AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT
District Board Room, 2890 Mosquito Road, Placerville, California
February 22, 2016 ~ 9:00 A.M.

Board of Directors

BILL GEORGE
BOARD PRESIDENT
Division III

GEORGE W. OSBORNE
BOARD VICE PRESIDENT
Division I

Greg Prada
Board Director
Division II

Dale Coco, MD
Board Director
Division IV

Alan Day
Board Director
Division V

General Manager and Executive Staff

JIM ABERCROMBIE
GENERAL MANAGER

THOMAS D. CUMPSTON
GENERAL COUNSEL

Jennifer Sullivan, Clerk to the Board

Jesse Saich, Communications

Brian Mueller, Engineering

Mark Price, Finance

Jose Perez, Human Resources

Tim Ranstrom, Information Technology

Tom McKinney, Operations

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act 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 e-mail 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.

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.*

CALL TO ORDER

Roll Call
Pledge of Allegiance
Moment of Silence

ADOPT AGENDA

COMMUNICATIONS

General Manager's Employee Recognition

APPROVE CONSENT CALENDAR

Action on items pulled from the Consent Calendar

PUBLIC COMMENT

COMMUNICATIONS

Board of Directors

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

Clerk to the Board
General Manager

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. **Finance (Pasquarello)**
   Ratification of EID General Warrant Registers for the periods ending February 2 and February 9, 2016, and Board and Employee Expense Reimbursements for these periods.

   Option 1: Ratify the EID General Warrant Registers as submitted to comply with Section 24600 of the Water Code of the State of California. Receive and file Board and Employee Expense Reimbursements.
   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)**
   Approval of the minutes of the February 8, 2016, 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.

3. **Office of the General Counsel (Cumpston)**
   Ratification of Resolution No. 2015-010, to maintain emergency declaration.

   Option 1: Ratify Resolution No. 2015-010 *(thus maintaining the drought emergency declaration for purposes of bidding, contracting, and CEQA compliance).*
   Option 2: Decline to ratify Resolution No. 2015-010 *(thus terminating the drought emergency declaration for purposes of bidding, contracting and CEQA compliance).*
   Option 3: Take no action *(thus terminating the general drought emergency declaration for purposes of bidding, contracting and CEQA compliance).*

   Recommended Action: Option 1 (four-fifths vote required for purposes of bidding and contracting).

4. **Engineering (Brink)**
   Consideration of a resolution authorizing the Malcolm Dixon Estates Annexation Proposal.

   Option 1: Adopt the resolution as presented by staff, authorizing the request for annexation of the Malcolm Dixon Estates parcels.
   Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.
   Option 3: Take no action.

   Recommended Action: Option 1.

5. **Finance (Pasquarello)**
   Funding approval for District Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Projects.

   Option 1: Authorize funding for the CIP projects as requested in the amount of $160,000.
   Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board.
   Option 3: Take no action.

   Recommended Action: Option 1.

END OF CONSENT CALENDAR

INFORMATION ITEM

6. **Engineering (Wells)**
   Overview of the District's recycled water system.

   Recommended Action: None – Information only.

ACTION ITEMS

7. **Engineering (Schaeffer)**
   Consideration of a resolution approving an application for Sierra Nevada Conservancy Grant Funding in the amount of $441,623 to implement the Caples Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Project.

   Option 1: Adopt a resolution authorizing staff to submit a grant proposal in the amount of $441,623 to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy for Proposition 1 grant funding to implement the Caples Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Project.
   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

- Consideration of approval of the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement relating to the Cosumnes American Bear Yuba (CABY) Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, by and among the El Dorado County Water Agency, Nevada Irrigation District, Placer County Water Agency and El Dorado Irrigation District, Action Item, regular Board meeting, March 28 (Mueller)
- Request for approval of Utility Agreement between Caltrans and El Dorado Irrigation District for relocation of a waterline associated with the Caltrans American River Bridge project in Coloma, Action Item, regular Board meeting, March 28 (Brink)
- Consideration of a professional services contract amendment to GHD for the design of Flumes 38, 39/40, Action Item, regular Board meeting, March 28 (Noel)
- Consideration of a professional services agreement for the Tank 3 Rehabilitation project, Action Item, regular Board meeting, March 28 (T. Sullivan)
- Consideration of the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Ridgeview 10 Lift Station Removal and Pipeline Installation Project, Public Hearing, regular Board meeting, March 28 (Schaeffer)
- Feasibility analysis of power mitigation projects, Information Item, regular Board meeting, April 11 (Wells)

El Dorado Irrigation District
February 22, 2016
Board Meeting
Communications - General Manager

1) **Awards and Recognitions**
   a) Congratulations to Kris Elofson, who is retiring after almost 20 years of service. We appreciate his dedication and service. We wish him continued success and happiness in his retirement journey.

2) **Staff Reports and Updates**
   a) Drought Update and Conservation Progress – Summary by Brian Mueller

Summary by Brian Mueller

General Manager's Report
February 22, 2016

Drought Update and Conservation Progress

Stage 2 Drought Update

The District continues to track customer conservation both on a weekly basis and cumulative conservation for the year, and compares the usage to 2013. The District was mandated to reduce water usage by 28% beginning in June 2015 as a result of the Governor's executive order and State Water Board regulations.

As of February 11, 2016 cumulative conservation for water customers was 24%. The total potable conservation since June 2015 has been 30%, which exceeds the State Board mandate.

For recycled water customers, cumulative conservation as of February 11 is 25% above 2013 levels.

2016 vs. 2013 Conservation Progress

	Weekly Conservation *(as of Feb 11)*	**YTD Conservation** *(as of Feb 11)*	**Cumulative Conservation** *(June 1 – Feb 11)*
Potable	22%	24%	30%
Recycled	-25%	-25%	N/A

The State Water Board approved the extended water conservation regulation on February 2, 2016 and subsequently issued updated guidance for calculating water supplier adjustments to the conservation standard. Staff will submit data to the State Water Board by February 22 in order to be able to apply the new standard beginning in March 2016. Current data indicates a proposed reduction of 4% for EID.

Attachments

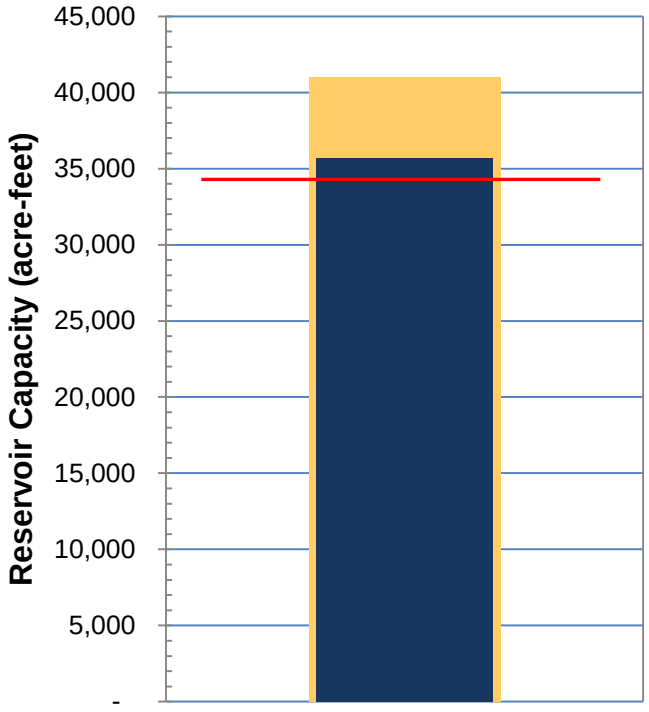
A. Drought and conservation charts

Attachment A

Jenkinson Lake at Sly Park

Reservoir Conditions

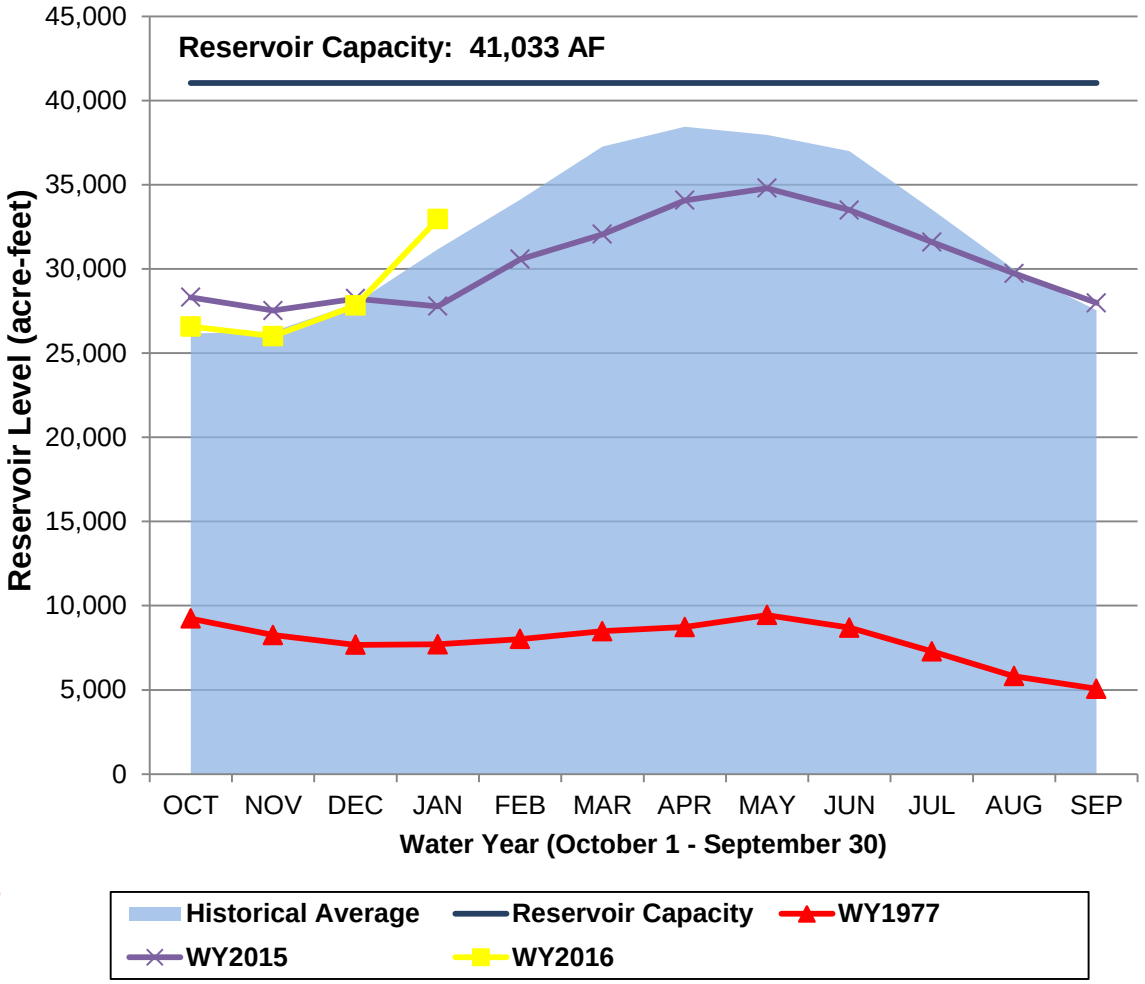
(as of February 11, 2016)



