels or rate of groundwater recharge.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i, ii, iii, iv) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site? Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite? 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? Impede or redirect flood flows?

The proposed program would not substantially alter the drainage pattern of the treatment sites or impede or redirect flood flows. Pile burning and mechanical treatments would have some potential to change runoff at treatment sites, as discussed in Question a) above in this section. Ground disturbance would be limited to the area where mechanical equipment use and/or pile burning. Treatment vegetation removal would be limited to the amount needed to conduct maintenance or emergency repairs and limited to the utility corridor. Large areas of land would not be disturbed or cleared of vegetation, and overall, only minor effects on drainage patterns are anticipated. It is also anticipated that vegetation would begin regrowing soon after treatment activities are complete and rain occurs at the treatment site. Manual treatments would have no impact regarding onsite drainage. This impact would be **less than significant**.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Treatments implemented under the proposed program would not include construction of buildings or other facilities or store materials onsite where they could be inundated by tsunami, floodwater, or seiche. There would be **no impact**.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Please refer to the discussion above under (a), (b), and (c). The program would not result in other effects that would conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.11 Land Use and Planning

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XI. 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.11.1 Environmental Setting

The program area is located mostly in the rural areas of El Dorado County. **Table 3.11-1** provides a breakdown of land use types within the program area.

Table 3.11-1 Program Area Land Use

Land Use Classification	Approximate Program Area Acreage
Adopted Plan ¹	21
Agricultural	122
Commercial	30
Residential (rural, low, medium, and high)	333
Industrial	16
Natural Resources ²	23
Open Space	17
Public Facilities ³	7
Research and Development ⁴	2

Notes: ¹ specific land use plans have been prepared and adopted (City of Placerville)

² contain economically viable natural resources.

³ publicly owned lands used for public facilities.

⁴ locations of high technology, nonpolluting manufacturing plants, research and development facilities, corporate/industrial offices, and support service facilities in a rural or campus-like setting which ensures a high quality, aesthetic environment.

Source: El Dorado County 2004

3.11.2 Discussion

a) **Physically divide an established community?**

The program area lies very close to various established communities and rural residences. However, the program does not include any new construction or expansion of facilities. Therefore, the program would not physically divide an established community. There would be **no impact**.

b) **Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?**

The proposed program consists of vegetation treatment covering the 88 miles of the transmission lines in El Dorado County. Since the program is limited to vegetation removal within the utility corridor, there would be no change in land use associated with implementing the treatment activities, and the program would not conflict with land use plans or policies adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. There would be **no impact**.

3.12 Mineral Resources

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XII. 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"/>	<input 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.12.1 Environmental Setting

The program area is located within the Mineral Land Classification of El Dorado County, California (DOC 2001). There are no known mineral resources within the program area.

3.12.2 Discussion

- 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? 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?**

The treatment activities would not involve excavation or other ground disturbance over large areas. Therefore, the program would not result in loss of availability of known mineral resources. There would be **no impact**.

3.13 Noise

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XIII. NOISE – Would the project:					
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or Federal standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.13.1 Environmental Setting

The majority of the program area is located in undeveloped rural areas of El Dorado County. These areas are comprised of dense vegetation including forests and grasslands. Scattered residences exist in the rural areas. Portions of the program area are adjacent to developed areas, including residential communities, commercial and industrial parks, roadways, and freeways and highways.

The El Dorado County General Plan established a protection standard related to non-transportation noise sources. However, the El Dorado County Municipal Code Chapter 130.70 - Noise Standards states that “noise sources associated with work performed by public or private utilities in the maintenance or modification of its facilities” are considered exempt from the Noise Standard (El Dorado County 2022). Additionally, the Municipal Code also states that “construction (e.g., construction, alteration or repair activities) during daylight hours (i.e., 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekends) provided that all construction equipment shall be fitted with factory installed muffling devices and maintained in good working order” are also exempt from the Noise Standards (El Dorado County 2022).

3.13.2 Discussion

- a) **Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable standards of other agencies?**

Noise generated during program implementation would vary based on vegetation treatment activity type. The typical equipment used for each noise-generating treatment activity is described in Section 2.4, “Program Activities.” Additionally, typical noise level generated at 50 feet from the noise source based on equipment type is shown in **Table 3.13-1**.

Table 3.13-1 Noise Levels from Treatment Equipment Types

Equipment Type	Typical Noise Level (dB) at 50 Feet
Chain Saw	85 ¹
Dozer	85 ¹
Shears (on Backhoe)	85 ¹
Excavator	85 ¹
Flat Bed Trucks	84 ¹
Wood Chipper	75 ²

Notes: Assumes all equipment is fitted with a properly maintained and operational noise control device, per manufacturer specifications. Noise levels listed are manufacture-specified noise levels for each piece of equipment.

Sources: ¹ FTA 2006; ²Berger et. al. 2010

It is likely that treatments would temporarily increase ambient noise levels within the vicinity of program area. Given the linear nature of the program, treatment activities would only occur in one location for a short period of time before the crew would continue along the program alignment. However, program activities are considered exempt for the El Dorado County Municipal Code Chapter 130.70 - Noise Standards because construction would be limited to daytime hours and all construction equipment would be fitted with factory installed muffling devices and maintained in good working order.

Since all program-related construction activities would only occur during daytime hours and construction vehicles and equipment would be maintained in good working order per El Dorado County Municipal Code requirements, the proposed program would not violate the El Dorado County construction noise standards, and this impact would be **less than significant**.

- b) **Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?**

Implementation of treatment activities would not result in operation of any source of ground vibration, such as pile driving, drilling, boring, or rock blasting. Therefore, the program would not result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to levels of excessive vibration or groundborne noise levels. There would be **no impact**.

- c) **For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 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?**

Please see the response to Question “e” in Section 3.9, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials.” This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.14 Population and Housing

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING –					
Would the project:					
a) Induce substantial unplanned 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.14.1 Environmental Setting

The program area is within unincorporated areas of El Dorado County. The population was estimated in 2022 to be 190,465 in El Dorado County (DOF 2022).

3.14.2 Discussion

- 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)?**

The program would not develop a new long-term or permanent water supply that would support or facilitate construction of new homes or businesses or extend roadways or other infrastructure that could increase population near the program area. Therefore, the proposed program would have no potential to directly or indirectly induce population growth. There would be **no impact**.

- b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

The program would not displace any houses or people. There would be **no impact**.

3.15 Public Services

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES – Would the project:					
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.15.1 Environmental Setting

Small segments of the program area are within the boundaries of the El Dorado National Forest. Agencies that could respond in the case of an emergency include: El Dorado County Sheriff, California Highway Patrol, El Dorado County Fire Protection District, Cameron Park Fire Department, Diamond Springs Fire Protection District, and Rescue Fire Protection District.

3.15.2 Discussion

- a) **Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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 public services, including fire protection, police protection, schools, or other public facilities.**

The proposed program involves vegetation treatment activities to allow access and maintenance of EID’s transmission lines. The program would not result in new or more intense uses or population in the program area and would not increase the need for public services from existing conditions. There would be **no impact**.

3.16 Recreation

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XVI. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.16.1 Environmental Setting

The areas surrounding the treatment sites are used for recreation including boating, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, scenic drives, camping, and picnicking. Small portions of the transmission lines are located within the boundaries of the El Dorado National Forest. Trails located within and nearby the transmission lines include the Pony Express Trail and Lynx Trail. Additionally, El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2 cross through the Gold Bug Park and Mine.

3.16.2 Discussion

a), b) 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? Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Since the program is limited to maintenance activities and is not growth inducing, treatment activities would not generate new demand for recreational facilities or a need for new or expanded recreational facilities. Small portions of the transmission line utility corridor are located within recreational areas, and access may be temporarily limited in these recreational areas during treatments. However, treatment activities would be infrequent and short in duration at any one recreational area, and temporary reductions in recreation activities would likely last a few days at most. Additionally, nearby alternative recreational areas in surrounding areas are available to be accessed during treatment activities. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.17 Transportation

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION – Would the project:					
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.17.1 Environmental Setting

Most of the program area is located in rural portions El Dorado County. Access to the program area is provided via State Route 49 and U.S. Route 50, and local roadways. U.S. Route 50 is the primary transportation corridor extending through the County from west to east and serves all the County’s major population centers. The El Dorado transit system follows U.S. Route 50 from Pollock Pines to Sacramento (El Dorado County 2020). There are transit stations located near the program area.

3.17.2 Discussion

a), b) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities? Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

The program is estimated to generate 10 trips per day or 2,300 trips annually. The program would not include off hauling since cut vegetation would be chipped and broadcasted, lobbed and scattered, or burned in piles on infrequent occasions in the non-fire season. Additionally, there are no transit or bicycle facilities that would be affected by the proposed program. The number of trips generated by the program is nominal compared to existing trip conditions—9,200 daily trips on State Route 49 and 15,000 daily trips on U.S. Route 50 in the program area (Caltrans 2017). Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The program does not include components or activities which could increase hazards due to geometric design features or incompatible uses. There would be **no impact**.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

The program would not require road closures; however, implementation of treatment activities within program areas along busy roadways could result in lane closures to allow for the safety of work crews. At certain road segments, such as Lotus Road and along portions of U.S. Route 50, work crews would conduct treatment activities adjacent to roadways. Closure of lanes would slow traffic and increase emergency response times. The District has been issued blanket encroachment permits from the El Dorado County Department of Transportation and Caltrans (EDC 2023 & Caltrans 2023 requiring coordination with and notifying local businesses, fire protection agencies, law enforcement agencies, emergency response, school district(s) and local residents that might be affected by work requiring temporary lane closures. In accordance with encroachment permits, emergency access or passable routes would be maintained to provide emergency vehicle access in the case of an emergency.

The increased number of construction-related trucks to and from the program area during treatment activities would be small and would not affect emergency access. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
<p>XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resource Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:</p> <p>a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or</p> <p>b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

3.18.1 Environmental Setting

Please refer to Chapter 3.5, “Cultural Resources” for a full, detailed description of the cultural resources setting.

Methods and Findings

~~EID sent a request to the NAHC for a search of the SLF, and a list of Native American contacts for the program area. The NAHC responded and indicated that there are no known Sacred Sites listed in their Sacred Lands File Database for the program area. They provided a list of Native American contacts for each project location.~~ On July 20, 2022, EID sent letters to the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), Wilton Rancheria Cultural Preservation Department, and the Wopumnes Nisenan-Mewuk Nation of El Dorado County in accordance with requirements of Assembly Bill 52 (PRC Section 21080.3.1). EID received Assembly Bill 52 consultation request on July 25, 2022, from Venesa Kremer of the Wilton Rancheria and on August 16, 2022 from Anna Cheng of the UAIC. EID responded to the consultation requests by

providing additional project information, including proposed mitigation measures for Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) and GIS shape files to the Wilton Rancheria on July 26, 2022 and UAIC on August 18, 2022. Additional consultation between the District and the UAIC resulted in changes to TCR mitigation measures and programmatic guidance. EID has not received any additional requests for consultation to date. Refer to **Appendix C** for consultation information.

No TCRs are known to be present within the program area based on the negative results of the SLF database search and the lack of previously identified TCRs in the program area. During background investigation, the records search indicated the presence of Native American archaeological sites, human remains, or other Native American cultural resources. Additionally, it is possible that further consultation with culturally affiliated Tribes could identify previously unidentified TCRs.

3.18.2 Discussion

- a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resource Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?**

- b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resource Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.**

TCRs are either (1) sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that is either in or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or a local historic register; or (2) a resource that the lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, chooses to treat as a TCR. In addition, a cultural landscape may also qualify as a TCR if it meets the criteria to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR and is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape. Other historical resources (as described in California PRC 21084.1), a unique archaeological resource (as defined in California PRC 21083.2[g]), or non-unique archaeological resources (as described in California

PRC 21083.2[h]), may also be a TCR if it conforms to the criteria to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

No TCRs are known to be present within the program area. Though unlikely, the possibility remains that a TCR may be revealed during project-related ground-disturbing activities or through further consultation with culturally affiliated Tribes. If this were to occur, then this impact would be **potentially significant**. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would address this impact:

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Tribal Coordination prior to treatment activities

The District shall contact interested Tribal representatives with information regarding a proposed treatment area corridor a minimum of 45-days prior to conducting treatment activities. If no response is provided from interested Tribal representatives within 30-days, the District will proceed with treatment activities within the identified area.

If Tribal representatives provide information demonstrating the significance of the area and substantial evidence supporting the determination that the treatment area corridor is sensitive for the presence of TCR's, the District shall implement TCR-2 in consultation with interested Tribal representatives.

Timing: Minimum 45-days prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative

Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Implement Best Management Practices to Reduce or Avoid Impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources.

The District shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts on TCRs. If interested Native American Tribe(s) provide information demonstrating the significance of the project site and substantial evidence supporting the determination that the site is highly sensitive for TCRs, the District will conduct a site visit with Tribal Representatives to evaluate the potential for TCRs at the project site. If Tribal Representatives and the District determine the site is sensitive for TCRs and that the proposed project may have a significant impact on TCRs, the District, in consultation with Tribal Representatives or others, will develop and implement best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or avoid impacts on TCRs. BMPs may include, but are not limited to: 1) modify the proposed project to preserve the TCRs in place, 2) establish exclusion zones and/or minimize work activities in proximity to TCRs, 3) provide notice at least seven days prior to the start of the project to invite Tribal Representatives to observe and inspect the project site during initial ground disturbing activities, 4) prepare a TCR awareness brochure and provide TCR training to construction personnel, 5) provide notice at least seven days prior to the start of the project to invite Tribal Representatives to provide training of construction personnel involved in project implementation.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative

Mitigation Measure TCR-3: Conduct Pre-treatment Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training.

EID will implement a TCR awareness and sensitivity training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment-related ground-disturbing activities. EID will have a qualified cultural resource specialist prepare cultural resource training materials and trained personnel will provide training. If requested by a culturally affiliated Tribe, the training presentation will be developed in consultation with Tribal representatives and Tribal representatives will be invited to participate in the training. Participants shall sign a form acknowledging that they have received the training and agree to keep resource locations confidential and to stop work within 100 ft. of any unanticipated discovery. Topics to be addressed in training sessions will include but are not limited to regulations protecting cultural resources, including archaeological sites and TCRs; basic identification of archaeological resources and potential TCRs and proper discovery protocols; the potential presence and type of Native American resources potentially found during construction or other activities; required procedures in the event of a discovery; proper behavior in the presence of sacred remains and human remains; and necessary reporting protocols. Written materials will be provided to trained personnel, as appropriate. This training may be conducted in coordination with cultural resource training required in MM CR-2.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure TCR-4: Address Previously Undiscovered Tribal Cultural Resources.

The District shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts and address the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent/unanticipated discoveries of potential TCRs during the project's ground disturbing activities. If any suspected TCRs are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within the immediate vicinity of the discovery, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the discovery. The District shall invite a Tribal Representative from culturally affiliated tribes to visit the site and examine the discovery to determine whether or not the discovery represents a TCR (PRC §21074). Tribal Representatives shall have 48 hours to respond to the District's notification and schedule a site visit. If the discovery represents a TCR, The District will work with Tribal Representatives or others to develop recommendations for culturally-appropriate treatment. The contractor shall implement any measures determined by the District to be necessary. Work at the discovery location

will not resume until the agreed upon treatment has been implemented to the satisfaction of the District.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractor, Tribal representatives

Implementing Mitigation Measures TCR-1 through TCR-4 would reduce the potential impact related to discovery of unknown TCRs to a less-than-significant level because the find would be assessed by culturally affiliated Tribes and the identification and implementation of avoidance or minimization measures would be conducted in consultation with the Tribes. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:					
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with Federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.19.1 Environmental Setting

PG&E provides electrical power and natural gas to the program area and vicinity. EID owns and operates the water transmission line system. There are no solid waste disposal sites in El Dorado County. Solid waste generated on the west slope, and within the program area, is taken to the Material Recovery Facility MRF/transfer station at Diamond Springs. From the MRF, unrecyclable solid waste is taken to Lockwood Landfill in Nevada for disposal.

3.19.2 Discussion

- a) **Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

Under the proposed program, potable water would continue to be provided by the transmission line system and water demand would not change. The program would help provide access to transmission lines during maintenance and emergency repairs, thereby supporting system operation and reliability. The project would not generate new wastewater demand, electrical power, natural gas, or require new stormwater facilities. There would be **no impact**.

- b) **Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?**

The program would not require any new water supplies because the program is not growth inducing. There would be **no impact**.

- c) **Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that 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?**

The program would not generate new wastewater since it does not involve new infrastructure. There would be **no impact**.

- d), e) **Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals? Comply with Federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?**

The program would not generate material requiring off-hauling. Organic material would be lobbed and scattered or stockpiled and burned in the non-fire season. Therefore, the program would have **no impact**.

3.20 Wildfire

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XX. WILDFIRE.					
If located in or near State responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:					
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.20.1 Environmental Setting

The program area is designated as very high, high, and moderate fire hazard severity zones in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) (CAL FIRE 2007a, 2007b). CAL FIRE is responsible for fire protection in SRAs, however, there are 13 local fire protection districts in El Dorado County (El Dorado County 2003). The fire protection districts closest to the program area are the Diamond Springs/El Dorado County Fire District and the El Dorado County Fire District (El Dorado County 2003). El Dorado County has prepared a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan which addresses wildfire (El Dorado County 2018).

As discussed in Section 3.3, "Air Quality," pile burning would be conducted in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300.

3.20.2 Discussion

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The program would not require road closures; however, implementation of treatment activities within program areas along busy roadways could result in lane closures to allow for the safety of work crews. El Dorado County has prepared a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan; however, this plan does not identify specific evacuation routes. EID has been issued blanket encroachment permits from the El Dorado County Department of Transportation and Caltrans (EDC 2023 & Caltrans 2023 requiring coordination with and notifying local businesses, fire protection agencies, law enforcement agencies, emergency response, school district(s) and local residents that might be affected by work requiring temporary lane closures. In accordance with encroachment permits, emergency access or passable routes would be maintained to provide emergency vehicle access in the case of an emergency.

This impact would be **less than significant**.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Portions of the program area are located within very high, high, and moderate fire hazard severity zones, as designated by CAL FIRE (CAL FIRE 2008). Long-term benefits from the program and wildfire risk from treatment activities was discussed in question g) in Section 3.9, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials,” including: that the program would have a beneficial impact to community wildfire safety in the long-term due to vegetation removal; treatment activities would temporarily introduce the potential for fire ignition as a result of operation of construction equipment and pile burning; pile burning would be conducted in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300; and operation of heavy equipment in dry vegetation can pose a risk of fire if dry vegetation were to contact a hot exhaust or sparks from equipment. Conditions would vary at the time of treatments and fire could rapidly expand if weather conditions and humidity levels are not monitored. The project would not create new dwellings or other development that would be occupied. However, work crews would potentially be exposed to wildfire should it occur from program activities. Therefore, this impact is considered **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 above in Section 3.9, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials,” for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact to workers from wildfires risk to a less-than-significant level because it requires a Fire Safety Plan

and implementation of measures to prevent and suppress wildfires, including use of spark arrester, following the burn permit for pile burning, monitoring weather conditions, ceasing activities during periods of high fire-risk, setting up base stations during periods of elevated fire concern, and carrying fire suppression equipment. With implementation of this mitigation, impacts would be **less than significant with mitigation incorporated**.

- c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?**

The program would not include construction of infrastructure. The program would have a beneficial impact to community wildfire safety in the long-term by managing utility corridors and limiting wildfire spread during small scale incidents due to the removal of vegetation within the utility corridor for ease of access to EID's transmission lines. Therefore, the program would have **no impact**.

- d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?**

As discussed in Questions a) and c) of Section 3.10, "Hydrology and Water Quality," pile burning and mechanical treatments would have potential to change runoff at treatment sites, but large areas of land would not be disturbed or cleared of vegetation, and overall, only minor effects on drainage patterns are anticipated. The program would not require construction, grading, or other activities that would alter the existing slopes. The program would have a beneficial impact to community wildfire safety in the long-term by managing utility corridors and limiting wildfire spread during small scale incidents due to the removal of vegetation within the utility corridor for ease of access to EID's transmission lines. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE – Would the project:					
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially 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 an endangered, rare, or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Authority: Public Resources Code Sections 21083, 21083.5.

Reference: Government Code Sections 65088.4.

Public Resources Code Sections 21080, 21083.5, 21095; *Eureka Citizens for Responsible Govt. v. City of Eureka* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 357; *Protect the Historic Amador Waterways v. Amador Water Agency* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th at 1109; *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656.

3.21.1 Discussion

- a) **Does the project have the potential to substantially 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 an endangered, rare, or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?**

The analysis conducted in this IS concludes that implementing the program would not have a significant impact on the environment. As evaluated in Section 3.4, “Biological Resources,” impacts on biological resources would be less than significant or less-than-significant with mitigation incorporated. The program would not: substantially 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; or reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species. As discussed in Section 3.5, “Cultural Resources,” the program would not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. This impact would be **less-than-significant with mitigation incorporated**.

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.)

As discussed in this IS, the program would result in less-than-significant impacts with mitigation incorporated, less-than-significant impacts, or no impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, energy, geology and soils, GHG emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation, tribal cultural resources, utilities and service systems, and wildfire.

The temporary nature of the proposed program’s treatment impacts would result in no impacts, less-than-significant impacts, or less-than-significant impacts with mitigation incorporated on the physical environment. However, cumulative impacts could result from the program combined with other approved, proposed, or in-progress projects in the region or project vicinity, including those for vegetation treatments in El Dorado County and nearby areas.

The program was evaluated for potential impacts to sensitive biological communities, jurisdictional aquatic resources, and special-status plant and wildlife species and was determined to have less-than-significant impacts with mitigation for biological resources. Although the project may have longer-term effects on ecosystem function due to vegetation removal, these project impacts would be mitigated. Additionally, vegetation treatments are ongoing in El Dorado County due to high fire risk. These include other projects by the State, EID, municipalities, and organizations, such as the El Dorado County Community Wildfire Protection Plan which identifies areas for planned treatment in western El Dorado County including many locations near the program area. Many of these projects receive municipal or State funding or are implemented in partnership with State agencies or conservation entities, and therefore, often require avoidance of impacts or mitigation as part of the project. When considered cumulatively with other ongoing vegetation treatment projects in El Dorado County and nearby areas, impacts to biological resources from the project would not be cumulatively considerable.

During construction, the project would have the potential to temporarily adversely affect biological resources through localized physical disturbance, noise, and impacts to water quality from erosion. These individual impacts were mitigated to less-than-significant levels by requiring general BMPs, pretreatment surveys and habitat avoidance, and on- or offsite mitigation where impacts to sensitive habitats and special-status species cannot be avoided. Given the localized nature of these impacts, the fact that other vegetation treatment projects in El Dorado County requiring State or other funding or other permits must adhere to these same standards regarding construction best practices and timing and must fully mitigate for potential impacts to these resources, this impact would not be cumulatively considerable.

There was one historical resource and four archaeological cultural resources identified in the program area from background research, but no Tribal Cultural resources have been identified within the program area. Since pedestrian field surveys of the program area have not yet been conducted, previously unidentified archaeological and historic resources could be identified at treatment sites. However, the program would avoid built environmental resources and ground disturbance would be limited to small areas of soil from masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking. Individual impacts were mitigated to less-than-significant levels by requiring pretreatment surveys, resource avoidance, and providing necessary treatment/investigation, including with interested Native American Tribes, prior to treatments. The overall program area is small as compared to El Dorado County and the Sierra-Nevada Mountain Range, and all ongoing vegetation treatment projects requiring State or other funding or other permits are subject to the same mitigation requirements for potential impacts to cultural or Tribal Cultural resources. Therefore, this program's potential incremental contribution to any cumulative impacts on cultural, Tribal Cultural, or historic resources would be negligible.

Operation of heavy equipment in dry vegetation can pose a risk of fire in dry vegetation and during weather conditions with elevated fire risk. Individual impacts were mitigated to less-than-significant levels by requiring a Fire Safety Plan is implemented for all treatment activities, which also includes requirements of a burning permit for pile burning activities. Other burning activities in El Dorado County and the Sierra-Nevada Mountain Range would obtain similar permits as required by State and other agency laws. Therefore, this program's potential incremental contribution to any cumulative impacts related to wildfire risk would not be considerable.

Emissions of criteria air pollutants and GHGs are inherently cumulative impacts and a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulatively significant adverse air quality and GHG impacts. In general, if a project exceeds its identified project-level significance thresholds, the project's cumulative impact would be cumulatively considerable. Criteria air pollutant and GHG emissions from the program would remain below applicable significance thresholds.

None of the proposed program's impacts make cumulatively considerable, incremental contributions to significant cumulative impacts with incorporation of mitigation presented in this IS. This impact would be **less-than-significant with mitigation incorporated**.

c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

The program would result in less-than-significant impacts and would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. The impact would be **less than significant**.

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Appendix A. Air Quality Modeling Data

**Appendix B. Biological Resources Environmental
Setting, Figures, and Data**

Appendix C. Native American Consultation

Appendix D. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

**Attachment B: Response to Comments on the
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration**

**El Dorado Irrigation District
Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program**



El Dorado Irrigation District

April 2023

Response to Comments on the
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

El Dorado Irrigation District Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program

El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA, 95667

Contact:

Michael C. Baron
Environmental Review Analyst
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April 2023

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Response to Comments

1.1 Introduction

The El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) received comments on the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program (ROWR Program) from one state agency and nine property owners within 300-feet of the ROWR Program area.

1.2 Agency Comments and Responses

1.2.1 Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) provided a standard form comment letter outlining general regulatory information and permitting requirements. The letter does not identify any specific comments related to the ROWR Program or the analysis contained in the IS/MND, nor is any additional information requested from EID.

1.3 Public Comments and Responses

A total of 10 comments from members of the public including: four public comment letters (hardcopy/e-mail), two phone calls, and four in-person meetings at headquarters with individual property owners. The public comments received included concerns associated with the clearance of up to 60-foot width within the utility corridor, existing agricultural operations adjacent to or within the transmission main alignment and the potential loss of cash crops, concerns regarding tree removal and potential loss of benefits (e.g., shading, wind breaks, wildlife, and aesthetics), property damage, and unauthorized access. EID staff spoke directly with 7 out of the 10 commenters and was able to share information regarding property location in proximity to transmission mains and discuss commenter's concerns.

Comment 1

Ramon Perez (Letter)

1. Concerned that commercially planted blackberries and blueberries would be removed and requests that crews leave plants in place and only remove them if absolutely necessary.

Response 1

Staff called 3/30/2023 - No voicemail setup

1. Prior to treatment activities, EID staff will meet and coordinate with individual property owners to determine the extent of the right-of-way on their property and review proposed treatments. On a case-by-case basis, EID will take into consideration landowner's specific requests regarding treatments within the right-of-way and seek to accommodate those requests to the extent that EID can still achieve the objectives of the ROWR Program.

Comment 2

Tyler Grace 4/06/2023 (Letter)

1. Concerned that 60 foot width for tree removal is intrusive and is opposed to any additional removal of trees or brush other than what is necessary for access for excavation or equipment repair and maintenance and concerned about potential impacts to agriculture crop (i.e., apple trees) that could be within the 60-foot corridor.
2. Concerned that crews may show up unannounced, which may disrupt commenter's business and customer's experience.

Response 2

Staff called 4/07/2023 - Left message with contact information

1. Prior to treatment activities, EID staff will meet and coordinate with individual property owners to determine the extent of the right-of-way on their property and review proposed treatments. Some areas of the pipeline alignment may require up to 60-feet of vegetation treatment to adequately protect facilities and provide safe access. However, EID crews will only treat vegetation within the right-of-way across private properties. Any vegetation treatments that are needed outside of existing right-of-way will be discussed and agreed upon by the property owners and EID staff prior to treatment activities. Additionally, on a case-by-case basis, EID will take into consideration landowner's specific requests regarding treatments within the right-of-way and seek to accommodate those requests to the extent that EID can still achieve the objectives of the ROWR Program.

2. In advance of the work, District staff will make direct contact with each affected property owner via USPS and/or phone call to coordinate access, discuss any concerns, and answer questions.

Comment 3

Dina Brinkley 3/13/2023 E-mail

1. Requested address change for future mailings

Response 3

1. Comment noted.

Comment 4

Wendy Carlevaris & Steve Rutkowski 3/13 2023 & 3/16/2023 In-person (HQ)

1. Concerned with clearance width up to 60-feet outside of existing easement
2. Concerned crews will cause property damage
3. Concerned with potential effects of tree removal on wildlife and erosion
4. Concerned that crews could impact aesthetic portions of their property
5. Concerned that tree removal could affect utilities on the property.

Response 4

Staff provided Ms. Carlevaris and Mr. Rutkowski the following information:

1. Prior to treatment activities, EID staff will meet and coordinate with individual property owners to determine the extent of the right-of-way on their property and review proposed treatments. Some areas of the pipeline alignment may require up to 60-feet of vegetation treatment to adequately protect facilities and provide safe access. However, EID crews will only treat vegetation within the right-of-way across private properties. Any vegetation treatments that are needed outside of existing right-of-way will be discussed and agreed upon by the property owners and EID staff prior to treatment activities. Additionally, on a case-by-case basis, EID will take into consideration landowner's specific requests regarding treatments within the right-of-way and seek to accommodate those requests to the extent that EID can still achieve the objectives of the ROWR Program.
2. Advised that in advance of the work, EID staff will make direct contact with the property owner to coordinate access, discuss any concerns, and answer questions.
3. The IS/MND provides measures to ensure the potential impacts from ROWR Program activities on wildlife and soil erosion are mitigated to less than significant levels.
4. On a case-by-case basis, EID will take into consideration landowner's specific requests regarding treatments within the right-of-way and seek to accommodate those requests to the extent that EID can still achieve the objectives of the ROWR Program.

5. Advised that in advance of the work, EID staff will make direct contact with the property owner to coordinate access, discuss any concerns, and answer questions.

Comment 5

David Schechter 3/13/2023 & 3/14/2023 E-mail & Phone

1. Concerned with clearance width up to 60 ft. and that up to 60 ft. of clearance would be too close to house and affect landscaping.

Response 5

1. Prior to treatment activities, EID staff will meet and coordinate with individual property owners to determine the extent of the right-of-way on their property and review proposed treatments. Some areas of the pipeline alignment may require up to 60-feet of vegetation treatment to adequately protect facilities and provide safe access. However, EID crews will only treat vegetation within the right-of-way across private properties. Any vegetation treatments that are needed outside of existing right-of-way will be discussed and agreed upon by the property owners and EID staff prior to treatment activities. Additionally, on a case-by-case basis, EID will take into consideration landowner's specific requests regarding treatments within the right-of-way and seek to accommodate those requests to the extent that EID can still achieve the objectives of the ROWR Program.

Comment 6

David Heida 3/13/2023 In-person (HQ)

1. Inquiring pipeline location on property.
2. Concerned crews will cause property damage and concerned about unauthorized access on parcel.
3. Unsure of ROW/easement from title documents.

Response 6

1. Provided property information and relative transmission main location using GIS software.
2. Advised that in advance of the work, EID staff will make direct contact with the property owner to coordinate access, discuss any concerns, and answer questions.
3. Provided EID staff contact information for ROW/easement questions.

Comment 7

Craig King 3/23/2023 Phone & In-person

1. Inquired where transmission line and property line are located

Response 7

1. Staff informed Mr. King that he could check his title report documents for property line information and that crews would also survey the pipeline location prior to treatment activities.

Comment 8

Edward Dunn 3/17/2023 In-person (HQ)

1. Inquired where pipeline is located.

Response 8

1. Staff investigated Mr. Dunn's property location and proximity to the transmission main using GIS software. Pipeline not located on or in proximity to the property.

Comment 9

Alice Fuller 3/17/2023 In-person (HQ)

1. Inquired where pipeline is located.

Response 9

1. Staff investigated Ms. Fuller's property location and proximity to the transmission main using GIS software. Pipeline not located on or in proximity to the property.

1.4 Comment Letters/Conversation Records



Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

6 April 2023

Michael C. Baron
El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA 95667
mbaron@eid.org

COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, RIGHT-OF-WAY REINFORCEMENT PROGRAM, SCH#2023030261, EL DORADO COUNTY

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 8 March 2023 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the *Request for Review for the Mitigated Negative Declaration* for the Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program, located in El Dorado County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore, our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

I. Regulatory Setting

Basin Plan

The Central Valley Water Board is required to formulate and adopt Basin Plans for all areas within the Central Valley region under Section 13240 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Each Basin Plan must contain water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses, as well as a program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives with the Basin Plans. Federal regulations require each state to adopt water quality standards to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act. In California, the beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and the Antidegradation Policy are the State's water quality standards. Water quality standards are also contained in the National Toxics Rule, 40 CFR Section 131.36, and the California Toxics Rule, 40 CFR Section 131.38.

The Basin Plan is subject to modification as necessary, considering applicable laws, policies, technologies, water quality conditions and priorities. The original Basin Plans were adopted in 1975, and have been updated and revised periodically as required, using Basin Plan amendments. Once the Central Valley Water Board has adopted a Basin Plan amendment in noticed public hearings, it must be approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Office of

Administrative Law (OAL) and in some cases, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Basin Plan amendments only become effective after they have been approved by the OAL and in some cases, the USEPA. Every three (3) years, a review of the Basin Plan is completed that assesses the appropriateness of existing standards and evaluates and prioritizes Basin Planning issues. For more information on the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins*, please visit our website:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/

Antidegradation Considerations

All wastewater discharges must comply with the Antidegradation Policy (State Water Board Resolution 68-16) and the Antidegradation Implementation Policy contained in the Basin Plan. The Antidegradation Implementation Policy is available on page 74 at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/sacsjr_2018_05.pdf

In part it states:

Any discharge of waste to high quality waters must apply best practicable treatment or control not only to prevent a condition of pollution or nuisance from occurring, but also to maintain the highest water quality possible consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State.

This information must be presented as an analysis of the impacts and potential impacts of the discharge on water quality, as measured by background concentrations and applicable water quality objectives.

The antidegradation analysis is a mandatory element in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and land discharge Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) permitting processes. The environmental review document should evaluate potential impacts to both surface and groundwater quality.

II. Permitting Requirements

Construction Storm Water General Permit

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements. If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACE at (916) 557-5250.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification

If an USACE permit (e.g., Non-Reporting Nationwide Permit, Nationwide Permit, Letter of Permission, Individual Permit, Regional General Permit, Programmatic General Permit), or any other federal permit (e.g., Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act or Section 9 from the United States Coast Guard), is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications. For more information on the Water Quality Certification, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/water_quality_certification/

Waste Discharge Requirements – Discharges to Waters of the State

If USACE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., “non-federal” waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project may require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation. For more information on the Waste Discharges to Surface Water NPDES Program and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/waste_to_surface_water/

Projects involving excavation or fill activities impacting less than 0.2 acre or 400 linear feet of non-jurisdictional waters of the state and projects involving dredging activities impacting less than 50 cubic yards of non-jurisdictional waters of the state may be eligible for coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ (General Order 2004-0004). For more information on the General Order 2004-0004, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2004/wqo/wqo2004-0004.pdf

Dewatering Permit

If the proposed project includes construction or groundwater dewatering to be discharged to land, the proponent may apply for coverage under State Water Board General Water Quality Order (Low Threat General Order) 2003-0003 or the Central Valley Water Board's Waiver of Report of Waste Discharge and Waste Discharge Requirements (Low Threat Waiver) R5-2018-0085. Small temporary construction dewatering projects are projects that discharge groundwater to land from excavation activities or dewatering of underground utility vaults. Dischargers seeking coverage under the General Order or Waiver must file a Notice of Intent with the Central Valley Water Board prior to beginning discharge.

For more information regarding the Low Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2003/wqo/wqo2003-0003.pdf

For more information regarding the Low Threat Waiver and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/waivers/r5-2018-0085.pdf

Limited Threat General NPDES Permit

If the proposed project includes construction dewatering and it is necessary to discharge the groundwater to waters of the United States, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Dewatering discharges are typically considered a low or limited threat to water quality and may be covered under the General Order for *Limited Threat Discharges to Surface Water* (Limited Threat General Order). A complete Notice of Intent must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board to obtain coverage under the Limited Threat General Order. For more information regarding the Limited Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2016-0076-01.pdf

NPDES Permit

If the proposed project discharges waste that could affect the quality of surface waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. A complete Report of Waste Discharge must be submitted with the Central Valley Water Board to obtain a NPDES Permit. For more information regarding the NPDES Permit and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at: <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/permit/>

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4684 or Peter.Minkel2@waterboards.ca.gov.

Peter Minkel

Peter Minkel
Engineering Geologist

cc: State Clearinghouse unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research,
Sacramento

RECEIVED

MAR 29 REC'D

BY: _____

20 March 2023

Ramon Perez
1930 State Hwy 49
Placerville, CA 95667-9667

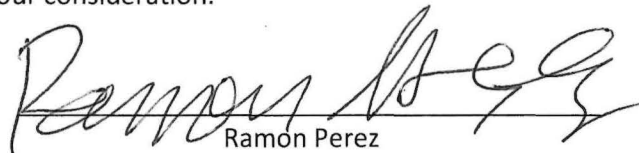
El Dorado Irrigation District

RE: Right-of-way Reinforcement Program

I operate a small farm at the above address and I'm concerned that I have planted blackberries and blueberries on the water easement that crosses my farm. My concern is that these plants not be removed unless it is absolutely necessary to replace the water line. The plants are all trellised and planted in a very professional manner and are well taken care of.

Within the utility corridor, the EID notice states that all brush, shrubs and woody material would be removed. My hope the EID would understand my concern and allow the plants to remain until absolutely necessary. It's important that EID understand that I make my living by growing these fruits and additional vegetables and sell them at the Certified Farmers' Markets in El Dorado County.

Thanks for your consideration.


Ramon Perez

530-417-0656

530-626-7415

Mike Baron

called 3/30

NO 1: Phone rang no voicemail

NO 2: Phone rang no voicemail
setup. Automatic hangup.

RECEIVED

April 6, 2023

APR 06 REC'D

Tyler Grace
Lewis Grace Winery
2701 Carson Rd
Placerville, CA 95667

BY: _____

Michael Baron
EID Environmental Review Analyst
2890 Mosquito Rd
Placerville, CA 95667

Dear Mr. Baron,

On behalf of our business, I would like to express my objection to some of the terms expressed in the notice of intent regarding EID water pipeline right-of-way maintenance.

Since our site is located on a ridgeline that is subject to high winds, a relatively thin strip of mature trees which exists partially within the proposed 60 foot EID corridor, serves as an extremely valuable windbreak for neighboring buildings. Secondly, our property, being developed for farming more than a century ago, has few trees, and the small number that do remain are important for wildlife and the general appearance of our business. In addition, the trees in this area provide cooling of a paved surface and required shade for agricultural workers. As a result, I suggest that EID's proposal, if carried out to the full extent and width indicated in the recent notice of intent, could adversely affect our property.

Since our property is mostly dedicated to agriculture, it receives regular attention, and is not located in a generally forested area. As such, the path of the pipeline that crosses our land is at present, is entirely clear of significant vegetation, with unimpeded access for machinery/equipment. Nevertheless, I must state the potential extension of the corridor to 60 feet seems, in my opinion, to be somewhat intrusive, and I also must state my opposition to any tree removal, including small diameter trees, beyond what is necessary for the access of excavation/repair equipment. My experience in farming, suggest that a much smaller width of land, perhaps no more than a width of 15-20 feet would be sufficient for maintenance and access purposes.

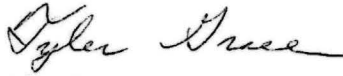
In addition, our operation maintains active agriculture, in this case, apple trees, some of which could potentially be regarded as being within the expanded boundaries of the proposed EID corridor, though they do not impede access to the water pipeline – how would these might be affected by this program?

Since our business is significantly dependent on tourist traffic, another concern I have is that a maintenance crew might show up unannounced, and disrupt our customers' experience. In addition, it might be necessary to plan around farming activities. Would notice be given of such an operation? Would it also be possible to have an advance consultation regarding what work is to be done and a scheduled date if an operation is deemed necessary?

In summary, I once again express my opposition to any and all tree removal, excepting dead trees, on our property, regardless of size for the reasons listed above. Since the EID corridor lies immediately adjacent to a PG&E corridor subject to aggressive tree removal for wildfire control, I am concerned that we may be left with little or no tree cover remaining at this location should the notice of intent be carried out as planned.

I would, however, like to emphasize our desire to cooperate fully with EID regarding this matter. During my 23 years on this property, I have never (to date) had any issues or problems regarding EID and its maintenance programs.

Thank you for your consideration,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tyler Grace".

Tyler Grace

gracepatriotwines@gmail.com

(530) 642-8424

From: [Dina Brinkley](#)
To: [DL_ROWProgramMND](#)
Subject: New Address for Tom Van Noord & Polycomp Trust
Date: Monday, March 13, 2023 10:23:12 AM

Michael,

We received your Notice of Intent & Notice of Public Hearing.

Our mailing address has changed. We are no longer getting mail at 3350 Country Club Dr #202 Cameron Park, CA 95682.

Can you please update our address for any future mailings?

Our new address is:
P.O. Box 584
El Dorado, CA 95623

Please let me know if you have any questions.

--

***Thank you,
Dina Brinkley
Bookkeeper for Tom Van Noord
(916) 765-5097***

CONSULTATION RECORD

Entity Consulted: Wendy Carlevaris & Steve Rutkowski
1186 AggregateWay, Placerville

Project No.: T2022.06 ROWR

Date
 3/13/23

Mode
 In-person (HQ)

Conversation / Results

- Concerned with Clearance width up to 60 ft. when there is only a 20 ft. easement.
- Have a well and septic lines within the corridor alignment that could be impacted by heavy equipment.
- Concerned with potential affects on wildlife.
- Concerned that removing trees in certain locations of their property could potentially cause excessive erosio/runoff.
- Concerned that crews could impact aesthetic portions of the property
- Provided information regarding process (i.e. Will be contacted prior to activitiy, pipline marked, Site walk with EID staff), Parcel exhibit showing pipeline and aerial view of property, contact info, and hearing information.

Purpose
 Inquiring pipeline location on property (EDM2).

3-16-22

Concered with

Trees As A wind break
 we get very High winds here

PG+E panel by gate
 Along Driveway

Propane tank + Utilities
 on Grannie Pad

CONSULTATION RECORD

Entity Consulted: David Schechter
4525 Parque Del Robles, Camino

Project No.: T2022.06 ROWR

Date	Mode	Conversation / Results
<p>3/13/23 E-mail 3/13/23 phone-call 3/14/23 Left Message and Phone-call</p>	<p>E-mail (Saved in Folder) Phone</p>	<p>Conversation / Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Concerned with Clearance width up to 60 ft. easement. -Concerned that up to 60 ft. of clearance would be too close to house and affect landscaping. Unsure of location and size of easement, if any. -Provided information regarding process (i.e. Will be contacted prior to activity, pipeline marked, Site walk with EID staff) and forwarded information to Aaron Dinsdale to research current easement and provide additional information.
<p>Purpose Inquiring pipeline location and easement on property (Camino Conduit).</p>		

Baron, Michael

From: David Schechter <davidschechter@att.net>
Sent: Monday, March 13, 2023 10:41 AM
To: DL_ROWProgramMND
Subject: Your proposed program affecting my property

Michael,

My name is David Schechter. My residence address is 4525 Parque del Robles Circle, Camino, CA. 95709. I believe that EID has a water line running through my property. I am concerned about the program affecting the trees and foliage on my property. I would appreciate a call from you to discuss your program and to hopefully get specific clarification as to EXACTLY how your intended actions would impact our property. My phone number is 530 318 0111. If I should miss the call, please leave me a number where I can call you back. Thank you.