Current Level: 35,713 AF

87%
Current Capacity
as of: 2/11/2016

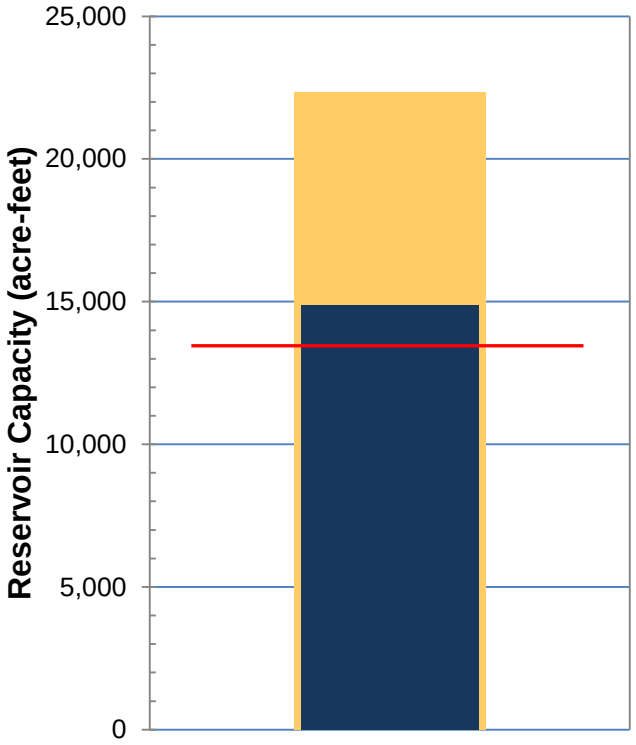
83%
End of Month
Historical Average



Caples Lake

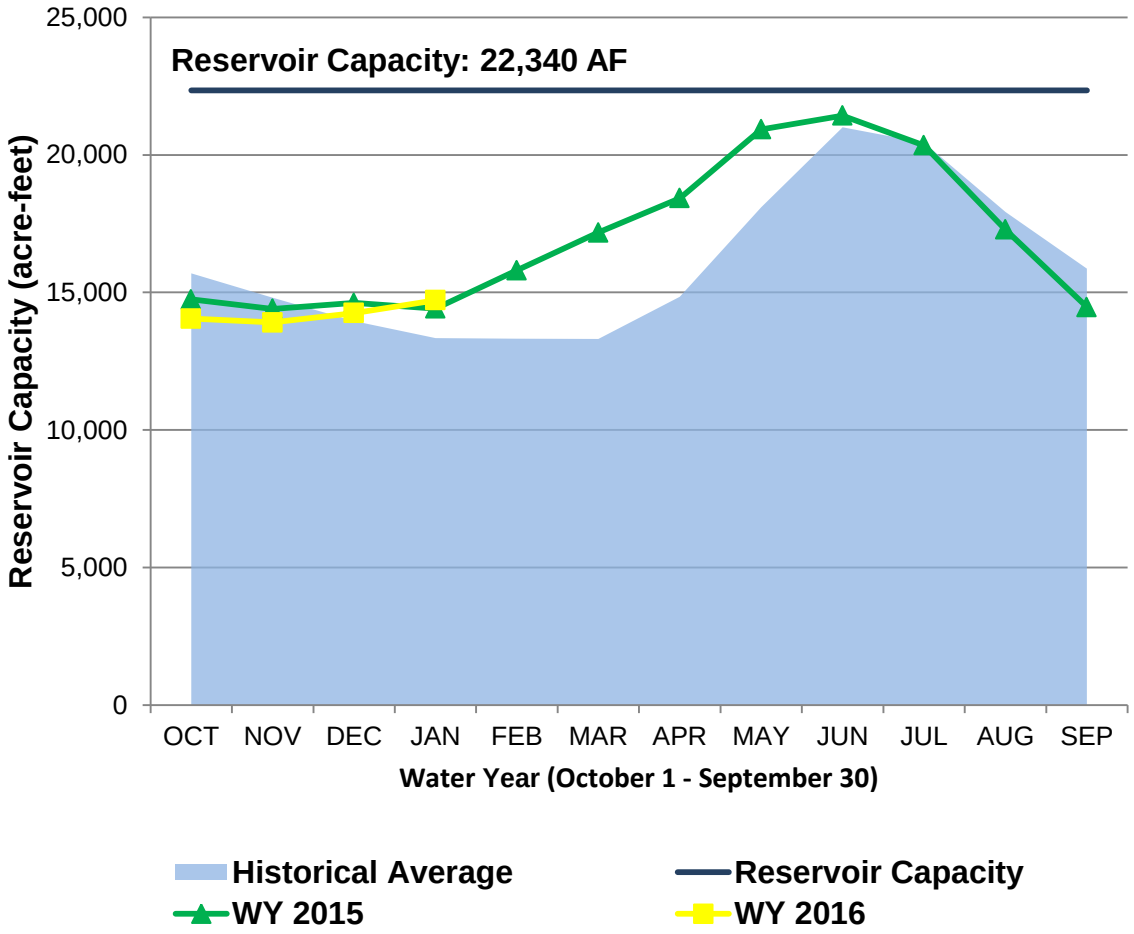
Reservoir Conditions

(as of February 11, 2016)



Current Level: 14,834 AF

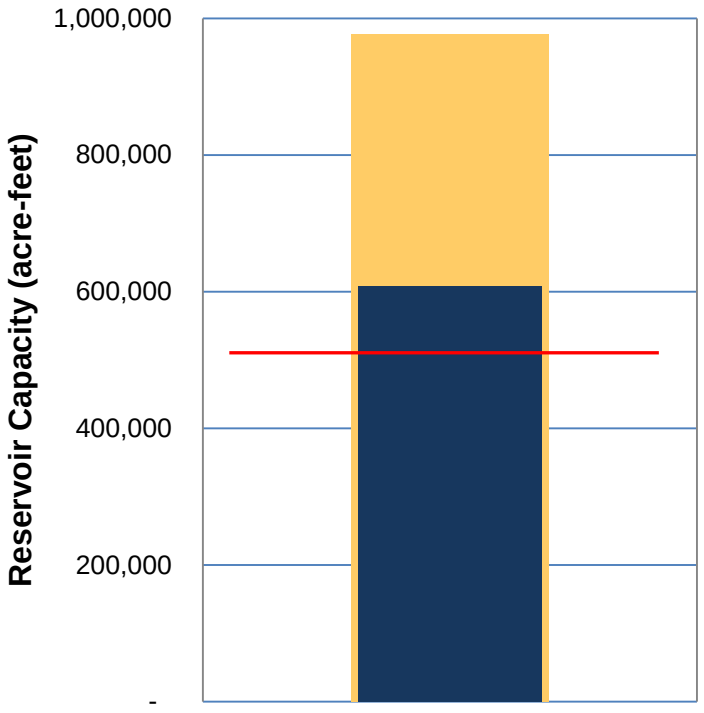
66%	60%
Current Capacity	End of Month
as of: 2/11/2016	Historical Average



Folsom Lake

Storage Levels

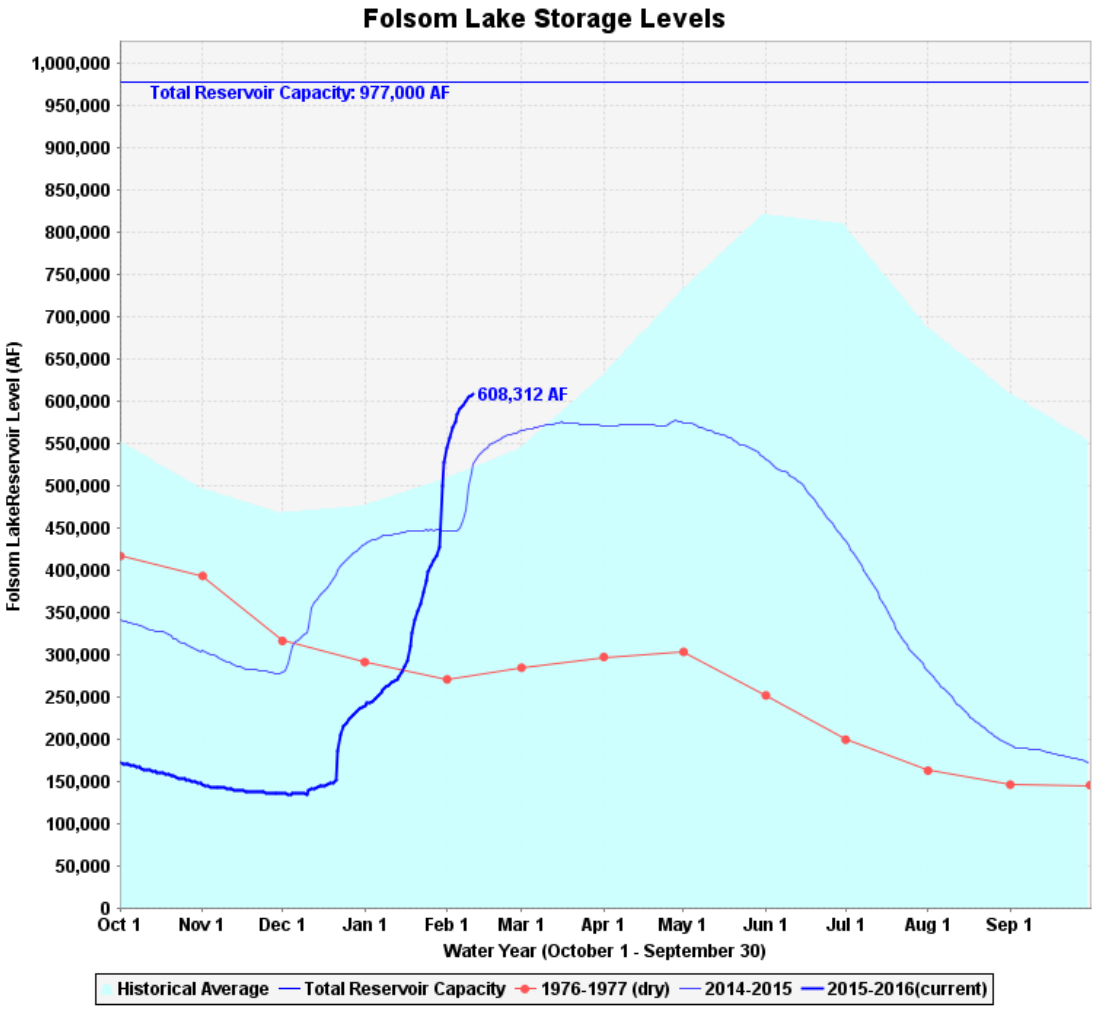
(as of February 11, 2016)