Cordially,

David Schechter

CONSULTATION RECORD

*Entity Consulted: David Heida
900 Mariposite
Placerville, Ca 95667*

Project No.: T2022.06 ROWR

<i>Date</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Conversation / Results</i>
<i>3/13/23</i>	<i>In-person/Lobby</i>	<i>Provided property information, location of pipeline, and provided Aaron Dinsdale contact information for ROW /Easement process to get started.</i>
<i>Purpose Inquiring pipeline location on property (EDM2). Concerned crews will cause property Damage. Unauthorized access on parcel. Unsure of ROW/Easement from title documents.</i>		

CONSULTATION RECORD

*Entity Consulted: Craig King
5261 Shooting Star, Pollock Pines*

Project No.: T2022.06 ROWR

<i>Date</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Conversation / Results</i>
<i>3/23/23 Phone</i>	<i>Phone</i>	<i>-Unsure of location and size of easement, if any.</i>
<i>3/27/23 In- person</i>	<i>In-person</i>	<i>-location of pipeline in relation to property line. -Provided information regarding process (i.e. Will be contacted prior to activity, pipeline marked, Site walk with EID staff) and provided GIS map showing relative location of pipeline and property lines.</i>
<i>Purpose Inquiring pipeline location and easement on property (Camino Conduit).</i>		

CONSULTATION RECORD

*Entity Consulted: Edward Dunn
2429 Roxanna, Placerville*

Project No.: T2022.06 ROWR

<p><i>Date</i> 3/17/23 In- person</p>	<p><i>Mode</i> In-person</p>	<p><i>Conversation / Results</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-location of pipeline in relation to property- provided GIS map showing relative location of pipeline in relation to property.-Pipeline not located in close proximity to pipeline.
<p><i>Purpose</i> Inquiring pipeline location relative to property (EDM).</p>		

CONSULTATION RECORD

Entity Consulted: Alice Fuller
6190 Hogan Ranch Rd., El Dorado

Project No.: T2022.06 ROWR

Date
3/17/23 In- person

Mode
In-person

Conversation / Results

- location of pipeline in relation to property
- provided GIS map showing relative location of pipeline in relation to property.
- Pipeline not located in close proximity to pipeline.

Purpose

Inquiring pipeline location relative to property (EDM).

From: [nicole.perrin](#)
To: [DL_ROWProgramMND](#)
Subject: Sly park inertia project
Date: Thursday, April 6, 2023 4:22:44 PM

I am writing due to my concerns regarding the sly park inertia project. Our property is one of the affected parcels along the pipeline replacement, and I have many concerns regarding vegetation clearing, the actual scope of the project and the misleading terminology used to describe it, as well as the lack of genuine biological and environmental research performed along the actual pipeline easement and surrounding areas. I have opinions regarding use of already cleared easement roadway as opposed to clearing established trees and removing the old pipeline, whereas instead I feel that old pipeline can remain in place and new pipeline could possibly be placed along cleared easement, thus saving time, effort, cost, workload, etc, if such obstacles such as granite outcroppings, etc, permit.

We have been present during the initial survey, as well as when the so called biological and environmental team walked through, which consisted of a group of young adults walking through our property conversing amongst themselves, with no apparent regard or care for the environment around them, as per the job they were there to perform.

I'm concerned that the flora and fauna will be put through undue hardships with the removal of more than 500 tree, min, and many acres of chaparral forest to be decimated to clear these right of ways, especially after caldor fire, and all the mastication already done in the name of fire prevention. The zones of habitation are getting bleaker by the day for wildlife in general, and this project will absolutely contribute to this.

In addition to those concerns, I am disturbed by the description of the project as being 4.5 miles in length, as I have done my own research using topographical mapping applications to determine that even if pipeline was to take a straight and direct path from point A to point B, in regards to distance, it would be more than 5 miles. Therefore, pipeline will in all actuality be much longer than even that length would be due to the route it actually traverses, the terrain it goes through, the depth of which it is placed, and the many turns and directional changes it takes along the way, leading to my conclusion of a much larger project scope than described in any of the reports, therefore having a greater environmental impact.

I understand the need for this project and am not trying to undermine it in any way, however I'm very passionate in regards to environmental impacts we as a species are having worldwide, and the effects we as a species have had in decimating wildlife, both flora and fauna alike, on a large scale. There has to be a way to minimize the loss of life in general during this project as I feel the impact of losing another 500+ trees will have detrimental impacts, especially after the loss of life associated with recent wildfire activity especially caldor, and the supposed fire prevention techniques used to further such destruction.

I will be in attendance at the April 24 court hearing to express my concerns, as well as reaching out to local native councils to seek assistance for conservation and support of

wildlife in general. Thank you for your time, and hoping for best possible resolution to this in its entirety.

Thank you again for your time. Contact information as follows:

- Nicole Perrin (530)391-7205

- Joshua Graham (530)391-5194

6000 Slalom Lane, Pollock Pines, Ca, 95726

Parcels:

076-310-004-000

076-310-003-000

Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program (ROWR)

Consideration of
Mitigated Negative Declaration
Public Hearing – April 24, 2023



Presentation Outline

- Program background and summary
- Environmental review process
- Comments received on the environmental document
- Board consideration to adopt the environmental document

Previous Board Actions

- October 12, 2021 – Staff provided Board update regarding vegetation management conditions along District transmission line rights of way.
- December 11, 2021 – Board adopted the 2021-2022 Mid-Cycle Operating Budget, which includes three new positions dedicated to vegetation management.
- April 25, 2022 – Staff provided Board update regarding Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program implementation.
- November 14, 2022 – Staff provided Board update regarding Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program progress to date, customer outreach efforts, and anticipated schedules and priorities in the year ahead.

ROWR Program Need

- Many locations within the utility corridor have become overgrown with trees and other vegetation
 - Limited access precludes maintenance and emergency repairs
 - Operational challenges, including use of air relief, blow off and isolation valves

Summary of Issues

- District crews currently completing work along Camino Conduit
- Current work qualified for exemptions
- Program Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) is intended to streamline ROWR activities
 - Work is required in areas with sensitive resources
 - May require resource surveys or regulatory authorizations
- Benefits of Program
 - Allows crews to work in a linear fashion
 - Avoid multiple mobilizations and demobilizations
 - More efficient

ROWR Program



Before



After

ROWR Program Activities

- Vegetation treatments within the utility corridor
 - Removal of trees less than 12-inches in diameter
 - Clearing brush, shrubs, and other woody material
 - Clearance widths ranging up to 60-feet
 - Removal of hazard trees
- Vegetation treatments include a combination of hand and/or mechanical treatments
 - Chainsaws and mastication
 - Chipping and broadcasting
 - Lopping and scattering
 - Occasional pile burning during non-fire season

Environmental Review Process

- EID must consider the potential environmental effects of implementing the program
 - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
 - CEQA Guidelines
 - EID's procedures to implement CEQA

Environmental Review Process

- CEQA Process
 - Describe potential environmental impacts
 - Identify ways to avoid or lessen those impacts
 - Promote coordination with public agencies
 - Encourage public participation

Environmental Review Process

- EID is lead agency under CEQA
- Staff prepared an IS/MND
 - Evaluate potential environmental effects associated with the Program

Environmental Review Process

- The IS/MND includes a Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)
 - Identify feasible mitigation measures that avoid, mitigate, or reduce potential environmental effects to a less-than-significant level

Mitigation Measures

- The analysis in the IS/MND resulted in mitigation measures for the following:
 - Biological Resources
 - Cultural Resources
 - Tribal Cultural Resources
 - Geology and Soils
 - Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Environmental Review Process

- Public Review
 - IS/MND released for public and agency review
March 8, 2023 – April 6, 2023
 - EID staff sent almost 4,000 letters to property owners within 300 feet of the ROWR Program area

Environmental Review Process

- Notices
 - State Clearinghouse
 - Persons requesting public notice
 - Responsible and trustee agencies
 - Mountain Democrat
 - El Dorado County Recorder-Clerk
 - EID Website and EID Headquarters

Public Comments Received

- Received total of 11 comments on the IS/MND
- One standard form letter from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Ten comments from members of the public
 - Clearance width of up to 60-feet
 - Impacts to agricultural operations
 - tree removal
 - property damage
 - unauthorized access
- Comments and responses provided in agenda packet ¹⁶

Findings of the IS/MND

- No comments received require substantial revisions to the IS/MND or MMRP
- No avoidable significant effects were identified
- Mitigation measures defined in MMRP are adequate to reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant

Completing CEQA review

- Adopt IS/MND and MMRP
 - Completes CEQA environmental review
 - Adoption demonstrates the Board has considered the IS/MND and MMRP and comments received

Board Options

- **Option 1:**
- Adopt the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- Make the following findings pursuant to CEQA:
 - Based on the whole record, there is no substantial evidence that the Program will have a significant effect on the environment.
 - The Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects EID's independent judgment and analysis.
 - Specify that documents or other material, which constitute the record of proceedings upon which this decision is based, shall be in the custody of the Clerk to the Board at El Dorado Irrigation District Headquarters.
- Approve the Program in accordance with CEQA

Board Options

- **Option 2:** Take other action as directed by the Board.
- **Option 3:** Take no action.

Recommendation

- **Option 1**

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Consider ratifying EID General Warrant Registers for the periods ending March 21, March 28, April 4 and April 11, 2023, and Employee Expense Reimbursements for these periods.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

The Board ratifies the District's General Warrant Registers at each regular meeting of the Board.

BOARD POLICIES (BP), ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (AR) AND BOARD AUTHORITY

Section 24600 of the Water Code provides that no claim shall be paid unless allowed by the Board.

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

District staff notifies the Board of proposed payments via email and requests ratification of the warrant registers at the subsequent regular meeting of the Board. Copies of the Warrant Registers are sent to the Board on the Friday preceding the Warrant Register's date. If no comment or request to withhold payment is received from any Director prior to the following Tuesday morning, the warrants are mailed out and formal ratification of said warrants is agendized on the next regular Board agenda.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

Current Warrant Register Information

Warrants are prepared by Accounts Payable; reviewed and approved by the Finance Manager, the Director of Finance and the General Manager or their designee.

Register Date	Check Numbers	Amount
March 21, 2023	702946 – 703061	\$1,800,981.68
March 28, 2023	703062 – 703238	\$1,020,247.66
April 4, 2023	703239 – 703339	\$1,595,429.20
April 11, 2023	703341 – 703458	\$ 914,040.81

Current Employee Expense Reimbursements

Employee Expenses and Reimbursements have been reviewed and approved by the Finance Manager and General Manager prior to the warrants being released. These expenses and reimbursements are for activities performed in the interest of the District in accordance with Board Policy 12065 and Resolution No. 2007-059.

Additional information regarding Board and employee expense reimbursements is available for copying or public inspection at District headquarters in compliance with Government Code Section 53065.5.

BOARD OPTIONS

Option 1: Ratify the EID General Warrant Registers and Employee Expense Reimbursements as submitted.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

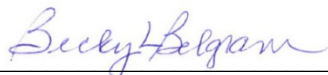
RECOMMENDATION

Option 1

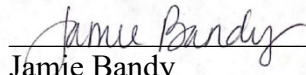
ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Executive Summaries

Attachment B: Employee Expense Reimbursements totaling \$100 or more



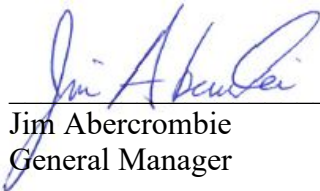
Becky Belgram
Acting Finance Manager



Jamie Bandy
Finance Director



Jennifer Sullivan
Clerk to the Board



Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

Attachment A

March 16, 2023

To: Jim Abercrombie, General Manager
From: Becky Belgram, Acting Finance Manager
Via: Jamie Bandy, Director of Finance
RE: Warrant Register Executive Summary Approval

Attached is the summary for March 21, 2023 for your review and approval.

Executive Summary for March 21, 2023 -- \$1,800,981.68:

This summary highlights significant disbursements made by major business activity:

Development Services (Fund 105) – none to report

General District Operations (Fund 110)

- \$14,126—AT&T for phone and internet service
- \$3,575—C & H Motor Parts, Inc. for miscellaneous vehicle maintenance supplies
- \$5,335—ColumbiaSoft Corporation for software maintenance renewal
- \$3,650—Commerce Printing Service for Waterfront newsletter printing
- \$3,534—Doug Veerkamp General Engineering for a credit balance refund on customer account
- \$10,093—F&M Bank for retention held for Sierra Mountain Construction, Inc.
- \$4,171—Riverview International Trucks, LLC for an exhaust gas recirculation system cooler kit
- \$14,210—Sierra Nevada Tire and Wheel for tires and service calls
- \$4,074—U.S. Bank for employee conference, lodging, trainings, tax form processing services, recruitment and DigiCert software license

Engineering Operations (Fund 210) – none to report

Water Operations (Fund 310)

- \$4,822—C & H Motor Parts, Inc. for miscellaneous vehicle maintenance supplies
- \$158,600—Cal Sierra Construction, Inc. for tank recoating services at Bass Lake
- \$7,532—Environmental Water Solutions, Inc. for blower repair parts and services at Reservoir A
- \$81,587—PG&E for electric service
- \$122,806—State Water Resources Control Board for nondiscretionary annual water system fees
- \$15,865—Sterling Water Technologies, LLC for orthophosphate at Reservoir A
- \$3,591—UC Davis for leadership courses for two employees
- \$6,832—Univar Solutions USA, Inc. for sodium hypochlorite at Reservoir A
- \$3,262—USA Bluebook for conductivity standard, chlorine, a probe and other miscellaneous operating supplies

Wastewater Operations (Fund 410)

- \$484,524—Doug Veerkamp General Engineering, Inc. for Motherlode force main repair and water and wastewater hauling services
- \$3,040—Industrial Electrical Co. for soft starters for Waterford 7 and Bridlewood lift stations
- \$81,965—PG&E for electric service
- \$30,032—Rain For Rent for emergency pump rental at EDHWWTP during storm events
- \$3,591—UC Davis for leadership courses for two employees
- \$16,953—USALCO Modesto Plant, LLC for polyaluminum chloride at EDHWWTP

Recycled Water Operations (Fund 510)

- \$7,240—Univar Solutions USA, Inc. for sodium hydroxide at EDHWWTP

Hydroelectric Operations (Fund 610)

- \$13,877—Alpine County for 2022-2023 property taxes
- \$24,774—Amador County for 2022-2023 property taxes
- \$17,017—GEI Consultants, Inc. for engineering and revegetation support at Project 184 dams
- \$4,275—PG&E for electric service
- \$8,978—UC Davis for leadership courses for five employees

Recreation Operations (Fund 710) – none to report

Capital Improvement Projects (Construction Funds 140, 340, 440, 540, 640 and 740)

- \$29,981—A T.E.E.M. Electrical Engineering for engineering services:
 - >Project #21040.01 – Water Facility Generators - FEMA Grant (\$14,990)
 - >Project #21041.01 – Wastewater Facility Generators - FEMA Grant (\$14,991)
- \$35,888—Carollo Engineers, Inc. for modeling and condition assessment services:
 - >Project #STUDY10.01 – Integrated Water Resources Master Plan (\$22,638)
 - >Project #STUDY03.01 – Water Treatment Plant Assessments-Reservoir 1 (\$1,767)
 - >Project #STUDY03.02 – Water Treatment Plant Assessments-Reservoir A (\$1,971)
 - >Project #STUDY03.03 – Water Treatment Plant Assessments-Strawberry WTP (\$3,980)
 - >Project #STUDY03.04 – Water Treatment Plant Assessments-EDHWTP (\$5,532)
- \$4,361—CDW Government for software license and support – Datacenter Storage Replacement (Project #22020.01)
- \$258,338—Downtown Ford Sales for two 2022 F-450 trucks – 2022 Vehicle Replacement Program (Project #22003.01)
- \$16,684—MCK Americas, Inc. for construction inspection services – El Dorado Main #2 Assessment (Project #STUDY15.01)
- \$191,758—Sierra Mountain Construction, Inc. for construction services (\$201,850) – Flume 45 Abutment Replacement (Project #17025.01). Retention held \$10,092
- \$26,679—Voith Hydro, Inc. for inspection and engineering review – Powerhouse Turbine Runner Study (Project #STUDY26.01)

March 23, 2023

To: Jim Abercrombie, General Manager
From: Becky Belgram, Acting Finance Manager
Via: Jamie Bandy, Director of Finance
RE: Warrant Register Executive Summary Approval

Attached is the summary for March 28, 2023 for your review and approval.

Executive Summary for March 28, 2023 -- \$1,020,247.66:

This summary highlights significant disbursements made by major business activity:

Development Services (Fund 105) – none to report

General District Operations (Fund 110)

- \$4,998—ABM Janitorial Services for janitorial services at headquarters
- \$151,364—Aqua Metric Sales Company for meters, parts and related meter reading equipment
- \$7,190—C & H Motor Parts, Inc. for miscellaneous vehicle maintenance supplies
- \$20,122—Dataprose, LLC for February 2023 billing services
- \$14,992—Hunt & Sons, Inc. for fuel deliveries at various locations
- \$51,726—Iconix Waterworks (US), Inc. for copper pipe and various other warehouse inventory
- \$3,284—Intech Mechanical Company, LLC for HVAC unit maintenance
- \$4,129—Kronos Saashr, Inc. for a time clock for the new collections facility
- \$3,362—KYA Services for a credit balance refund on customer account
- \$6,840—Mission Critical Specialists, Inc. for UPS battery replacement materials and labor
- \$15,801—Pace Supply Corporation for warehouse inventory
- \$9,500—Reeb Government Relations, LLC for April 2023 retainer
- \$4,254—Traffic Management, Inc. for warehouse inventory

Engineering Operations (Fund 210) – none to report

Water Operations (Fund 310)

- \$4,811—BSK Associates for regulatory lab testing
- \$3,373—CD & Power for generator service at Reservoir A
- \$4,237—GEI Consultants, Inc. for CEQA/Environmental support related to the vegetation right-of-way project
- \$14,235—Grainger for pipe fittings, tool kits and other miscellaneous operating supplies
- \$3,273—Harrington Industrial Plastics, LLC for six adjustable pressure relief valves
- \$6,173—Hastie’s Capitol Sand and Gravel Co. for aggregate base rock
- \$20,032—Iconix Waterworks (US), Inc. for a large control valve for tank 4 at EDHWTP
- \$6,966—McMaster-Carr Supply Company for pipe fittings, drainage valves, impact sockets and other miscellaneous operating supplies
- \$6,908—National Trench Safety, Inc. for K-rail and trench plate equipment rentals
- \$4,349—NDT Tanknicians, LLC for diesel storage tank inspections at Reservoir 2 and Reservoir A
- \$5,253—North American Training Solutions, Inc. for chainsaw and tree felling safety training, cost split between drinking water construction and hydroelectric divisions
- \$9,609—Pace Supply Corporation for control valves, gaskets and other miscellaneous operating supplies
- \$7,392—PG&E for electric service
- \$66,274—Sterling Water Technologies, LLC for flocculant at Reservoir A
- \$21,957—U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for Sly Park restoration fees
- \$4,986—USA Bluebook for lab testing supplies
- \$3,659—Youngdahl Consulting Group, Inc. for environmental site assessment services

Wastewater Operations (Fund 410)

- \$3,435—All Electric Motors, Inc. to disassemble, test, inspect and reassemble 24 aerators at EDHWWTP
- \$3,203—Grainger for a portable electric heater, air filters, filter element, and other miscellaneous operating supplies
- \$3,182—Industrial Electrical Co. for a soft starter for Promontory Village 1 Lift Station
- \$3,903—Jack Doheny Company for sewer inspection camera repair services
- \$4,284—Keller Maritime Associates for syntho-glass pipe wrap
- \$4,542—Muniquip, LLC for two valve repair kits and a chemical dosing pump at EDHWWTP
- \$30,464—Polydyne, Inc. for polymer at EDHWWTP and DCWWTP
- \$4,750—Pro-Line Cleaning Services, Inc. for janitorial services at Bass Lake and DCWWTP
- \$7,569—Sacramento Battery Co, Inc. for sealed UPS batteries for various lift stations
- \$12,600—Sierra Site Services for emergency pumping at East Road Lift Station to prevent overflow during storm event
- \$8,940—Solenis, LLC for flocculant at EDHWWTP
- \$14,454—Univar Solutions USA, Inc. for sodium hydroxide at DCWWTP and EDHWWTP
- \$17,657—USA Bluebook for an all-weather refrigerated sampler, a pressure transmitter, and other miscellaneous operating supplies
- \$5,098—Western Container Sales for a shipping container
- \$30,971—Xylem Water Solutions USA, Inc. for parts to recondition pump at Marina Village 1 Lift Station

Recycled Water Operations (Fund 510)

- \$3,434—Carollo Engineers, Inc. for recycled tank coating evaluation
- \$14,706—Univar Solutions USA, Inc. for sodium hydroxide at EDHWWTP

Hydroelectric Operations (Fund 610)

- \$78,863—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for annual hydropower charges
- \$3,809—Instrumart for a megohmmeter at the hydroelectric power house
- \$5,253—North American Training Solutions, Inc. for chainsaw and tree felling safety training, cost split between drinking water construction and hydroelectric divisions
- \$5,800—U.S. Geological Survey for streamgaging program
- \$4,451—Wilbur-Ellis Company, LLC for herbicide chemicals

Recreation Operations (Fund 710)

- \$3,384—Imperial Printing for 16,500 Sly Park Recreation Area brochures

Capital Improvement Projects (Construction Funds 140, 340, 440, 540, 640 and 740)

- \$10,732—Domenichelli and Associates, Inc. for engineering and design services:
 - >Project #21081.01 – Motherlode Force Main Phase 3 (\$9,122)
 - >Project #17023.01 – Rancho Ponderosa Lift Station Relocation (\$1,610)
- \$22,317—GEI Consultants, Inc. for engineering services – Silver Lake Dam Rehabilitation (Project #19013.01)
- \$12,452—Peterson Brustad, Inc. for design services – FERC: C50.1 Silver Lake Campground East Re-Construction (Project #06082H.02)
- \$4,779—Rexel USA, Inc. for a graphic terminal – Lift Station Communication Upgrades (Project #20023.01)
- \$4,716—Robertson-Bryan, Inc. for on-call regulatory permitting:
 - >Project #STUDY23.01 – DCWWTP NPDES Study (\$2,430)
 - >Project #STUDY22.01 – EDHWWTP NPDES Study (\$2,286)
- \$9,776—Sage Energy Consulting for consulting services – Solar Assessment and Design (Project #16030.01)
- \$45,308—The Collective for office furniture delivery and installation – Wastewater Collection Facility Relocation (Project #17034.01)
- \$4,549—Tri Tool, Inc. for machining services – Powerhouse Generator 2 Exciter Bearing (Project #22054.01)
- \$5,572—Water Works Engineers, LLC for engineering design and modeling services:
 - >Project #STUDY16.01 – Deer Creek Collection System Modeling (\$3,376)
 - >Project #21018.01 – 2022 Collection Pipeline Rehabilitation (\$2,196)

March 30, 2023

To: Jim Abercrombie, General Manager
From: Becky Belgram, Acting Finance Manager
Via: Jamie Bandy, Director of Finance
RE: Warrant Register Executive Summary Approval

Attached is the summary for April 4, 2023 for your review and approval.