Current Level: 608,312 AF

62%
of Total Capacity
as of: 2/11/2016

117%
Historical Average
for this date



Department of Water Resources

California Cooperative Snow Surveys

Snow Course Measurements for February 2016

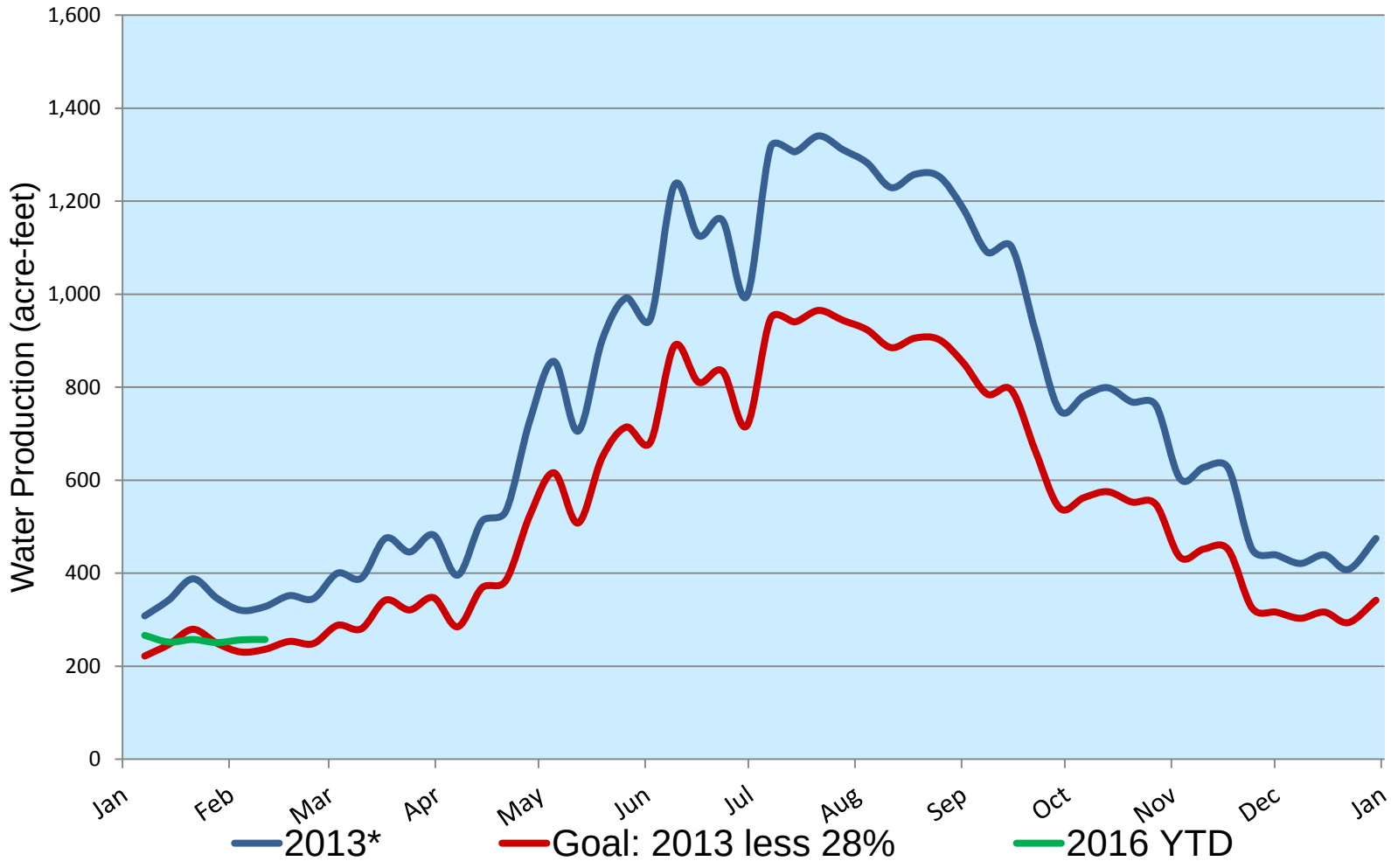
American River Basin

Course	Water Content	Avg (Feb)	% of Avg (Feb)	Avg (Season)	% of Avg (Season)
Caples Lake (107)	24.8”	19.8"	125%	30.5"	81%
Lower Carson (331)	28.5"	23.5"	121%	38.2"	75%
Upper Carson (106)	26.4"	22.4"	118%	36.2"	73%

Potable Water Conservation Progress

Weekly Comparison – 2016 vs. 2013

(as of February 11, 2016)

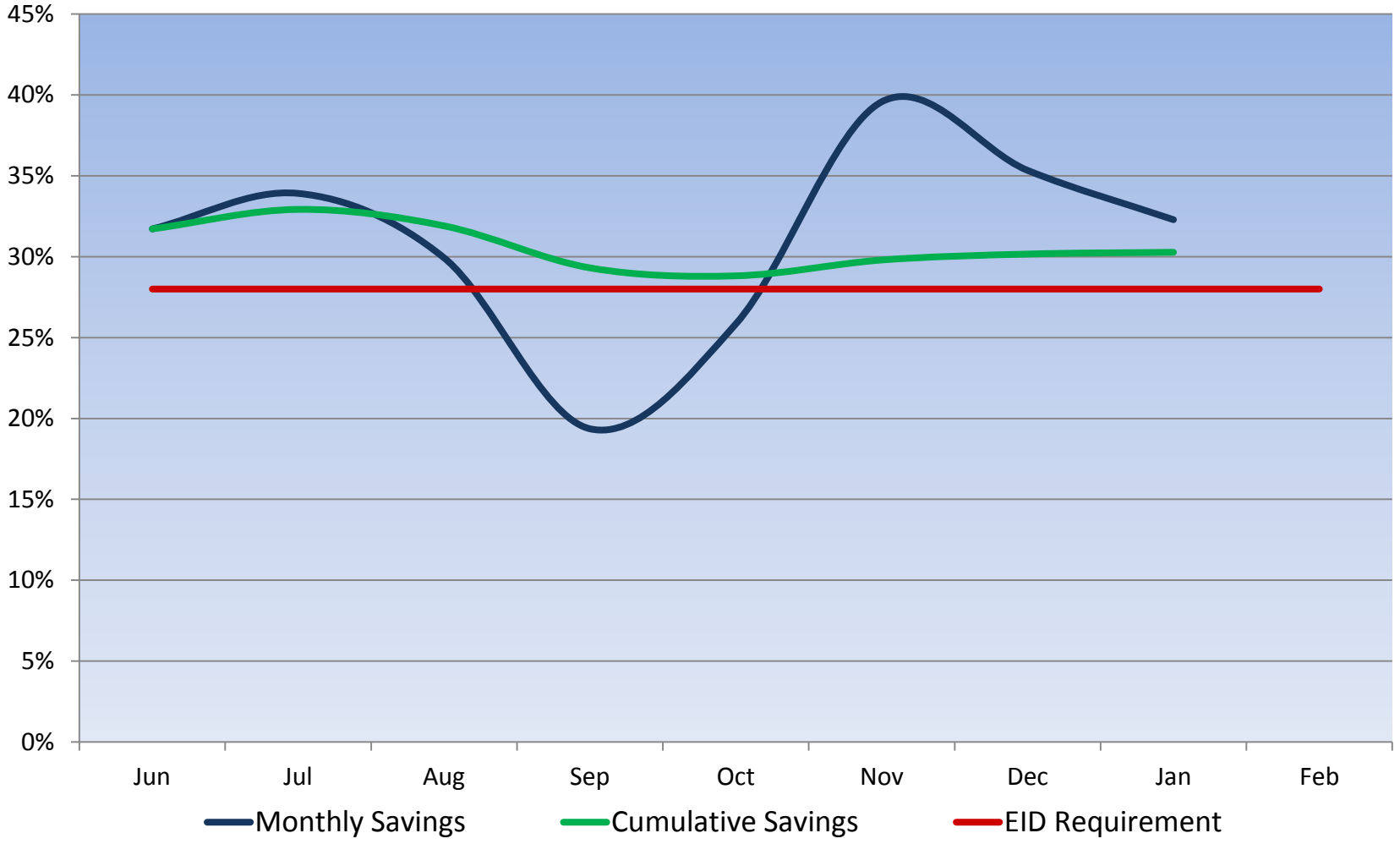


*2013 baseline per State Water Board and RWA standard

State Water Board Compliance Tracking

Potable Water Conservation – 2015/2016 vs. 2013

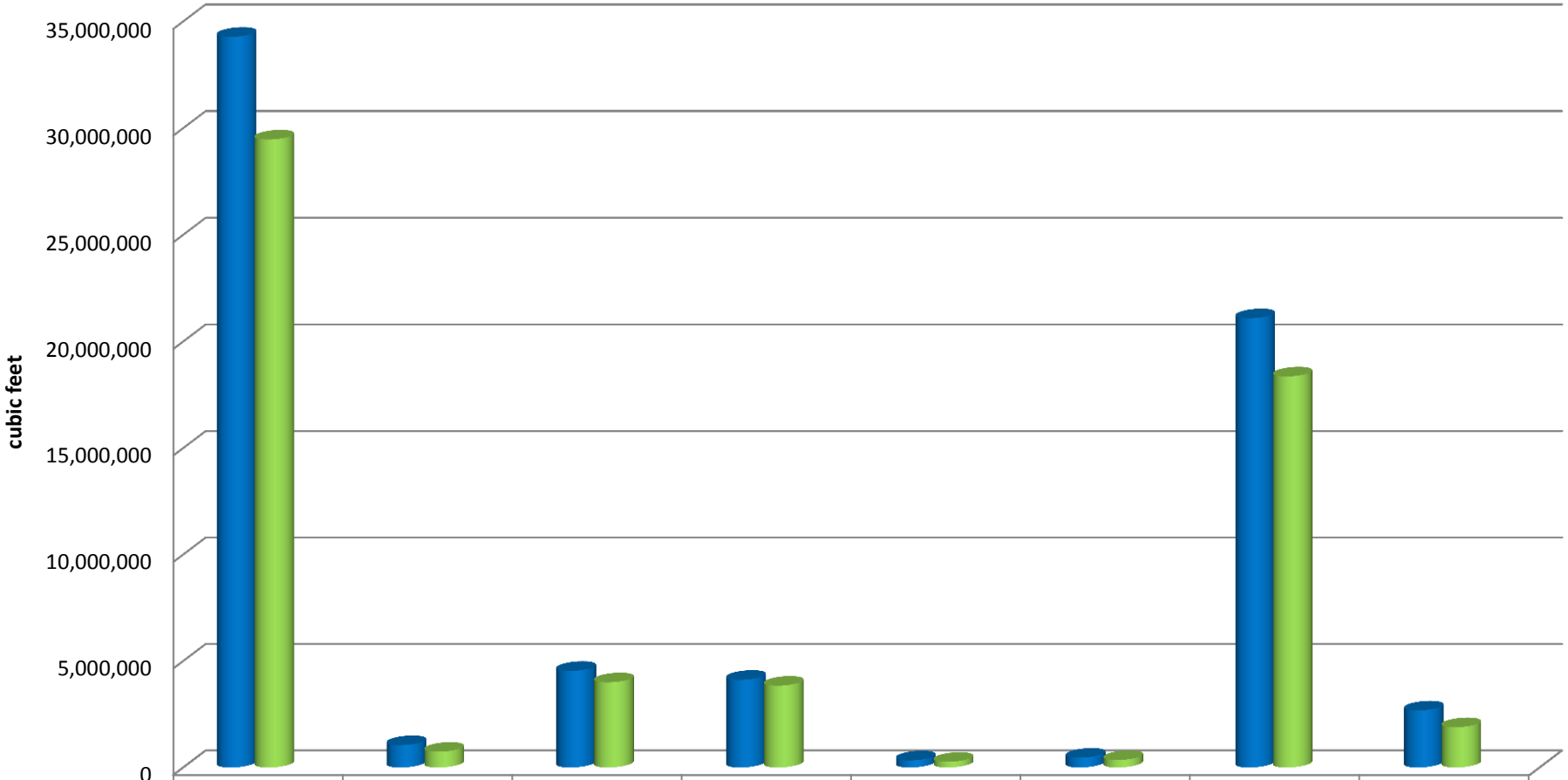
(June 1, 2015 – January 31, 2016)