Executive Summary for April 4, 2023 -- \$1,595,429.20:

This summary highlights significant disbursements made by major business activity:

Development Services (Fund 105) – none to report

General District Operations (Fund 110)

- \$14,086—ABM Janitorial Services for janitorial services at headquarters
- \$5,238—AT&T for internet service
- \$13,525—CDW Government for multiple software subscription renewals
- \$12,317—F&M Bank for retention held for Sierra Mountain Construction, Inc.
- \$464,384—Granite Construction Co. for release of retention held on project 15024.01 Folsom Lake Intake Improvement
- \$30,589—Hunt & Sons, Inc. for card lock fuel and fuel deliveries at various locations
- \$5,577—North Star Electric for a backup A/C unit for data cabinet
- \$3,279—Northern California Glove & Safety for warehouse inventory
- \$14,700—Panatrack, Inc. for deposit toward new warehouse inventory barcode system
- \$18,675—PG&E for electric service
- \$7,983—Riverview International Trucks, LLC for fuel pump repair parts and labor
- \$13,295—Ron Dupratt Ford for miscellaneous vehicle maintenance supplies

Engineering Operations (Fund 210) – none to report

Water Operations (Fund 310)

- \$3,044—AmeriGas Propane, LP for propane deliveries at various locations
- \$3,804—BSK Associates for regulatory lab testing
- \$3,535—PG&E for electric service
- \$11,393—Ryan Process, Inc. for a replacement streaming current monitor at EDHWTP
- \$16,436—Sierra Circuit Breaker, LLC for an insulated case circuit breaker at EDHWTP
- \$79,229—WhyBuyNewAutos.com for two 2020 Ford F-150 trucks

Wastewater Operations (Fund 410)

- \$8,457—Badger Daylighting Corp. for hydrovac services to clean and dispose of filter media at EDHWWTP
- \$36,978—Celedon Holdco, LLC for solar electric service at EDHWWTP and DCWWTP
- \$15,471—CLS Labs for regulatory lab testing
- \$3,453—Hach Company for reagent and various solutions for lab testing at EDHWWTP
- \$10,875—Lhoist North America of Arizona, Inc. for quicklime at DCWWTP
- \$5,219—Mallory Safety and Supply, LLC for a gas regulator, latex gloves and other miscellaneous operating supplies
- \$60,912—PG&E for electric service

Recycled Water Operations (Fund 510)

- \$6,395—PG&E for electric service

Hydroelectric Operations (Fund 610)

- \$5,339—AmeriGas Propane, LP for propane deliveries at various locations
- \$6,694—PG&E for electric service

Recreation Operations (Fund 710) – none to report

Capital Improvement Projects (Construction Funds 140, 340, 440, 540, 640 and 740)

- \$37,598—CDW Government for switches, routers and other data hardware:
 - >Project #23004.01 – Backup Data Center Switch Card (\$19,414)
 - >Project #22022.01 – Network Perimeter Security Upgrade (\$14,884)
 - >Project #22044.01 – Remote Site Wireless Deploy (\$3,300)
- \$209,929—DG Granade, Inc. for construction services (\$220,425) – Wastewater Collection Facility Relocation (Project #17034.01). Retention held \$10,496
- \$13,106—Kleinfelder, Inc. for geotechnical services – Silver Lake Dam Rehabilitation (Project #19031.01)
- \$60,295—Pape Machinery, Inc. for a triple axle flatbed trailer for equipment hauling – 2023 Vehicle Replacement Program (Project #23003.01)
- \$80,107—Quantum Resolve, Inc. for consulting services – Hansen 7 Software Replacement (Project #18055.01)
- \$23,000—Raftelis for consulting services – Hansen 7 Software Replacement (Project #18055.01)
- \$234,033—Sierra Mountain Construction, Inc. for construction services (\$246,350) – Flume 45 Abutment Replacement (Project #17025.01). Retention held \$12,317

April 6, 2023

To: Jim Abercrombie, General Manager
From: Becky Belgram, Acting Finance Manager
Via: Jamie Bandy, Director of Finance
RE: Warrant Register Executive Summary Approval

Attached is the summary for April 11, 2023 for your review and approval.

Executive Summary for April 11, 2023 -- \$914,040.81:

This summary highlights significant disbursements made by major business activity:

Development Services (Fund 105) – none to report

General District Operations (Fund 110)

- \$4,998—ABM Janitorial Services for janitorial services at headquarters
- \$48,523—Aqua Metric Sales Company for five hand-held meter reading devices
- \$7,875—Brady Worldwide, Inc. for annual software subscription renewal
- \$6,568—C & H Motor Parts, Inc. for miscellaneous vehicle maintenance supplies
- \$6,015—California Custom Tee's for custom employee shirts and hats
- \$54,751—CDW Government for multiple software subscription renewals and router switches
- \$6,346—EHS International, Inc. for truck crane operator safety training
- \$38,135—Hunt & Sons, Inc. for fuel deliveries at various locations
- \$49,161—Infor Public Sector, Inc. for software licenses
- \$9,596—RFI Communications and Security Systems for software licenses
- \$3,780—Sierra Nevada Tire and Wheel for tires and service calls
- \$3,855—Techniche Americas, LLC for annual software subscription

Engineering Operations (Fund 210) – none to report

Water Operations (Fund 310)

- \$89,285—Department of Water Resources for annual dam fees
- \$8,419—Environmental Water Solutions, Inc. for Reservoir A blower repair parts and labor
- \$3,446—Frank A Olsen Company for valve and pump repair kits
- \$3,293—Grainger for an air compressor, a life jacket, a band saw blade, nipples, tees and bushings
- \$31,862—PG&E for electric service

Wastewater Operations (Fund 410)

- \$5,184—All Electric Motors, Inc. for Summit 1 Lift Station pump repair parts and labor
- \$8,653—Department of Water Resources for annual dam fees
- \$4,228—Erik's North America, Inc. for a replacement belt press conveyor belt at EDHWWTP
- \$5,848—Ferguson Enterprises, LLC for valve boxes, gaskets, nuts and other miscellaneous operating supplies
- \$5,861—Flo-Line Technology, Inc. for Summit 3 Lift Station pump repair parts and labor
- \$11,981—Herc Rentals, Inc. for emergency bypass pumping supplies for Marina 1 Lift Station
- \$94,200—Sierra Site Services for emergency pumping services at CHWWTP during storm events
- \$55,900—Synagro West, LLC for sludge hauling and disposal at EDHWWTP and DCWWTP
- \$38,823—Univar Solutions USA, Inc. for sodium hydroxide at DCWWTP
- \$3,006—Xylem Water Solutions USA, Inc. for screws, O-rings, seals and various other pump maintenance parts

Recycled Water Operations (Fund 510)

- \$6,882—Frank A Olsen Company for valves and valve repair parts

Hydroelectric Operations (Fund 610)

- \$78,683—Department of Water Resources for annual dam fees
- \$4,654—GEI Consultants, Inc. for engineering services

Recreation Operations (Fund 710) – none to report

Capital Improvement Projects (Construction Funds 140, 340, 440, 540, 640 and 740)

- \$16,675—Carsten Tree Service for tree removal services – Flume 47A Replacement (Project #22030.01)
- \$49,322—CDW Government for cellular radios, software subscription renewals and a router switch – Network Perimeter Security Upgrade (Project #22022.01)
- \$59,519—Downtown Ford Sales for a 2022 Ford F-350 truck – 2022 Vehicle Replacement Program (Project #22003.01)
- \$9,579—GHD, Inc. for engineering design services – Flumes 45A, 46A, 47A, and 47B Replacement (Project #21013.01)
- \$8,625—TerraVerde Energy, LLC for engineering consulting services to assist with RFP process – Solar Assessment and Design (Project #16030.01)

Employee Expense Reimbursements
Warrant Registers dated 03/21/23 - 04/11/23

EMPLOYEE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Elizabeth Dawson	Tuition Reimbursement For Integrated Capstone Course	\$2,550.00
James Proctor	Mileage For Six Different Trips From Headquarters to EDHWWTP to Assist in Troubleshooting Computer Performance Issues	\$104.80
Joshua Schultz	Water Distribution Course Package	\$211.25
Justin Jachens	Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Grade 5 Certification Renewal	\$110.00
Douglas Fleming	Nine Flame-Resistant Safety Shirts	\$424.96
Eric Henderson	Tuition Reimbursement For Pretreatment Facility Inspection Course Package	\$171.53
Keith Johnson	Water Distribution Operator Grade 3 Exam Fee	\$100.00
Nicole Graham	Cross Connection Specialist Certification Renewal	\$100.00
		\$3,772.54

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Consider approving contract amendments to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$124,988 for geotechnical investigations and Area West Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$21,680 for additional topographic surveys; and authorize additional funding of \$146,668 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

December 13, 2021 – Board adopted a resolution authorizing the California Department of Water Resources Urban and Multi-benefit Drought Relief Program Grant Application, Acceptance and Execution for Sly Park Intertie Improvements, Capital Improvement Plan Project No. 21079.

February 14, 2022 – Board awarded a contract to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$1,083,776 for design of the Sly Park Intertie Improvements, and authorized additional funding in the amounts of \$200,000 for on-call environmental consulting services, \$200,000 for capitalized labor, and \$145,000 in project contingency for a total funding request of \$1,628,776 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.

November 14, 2022 – Board adopted the 2023-2027 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), subject to available funding.

January 23, 2023 – Board approved a contract amendment to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$259,943 for easement acquisition services for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements and authorized additional funding of \$259,943 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.

February 13, 2023 – Board approved a contract amendment to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$370,094 for design of the Sly Park Intertie Improvements and authorize additional funding of \$370,094 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.

BOARD POLICIES (BP), ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (AR) AND BOARD AUTHORITY

BP 3010 Budget
BP 3060 Contracts and Procurement
BP 5000 Water Supply Management
BP 5030 Water Conservation

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

Design of the Sly Park Intertie (SPI) project is nearing 60% completion and staff has identified the need for additional geotechnical services and topographic surveying to complete the pipeline design and accommodate minor pipeline realignments.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

The SPI pipeline was originally constructed in 1978 to alleviate water shortages during drought conditions experienced in 1976 and 1977. The SPI extends approximately four miles in total from the Reservoir 1 Water Treatment Plant (Res 1) to Reservoir A Water Treatment Plant (Res A),

with turnouts to the Moose Hall Transmission pipeline, and the Sly Park Hills Tank. The pipeline provides an intertie between the District's two largest supply sources—Project 184 and Jenkinson Lake—and their associated water treatment facilities. Together, they provide two thirds of the District's water supply to customers in the communities of Pollock Pines, Camino, Placerville, Pleasant Valley, Diamond Springs, El Dorado, Lotus, Shingle Springs, Cameron Park, and at certain times of year El Dorado Hills.

Geotechnical Services

While progressing toward the 60% design submittal, the design team identified the need for additional geotechnical services that were unknown prior to initiating design. The additional scope generally includes background geotechnical analysis along selected areas of the pipeline alignment, conducting test pits to identify the existing pipe location at a previous mill site, and pothole and utility location and foundation borings within Res A.

Initially, staff intended to replace the SPI within the existing pipeline trench section throughout the alignment. This would minimize additional hard rock excavation by reusing the trench section from the original SPI. However, after comparing the recently completed topographic survey to the historical as-built survey, several deviations from the existing alignment are desirable along the proposed alignment. These deviations are generally caused by portions of the pipe being constructed too close to one side of the deeded easement, original construction outside of acquired easements, and encumbrances within District owned easements. Given the number of deviations from the original alignment, a geotechnical analysis is recommended along these areas of the proposed alignment and will consist of up to eight borings and nine geophysical refraction surveys. The results of this analysis will help to both refine the final alignment, and limit risk of change orders during construction by providing an analysis of soil types and potential rock excavation along the alignment.

Another unique situation requires additional testing and physical location of the existing pipeline adjacent to a former mill site. At this location, the pipeline may have been covered with up to forty feet of woody material primarily believed to be sawdust. Additional testing of the fill will allow staff to determine if the existing alignment can be used through this location, or if the pipeline will need to be rerouted around this area.

Finally, the location of the proposed pump station and pipeline alignment through Res A has been identified after reviewing several options, and in order to complete design in this area and minimize risk during construction, potholing is needed to confirm the location of any utility crossings adjacent to the new alignment through Res A. Two forty-foot cores will also be completed at the proposed pump station site to facilitate the foundation design of that facility.

Staff negotiated a contract amendment with our design consultant, Water Works Engineers, in the not-to-exceed amount of \$124,988 for this geotechnical work.

Topographical Survey Services

During the development of the basis of design report two additional pipeline segments were added to the project's scope and approved by the Board. These included the incorporation of Segment 1 from Ridgeview Drive to Sportsman's Pump Station, and Segment 3 which extends from the north side to the south side of Res A. The District received a proposal from Area West Engineers, Inc. (Area West) for \$21,680 to complete topographic surveys for these additional design segments. Staff previously awarded a contract for \$90,400 for topographic surveys for the project. The contract amendment for this work will bring the total Area West contract to an amount exceeding \$100,000, therefore requiring Board approval.

FUNDING

The CIP estimates \$1,770,000 of expenditures for the design phase of the project with construction costs funded by a future 2024 bond issuance and a previously secured \$10 million grant from DWR. The District also secured a \$750,000 grant via El Dorado County from American Rescue Plan Act funding for the design phase of the project. Staff requests additional funding of \$146,668 for the above described services:

Water Works – Geotechnical Services	\$124,988
Area West – Topographic Surveys	\$21,680
Total Funding Request	\$146,668

BOARD OPTIONS

Option 1: Approve contract amendments to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$124,988 for geotechnical investigations and Area West Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$21,680 for additional topographic surveys; and authorize additional funding of \$146,668 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

RECOMMENDATION

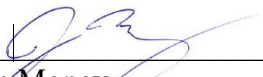
Option 1

ATTACHMENTS


Attachment A: CIP summary

Attachment B: Water Works cost proposal

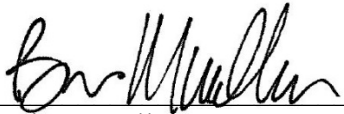
Attachment C: Area West cost proposal



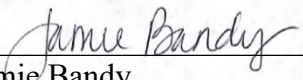
Jon Money
Senior Civil Engineer




Elizabeth Dawson
Engineering Manager




Brian Mueller
Engineering Director



Jamie Bandy
Finance Director



Brian Poulsen
General Counsel



Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

2023

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN Program:

Water

Project Number: 21079
Project Name: Sly Park Intertie Improvements
Project Category: Reliability & Service Level Improvements
Priority: 2 **PM:** Money **Board Approval:** 11/14/22

Project Description:

The Sly Park Intertie is a key component of supply reliability in times of drought and during emergencies. In service it provides water delivery flexibility between Reservoir A WTP and Reservoir 1 WTP. The Intertie includes approximately 3.5 miles of 22" and 30" steel waterline built under emergency conditions just after the 1976-77 drought. The unlined pipeline has corroded significantly due to lack of cathodic protection and due to the volume of leaks it was taken out of service. The Sly Park Intertie improvements were identified as a supply reliability project in the 2013 Integrated Water Resources Master Plan. Previous engineering reports from the mid 1990's and in 2006 explored the possibility of rehabilitating the pipeline with a non-structural liner. However, a 2020 study found that the wall loss was too significant to be cost effective to install a liner and thus explored a complete removal and replacement. The 2020 study includes analysis of changed operations that could reduce pumping head up to 180 feet by pumping water from Reservoir A to Reservoir 1 during annual Forebay outages with a new pump station placed at the outlet of Reservoir A, rehabilitation options, direct replacement alternatives analysis, and a financial analysis. The ability to move water between Reservoir 1 and Reservoir A will also allow for a long overdue inspection of the 60 year old Camino Conduit between Jenkinson Reservoir and Reservoir A WTP, additionally it will provide time for the rehabilitation of valves within the dam that are in need of service or replacement, and provide a longer window for scheduled Reservoir A WTP maintenance. The estimated pipeline construction project cost at this time is \$28 million for an open cut replacement based on the 2020 Draft Evaluation of Rehabilitation Alternatives Technical Memorandum. Cost estimates are based on a 10% design level of confidence and include a 30% construction contingency. Typical contingencies for 10% design level cost estimates range between 30% and 100%. The contingency used for this cost estimate is at the low end of the range and higher actual costs are likely. Staff will continue to pursue any grant funding that may become available.

Basis for Priority:

Replacement of the pipeline and installation of a new pump station will ensuring water supply flexibility/reliability between the two major gravity supply sources that provide two thirds of the District's water supply.

Project Financial Summary:

Funded to Date:	\$ 1,769,176	Expenditures through end of year:	\$ 316,314
Spent to Date:	\$ 196,314	2023 - 2027 Planned Expenditures:	\$ 21,350,000
Cash flow through end of year:	\$ 120,000	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 21,666,314
Project Balance	\$ 1,452,862	Additional Funding Required	\$ 19,897,138

Description of Work	Estimated Annual Expenditures					Total
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Design	\$900,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000			\$ 1,500,000
Environmental	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000			\$ 400,000
Right of Way	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000				\$ 200,000
Construction		\$ 15,000,000	\$ 15,000,000			\$ 30,000,000
Grant Offset	\$ (750,000)	\$ (5,000,000)	\$ (5,000,000)			\$ (10,750,000)
TOTAL	\$ 450,000	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 10,400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,350,000

Estimated Funding Sources	Percentage	2023	Amount
Bond	100%	\$	-
Total	100%	\$	-

Funding Comments:

AMENDMENT 3 SCOPE AND FEE PROPOSAL

March 31st, 2023

El Dorado Irrigation District (EID)
 Jon Money, Senior Civil Engineer

Subject: Water Works Engineers, LLC Scope & Fee Proposal for Amendment 3 to the Professional Services Agreement with Eldorado Irrigation District (EID) for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project (EID Project No. 21079.01)

Dear Mr. Money:

Water Works Engineers, LLC (Water Works, or WWE or ENGINEER) submitted a DRAFT of the Sly Park Intertie Basis of Design Report (BODR) in accordance with our current professional services agreement scope of work. Water Works facilitated a workshop review of that document with El Dorado Irrigation District (EID, or District) staff and received comments related to its content. Over the course of the BODR review and several workshops related to specific portions of the design, the District and Water Works identified geotechnical services necessary to complete the final design. The extent of required Geotechnical services were not known at the time of the original professional services scope and fee because the preferred alignment, construction methodology, material of construction and size/location of the pump station were unknown. These details are critical to confirming the scope of geotechnical services necessary to support final design. With completion of Basis of Design and confirmation of these associated details, the required services were identified.

Water Works is pleased to submit to EID this Amendment 3 Scope and Fee Proposal for the additional services as described herein. These services shall be provided for the not to exceed fee presented herein, on a time plus expense basis in accordance with our project Rate Sheet. For detailed labor estimate by staff position see attached fee estimate spreadsheet. The following summarizes estimated costs by task:

BASE SERVICES		
Subtask	Title	Not to Exceed Fee
A3-1	PRE-EXPLORATION	\$7,710
A3-2	SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION	\$43,500
A3-3	GEOPHYSICAL REFRACTION SURVEYS	\$23,800
A3-4	LABORATORY TESTING	\$10,500
A3-5	GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSIS	\$6,000
A3-6	GEOTECHNICAL REPORTING	\$9,622
A3-7	UTILITY LOCATING & POTHOLING	\$23,856
Subtotal (Amendment 3 Services)		\$124,988

Water Works and our Geotechnical teaming partner, Bajada Geosciences, Inc. (BAJADA), will provide geotechnical engineering services for El Dorado Irrigation District’s (EID) proposed Sly Park Intertie Pipeline Improvement Project located in El Dorado County, California. BAJADA will subcontract certain field activities where needed to promote efficient local provider execution of these services. ENGINEER, BAJADA and BAJADA’s field resources will constitute our geotechnical services team (our team) to complete the work. The following summarizes the scope of work assumed for each additional service, including a summary of the improvements from the BODR which are the basis for the geotechnical work plan.

SUMMARY OF IMPROVEMENTS – BASIS OF SELECTED GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES

Project improvements, as defined in the BODR and subsequent reviews and workshops, include replacement of the existing 22-inch-diameter steel Sly Park Intertie pipeline with a new pipeline. The approximately 4-mile-long pipeline will be a mortar- and tape-coated, mortar-lined steel pipeline of slightly larger (24-inch) diameter as the existing pipeline and, where feasible, will be constructed within the same trench as the existing pipeline, where possible. For assorted reasons, several alternate pipeline realignments have been proposed where the pipeline must deviate from its existing alignment. Those approximate realignment locations are shown on the attached Plates 1.1 and 1.2. It is anticipated that the pipeline will be constructed with at least 3 feet of cover and that the trench for the pipeline will be at least 5 feet deep.