Potable Metered Use Comparison

2016 Year to Date (cubic feet)

(as of January 27, 2016)



	TOTAL	AG	COM	MFRES	MU	REC TURF	SFRES	SMALL FARM
2013	34,282,605	1,051,490	4,540,016	4,119,600	337,500	462,000	21,091,769	2,680,230
2016	29,469,312	740,900	4,002,792	3,843,750	269,000	353,300	18,366,070	1,893,500
% CHANGE	-14.04%	-29.54%	-11.83%	-6.70%	-20.30%	-23.53%	-12.92%	-29.35%

60% of 2013 Domestic Irrigation use was rolled into the 2013 Single Family Residential category. The remaining 40% was rolled into the 2013 Small Farm category.

Recycled Water Conservation Progress

Weekly Comparison – 2016 vs. 2013

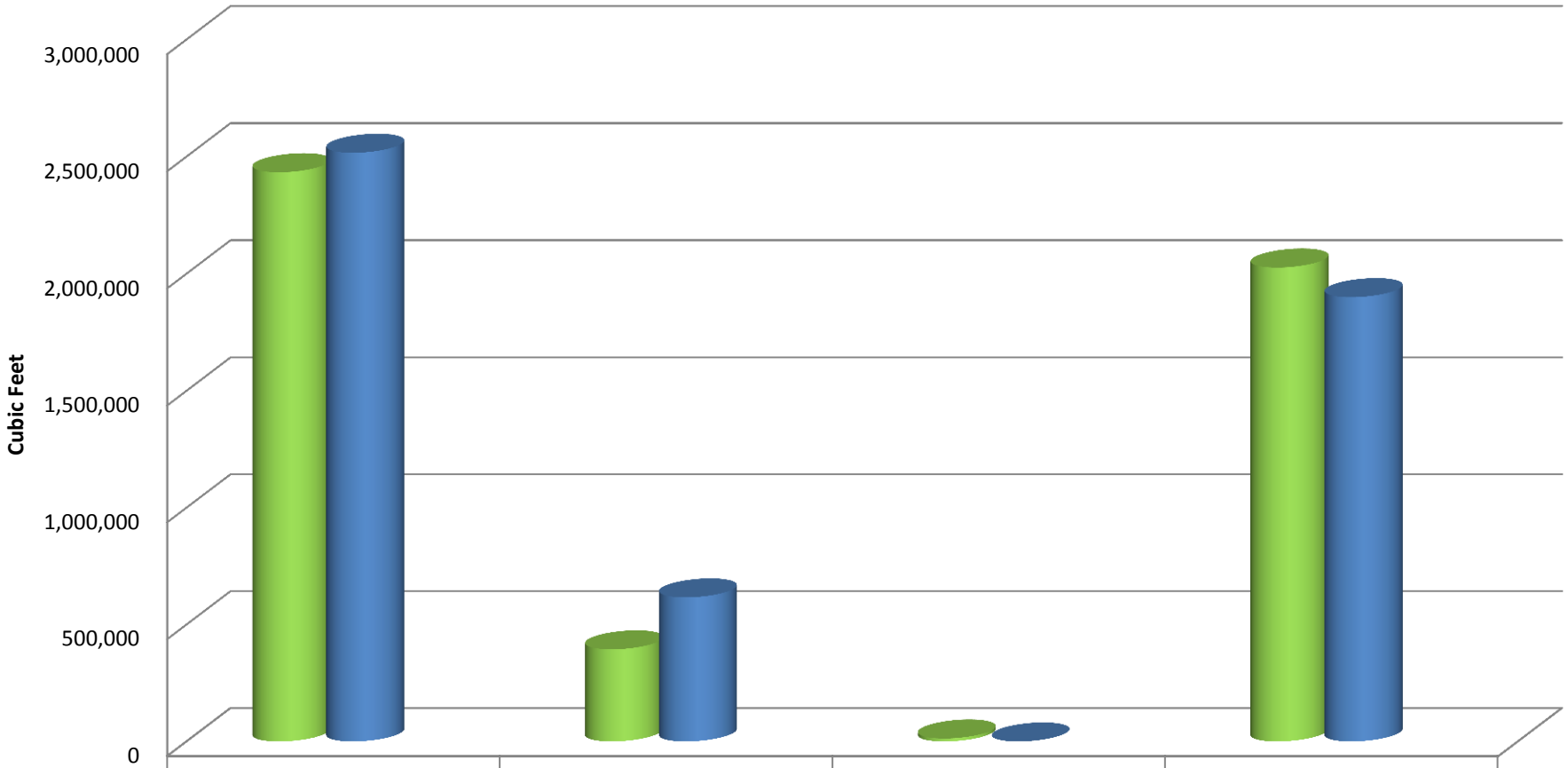
(as of February 11, 2016)

*2013 baseline per State Water Board and RWA standard

Recycled Metered Use Comparison

2016 Year to Date (cubic feet)

(as of February 9, 2016)

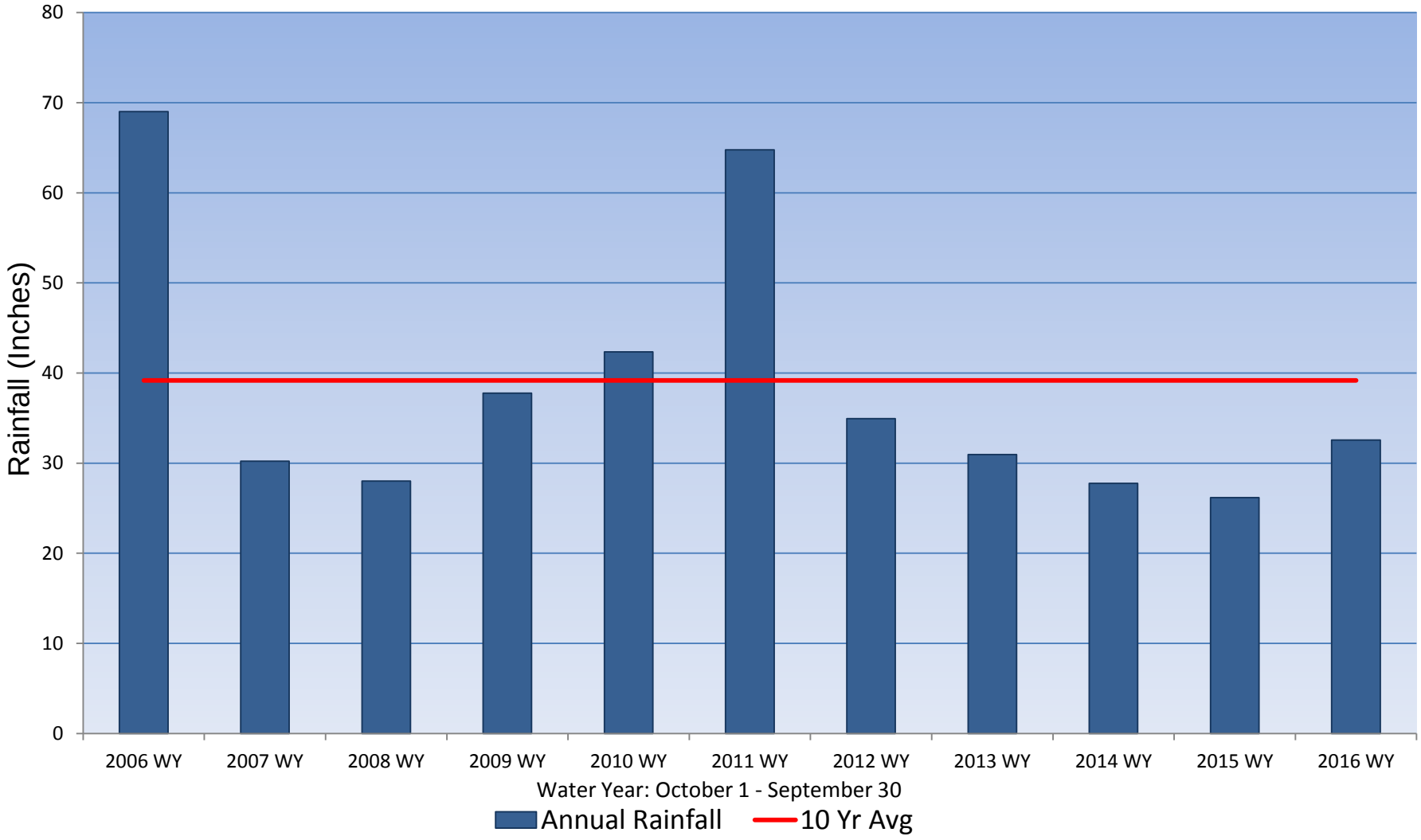


	TOTAL USE	COM	REC TURF	RES DUAL
2013	2,433,639	394,200	12,800	2,026,639
2016	2,516,710	616,400	100	1,900,210
% CHANGE	3.41%	56.37%	-99.22%	-6.24%