Associated with the pipeline replacement will be the design and construction of a new pump station. That pump station is proposed to be located east of an existing valve structure called the “Icehouse” that is located south of Reservoir A. Preliminary design of the pump station includes three (3) pumps with pump cans that will extend to a depth that corresponds to approximately the bottom of the Icehouse foundation. The pump station will likely be constructed using concrete or concrete masonry units, will be two levels, and the bottom level will likely be partially buried. A generator and transformer pad are proposed southeast of the proposed pump station site. To establish the facility, grading will be required for the pump cans and tie-in with the Icehouse, to create a pad for the pump station, generator(s), and transformers, and to establish access.

Subtask A3-1: PRE-EXPLORATION

- Prior to subsurface exploration, BAJADA will mark proposed exploration locations and contact Underground Service Alert (USA) to assist in identifying potential buried utility conflicts. BAJADA will also obtain drilling permits, where necessary, from El Dorado County Environmental Health Division. In addition, encroachment permits from El Dorado County Department of Public Works will be obtained for work within the County’s easement. ENGINEER will coordinate with BAJADA to provide existing conditions data and assist with communications between EID and BAJADA.

Subtask A3-2: SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

- Our team will complete subsurface exploration using several different methods that consist of hollow-stem auger drilling, rotary-wash drilling and coring, excavator test pits, and backhoe/mini-excavator test pits. Those exploration methods are discussed below.
 - **Drilling & Coring**
 - Our team will advance hollow-stem auger (HSA) drill holes at selected proposed pipeline realignment locations and rotary-wash/coring drill holes at the proposed pump station site, as shown on Plates 1.1 and 1.2. Eight HSA drill holes are proposed that will be advanced to depths of up to 15 feet. Sampling will be performed at about 2-foot depth increments in the upper 5 feet and at about 5-foot depth increments to the final exploration depth, using a California modified split spoon (CM) or Standard Penetration Test (SPT) sampler.
 - The two rotary-wash/coring holes at the proposed pump station site will be advanced to depths of up to 40 feet. Sampling will be performed at about 5-foot depth increments using CM or SPT samplers when in soil. When in rock, continuous coring will be performed using a wire-line triple core barrel coring system.
 - **Excavator Test Pits**
 - Our team will excavate test pits using a Caterpillar 315 excavator at three locations along the proposed pipeline. Those locations are located in the vicinity of where a thick section of woody debris has reportedly been placed over the existing pipeline, as shown on Plate

- 1.1. The excavator test pits are intended to assist in exposing the pipeline at three potential tie-in points for a realignment of the pipeline. The excavator test pits will be excavated to within about 5 feet of the pipeline obvert then a vacuum truck will be utilized to expose the pipeline.
- To reduce the risk of encountering the pipeline with the excavator, we will utilize B&B Locating of Placerville, a licensed utility locating contractor, to identify the approximate location and depth of the pipeline at each location prior to and during the excavation of the test pits (see Task A3-7). It is assumed that EID will have their project surveyor present to measure the location of the pipeline once it is exposed.
- **Backhoe/Mini-Excavator Test Pits**
 - We propose to utilize backhoe/mini-excavator test pits to explore selected locations along identified realignments, as shown on Plates 1.1 and 1.2. Those test pits will be two-foot wide and extend to depths of up to 12 feet. Bulk and relatively undisturbed soil samples will be obtained from selected depth intervals in each test pit. The sampling will occur using hand sampling equipment and relatively undisturbed samples will be obtained by using a drive hammer to obtain 2.5-inch-diameter by 6-inch-long sleeves that will be capped and labeled.
 - **General**
 - BAJADA personnel will log the soils and rocks exposed in the explorations, and will obtain samples for visual examination, classification, and laboratory testing. Logging of soils will be performed using the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). Drill hole CM and SPT samplers will be driven using a 140-pound auto trip hammer in accordance with standard test method ASTM D1586-11. SPT samples will be collected in a sample bag, labeled, and transported to our laboratory for testing. CM samples will be collected in 2.5-inch diameter by 6-inch-long brass or stainless-steel sleeves. Those sleeves will be capped, labeled, and transported to our laboratory in foam-cushioned boxes. Rock cores will be collected and archived in plastic or waxed cardboard rock core boxes.
 - We will estimate exploration locations using a compass and tape measure from known geographic control points along the alignment and by the use of a handheld Global Position System (GPS) receiver. All drill hole cuttings and drilling fluids will be dispersed at the exploration site. All drill holes will be backfilled to the ground surface with cement grout. Asphaltic concrete will be patched using quick-set concrete dyed black to blend in with existing pavement. All test pits will be backfilled using the excavated soils and debris. No densification of those materials will be made other than occasional tamping by the bucket and track walking of the backfilled surface.
 - Traffic control, where necessary, will consist of cones and signs. More complex traffic control shall be considered additional services and are not included with this work.

Subtask A3-3: GEOPHYSICAL REFRACTION SURVEYS

Our team shall perform geophysical refraction surveys at select proposed realignment locations along the preferred pipeline alignment. The refraction surveys will be performed using 110-foot-long lines with 12 geophones spaced at 10-foot intervals and 230-foot-long lines with 24 geophones spaced at 20-foot intervals, as shown on Plates 1.1 and 1.2. The purpose of the shorter refraction survey lines is to gather seismic velocity data to assist in evaluation of excavation conditions in the vicinity of those surveys. The longer refraction survey lines are to try and identify the thicknesses of the woody debris and the pipeline location beneath that debris between about pipeline Stations 20+50 and 24+00. Approximately ten and three 110- and 230-foot-long refraction survey lines are proposed, respectively.

Energy transmission will occur using a 16-pound hammer and strike plate and with percussion charges. Data will be recorded using a Geometrics Model R24 Strataview digital seismograph. Data will be processed using Plotrefa and Geometric’s SeisImager software to develop two- or three-layer solutions along with tomographic inversions of the data to provide plots of seismic velocities versus depth. The findings and results of the surveys will be presented in the geotechnical report prepared for the project.

Subtask A3-4: LABORATORY TESTING

Soil samples obtained during Task A3-2 will be delivered to BAJADA’s laboratory for assignment of laboratory testing. It is anticipated that the following laboratory tests will be performed during the course of this study:

ANTICIPATED LABORATORY TESTING SCHEDULE		
Test	Standard Test Method	Number of Tests
In-Situ Moisture Density	ASTM D2937	40
Atterberg Limits	ASTM D4318	10
Grain-Size Distribution	ASTM D422	10
Direct Shear	ASTM D3080	2
Unconfined Compression		4
Maximum Density/Optimum Moisture	ASTM D1557	4
Soil Chemistry (Corrosion Potential)	ASTM G51/G75,CTM 417/422	6

The actual types and numbers of tests to be performed will be determined after the field exploration has been completed.

Subtask A3-5: GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Upon completion of the above-noted tasks, we will perform geotechnical evaluations for the project. Those evaluations will include the following:

- Subsurface soil and rock profiles;
- Excavatability of the on-site soils and rocks;
- Evaluation of groundwater depths and distribution;
- 2022 CBC seismic design parameters;
- Modulus of soil reaction (E’) values for earth materials composing the trench sidewalls and backfill materials; and
- Corrosion potential for concrete and steel per Caltrans Corrosion Guidelines.

Subtask A3-6: GEOTECHNICAL REPORTING

Results of the field investigation, laboratory tests, and engineering analyses will be summarized and concluded in a geotechnical report. That report that will contain, at a minimum, the following:

- A description of the proposed project including plans showing the approximate locations of the explorations advanced for this study;
- A description of select, existing, available data collected, reviewed, and utilized during this study;
- A description of the site surface and subsurface conditions encountered at the time of our field investigation;
- 2022 CBC seismic design criteria;
- Recommendations related to geotechnical aspects of:
 - Site grading and drainage, including compaction criteria and potential reuse of on-site soils as select backfill materials;

- Cut and fill slope inclinations;
- Lateral earth pressures (active, at-rest, and passive) under static and dynamic conditions for retention structures and thrust resistance;
- Coefficients of friction for soil materials;
- Temporary excavations and shoring;
- An appendix presenting a summary of the field investigation including exploration logs denoting sampling intervals and laboratory test results; and
- An appendix presenting the results of our laboratory testing.

Subtask A3-5: GEOTECHNICAL REPORTING

Our team will retain B&B Locating of Placerville to assist in locating buried utilities. In areas where the excavator will excavate test pits to locate the pipeline, B&B will mark the location of the pipeline prior to excavation then be present during the entire excavation process to help reduce the potential of encountering the pipeline with the excavator.

At Reservoir A, B&B will mark buried utility locations in the area noted on Figure 1. Once those locations have been marked, Flowline, Inc., of Sacramento, a licensed contractor, will pothole to expose the utilities. It is assumed that EID's project surveyor will be present to measure the location of the buried utilities while they are exposed. Upon completion of potholing, the excavations will be backfilled with the cuttings and AC repaired, where disturbed, using cold-patch

Figure 1



Deliverables are as follows:

- Draft Geotechnical Report (PDF sent electronically to EID)
- Final Geotechnical Report (PDF sent electronically to EID)
- Utility Potholing Reports (PDF sent electronically to EID)

SCHEDULE

We are prepared to initiate our services immediately upon receipt of authorization to proceed with the study. Our studies are anticipated to take 10 to 12 weeks to complete. Please note that the time to complete Task 2 (Field Exploration) will be influenced by the availability of exploration equipment, site access, permit acquisition, and inclement weather, all of which are out of our team's control. Our team will work expeditiously to execute the work within the confines of field conditions that impact access, availability and mobilization of equipment.

ASSUMPTIONS

The following critical assumptions are mutually agreed to by our team and EID:

- By contacting USA regarding utility locations in all areas except where a utility location contractor is involved, BAJADA will have performed the standard of care and due diligence required to avoid encountering buried utilities during exploration. If mislocated or unlocated utilities are encountered during exploration, BAJADA cannot be held responsible for the adverse effects caused by encountering those utilities;
- Maps showing locations of existing buried utilities (if available) will be provided to BAJADA prior to marking exploration locations for the project;
- No night work will be involved; and
- Plan and profile maps of the proposed pipeline alignment, with stationing, will be provided to BAJADA, preferably as PDF or JPEG files. This stationing will be utilized in locating / describing geotechnical features, field activities and analysis. Stationing may change between current and final design.

If you have any questions regarding this Cost Proposal, please contact Mike Fisher at (916) 277-9027 (mikef@wwengineers.com).

Very Truly Yours,
Water Works Engineers, LLC



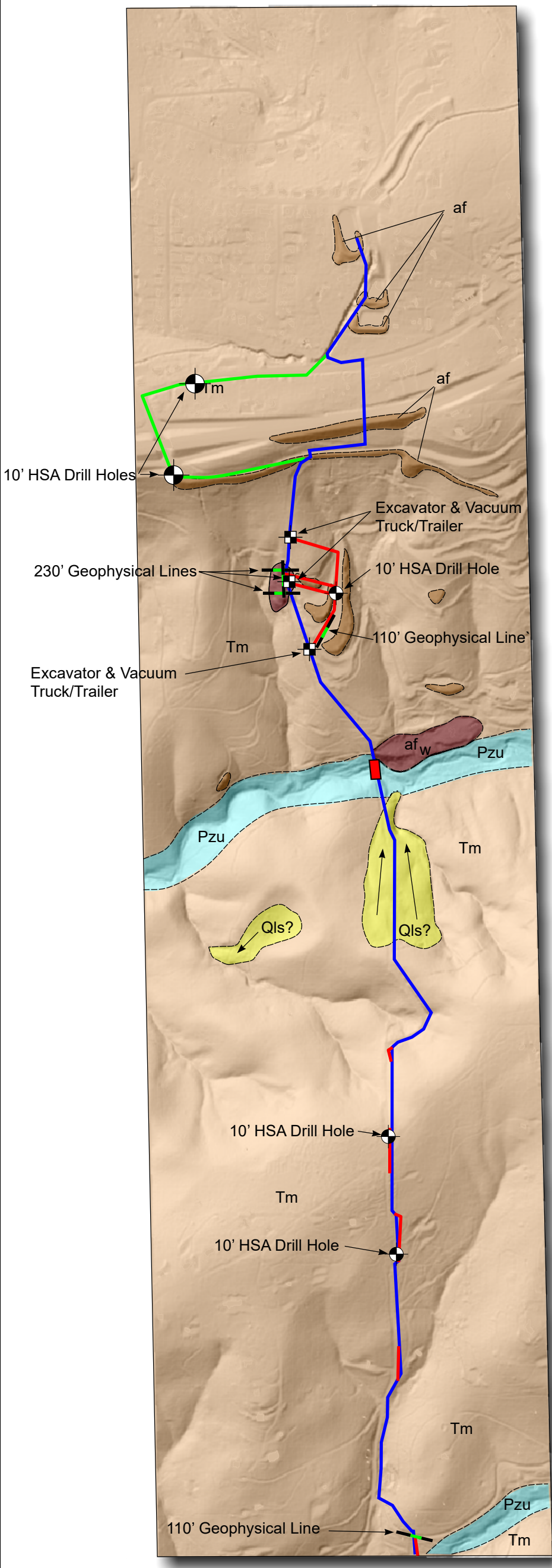
Michael J Fisher, P.E.
Project Manager / Principal In Charge






ATTACHMENTS






- 1 – PLATE 1.1 & 1.2 – PROPOSED EXPLORATION LOCATIONS
- 2 – SPI SCHEDULE-033123-INVOICE-AMENDMENT3
- 3 - AMENDMENT 3 COST PROPOSAL - DETAILED LABOR AND FEE ESIMATE BY STAFF POSITION





ATTACHMENT 1

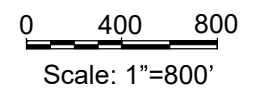
PLATE 1.1 & 1.2 - PROPOSED EXPLORATION LOCATIONS



-  Proposed Drill Hole Location
-  Proposed Excavator Test Pit
-  Proposed Mini-Excavator Test Pit
-  Proposed Geophysical Refraction Survey Line
-  Mapping & Schmidt Hammer Measurements

-  **af_w** Possible wood chip and woody debris
-  **af** Artificial fill
-  **Qls?** Possible landslide deposits
-  **Tm** Mehrten Formation
-  **Pzu** Paleozoic-age rocks

-  Existing Pipeline Alignment
-  Proposed pipeline Realignment
-  Pony Express Trail Pipeline Alignment
-  Geologic Contact



PROPOSED EXPLORATION LOCATIONS

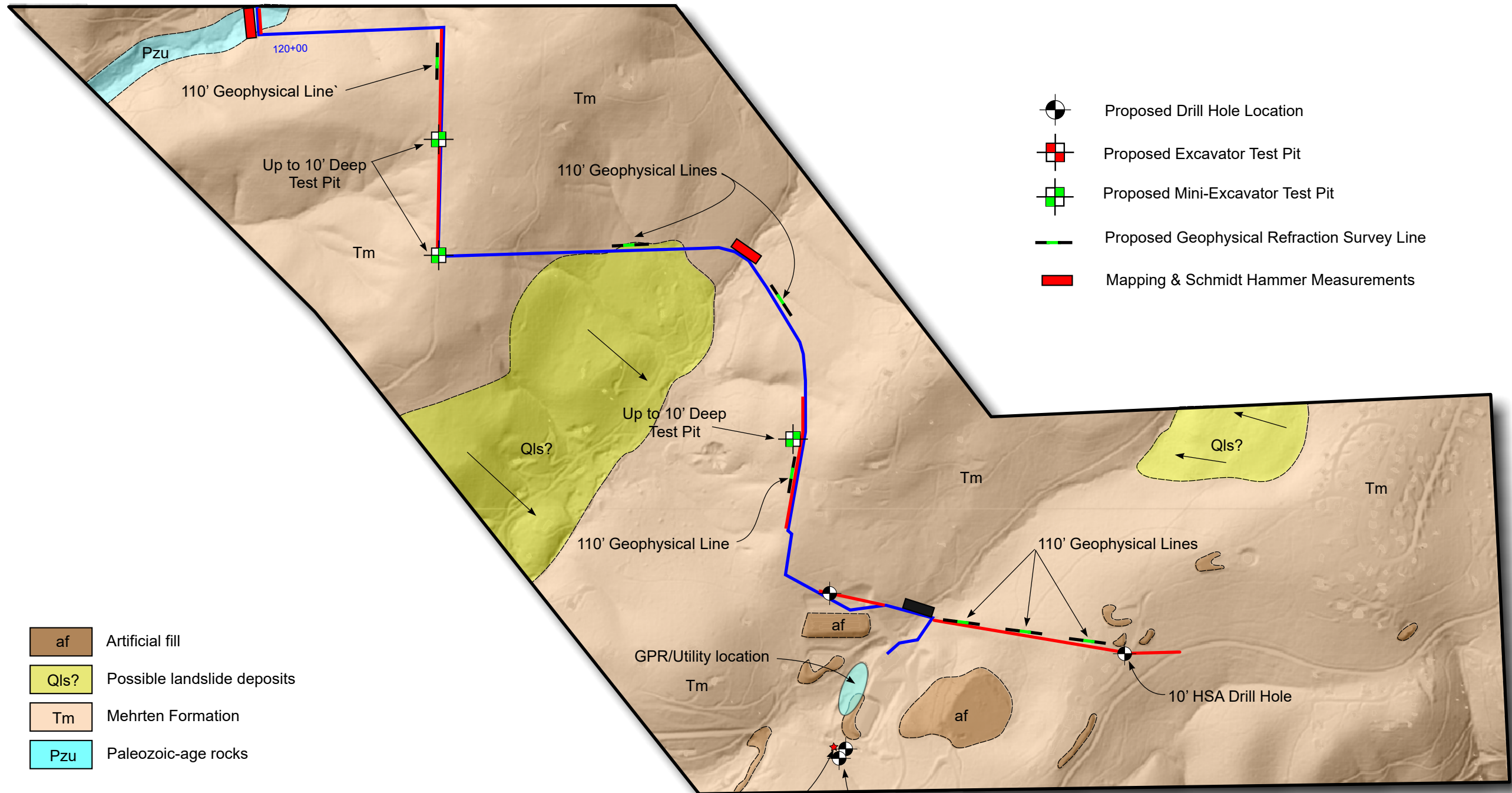
Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project
 El Dorado Irrigation District
 Water Works Engineers
 Placer County, California

Plate No.
1.1



Project no.
 2201.0132

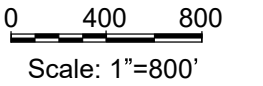
Base maps modified from Wagner et al. (1981).



- af Artificial fill
- Qls? Possible landslide deposits
- Tm Mehrten Formation
- Pzu Paleozoic-age rocks

- Existing Pipeline Alignment
- Proposed pipeline Realignment
- Geologic Contact

Ice House Pump Station Up to 40' HSA/Rotary-Coring Drill Holes



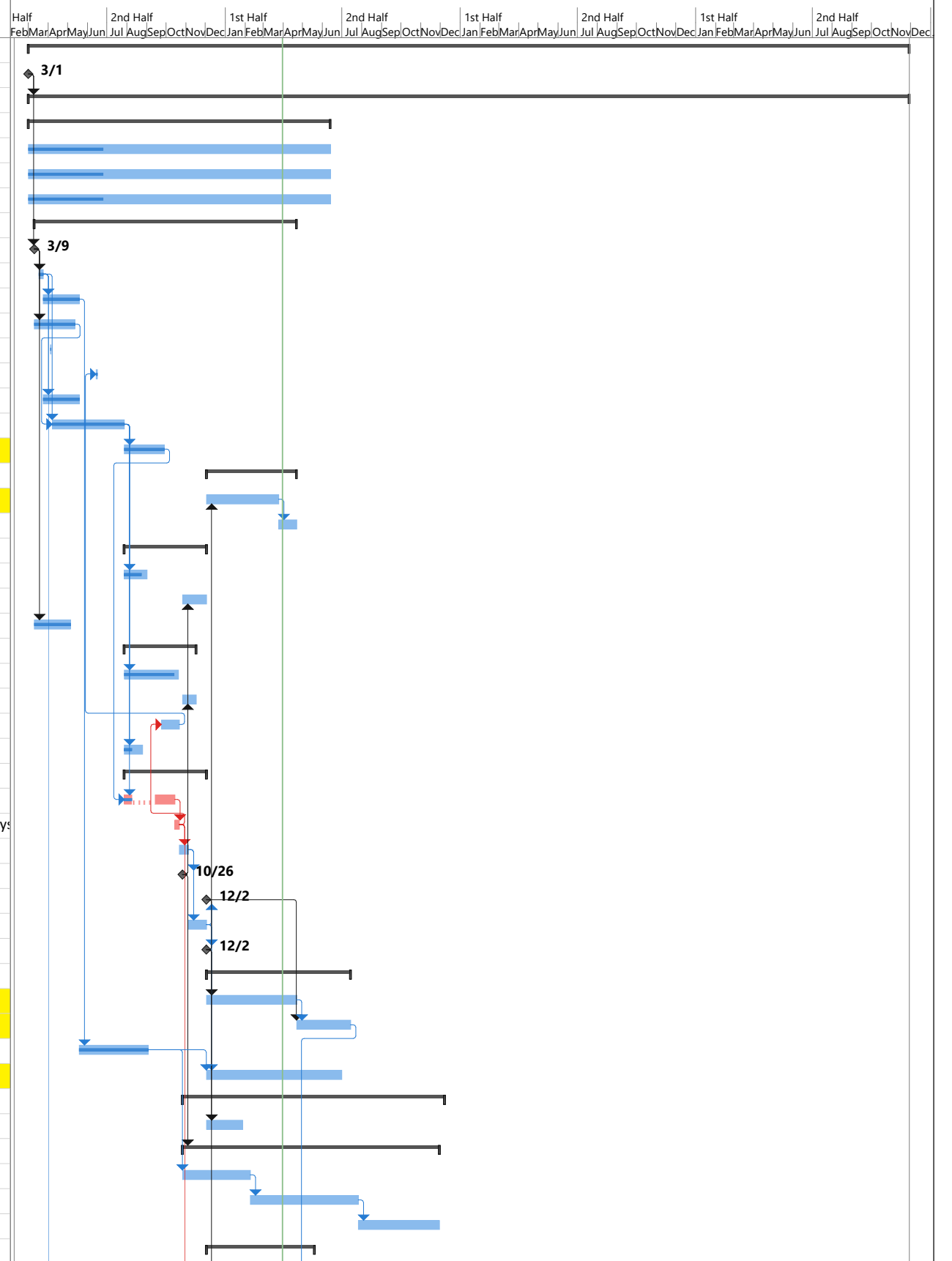
PROPOSED EXPLORATION LOCATIONS	
Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project El Dorado Irrigation District Water Works Engineers Placer County, California	Plate No.
	1.2
BAJADA Geosciences, Inc.	Project no. 2201.0132

Base maps modified from Wagner et al. (1981).

ATTACHMENT 2

SPI SCHEDULE-033123-INVOICE-AMENDMENT3

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	% Complete	Predecessors	Successors	
1	Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project	978.59 day	Tue 3/1/22	Fri 11/28/25	16%			
2	District Notice to Proceed (provide recommended survey SOW)	0 days	Tue 3/1/22	Tue 3/1/22	100%		9FS+7 days,3	
3	Planning, Design, Construction Award	978.59 day	Tue 3/1/22	Fri 11/28/25	16%	2		
4	Task 1: Project Management	335 days	Tue 3/1/22	Mon 6/12/23	25%			
5	Subtask 1.1: Project Kickoff and Progress Meetings (BODR, 60%, 95%)	335 days	Tue 3/1/22	Mon 6/12/23	25%			
6	Subtask 1.2 Monthly Progress Reports	335 days	Tue 3/1/22	Mon 6/12/23	25%			
7	Subtask 1.3 Prepare and Update Project Schedule	335 days	Tue 3/1/22	Mon 6/12/23	25%			
8	Task 2: Basis of Design Report	291.58 day	Wed 3/9/22	Fri 4/21/23	61%			
9	Kick Off Meeting	0 days	Wed 3/9/22	Wed 3/9/22	100%	2FS+7 days	10FS+5 days,24,12	
10	Confirm minimal and recommended survey SOW	5 days	Thu 3/17/22	Wed 3/23/22	100%	9FS+5 days	15,16,66,11	
11	Survey Contracting (by District)	40 days	Thu 3/24/22	Wed 5/18/22	100%	10	41	
12	Data Collection from District (including Lidar)	45 days	Thu 3/10/22	Wed 5/11/22	100%	9	16FS-25 days	
13	WTP Site Walk	1 day	Mon 4/4/22	Mon 4/4/22	100%			
14	Pipe Alignment Site Walk w/Env	2 days	Tue 6/14/22	Wed 6/15/22	100%	28FS-2 days		
15	Right of Entry Agreement Procurement for Field Studies (by District)	40 days	Thu 3/24/22	Wed 5/18/22	100%	10		
16	Preliminary Hydraulics (sizing alternatives) & PS Layout Workshop	80 days	Thu 4/7/22	Wed 7/27/22	100%	10,12FS-25 days	29,22,26,17,31	
17	System Demands, Pipe Sizing Cost to Benefits and Review Workshop	44 days	Thu 7/28/22	Tue 9/27/22	100%	16	31FS-10 days	
18	Surge Mitigation TM	100 days	Fri 12/2/22	Fri 4/21/23	0%			
19	Production (Submittal after BODR with selected pipe size)	80 days	Fri 12/2/22	Fri 3/24/23	0%	37	20	
20	District Review & Comments	20 days	Fri 3/24/23	Fri 4/21/23	0%	19		
21	Desktop Geotech	91.59 days	Thu 7/28/22	Fri 12/2/22	36%			
22	Initial Findings	25 days	Thu 7/28/22	Wed 8/31/22	75%	16		
23	Final Recommendations (submittal with BODR)	27 days	Wed 10/26/22	Fri 12/2/22	0%	34		
24	Desktop Environmental (eliminated from SOW)	40 days	Thu 3/10/22	Wed 5/4/22	100%	9		
25	Desktop Corrosion Protection	79.59 days	Thu 7/28/22	Wed 11/16/22	73%			
26	Initial Findings (submittal with BODR)	60 days	Thu 7/28/22	Wed 10/19/22	92%	16		
27	Final Recommendations	15 days	Wed 10/26/22	Wed 11/16/22	0%	34		
28	Provide District Preliminary Recs for Geo & Env (with BODR)	20 days	Fri 9/23/22	Fri 10/21/22	0%	32FS-20 days	14FS-2 days	
29	Trenchless Alternatives Assessment (eliminated from SOW)	20 days	Thu 7/28/22	Wed 8/24/22	37%	16		
30	Draft BODR	91.59 days	Thu 7/28/22	Fri 12/2/22	16%			
31	Production (pipeline and pump station)	30 days	Thu 7/28/22	Fri 10/14/22	25%	17FS-10 days,16	32	
32	QA/QC & Submit BODR	5 days	Fri 10/14/22	Fri 10/21/22	0%	31	33,67,68,28FS-20 days	
33	District Review & Comments	10 days	Fri 10/21/22	Fri 11/4/22	0%	32	36,34FS-7 days	
34	BODR Workshop	0 days	Wed 10/26/22	Wed 10/26/22	0%	33FS-7 days	45,23,27	
35	Provide District Updated Recs for Geo & Env (with Final BODR)	0 days	Fri 12/2/22	Fri 12/2/22	0%	36	40,39	
36	Final BODR & 30% Design	20 days	Fri 11/4/22	Fri 12/2/22	0%	33	37,35,42	
37	Final BODR Review Meeting with District	0 days	Fri 12/2/22	Fri 12/2/22	0%	36	19,50,44	
38	Geotechnical Investigation and Potholing	160 days	Fri 12/2/22	Fri 7/14/23	0%			
39	Geotechnical Contracting (Amendment 3)	100 days	Fri 12/2/22	Fri 4/21/23	0%	35	40	
40	Geotech Field Investigation Delivery (by WVE/BAJADA)	60 days	Fri 4/21/23	Fri 7/14/23	0%	35,39	56FS-50 days	
41	Design Survey Delivery (by District)	77 days	Thu 5/19/22	Fri 9/2/22	100%	11	42,46	
42	Design Survey Updates Delivery (by District)	150 days	Fri 12/2/22	Fri 6/30/23	0%	41,36		
43	Task 3: Final Design	291 days	Wed 10/26/22	Thu 12/7/23	0%			
44	Corrosion Protection Field Survey & Study	40 days	Fri 12/2/22	Fri 1/27/23	0%	37		
45	Easement Procurement (by District)	285 days	Wed 10/26/22	Wed 11/29/23	0%	34		
46	Secure Title Reports and Develop Draft Exhibits	75 days	Wed 10/26/22	Wed 2/8/23	0%	41	47	
47	Negotiations with Property Owners, Plat and Legals	120 days	Wed 2/8/23	Wed 7/26/23	0%	46	48	
48	Easement Documents, Board Approval, Escrow, Recording	90 days	Wed 7/26/23	Wed 11/29/23	0%	47		
49	Subtask 3.1: 60% Design Submittal	120 days	Fri 12/2/22	Fri 5/19/23	0%			



Project: EID Sly Park Intertie Imp
Date: Fri 3/31/23

Task		Summary		Inactive Milestone		Duration-only		Start-only		External Milestone		Critical Split	
Split		Project Summary		Inactive Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Finish-only		Deadline		Progress	
Milestone		Inactive Task		Manual Task		Manual Summary		External Tasks		Critical		Manual Progress	

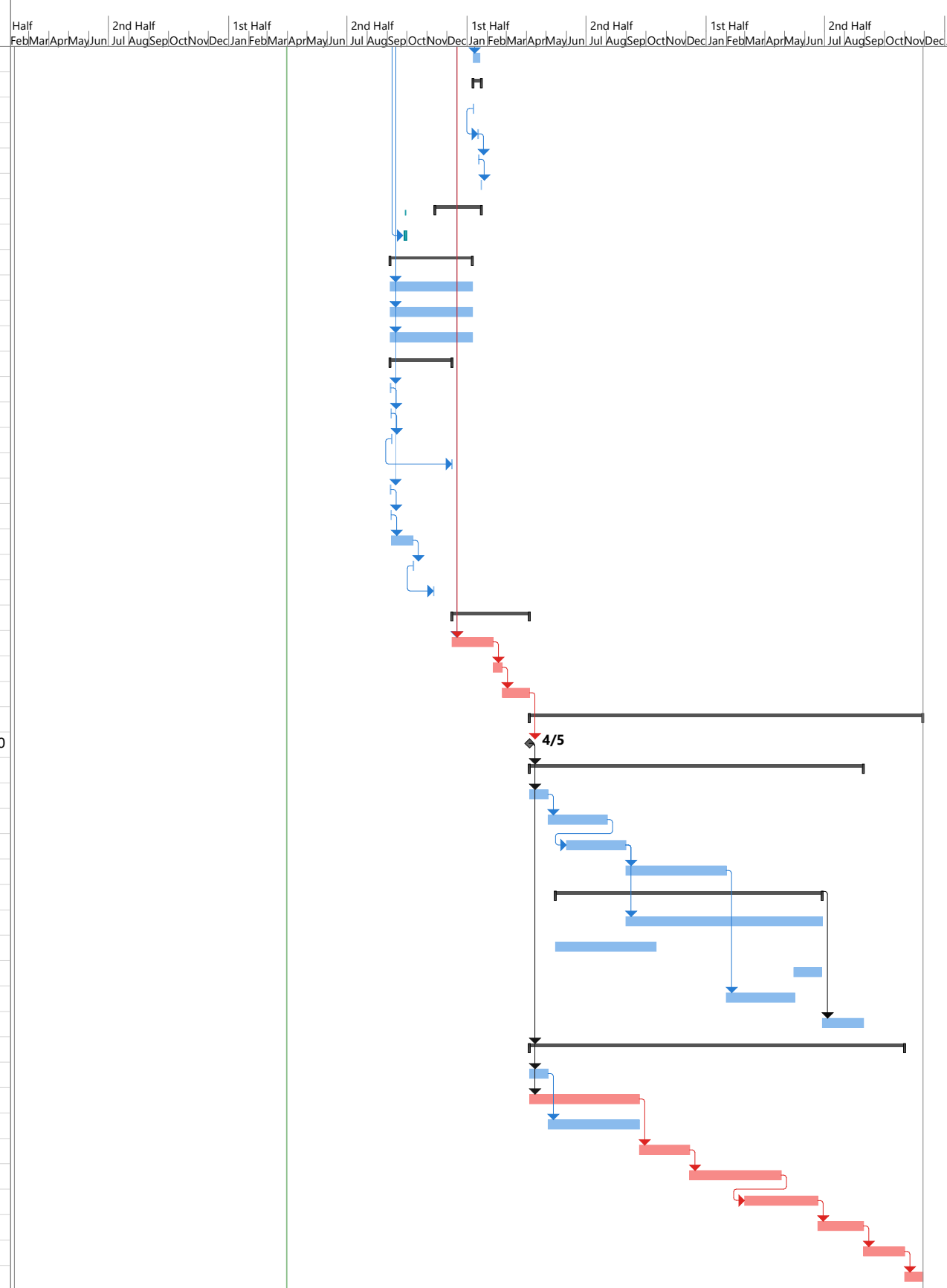
ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	% Complete	Predecessors	Successors	Gantt Chart (Half Yearly: Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec)																							
50	Analysis and Production (start with PS, pipeline after survey received)	105 days	Fri 12/2/22	Fri 4/28/23	0%	37	51	[Gantt bar for Task 50]																							
51	QA/QC & Submit 60%	5 days	Fri 4/28/23	Fri 5/5/23	0%	50	52	[Gantt bar for Task 51]																							
52	District Review & Comment	10 days	Fri 5/5/23	Fri 5/19/23	0%	51	53FS-5 days	[Gantt bar for Task 52]																							
53	60% Design Workshop	1 day	Fri 5/12/23	Mon 5/15/23	0%	52FS-5 days	55,56	[Gantt bar for Task 53]																							
54	Subtask 3.2: 95% Design Submittal	90 days	Mon 5/15/23	Mon 9/18/23	0%			[Summary bar for Subtask 3.2]																							
55	<i>District "DIVISION 0 & 1 Front Ends" Delivery (by District)</i>	0 days	Mon 5/15/23	Mon 5/15/23	0%	53		[Milestone for 5/15]																							
56	Analysis and Production	70 days	Mon 5/15/23	Mon 8/21/23	0%	53,40FS-50 days	57	[Gantt bar for Task 56]																							
57	QA/QC & Submit 95%	5 days	Mon 8/21/23	Mon 8/28/23	0%	56	58	[Gantt bar for Task 57]																							
58	District Review & Comments	15 days	Mon 8/28/23	Mon 9/18/23	0%	57	59FS-5 days	[Gantt bar for Task 58]																							
59	95% Design Workshop	0 days	Mon 9/11/23	Mon 9/11/23	0%	58FS-5 days	61	[Milestone for 9/11]																							
60	Subtask 3.3 100% Design Submittal	63 days	Mon 9/11/23	Thu 12/7/23	0%			[Summary bar for Subtask 3.3]																							
61	Analysis and Production	38 days	Mon 9/11/23	Thu 11/2/23	0%	59	62	[Gantt bar for Task 61]																							
62	QA/QC & Submit 100%	5 days	Thu 11/2/23	Thu 11/9/23	0%	61	63	[Gantt bar for Task 62]																							
63	District Review & Comments	10 days	Thu 11/9/23	Thu 11/23/23	0%	62	64	[Gantt bar for Task 63]																							
64	Bid Set Preparation	10 days	Thu 11/23/23	Thu 12/7/23	0%	63	122	[Gantt bar for Task 64]																							
65	Task 4: Regulatory/Environmental Processes and Permit Support	491 days	Mon 3/7/22	Mon 1/22/24	11%			[Summary bar for Task 4]																							
66	<i>Work with District Env to Confirm & Complete Req'd Field Studies</i>	300 days	Thu 3/24/22	Wed 5/17/23	60%	10		[Gantt bar for Task 66]																							
67	Subtask 4.1: EIR / Permit Application Support	295 days	Fri 10/21/22	Fri 12/8/23	0%	32		[Gantt bar for Subtask 4.1]																							
68	Subtask 4.2: EIR / CEQA / NEPA Review Support	295 days	Fri 10/21/22	Fri 12/8/23	0%	32	122	[Gantt bar for Subtask 4.2]																							
69	CEQA (EID Environmental Staff Oversight)	491 days	Mon 3/7/22	Mon 1/22/24	0%			[Summary bar for CEQA]																							
70	Project Description & Design	196 days	Mon 3/7/22	Mon 12/5/22	0%			[Summary bar for Project Description & Design]																							
71	Draft Basis of Design Report	183 days	Mon 3/7/22	Wed 11/16/22	0%		72	[Gantt bar for Task 71]																							
72	Final Basis of Design Report & 30% Design	13 days	Thu 11/17/22	Mon 12/5/22	0%	71	74	[Gantt bar for Task 72]																							
73	Notice of Preparation	65 days	Tue 12/6/22	Mon 3/6/23	0%			[Summary bar for Notice of Preparation]																							
74	Prepare NOP	23 days	Tue 12/6/22	Thu 1/5/23	0%	72		[Gantt bar for Task 74]																							
75	Issue NOP	1 day	Fri 2/3/23	Fri 2/3/23	0%		77SS+8 days	[Gantt bar for Task 75]																							
76	Public Review	22 days	Fri 2/3/23	Mon 3/6/23	0%			[Gantt bar for Task 76]																							
77	Scoping Meeting	1 day	Wed 2/15/23	Wed 2/15/23	0%	75SS+8 days		[Milestone for Scoping Meeting]																							
78	EIR Consultant Selection	32 days	Wed 2/15/23	Thu 3/30/23	0%			[Summary bar for EIR Consultant Selection]																							
79	Request for Proposals	18 days	Wed 2/15/23	Fri 3/10/23	0%		80SS+9 days, 81FS+2 d	[Gantt bar for Task 79]																							
80	Issue Addendum	1 day	Tue 2/28/23	Tue 2/28/23	0%	79SS+9 days		[Milestone for Issue Addendum]																							
81	Select Consultant	1 day	Wed 3/15/23	Wed 3/15/23	0%	79FS+2 days		[Milestone for Select Consultant]																							
82	Board AIS Due	1 day	Fri 3/17/23	Fri 3/17/23	0%			[Milestone for Board AIS Due]																							
83	Award Contract (Potential Board Meeting)	1 day	Mon 3/27/23	Mon 3/27/23	0%		84SS+3 days, 86SS+5 d	[Milestone for Award Contract]																							
84	NTP	1 day	Thu 3/30/23	Thu 3/30/23	0%	83SS+3 days		[Milestone for NTP]																							
85	Draft EIR, NOC, & Public Meeting	160 days	Mon 4/3/23	Fri 11/10/23	0%			[Summary bar for Draft EIR, NOC, & Public Meeting]																							
86	Prepare Draft EIR	100 days	Mon 4/3/23	Fri 8/18/23	0%	83SS+5 days	87	[Gantt bar for Task 86]																							
87	District Review Draft EIR	11 days	Mon 8/21/23	Mon 9/4/23	0%	86	88,108,109,110,112,1	[Gantt bar for Task 87]																							
88	Incorporate Draft EIR Comments/Edits	10 days	Tue 9/5/23	Mon 9/18/23	0%	87	89	[Gantt bar for Task 88]																							
89	Prepare NOC/NOA	5 days	Tue 9/19/23	Mon 9/25/23	0%	88	90	[Gantt bar for Task 89]																							
90	Finalize Distribution List	1 day	Tue 9/26/23	Tue 9/26/23	0%	89	91	[Milestone for Finalize Distribution List]																							
91	Issue NOC/Public Draft EIR (45 Day Public Review)	33 days	Wed 9/27/23	Fri 11/10/23	0%	90	92SS+5 days, 93SS+22	[Gantt bar for Task 91]																							
92	Prepare Public Meeting Presentation	1 day	Wed 10/4/23	Wed 10/4/23	0%	91SS+5 days		[Milestone for Prepare Public Meeting Presentation]																							
93	Hold Public Meeting	1 day	Fri 10/27/23	Fri 10/27/23	0%	91SS+22 days	94	[Milestone for Hold Public Meeting]																							
94	Incorporate Comments into Draft EIR	7 days	Mon 10/30/23	Tue 11/7/23	0%	93	106	[Gantt bar for Task 94]																							
95	Final EIR	45 days	Mon 11/20/23	Fri 1/19/24	0%			[Summary bar for Final EIR]																							
96	Prepare draft Final EIR with response to comments, findings, and overriding considerations	23 days	Mon 11/20/23	Wed 12/20/23	0%		97	[Gantt bar for Task 96]																							
97	District Review	5 days	Thu 12/21/23	Wed 12/27/23	0%	96	98	[Gantt bar for Task 97]																							
98	Incorporate Comments/Edits & Prepare FEIR	5 days	Thu 12/28/23	Wed 1/3/24	0%	97	99	[Gantt bar for Task 98]																							

Project: EID Sly Park Intertie Imp
Date: Fri 3/31/23

Task		Summary		Inactive Milestone		Duration-only		Start-only		External Milestone		Critical Split	
Split		Project Summary		Inactive Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Finish-only		Deadline		Progress	
Milestone		Inactive Task		Manual Task		Manual Summary		External Tasks		Critical		Manual Progress	