El Dorado Irrigation District

Annual Rainfall Totals

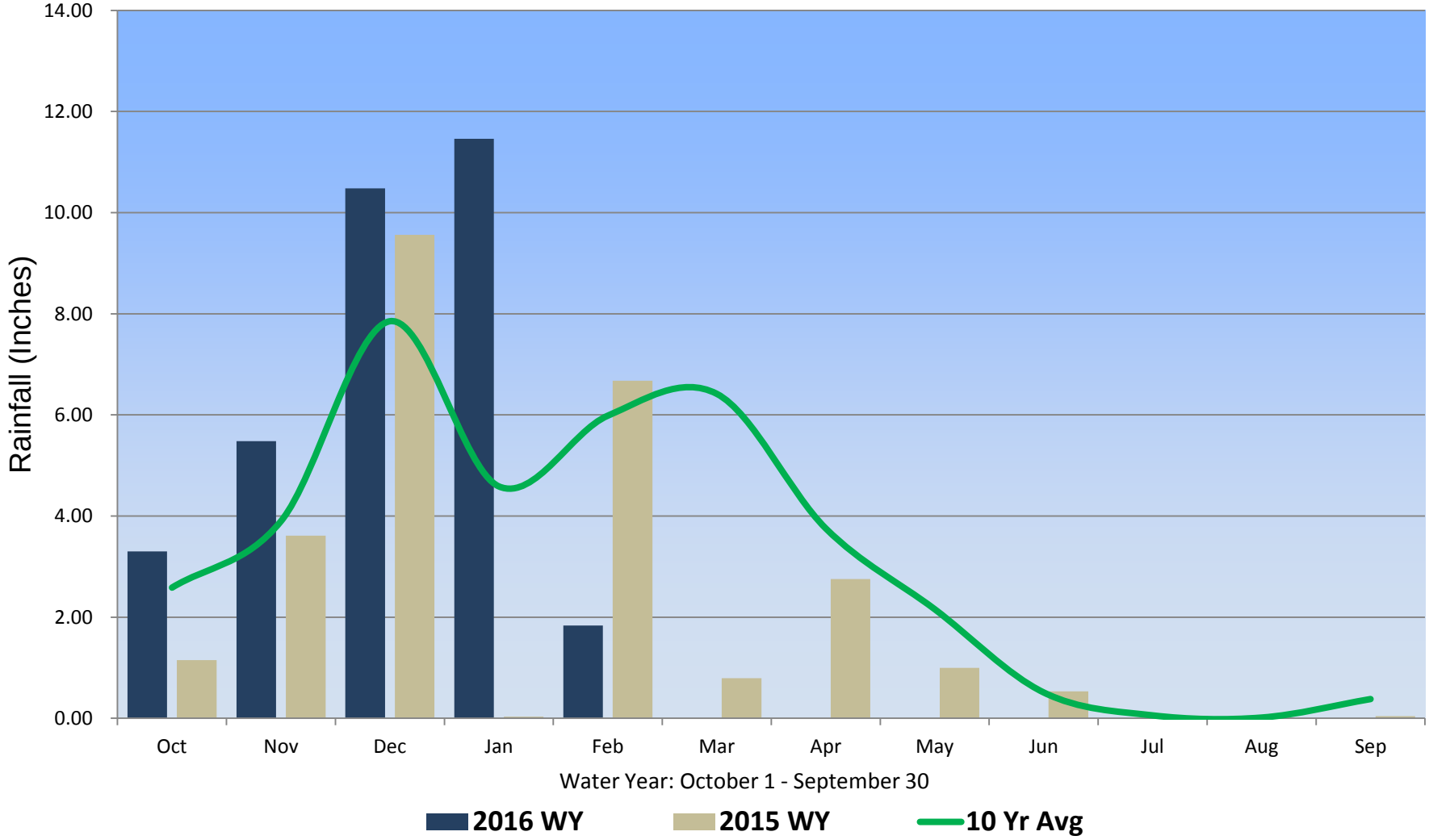
(as of February 11, 2016)



El Dorado Irrigation District

Monthly Rainfall Comparison

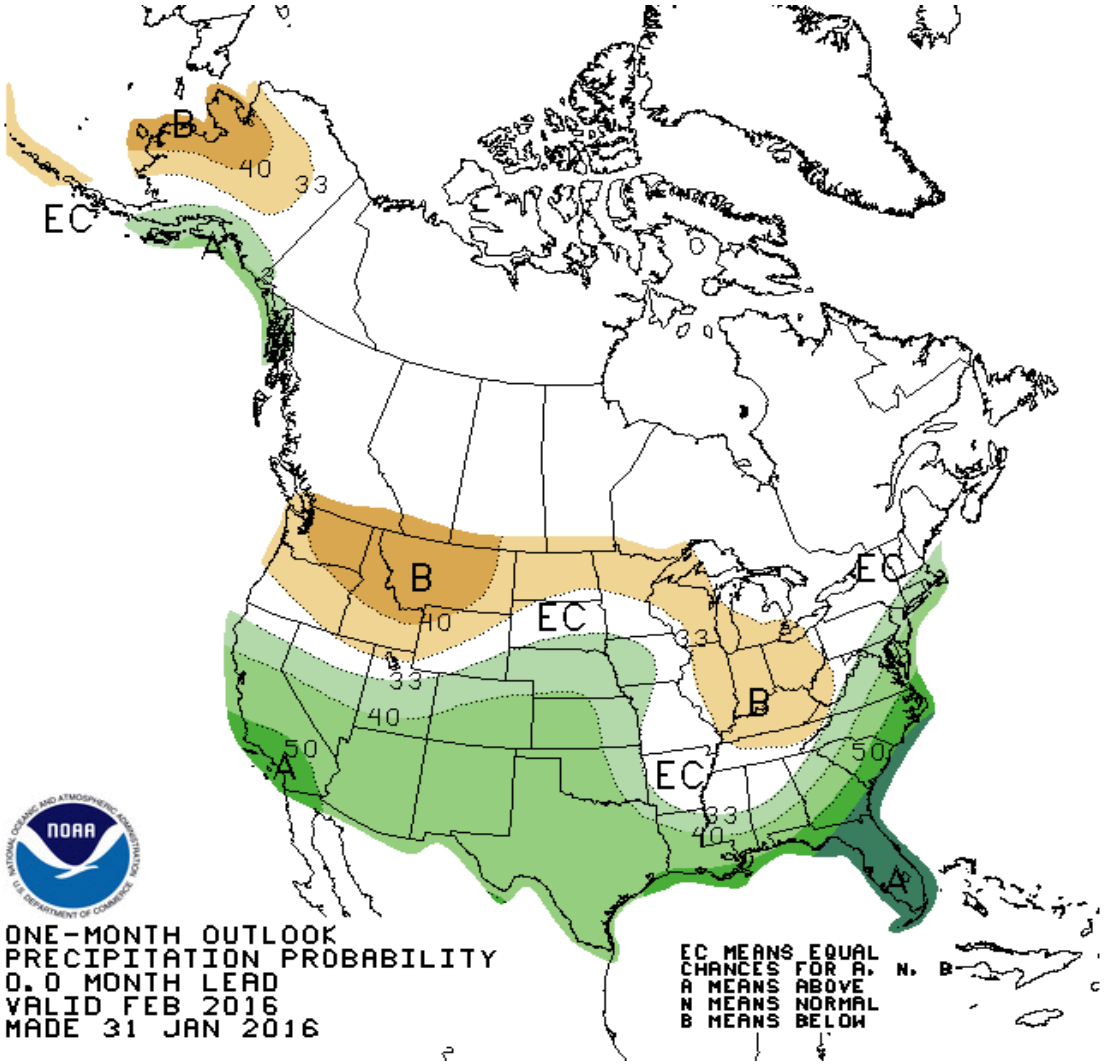
(as of February 11, 2016)



National Weather Service

1-month outlook

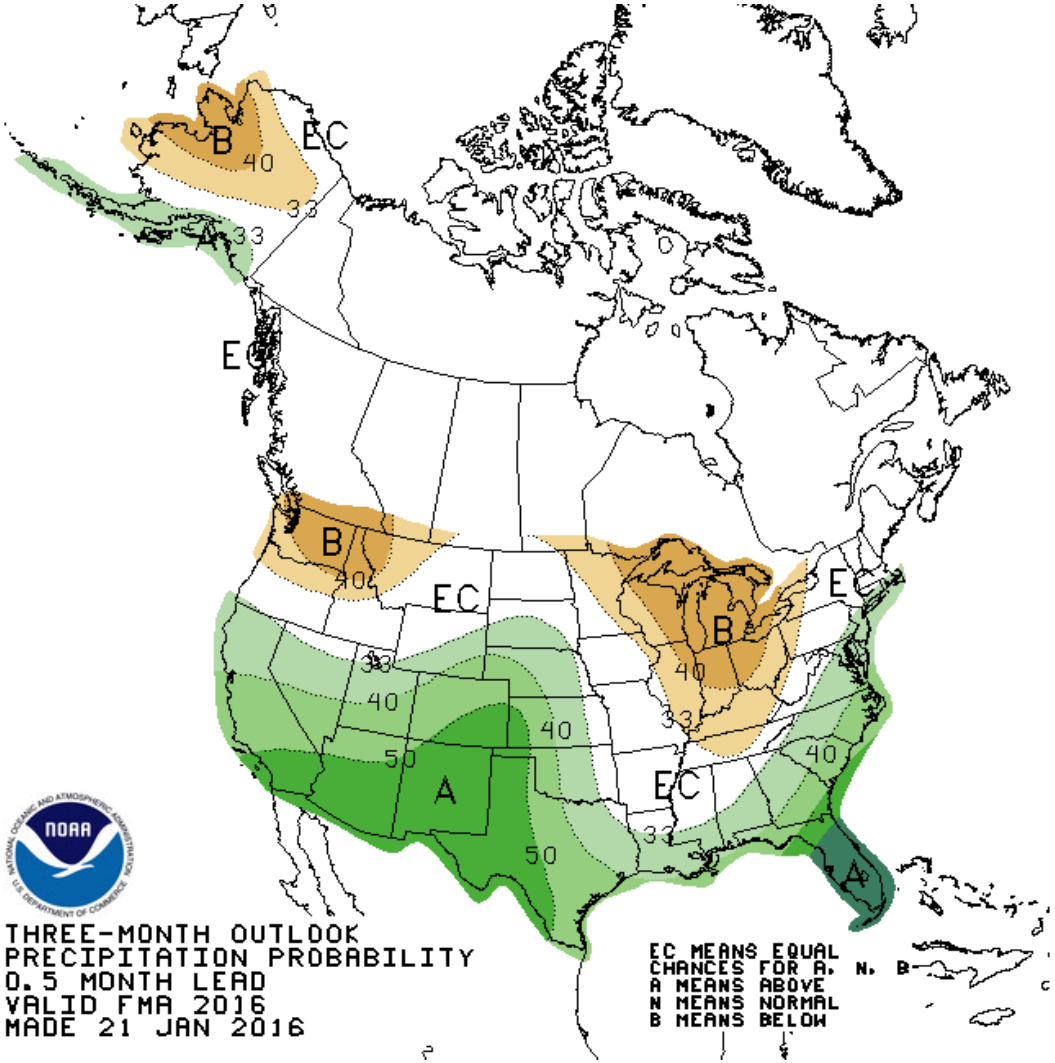
(as of January 31, 2016)



National Weather Service

3-month outlook

(as of January 21, 2016)

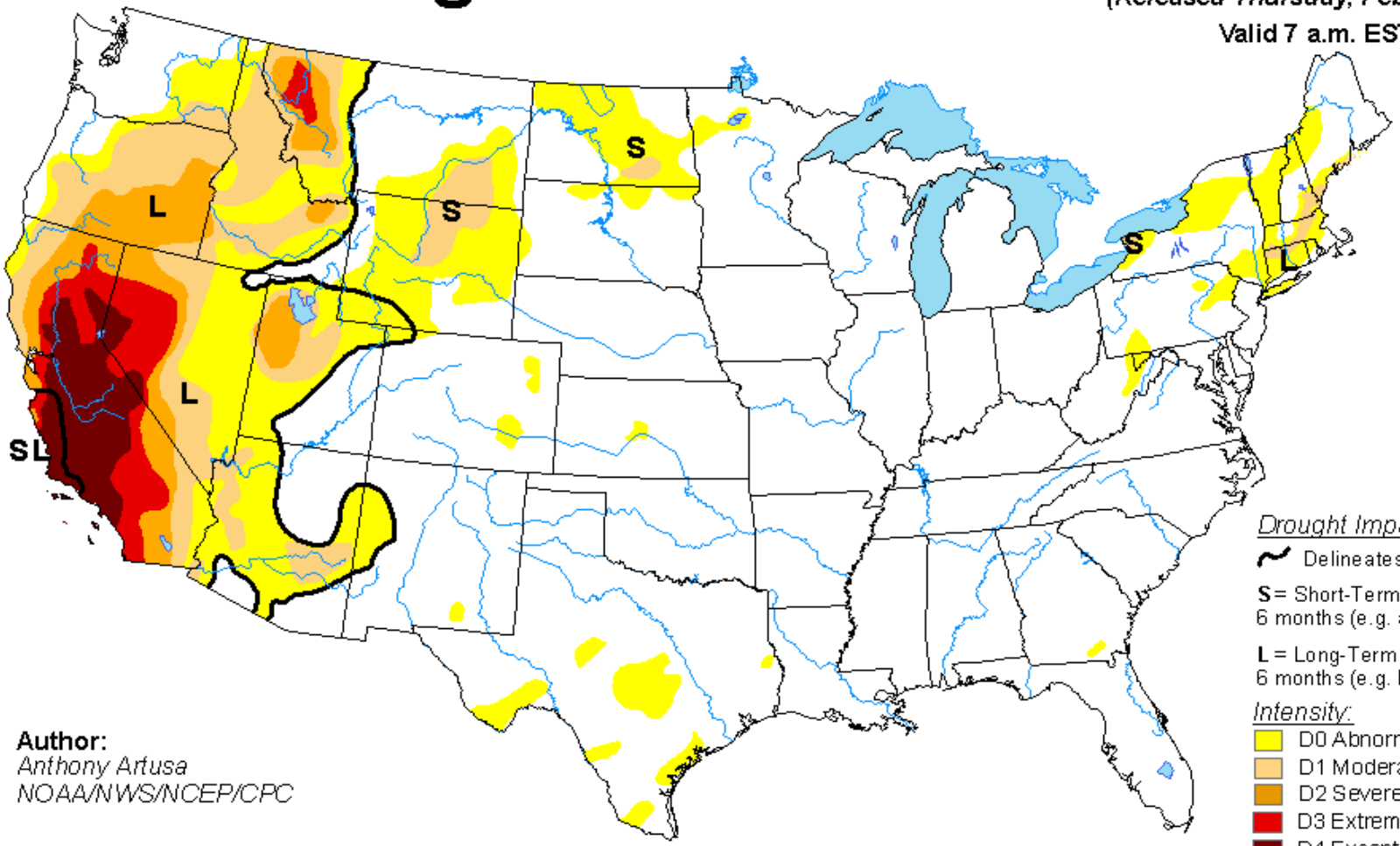


U.S. Drought Monitor

February 9, 2016

(Released Thursday, Feb. 11, 2016)

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:
Anthony Artusa
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Drought Impact Types:

Delineates dominant impacts

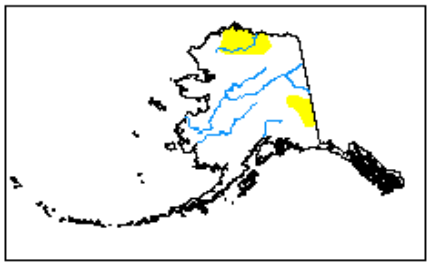
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

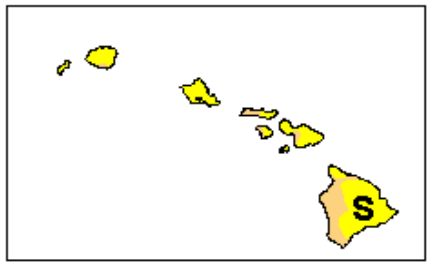
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

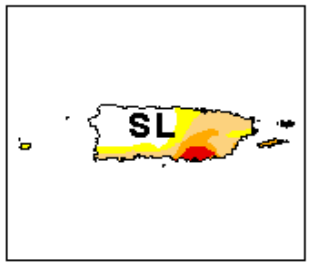
Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.







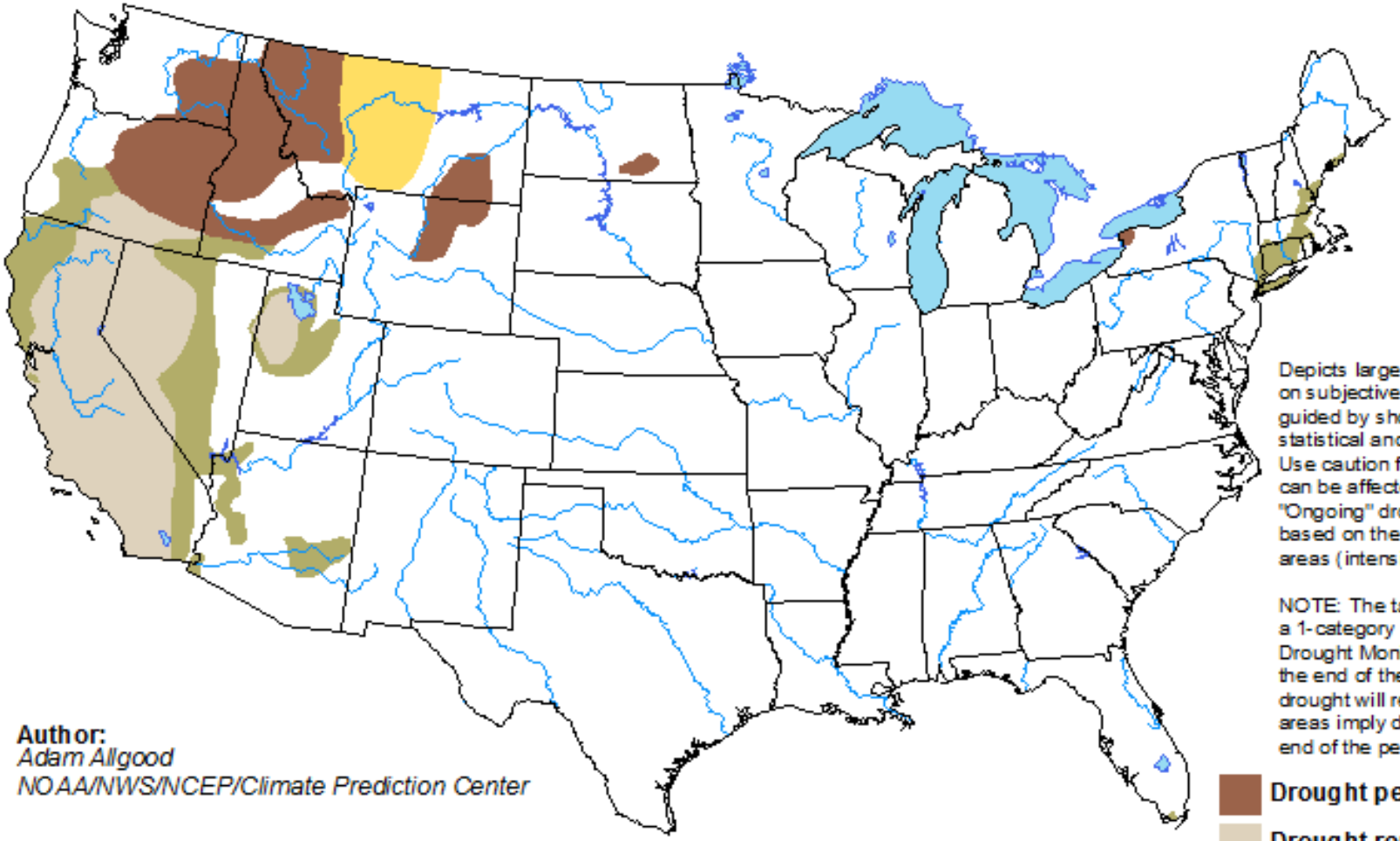
USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for January 21 - April 30, 2016
Released January 21, 2016

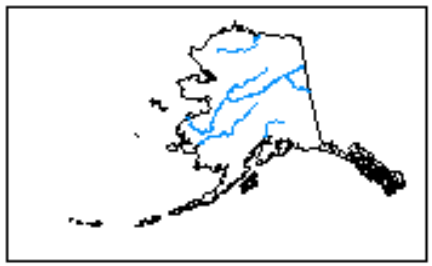


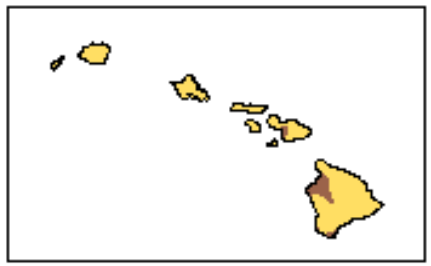
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

- Drought persists
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely

Author:
Adam Allgood
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center





http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73

CONSENT ITEM NO. 1
February 22, 2016

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Subject: Ratification of EID General Warrant Registers for the periods ending February 2 and February 9, 2016 and Board and Employee Expense Reimbursements for these periods.