Page 2

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish	% Complete	Predecessors	Successors	Half		1st Half		2nd Half		1st Half		2nd Half		1st Half		2nd Half			
								Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
99	Distribute Final EIR for agency/public review (minimum 10 days prior to public hearing)	8 days	Wed 1/10/24	Fri 1/19/24	0%	98																	
100	CEQA Public Hearing to Certify EIR	9 days	Wed 1/10/24	Mon 1/22/24	0%																		
101	Draft AIS due	1 day	Wed 1/10/24	Wed 1/10/24	0%		102SS+5 days																
102	Final AIS due	1 day	Wed 1/17/24	Wed 1/17/24	0%	101SS+5 days	103																
103	PowerPoint	1 day	Thu 1/18/24	Thu 1/18/24	0%	102	104																
104	Public Hearing and Board Certification	1 day	Mon 1/22/24	Mon 1/22/24	0%	103																	
105	NEPA	51 days	Mon 11/13/23	Mon 1/22/24	0%																		
106	TBD	1 day	Thu 9/28/23	Thu 9/28/23	0%	94																	
107	Permits	90 days	Tue 9/5/23	Mon 1/8/24	0%																		
108	CWA 401- CVRWCB	90 days	Tue 9/5/23	Mon 1/8/24	0%	87																	
109	CWA 404- USACE	90 days	Tue 9/5/23	Mon 1/8/24	0%	87																	
110	FGC 1602- CDFW	90 days	Tue 9/5/23	Mon 1/8/24	0%	87																	
111	Agency Consultation	69 days	Tue 9/5/23	Fri 12/8/23	0%																		
112	US Fish and Wildlife Service Formal Consultation	1 day	Tue 9/5/23	Tue 9/5/23	0%	87	113																
113	Prepare Draft BA	1 day	Wed 9/6/23	Wed 9/6/23	0%	112	114																
114	Draft BA Transmitted	1 day	Thu 9/7/23	Thu 9/7/23	0%	113	115SS+66 days																
115	BiOp Issued (90 days after BA transmitted)	1 day	Fri 12/8/23	Fri 12/8/23	0%	114SS+66 days																	
116	Section 106 NHPA	1 day	Tue 9/5/23	Tue 9/5/23	0%	87	117																
117	Prepare No Adverse Effect	1 day	Wed 9/6/23	Wed 9/6/23	0%	116	118																
118	Reclamation Review NAE/Concurrence Request	23 days	Thu 9/7/23	Mon 10/9/23	0%	117	119																
119	Finalize NAE for USFS/Reclamation transmittal	1 day	Tue 10/10/23	Tue 10/10/23	0%	118	120SS+23 days																
120	SHPO Concurrence Letter (30 days after request for concurrence)	1 day	Fri 11/10/23	Fri 11/10/23	0%	119SS+23 days																	
121	Task 5: Bidding Support	85 days	Fri 12/8/23	Fri 4/5/24	0%																		
122	Subtask 6.1 Bid Advertisement Support	45 days	Fri 12/8/23	Fri 2/9/24	0%	64,68	123																
123	Subtask 6.2: Bid Evaluation Support	10 days	Fri 2/9/24	Fri 2/23/24	0%	122	124																
124	Assumed Construction Contract Award (Board Approval)/NTP	30 days	Fri 2/23/24	Fri 4/5/24	0%	123	126																
125	CONSTRUCTION	430 days	Fri 4/5/24	Fri 11/28/25	0%																		
126	NTP	0 days	Fri 4/5/24	Fri 4/5/24	0%	124	138,128,127,139,140																
127	Pipeline Construction	365 days	Fri 4/5/24	Fri 8/29/25	0%	126																	
128	Mobilization	20 days	Fri 4/5/24	Fri 5/3/24	0%	126	129																
129	Clearing & Grubbing / Pipe Design Survey Confirmation	65 days	Fri 5/3/24	Fri 8/2/24	0%	128	130FS-45 days																
130	Pipe Submittals, commence Production / 1st Delivery	65 days	Fri 5/31/24	Fri 8/30/24	0%	129FS-45 days	131,133																
131	Ongoing Pipe Production and Deliveries to Final Delivery	110 days	Fri 8/30/24	Fri 1/31/25	0%	130	136																
132	Pipe Installation	292.58 day	Wed 5/15/24	Fri 6/27/25	0%		137																
133	Typical	215 days	Fri 8/30/24	Fri 6/27/25	0%	130																	
134	Creek Crossings (Season 1)	110 days	Wed 5/15/24	Tue 10/15/24	0%																		
135	Creek Crossings (Season 2)	30 days	Thu 5/15/25	Wed 6/25/25	0%																		
136	Steep Downhill - South of Hwy 50	75 days	Fri 1/31/25	Fri 5/16/25	0%	131																	
137	Start-Up (Testing, cathodic, appurtenances, etc.)	45 days	Fri 6/27/25	Fri 8/29/25	0%	132																	
138	Pump Station Construction	410 days	Fri 4/5/24	Fri 10/31/25	0%	126																	
139	Mobilization	20 days	Fri 4/5/24	Fri 5/3/24	0%	126	141																
140	Pump Can Submittals, Procurement	120 days	Fri 4/5/24	Fri 9/20/24	0%	126	142																
141	Site Civil (before pump cans)	100 days	Fri 5/3/24	Fri 9/20/24	0%	139																	
142	Site Civil (after pump cans)	55 days	Fri 9/20/24	Fri 12/6/24	0%	140	143																
143	Building	100 days	Fri 12/6/24	Fri 4/25/25	0%	142	144FS-40 days																
144	Mechanical, Electrical	80 days	Fri 2/28/25	Fri 6/20/25	0%	143FS-40 days	145																
145	Integration, Equipment Testing	50 days	Fri 6/20/25	Fri 8/29/25	0%	144	146																
146	Operational Start-up Testing	45 days	Fri 8/29/25	Fri 10/31/25	0%	145	147																
147	Punchlist / Project Close-Out	20 days	Fri 10/31/25	Fri 11/28/25	0%	146																	



Project: EID Sly Park Intertie Imp
Date: Fri 3/31/23

Task		Summary		Inactive Milestone		Duration-only		Start-only		External Milestone		Critical Split	
Split		Project Summary		Inactive Summary		Manual Summary Rollup		Finish-only		Deadline		Progress	
Milestone		Inactive Task		Manual Task		Manual Summary		External Tasks		Critical		Manual Progress	

ATTACHMENT 3

AMENDMENT 3 COST PROPOSAL

DETAILED LABOR AND FEE ESTIMATE BY STAFF POSITION



AMENDMENT 3 COST PROPOSAL - DETAILED LABOR AND FEE ESTIMATE BY STAFF POSITION

Task		WWE 2022 Rate Schedule														Project Budget Totals		
Team Member Classification	Team Member Name	E5	E5	E4	E4	E3	E3	E3	E1	T3	T2	T1	AA1	Sub	Expenses			
No.	Description	Mike Fisher Project Manager	Todd Kotey Pipeline SME	Durbin / Ziemann / Riess QAQC	Steve Hooper Constructability / CM	Tim Lewis Lead Project Engineer	Alacon / Baltazar Project Engineer	Himai Mehere Proj. Engineer - Structural	Staff Engineer	Webster / Worrall Senior Designer	Designer / CADD	CADD Technician	Administrative	Bajada Geotechnical/Trenchless	WWE Direct Costs Reproduction, postage, mileage, etc.	Sub-Task	Task	WWE Hours
A3-1	PRE-EXPLORATION																\$7,710	16
1.1	Pre-Exploration Services	2	4			4			4				2	\$4,700		\$7,710		16
A3-2	SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION																\$43,500	0
2.1	Subsurface Exploration Field Services													\$43,500		\$43,500		0
A3-3	GEOPHYSICAL REFRACTION SURVEYS																\$23,800	0
3.1	Geophysical Refraction Field Services													\$23,800		\$23,800		0
A3-4	LABORATORY TESTING																\$10,500	0
4.1	Laboratory Services													\$10,500		\$10,500		0
A3-5	GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSIS																\$6,000	0
5.1	Analysis Services													\$6,000		\$6,000		0
A3-6	GEOTECHNICAL REPORT																\$9,622	20
6.1	Report Services	2	4			4			4	4			2	\$6,000		\$9,622		20
A3-7	UTILITY LOCATING & POTHOLING																\$23,856	36
7.1	Utility Locating & Potholing Services	4	4			12			8	8				\$16,800	\$380	\$23,856		36
BUDGET TOTALS (WWE Hours)		8	12	0	0	20	0	0	16	12	0	0	4					52
BUDGET TOTALS (Fee)		\$2,048	\$3,072	\$0	\$0	\$3,820	\$0	\$0	\$2,224	\$1,836	\$0	\$0	\$308	\$111,300	\$380		\$124,988	



Exhibit 1 to Appendix A

PROPOSAL FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES – ON-CALL CONTRACT (THROUGH 12/31/2025)

(PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 1 OF APPENDIX A OF THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT FOR ON-CALL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES 01/01/2023 THROUGH 12/31/2025, THIS PROPOSAL – IF SELECTED BY DISTRICT AND EXECUTED BY BOTH PARTIES – SHALL BECOME THE **SCOPE OF WORK** FOR THE SPECIFIC ON-CALL TASK(S) IDENTIFIED HEREIN.)

TYPE OF SERVICE: TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

CONSULTANT NAME: AREA WEST ENGINEERS, INC.

EID Project Name: SPI ADDITIONAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY (AREA 1)

EID Project No.:

ESTIMATED HOURS AND COST PROPOSAL				
ITEM NO.	TASK DESCRIPTION	PROJECTED HOURS	COST PER HOUR/ITEM (REQUIRED)	PROJECTED COST
1	FIELD SURVEY	32	\$275.00	\$8,800.00
2	PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR	32	\$130.00	\$4,160.00
3	ASSOCIATE SURVEYOR	16	\$110.00	\$1,760.00
4	ADMINISTRATOR	8	\$60.00	\$480.00
5	EASEMENT ASSISTANCE			\$0.00
6	PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR		\$130.00	\$0.00
7	ASSOCIATE SURVEYOR		\$110.00	\$0.00
8	TITLE REPORT		\$500.00	\$0.00
	TOTAL HOURS	88	TOTAL NOT TO EXCEED	\$15,200.00

ESTIMATED DURATION: 8-10 WEEKS FROM NTP (REQUIRED)

CONSULTANT MUST ALSO ATTACH A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EACH TASK LISTED ABOVE, IDENTIFYING ALL PARTICIPATING PERSONNAL AND SUBCONSULTANTS, A TIMETABLE FOR PERFORMANCE OF EACH TASK, AND ALL DELIVERABLES.

CONSULTANT:

SIGNATURE

3.8.23

DATE

DISTRICT APPROVAL:

SIGNATURE

DATE

SIGNATURE

DATE

SIGNATURE

DATE

FOR EID USE ONLY:

Charge Nos:

Notes:

Are safety submittals required?
Yes No

If "Yes", safety submittal form needs to be completed and attached to this form. District's Safety/Security Officer must approve safety submittals before commencement of work.



Exhibit 1 to Appendix A

PROPOSAL FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES – ON-CALL CONTRACT (THROUGH 12/31/2025)

(PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 1 OF APPENDIX A OF THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT FOR ON-CALL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES 01/01/2023 THROUGH 12/31/2025, THIS PROPOSAL – IF SELECTED BY DISTRICT AND EXECUTED BY BOTH PARTIES – SHALL BECOME THE **SCOPE OF WORK** FOR THE SPECIFIC ON-CALL TASK(S) IDENTIFIED HEREIN.)

TYPE OF SERVICE: TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY
 CONSULTANT NAME: AREA WEST ENGINEERS, INC.
 EID Project Name: SPI ADDITIONAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY (AREA 2)
 EID Project No.:

ESTIMATED HOURS AND COST PROPOSAL				
ITEM NO.	TASK DESCRIPTION	PROJECTED HOURS	COST PER HOUR/ITEM (REQUIRED)	PROJECTED COST
1	FIELD SURVEY	16	\$275.00	\$4,400.00
2	PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR	16	\$130.00	\$2,080.00
3	ASSOCIATE SURVEYOR		\$110.00	\$0.00
4	ADMINISTRATOR		\$60.00	\$0.00
5	EASEMENT ASSISTANCE			\$0.00
6	PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR		\$130.00	\$0.00
7	ASSOCIATE SURVEYOR		\$110.00	\$0.00
8	TITLE REPORT		\$500.00	\$0.00
	TOTAL HOURS	32	TOTAL NOT TO EXCEED	\$6,480.00

ESTIMATED DURATION: 8-10 WEEKS FROM NTP (REQUIRED)

CONSULTANT MUST ALSO ATTACH A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EACH TASK LISTED ABOVE, IDENTIFYING ALL PARTICIPATING PERSONNAL AND SUBCONSULTANTS, A TIMETABLE FOR PERFORMANCE OF EACH TASK, AND ALL DELIVERABLES.

CONSULTANT:

SIGNATURE

3.8.23

DATE

DISTRICT APPROVAL:

SIGNATURE

DATE

SIGNATURE

DATE

SIGNATURE

DATE

FOR EID USE ONLY:

Charge Nos:

Notes:

Are safety submittals required?
Yes No

If "Yes", safety submittal form needs to be completed and attached to this form. District's Safety/Security Officer must approve safety submittals before commencement of work.

ATTACHMENT 'A'

SCOPE OF SERVICES

Consultant will provide the following:

Project: SPI Additional Topographical Survey

Task #1 - Topographical Survey

Area 1 – Ridgeway Drive and Pony Express Trail

- Perform all necessary office and field work to prepare a topographical survey for the Sly Park Intertie (SPI) Project along Ridgeway Drive and Pony Express Trail as outlined below:
 - Prepare a topographical survey map for the right of way area of Ridgeway Drive and Pony Express Trail from the end of the topographical survey on Ridgeway Drive prepared by AWE for the SPI Project to the Sportsman Hall Pump Station showing the following:
 - 1 foot contours
 - Drain infrastructure
 - Sewer infrastructure
 - Water infrastructure
 - USA markings, supplied by others
 - Any additional above ground utilities
 - Fences
 - Driveway access
 - Trees
 - Edge of pavement / traveled way
 - Found monumentation
 - Use EID's existing GIS Base Map, supplied by EID, for property lines, street centerlines and rights of way, Assessor's Parcel Numbers, and/or property addresses
 - Right of way will be established per recorded maps, Deeds and CalTrans maps collected by AWE
 - This Scope of Services will use the control and topographical survey files previously prepared by AWE for SPI and the Sportsman Hall Pump Station Projects.

Area 1 Not to Exceed Cost:

\$15,200.00

Area 2 – Reservoir A

- Perform all necessary office and field work to prepare a topographical survey for the area outlined in red on the attached Site Map as outlined below:
 - Prepare a topographical survey map for the area in red on the attached Site Map of Reservoir A showing the following:
 - 1 foot contours
 - Drain infrastructure



ATTACHMENT 'A' SCOPE OF SERVICES

- Sewer infrastructure
- Water infrastructure
- USA markings, supplied by others
- Any additional above ground utilities
- Fences
- Driveway access
- Trees, 4" in diameter and greater
- Edge of pavement / traveled way
- Edge of Reservoir A
- Found monumentaton
- Use EID's existing GIS Base Map, supplied by EID, for property lines, street centerlines and rights of way, Assessor's Parcel Numbers, and/or property addresses
- This Scope of Services will use the control and topographical survey files previously prepared by AWE for SPI Project.

Area 1 Not to Exceed Cost:

\$6,480.00

TASK 1 Not to Exceed Cost:

\$21,680.00



RESERVOIR A SITE MAP





Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project

Contract Amendments
for Geotechnical Investigations and Survey

Project No. 21079.01

April 24, 2023

Previous Board Actions

- December 13, 2021 – Board adopted a resolution authorizing the California Department of Water Resources Urban and Multi-benefit Drought Relief Program Grant Application, Acceptance and Execution for Sly Park Intertie Improvements, Capital Improvement Plan Project No. 21079.
- February 14, 2022 – Board awarded a contract to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$1,083,776 for design of the Sly Park Intertie Improvements, and authorized additional funding in the amounts of \$200,000 for on-call environmental consulting services, \$200,000 for capitalized labor, and \$145,000 in project contingency for a total funding request of \$1,628,776 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.

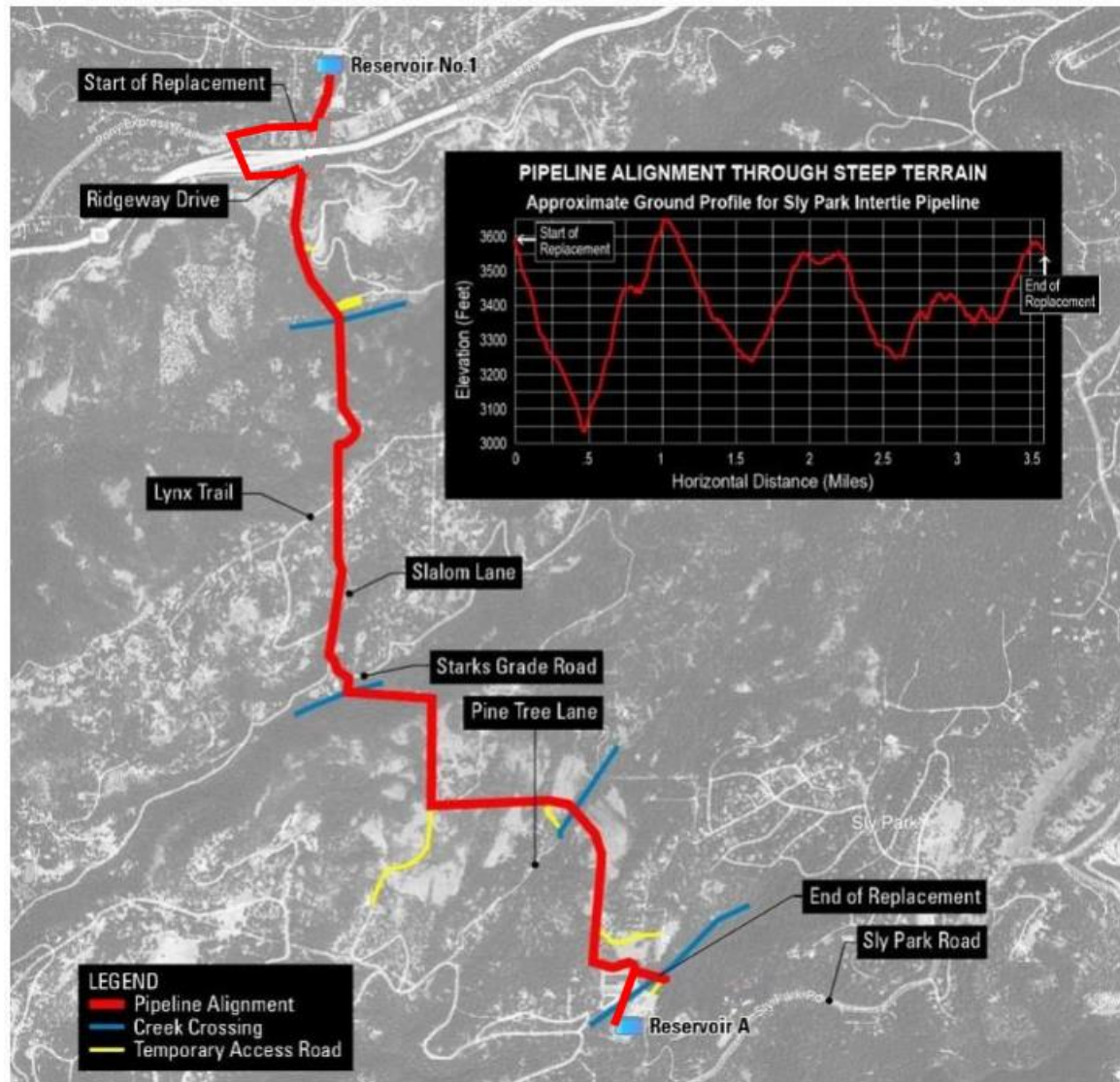
Previous Board Actions

- November 14, 2022 – Board adopted the 2023-2027 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), subject to available funding.
- January 23, 2023 – Board approved a contract amendment to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$259,943 for easement acquisition services for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements and authorized additional funding of \$259,943 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.
- February 13, 2023 – Board approved a contract amendment to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$370,094 for design of the Sly Park Intertie Improvements and authorized additional funding of \$370,094 for the Sly Park Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.

Summary of Issue

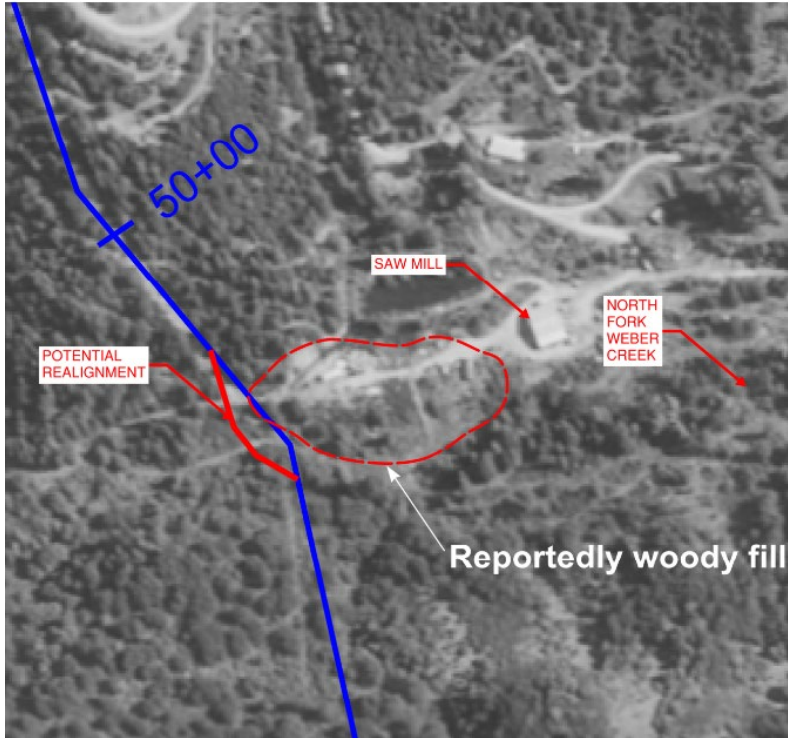
- Design of Sly Park Intertie replacement is underway
- Following completion of the basis of design report and draft 60% plan sheets additional geotechnical investigations and topographic survey services are required

Project Location

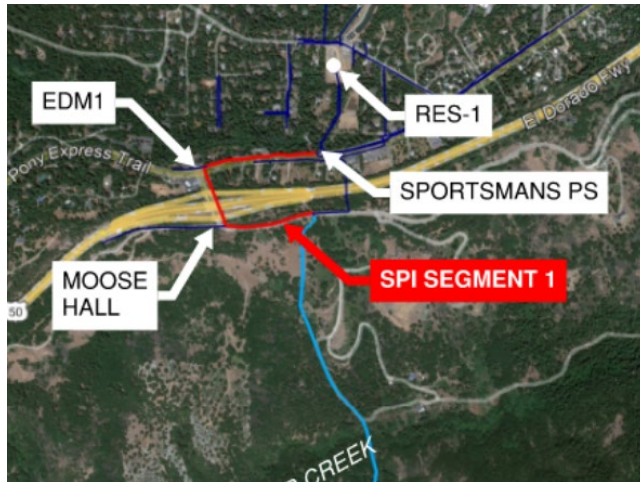


Geotechnical Services

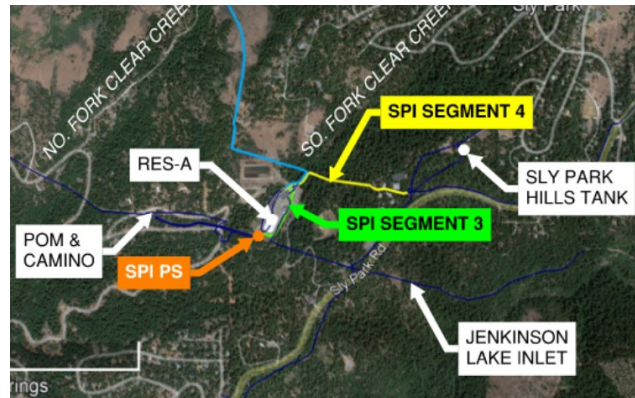
- Background geotechnical analysis
 - Eight borings
 - Nine geophysical refraction surveys
- Mill site investigations
 - Determine extent of woody fill
 - Evaluate alternate alignments
- Reservoir A
 - Utility potholing for pipeline
 - Borings for pump station foundation design



Topographic Surveys



- Segment 1 Survey
 - Ridgeway underpass
 - Pony Express Trail



- Segment 3 Survey
 - Reservoir A pipeline alignment
 - Utility pothole locations and depths
 - Pump station

Funding Request

Task	Amount
Water Works – Geotechnical Services	\$124,988
Area West – Topographic Surveys*	\$21,680
Total Funding Request	\$146,668

*Staff previously awarded an on-call contract to Area West for \$90,400. This contract amendment will exceed \$100,000 requiring Board approval.