Previous Board Action:

February 4, 2002 – The Board approved to continue weekly warrant runs, and individual Board member review with the option to pull a warrant for discussion and Board ratification at the next regular Board meeting.

August 16, 2004 – Board adopted the Board Expense Payments and Reimbursement Policy.

August 15, 2007 – The Board re-adopted the Board Expense Payments and Reimbursement Policy as Board Policy 12065 and Resolution No. 2007-059.

Board Policies (BP), Administrative Regulations (AR), and Board Authority:

Section 24600 of the Water Code of the State of California provides no claim is to be paid unless allowed by the Board.

Summary of Issue:

The District's practice has also been to notify the Board of proposed payments by email and have the Board ratify the Warrant Registers. Copies of the Warrant Registers are sent to the Board of Directors on the Friday preceding the Warrant Register's date. If no comment or request to withhold payment is received from any Director by the following Tuesday morning, the warrants are mailed out and formal ratification of said warrants is agendized on the next regular Board agenda.

On April 1, 2002, the Board requested staff to expand the descriptions on the Warrant Registers and modify the current format of the Warrant Registers.

On July 30, 2002, the Board requested staff to implement an Executive Summary to accompany each Warrant Register which includes all expenditures greater than $3,000 per operating and capital improvement plan (CIP) funds.

Staff Analysis/Evaluation:

Warrant registers submitted for February 2 and February 9, 2016 totaling $629,723.26, and Board and Employee Expense Reimbursements for these periods.

Current Warrant Register Information
Warrants are prepared by Accounts Payable; reviewed and approved by the Accounting Manager; the Director of Finance and the General Manager or their designee.

Register Date	Check Numbers	Amount
February 2, 2016	651338 – 651452	$282,802.12
February 9, 2016	651453 – 651558	$346,921.14

Current Board/Employee Expense Payments and Reimbursement Information
The items paid on Attachment A and B are expense and reimbursement items that have been reviewed and approved by the Clerk to the Board, Accounting Manager and the General Manager before the warrants are 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 employee expense reimbursement is available for copying or public inspection at District headquarters in compliance with Government Code Section 53065.5.

Board Decision/Options:

Option 1: Ratify the EID General Warrant Registers as submitted to comply with Section 24600 of the Water Code of the State of California. Receive and file Board and Employee Expense Reimbursements.

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

Option 3: Take no action.

Staff/General Manager's Recommendation:

Option 1.

Support Documents Attached:

Attachment A: Board Expenses/Reimbursements

Attachment B: Employee Expenses/Reimbursements totaling $100 or more

Tony Pasquarello
Accounting Manager

Mark Price
Director of Finance (CFO)

Jennifer Sullivan
Clerk to the Board

Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

Attachment A

Board Expenses/Reimbursements
Warrant Registers dated 02/02/16 - 02/09/16

DESCRIPTION	William George	Alan Day	George Osborne	Dale Coco, MD	Greg Prada	Total
Personal Vehicle Expense	$174.64		$40.50	$8.10		$223.24
Hotel						$0.00
Meals or Incidentals Allowance						$0.00
Airfare, Car Rental, Misc Travel						$0.00
Fax, Cell or Internet Service	$40.00			$80.00		$120.00
Meeting or Conference Registration						$0.00
Meals with Others						$0.00
Membership Fees/Dues						$0.00
Office Supplies						$0.00
Reimburse prepaid expenses						$0.00
Miscellaneous Reimbursements						$0.00
	$214.64	$0.00	$40.50	$88.10	$0.00	$343.24

Attachment B

Employee Expenses/Reimbursements
Warrant Registers dated 02/02/16 - 02/09/16

EMPLOYEE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Glen Bingham	Tuition and Books for Wastewater Operations Maintenance Course	$342.50
David Constancio	Exam Fees for Grade 4 Water Treatment Plant Operator Certification	$130.00
		$472.50

MINUTES
REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT
District Board Room, 2890 Mosquito Road, Placerville, California
February 8, 2016 ~ 9:00 A.M.

Board of Directors

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CALL TO ORDER

President George called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M.

Roll Call

Board

Present: Directors Osborne, Prada, George, Coco, and Day

Staff

Present: General Manager Abercrombie, Senior Deputy General Counsel Poulsen, and Clerk to the Board Sullivan

Pledge of Allegiance and Moment of Silence

President George led the Pledge of Allegiance followed by a moment of silence for our troops serving us throughout the world.

ADOPT AGENDA

ACTION: Agenda was adopted.

MOTION CARRIED

Ayes: Directors Coco, Prada, Osborne, George, and Day

COMMUNICATIONS

General Manager's Employee Recognition

1) Awards and Recognitions
   a) Congratulations, Karl Heierle. Karl has been hired as a replacement to the position of Layout and Fabrication Welder in Fleet Maintenance.
   b) Congratulations, Tracey Eden-Bishop. Tracey has been promoted to the position of Senior Civil Engineer in the Engineering Department.

APPROVE CONSENT CALENDAR

ACTION: Consent Calendar was approved

MOTION CARRIED

Ayes: Directors Coco, Prada, Osborne, George, and Day

PUBLIC COMMENT

None

COMMUNICATIONS

Board of Directors

Director Coco commented on recent meetings that he had with several ratepayers.

Clerk to the Board

None

General Manager

2) Staff Reports and Updates
   a) Drought Update and Conservation Progress – Summary by Brian Mueller

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. **Finance (Pasquarello)**
   Ratification of EID General Warrant Registers for the periods ending January 19 and January 26, 2016, and Board and Employee Expense Reimbursements for these periods.

   ACTION: Option 1: Ratified the EID General Warrant Registers as submitted to comply with Section 24600 of the Water Code of the State of California. Received and filed Board and Employee Expense Reimbursements.

   MOTION CARRIED
   Ayes: Directors Coco, Prada, Osborne, George, and Day

2. **Clerk to the Board (Sullivan)**
   Approval of the minutes of the January 25, 2016, regular meeting of the Board of Directors.

   ACTION: Option 1: Approved as submitted.

   MOTION CARRIED
   Ayes: Directors Coco, Prada, Osborne, George, and Day

3. **Office of the General Counsel (Cumpston)**
   Ratification of Resolution No. 2015-010, to maintain emergency declaration.

   ACTION: Option 1: Ratified Resolution No. 2015-010 *(thus maintaining the drought emergency declaration for purposes of bidding, contracting, and CEQA compliance)*.

   MOTION CARRIED
   Ayes: Directors Coco, Prada, Osborne, George, and Day

4. **Operations (Strahan)**
   Consideration to ratify a staff-approved contract change-order with Pac Machine Co., Inc. for an additional six week rental of two emergency floating pumps for the Folsom Lake pump station for the amount not to exceed $56,922.

   ACTION: Option 1: Ratified a contract change-order with Pac Machine Co., Inc. for an additional six week rental and taxes of two emergency floating pumps for the Folsom Lake pump station for the amount not to exceed $56,922.

   MOTION CARRIED
   Ayes: Directors Coco, Prada, Osborne, George, and Day

5. **Finance (Pasquarello)**
   Investment Report for the quarter ended December 31, 2015.

   ACTION: Option 1: Received and filed the Investment Report for the quarter ended December 31, 2015.

   MOTION CARRIED
   Ayes: Directors Coco, Prada, Osborne, George, and Day

CORRECTED ITEM;

6. **Engineering (Brink / Corcoran)**
   Consideration to award a professional services agreement to Tully and Young Comprehensive Water Planning in the not-to-exceed amount of $76,595 for preparation of the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan and a Water Supply Assessment for the proposed Mill Creek development.

   ACTION: Option 1: Awarded a professional services agreement to Tully and Young Comprehensive Water Planning in the not-to-exceed amount of $76,595 for preparation of the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan and a Water Supply Assessment for the proposed Mill Creek Development.

   MOTION CARRIED
   Ayes: Directors Coco, Prada, Osborne, George, and Day

7. **Office of the General Counsel (Cumpston)**
   Consideration of a resolution approving a Joint Community Facilities Financing Agreement with El Dorado County for its Community Facilities District 2014-01 (Carson Creek).

   ACTION: Option 1: Adopted Resolution No. 2016-006, as presented by staff, authorizing the General Manager to execute the Joint Community Facilities Financing Agreement and take any other actions necessary or desirable to implement it.

   MOTION CARRIED
   Ayes: Directors Coco, Prada, Osborne, George, and Day

END OF CONSENT CALENDAR

INFORMATION ITEM

8. **Engineering / Finance (Mueller / Price)**
   Staff response to Board request regarding the cash balance for each Facility Capacity Charge (FCC) fund (water, wastewater and recycled water) as of December 31, 2015.

   ACTION: None – Information only.

DIRECTOR ITEM

9. **Board of Directors (Coco)**
   Board Director compensation.

   ACTION: None – Information only.

CLOSED SESSION

A. **Closed session pursuant to Government Code section 54957 (Kilburg)**
   Conference with General Counsel – Threat to Public Services or Facilities pursuant to Government Code Section 54957

   Conference with Safety/Security Officer re: Security Incident Training and Response Plan

   ACTION: The Board met with counsel and the District's safety and security officer and received advice and training regarding threats to public services and facilities but took no reportable action.

REVIEW OF ASSIGNMENTS

None

ADJOURNMENT

President George adjourned the meeting at 10:36 A.M.

Bill George, President
Board of Directors
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

ATTEST:

Jennifer Sullivan
Clerk to the Board
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Approved:

CONSENT ITEM NO. 3
February 22, 2016

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT:

Ratification of Resolution No. 2015-010, to maintain emergency declaration.

Board Action:

- February 4, 2014 – Board adopted Resolution No. 2014-006, declaring a drought emergency.
- February 10 and 24, March 10 and 24, April 14 and 28, 2014 – Board ratified Resolution No. 2014-006 to maintain the drought emergency.
- May 12, 2014 – Board adopted Resolution No. 2014-010, renewing and updating the emergency drought declaration.
- June 9, 2014 – Board adopted Resolution No. 2014-011, renewing and updating the emergency drought declaration, ratifying the General Manager's declaration of a Stage 4 Drought Emergency in Outingdale, and ratifying the suspension of Clear Creek flow augmentation.
- June 13, 2014 – At a special meeting, Board authorized staff to increase releases to Clear Creek, using water stored in Jenkinson Lake, to provide approximately 2.0 cubic feet per second flows to ditch customers through July 15.
- June 23, July 14, July 28, August 11, August 25, September 8, October 14, 2014 – Board ratified Resolution No. 2014-011 to maintain the drought emergency.
- October 14, 2014 – Board adopted Resolution 2014-023, declaring an emergency for the repair of the Esmeralda Tunnel.
- October 27, November 10, December 8, 2014 – Board ratified Resolutions Nos. 2014-011 and 2014-023 to maintain the emergency declarations.
- January 12, January 26, February 9, February 23, March 9, 2015 – Board ratified Resolutions Nos. 2014-011 and 2014-023 to maintain the emergency declarations.
- March 23, 2015 – Board adopted Resolution No. 2015-010, renewing and updating the drought emergency declaration.
- April 13, 2015 – Board ratified Resolution No. 2015-010 to maintain the drought emergency declaration.
- May 11, May 26, June 8, June 22, July 13, August 10, August 24, September 14, October 13, October 26, November 9, 2015 – Board ratified Resolution No. 2015-010 to maintain the drought emergency declaration, and ratified the General Manager's declaration of a Stage 4 Drought Emergency in Outingdale.
- December 14, 2015 – Board ratified Resolution No. 2015-010 to maintain the drought emergency declaration, and ratified the General Manager's change from Stage 4 Drought Emergency to State 2 Water Warning in Outingdale.
- January 11, January 25, February 8, 2016 – Board ratified Resolution No. 2015-010 to maintain the drought emergency declaration.