Funding and Schedule

Grants

- \$750,000 - County of El Dorado, American Rescue Plan Act of 2021
- \$10,000,000 - California Department of Water Resources, 2021 Urban and Multi-benefit Drought Relief Grant Program

Bond Funding

- Planned 2024 bond issuance

Schedule

- Complete design/environmental 2023-2024
- Construction 2024-2025

Board Options

- **Option 1:**
Approve contract amendments to Water Works Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$124,988 for geotechnical investigations and Area West Engineers, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$21,680 for additional topographic surveys, and authorize additional funding of \$146,668 for the Sly Park Intertie Improvements Project, Project No. 21079.
- **Option 2:**
Take other action as directed by the Board
- **Option 3:**
Take no action

Recommendation

- **Option 1**

Questions/Comments?

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Consider awarding a contract to TNT Industrial Contractors, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$805,730 for construction of the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project and authorize additional funding of \$77,361 for engineering construction support, \$60,000 for capitalized labor, and \$94,000 in project contingency for a total funding request of \$1,037,091 for the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project, Project No. 21008, which staff has determined is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

PREVIOUS BOARD ACTION

June 14, 2021 – Board awarded a contract to GHD, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$176,636 for design of the Diversion Facility Upgrades, and authorize additional funding of \$65,000 for capitalized labor, for a total funding request of \$241,636 for the Diversion Facility Upgrade Project, Project No. 21008.01.

November 14, 2022 – Board adopted the 2023-2027 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), subject to available funding.

February 13, 2023 – Board authorized additional funding in the amounts of \$14,877 for Pacific Gas and Electric electrical service upgrades and \$10,000 for capitalized labor for a total funding request of \$24,877 for the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project, Project No. 21008.01.

BOARD POLICIES (BP), ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (AR) AND BOARD AUTHORITY

BP 3060 Contracts and Procurement
BP 8010 Hydroelectric System Management

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

Portions of the Project 184 Kyburz diversion dam facility are in need of upgrades to ensure reliable operation. The facility air compressors, which are necessary for the proper operations of the facility's fish screen operation, are located in the same building as the network and computer equipment. Operation of the compressors cause the electronics to overheat resulting in equipment degradation and presents risks to safe and reliable operation of the facility. The compressor tanks are located outside and are subject to freezing, resulting in similar reliability issues. Finally, the existing generator is undersized and cannot fully operate the facility during a power outage, which often occurs during inclement weather when power needs at the facility are greatest.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

The diversion facility is located near Kyburz along Highway 50, and diverts water from the South Fork of the American River into the El Dorado Canal for both consumption and hydroelectric power generation. The site has been modified multiple times over its century of operation, most recently after it was destroyed during the 1997 floods, and is currently served by multiple electrical feeds of differing voltage. This has contributed to voltage swings, and load imbalances at the site, which in turn have contributed to accelerated equipment degradation and increased maintenance cost at the site.

In summary, the improvements associated with this project are:

- Construction of a building around the compressor tanks to guard against freezing air contacting the fish screens, which form ice crystals and decrease diversion capacity;
- Relocation of the fish screen compressors to the new building alongside the compressor tanks to avoid overheating of electronics that control diversion facility operation during warm weather operations;
- Installation of a new pre-purchased backup generator and automatic transfer switch adequately sized to run both of the new compressors and auxiliary equipment during power outages;
- Construction of an all-weather structure over the new generator to guard against snow accumulations, falling debris, and sun exposure; and
- Consolidation of the existing electrical infrastructure to a single 480V service to remove load imbalances and voltage swings contributing toward equipment degradation.

Each of these improvements is necessary to ensure the safe, reliable operation of the facility under all weather conditions.

Construction Contract

This project was advertised for bidding in February of 2023. Six general contractors attended the mandatory pre-bid meeting in March, and four bids were ultimately received by the District. The lowest bid was received from TNT Industrial Contractors, Inc. at \$805,730. The low bid exceeds the engineer's estimate of \$580,000. After reviewing the bids received, staff believes that the additional costs are associated with sharp inflationary increases in materials and electrical equipment. Given the first three bids are within approximately fifteen percent of the low bid, the bids are competitive and staff recommends proceeding with the award. The bids received are summarized below:

Contractor	Total Bid
TNT Industrial Contractors, Inc.	\$805,730
The Design Build, Inc.	\$863,780
Syblon Reid	\$935,000
TCB Industrial, Inc.	\$1,661,427

Environmental Review

The District, acting as the Lead Agency, must comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for the Diversion Facilities Upgrades Project. Pursuant to the District's CEQA procedures, District staff is responsible for conducting reviews to determine whether a project is exempt from CEQA. However, a recent appellate court decision determined that where "a local agency at a regular meeting approves a project that is subject to a staff determination of a CEQA exemption, it must give notice of the CEQA exemption on its agenda." *G.I. Industries v. City of Thousand Oaks* (2022) 84 Cal.App.5th 814. Therefore, the agenda item description for this Board item includes language indicating staff's determination of a CEQA exemption.

Staff has reviewed the activities associated with implementing the proposed project and determined that the project qualifies for a for a Class 2 CEQA Categorical Exemption as replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities where the new structure will be located on the same site as the structure replaced and will have substantially the same purpose and capacity as the structure replaced (CEQA Guidelines §15302) and for a Class 3 CEQA

Categorical Exemption for new construction or conversion of small structures (CEQA Guidelines 15303). None of the applicable exceptions to this exemption, as identified under CEQA Guidelines §15300.2, apply to this project, including an area of critical concern, cumulative impact, significant effect due to unusual circumstances, scenic highways, hazardous waste sites, and historical resources. If the Board approves the proposed project, staff will file a Notice of Exemption (NOE) from CEQA with the El Dorado County Recorder-Clerk's office and post the NOE on the District's website.

FUNDING

Funding for the Project was identified in the 2023-2027 CIP, although the planned construction funding for the Project was estimated at \$544,144. The cost difference between the planned and requested amount is largely due to the current labor market and inflationary pressures as described above. The number and range of the bids received indicate a competitive bid. The funding source is 100% water FCCs.

TNT Industrial Contractors, Inc.	\$805,730
Construction engineering services	\$77,361
Capitalized labor	\$60,000
Contingency	\$94,000
Total Funding Request	\$1,037,091

BOARD OPTIONS

Option 1: Award a contract to TNT Industrial Contractors, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$805,730 for construction of the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project and authorize additional funding of \$77,361 for engineering construction support, \$60,000 for capitalized labor, and \$94,000 in project contingency for a total funding request of \$1,037,091 for the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project, Project No. 21008, which staff has determined is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

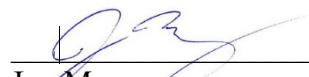
RECOMMENDATION

Option 1


ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: CIP summary


Attachment B: Bid summary




Jon Money
Senior Civil Engineer




Brian Deason
Environmental Resources Supervisor



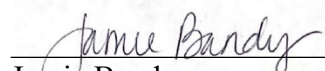
Elizabeth Dawson
Engineering Manager




Brian Mueller
Engineering Director




Dan Corcoran
Operations Director



Jamie Bandy
Finance Director



Brian Poulsen
General Counsel



Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

2023

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN Program:

Hydroelectric

Project Number: 21008
Project Name: Diversion - Facility Upgrades
Project Category: Reliability & Service Level Improvements
Priority: 2 **PM:** TBD **Board Approval:** 11/14/22

Project Description:

The project is to design and implement a more reliable power distribution from utility and backup generator. Currently the site has multiple voltage feeds, large voltage swings and suffers from load imbalances. The load imbalance and voltage swings are causing faster equipment degradation and increasing maintenance cost. Consolidating power to a single feed will alleviate the current problems and improve reliability of the site. The current generator is no longer sized adequately for the current load at the facility. This project will include installation of a larger generator.

Other Diversion facility improvements include relocating the air compressor/fish screen blower system outside of the existing control room to reduce heat load to electrical and network equipment and enclosing the compressor tank to prevent temperature issues.

Costs have been updated based on final design and the design engineers estimate. Project is scheduled to bid early next year for a Spring/Summer construction.

Basis for Priority:

The project will improve reliability and improve operational capabilities of a critical water facility.

Project Financial Summary:

Funded to Date:	\$ 341,636	Expenditures through end of year:	\$ 216,587
Spent to Date:	\$ 216,587	2023 - 2027 Planned Expenditures:	\$ 544,144
Cash flow through end of year:		Total Project Estimate:	\$ 760,731
Project Balance	\$ 125,049	Additional Funding Required	\$ 419,095

Description of Work	Estimated Annual Expenditures					Total
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Study/Planning						\$ -
Design	\$ 44,144					\$ 44,144
Construction	\$ 500,000					\$ 500,000
						\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 544,144	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 544,144

Funding Sources	Percentage	2023	Amount
Water FCCs	100%		\$419,095
			\$0
			\$0
Total	100%		\$419,095

Funding Comments:

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

DIVERSION FACILITY UPGRADES

PROJECT NO. 21008.01; CONTRACT NO. E23-06

Bid Opening: April 6, 2023 @ 3:01 p.m.

SUMMARY OF BIDS RECEIVED

ITEM NO.	WORK OR MATERIAL	QUANTITY	UNIT	TNT Industrial Contractors, Inc. Sacramento, CA Bid env. A received via hand delivery at 2:53 p.m. 4/06/2023 Bid env. B received via hand delivery at 11:38 a.m. 4/07/2023 "Footnote A"		The Design Build Inc. Sacramento, CA Bid env. A received via hand delivery at 2:53 p.m. 4/06/2023 Bid env. B received via hand delivery at 3:08 p.m. 4/06/2023		Syblon Reid Folsom, CA Bid env. A received via hand delivery at 2:56 p.m. 4/06/2023 Bid env. B received via hand delivery at 1:12 p.m. 4/07/2023		TCB Industrial, Inc. Modesto, CA Bid env. A received via hand delivery at 2:23 p.m. 4/06/2023 Bid env. B received via hand delivery at 2:24 p.m. 4/06/2023	
				UNIT PRICE (FIGURES)	AMOUNT (FIGURES)	UNIT PRICE (FIGURES)	AMOUNT (FIGURES)	UNIT PRICE (FIGURES)	AMOUNT (FIGURES)	UNIT PRICE (FIGURES)	AMOUNT (FIGURES)
1	Bonds and Insurance	1	LS	10,500.00	\$ 10,500.00	45,600.00	\$ 45,600.00	24,000.00	\$ 24,000.00	44,440.00	\$ 44,440.00
2	Safety Plan and Programs	1	LS	1,600.00	1,600.00	16,600.00	16,600.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	20,318.00	20,318.00
3	Mobilization / Demobilization	1	LS	8,000.00	8,000.00	49,700.00	49,700.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	41,828.00	41,828.00
4	Implementation of Water Pollution Control Plan	1	LS	6,030.00	6,030.00	25,800.00	25,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	33,335.00	33,335.00
5	Perform site work including demolition, utility trenching installation and backfill and equipment relocation	1	LS	36,000.00	36,000.00	125,680.00	125,680.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	92,053.00	92,053.00
6	Construct Building Addition Shell	1	LS	277,000.00	277,000.00	145,800.00	145,800.00	288,000.00	288,000.00	409,699.00	409,699.00
7	Furnish & Install Mechanical Systems including all ducting & plumbing	1	LS	73,700.00	73,700.00	57,300.00	57,300.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	79,779.00	79,779.00
8	Furnish & Install electrical systems including all equipment, conduits & wiring	1	LS	228,100.00	228,100.00	180,100.00	180,100.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	126,034.00	126,034.00
9	Furnish & Install auxiliary fuel system including tank, pumps, conduits wiring & testing	1	LS	150,600.00	150,600.00	180,200.00	180,200.00	270,000.00	270,000.00	779,429.00	779,429.00
10	Provide all Installation Operation, & Maintenance Manuals	1	LS	8,200.00	8,200.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	8,063.00	8,063.00
11	Install District provided generator and automatic transfer switch	1	LS	6,000.00	6,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	26,449.00	26,449.00
TOTAL BID PRICE:					\$ 805,730.00 A		\$ 863,780.00		\$ 935,000.00		\$ 1,661,427.00

Footnote:

A The apparent low bidder is determined by the total sum of bid items 1-11.

THIS TABULATION REPRESENTS A TRUE AND COMPLETE SUMMARY OF BIDS RECEIVED BY EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PROJECT NO. 21008.01; CONTRACT NO. E23-06

PREPARED BY: Lori Bazinet
District Contract Management

SUBMITTED BY:



Jon Money, P.E., Senior Civil Engineer



Diversion Facility Upgrades Project

Award of Construction Contract
and Project Funding Request

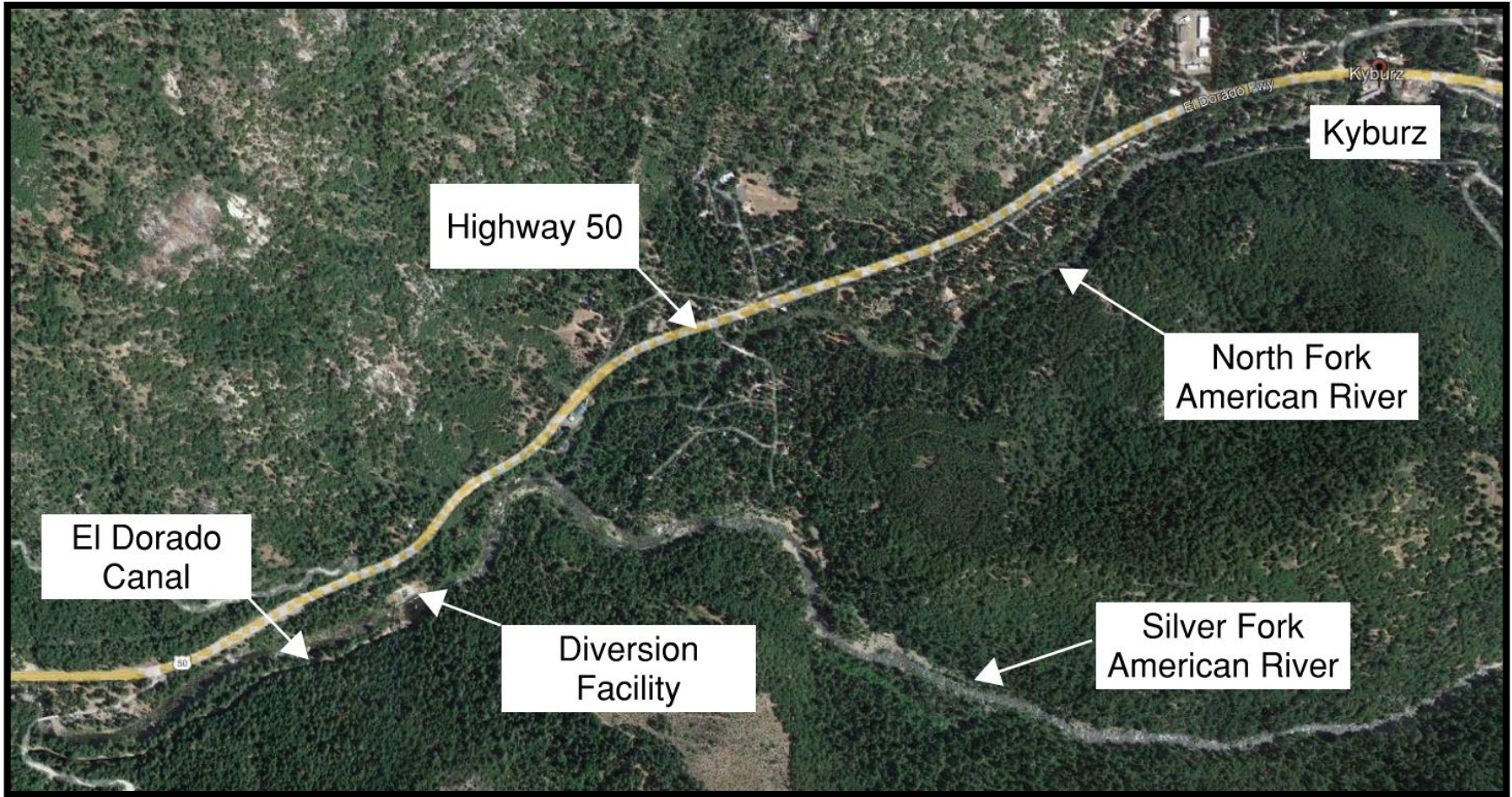
Project No. 21008

April 24, 2023

Previous Board Actions

- June 14, 2021 – Board awarded a contract to GHD, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$176,636 for design of the Diversion Facility Upgrades, and authorize additional funding of \$65,000 for capitalized labor, for a total funding request of \$241,636 for the Diversion Facility Upgrade Project, Project No. 21008.01.
- November 14, 2022 – Board adopted the 2023-2027 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), subject to available funding.
- February 13, 2023 – Board authorized additional funding in the amounts of \$14,877 for Pacific Gas and Electric electrical service upgrades and \$10,000 for capitalized labor for a total funding request of \$24,877 for the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project, Project No. 21008.01.

Project Location



Background

- The Diversion Facility is located near Kyburz along Highway 50
- The facility diverts water from the South Fork of the American River into the El Dorado Canal
- Compressors are used to clear fish screens at the point of diversion
- The existing configuration of the site and electrical system have contributed to reliability issues at the site

Summary of Issue



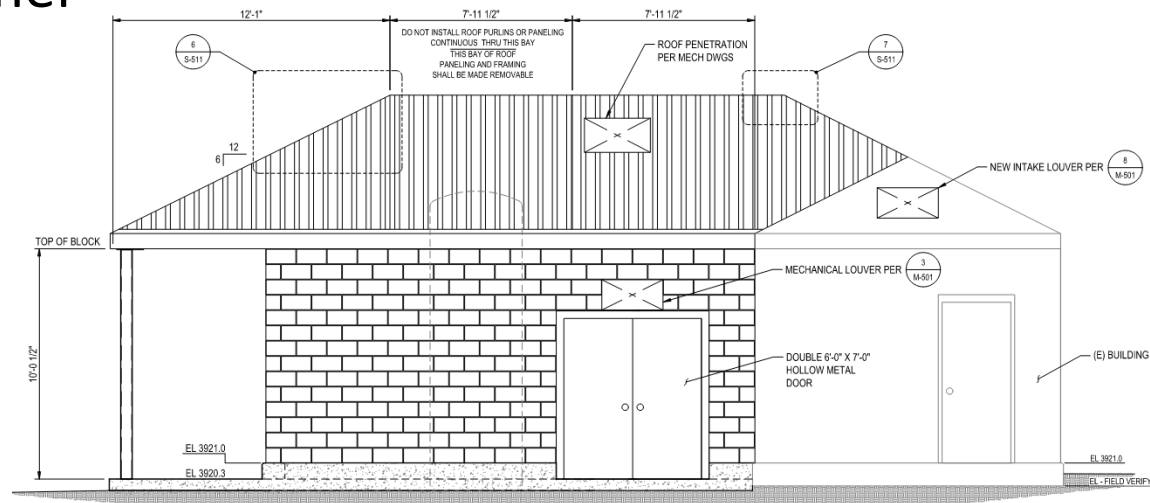
- Existing compressor equipment is located within network, computer, and controls room
- Compressor tanks are located outside and contribute to icing of fish screens and winter maintenance issues
- Existing electrical system is substandard and backup power generator is undersized

Existing Facilities



Proposed Facilities

- Construct building around the compressor tanks
- Move compressors into the same building as the compressor tanks
- Install a new backup generator and automatic transfer switch
- Construct an all-weather structure over new generator
- Consolidate power to a standard 480V electrical service



Construction Contract

- Project bid February 2023
- Six general contractors attended pre-bid meeting
- Four bids received

Contractor	Total Bid
TNT Industrial Contractors	\$805,730
The Design Build, Inc.	\$863,780
Syblon Reid	\$935,000
TCB Industrial, Inc	\$1,661,427

Bid Analysis

- Project previously bid in 2022
 - Bids rejected
- 2023 low bid exceeds engineers estimate of \$544,000
 - Additional costs attributed to increases in:
 - Inflationary increases in materials and labor
 - Electrical equipment costs
- District received competitive bids
 - First three within 15% of low bid

Environmental Review

- Project is exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
 - Maintenance and repair of existing facilities
 - New construction or conversion of small structures
- If project is approved, staff will file a Notice of Exemption from CEQA

Project Funding

	Amount
TNT Industrial Contractors, Inc.	\$805,703
Construction Engineering Services	\$77,361
Capitalized Labor	\$60,000
Contingency	\$94,000
Total Funding Request	\$1,037,091

- Construction scheduled to begin August 1, 2023

Board Options

- **Option 1:**
Award a contract to TNT Industrial Contractors, Inc. in the not-to-exceed amount of \$805,730 for construction of the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project, and authorize additional funding of \$77,361 for engineering construction support, \$60,000 for capitalized labor, and \$94,000 in project contingency for a total funding request of \$1,037,091 for the Diversion Facility Upgrades Project, Project No. 21008, which staff has determined is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.
- **Option 2:**
Take other action as directed by the Board
- **Option 3:**
Take no action

Recommendation

- **Option 1**

Questions/Comments?