Board Policies (BP), Administrative Regulations (AR), and Board Authority:

Public Contract Code section 11102: An emergency is a sudden, unexpected occurrence that poses a clear and imminent danger, requiring immediate action to prevent or mitigate the loss or impairment of life, health, property, or essential public services.

Public Contract Code section 22050: The Board must ratify the existence of a declared emergency at each subsequent regular Board meeting by four-fifths vote, or the declared emergency is deemed to be terminated.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines section 15359: An emergency is a sudden, unexpected occurrence, involving a clear and imminent danger, demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services.

Public Resources Code section 21080(b)(4) and CEQA Guidelines section 15269(c): exempt from CEQA actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency.

Summary of Issue:

Since February 4, 2014, the Board has taken the following actions to find and determine that the current drought conditions have continuously constituted an emergency:

- Unanimous adoption of Resolution No. 2014-006 on February 4, 2014;
- Unanimous ratification of that resolution at six subsequent regular Board meetings through April 28, 2014;
- Adoption of Resolution No. 2014-010 on May 12, 2014;
- Adoption of Resolution No. 2014-011 on June 9, 2014;
- Ratification of Resolution No. 2014-011 on June 23, July 14, July 28, August 11,
- August 25, September 8, October 14, October 27, November 10, and December 8, 2014, and January 12, January 26, February 9, February 23, and March 9, 2015;
- Adoption of Resolution No. 2015-010 on March 23, 2015; and
- Ratification of Resolution No. 2015-010 on April 13, May 11, May 26, June 8, June 22, July 13, August 10, August 24, September 14, October 13, October 26, November 9, and December 14, 2015; and January 11, January 25, and February 8, 2016.

For the emergency declaration to remain in effect, the Board must find (by four-fifths vote for bidding and contracting purposes) at each regular meeting that the need for emergency action still exists, which it can do by ratifying Resolution No. 2015-010.

Further, the Board must ratify any emergency action taken by District staff pursuant to the authority delegated by the resolutions at its next regular meeting after such action is taken. No ratification of staff actions is required at this time.

Staff Analysis/Evaluation:

In Resolutions Nos. 2014-006, -010, -011, and 2015-010, the Board found and determined that the current drought conditions constituted an emergency within the meaning of and for the purposes of (among other enactments) Public Contract Code sections 11102, 22050(a)(2), and 20567, Public Resources Code section 21080(b)(4), and CEQA Guidelines sections 15269(c) and 15359. The Board's failure to adopt Resolution No. 2014-010 by four-fifths vote on May 12, 2014 and to ratify Resolution No. 2014-011 by four-fifths vote on July 28, 2014 terminated the declaration of emergency for purposes of the Public Contract Code. The Board's four-fifths votes to ratify on June 9 and August 11, 2014 reinstated the emergency for those purposes. The Board has subsequently adopted or ratified resolutions to keep the emergency continuously in effect.

It behooves the District to do what it can to address drought conditions affecting the District. Such activities may include advancing projects to protect or expand available water supplies, which the resolution expedites by authorizing staff to dispense with the delays inherent in the competitive bidding and environmental review processes, so that the Board can more quickly consider construction projects and contracts.

Adoption of Extended Water Conservation Regulation

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted a final extended water conservation regulation on February 2. The regulation is pending approval by the state Office of Administrative Law before it becomes effective, but is anticipated to be effective prior to this EID Board meeting. As reported to the Board on February 8, staff is preparing a submittal to obtain what we hope will be a 4% climate adjustment to the District's current 28% conservation mandate, and is performing calculations to see if any additional adjustment for growth since 2013 can be obtained. Adjustments are granted only in whole percentage points, not fractions of a percentage.

Staff has taken no emergency actions since the February 8, 2016 meeting that require ratification at this time. Please refer to the staff report for the September 8, 2014 ratification of the emergency declaration for an explanation of the General Manager's contracting authority in a declared emergency.

Board Decisions/Options:

Option 1: Ratify Resolution No. 2015-010 *(thus maintaining the drought emergency declaration for purposes of bidding, contracting, and CEQA compliance).*

Option 2: Decline to ratify Resolution No. 2015-010 *(thus terminating the drought emergency declaration for purposes of bidding, contracting and CEQA compliance).*

Option 3: Take no action *(thus terminating the general drought emergency declaration for purposes of bidding, contracting and CEQA compliance).*

Staff/General Manager's Recommendation:

Option 1 (four-fifths vote required for purposes of bidding and contracting).

<u>Support Document Attached</u>:

Attachment A: Resolution 2015-010

Thomas D. Cumpston
General Counsel

Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT
CONTINUING ITS DECLARATION OF A STAGE 2 WATER WARNING
AND THE EXISTENCE OF AN EMERGENCY

OPERATIVE FACTS

WHEREAS, El Dorado Irrigation District (District) has experienced dry conditions since 2012, with unimpaired runoff in the American River basin of 74% of normal in 2012, 41% of normal in 2013, and 32% of normal in 2014; and

WHEREAS, 2013 was the driest calendar year on record in California, and water year 2014 was the third-driest water year on record in California; and

WHEREAS, January 2015 was the driest, and January 2013 was the third-driest, January on record in California; and

WHEREAS, as of March 10, 2015, the United States Drought Monitor stated that all of El Dorado County and two-thirds of California were an extreme or exceptional drought condition; and

WHEREAS, as of March 12, 2015, snow water content in the American River basin was 6% of normal for March 1 and 5% of normal for April 1, according to the state Department of Water Resources (DWR); and

WHEREAS, the District's March 2015 manual readings of snow water content for the Caples Lake watershed averaged 22% of normal, and about one-third of the snow water content readings in March 2014; and

WHEREAS, the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has stated that it will deliver no more than the greater of public health and safety needs or 25% of adjusted historical average deliveries of Central Valley Project water to Municipal and Industrial contractors such as the District; and

WHEREAS, Jenkinson Lake, the District's largest source of supply at 41,033 acre-feet capacity, is unlikely to fill in 2015 despite the importation of more than 8,000 acre-feet of water through the Hazel Tunnel in 2013 and 2014, and the planned importation of an additional 6,000 acre-feet in 2015; and

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2014, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. proclaimed a state of emergency in California due to drought conditions, and on April 25, 2014, the Governor proclaimed a continued state of emergency for the same reason; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's two proclamations made findings that included the following:

- California's water supplies continue to be severely depleted;
- Extremely dry conditions have persisted since 2012 and the duration of this drought is unknown;
- Among the urgent challenges presented by the severe drought conditions is additional water scarcity if the conditions continue (as they have) into 2015;
- The magnitude of the severe drought conditions continues to present threats beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single local government;

- Conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist in California due to water shortage and drought conditions with which local authority is unable to cope; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's emergency proclamations included the following directives:

- Californians are called on to reduce their water usage by 20 percent;
- Local urban water suppliers are called on to implement their local water shortage contingency plans immediately to avoid or forestall outright restrictions that could become necessary later in the drought season;
- California residents should refrain from wasting water and in particular should:
    - Avoid using water to clean sidewalks, driveways, parking lots and other hardscapes;
    - Turn off fountains and other decorative water features unless they use recycled or grey water;
    - Limit home vehicle washing by patronizing local carwashes that recycle water;
    - Limit outdoor watering of lawns and landscaping to not more than two times a week;
- Recreational facilities such as parks and golf courses and large institutional complexes, such as school and business parks, should immediately implement water reduction plans to reduce the use of potable water for outdoor irrigation;
- Hotels and restaurants should reduce water usage and increase public awareness of the drought by offering drinking water only upon request and providing customers with options to avoid daily washing of towels or sheets;

- Architectural and landscaping provisions of a common interest development that prohibit compliance with any local or state water conservation measures, such as landscaping installation or maintenance requirements, are void and unenforceable; and

WHEREAS, in July 2014 the Water Board adopted emergency regulations requiring local agencies to adopt mandatory conservation measures, and on March 10, 2015 Water Board staff proposed that the Water Board re-adopt all 2014 measures, plus additional mandatory conservation measures on March 17, 2015; and

WHEREAS, in May 2014 the Water Board issued mandatory curtailment notices affecting virtually all post-1914 consumptive water rights, on January 23, 2015 the Water Board sent a notice of potential curtailment of diversions of all water rights in 2015 to the District and other water rights holders in California, and on February 4, 2015 the Water Board issued an Information Order to the District and other holders of riparian and pre-1914 water rights in California, requiring proof of those rights' validity, reporting of their use in 2014, projections of 2015 use, and monthly updates of actual 2015 use; and

APPLICABLE LAW, REGULATION, AND POLICY

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code section 21080(b)(4) and CEQA Guidelines section 15269(c) exempt from CEQA any actions that are necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency; and

WHEREAS, CEQA Guidelines section 15359 defines "emergency" as "a sudden, unexpected occurrence, involving a clear and imminent danger, demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services;" and

WHEREAS, Public Contract Code section 20567 authorizes irrigation districts to let contracts without notice for bids in case of an emergency; and

WHEREAS, Public Contract Code section 22050(a)(2) requires that before action is taken to procure equipment, services, and supplies without giving notice for bids, the governing body must first make a finding, based on substantial evidence set forth in the minutes of its meeting, that the emergency will not permit a delay resulting from a competitive solicitation for bids, and that the action is necessary to respond to the emergency; and

WHEREAS, Public Contract Code section 11102 defines "emergency" as "a sudden, unexpected occurrence that poses a clear and imminent danger, requiring immediate action to prevent or mitigate the loss or impairment of life, health, property, or essential public services;" and

WHEREAS, District Board Policy 2050 authorizes the District's General Manager to act "in emergency situations where no Board Policies or Administrative Regulations exist;" and

WHEREAS, District Administrative Regulation 3061.1, subdivision g, authorizes emergency procurements of supplies, equipment, services, or construction items when there exists a threat to public health, welfare, or safety, and requires Board of Directors ratification of emergency procurements exceeding $50,000; and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2014, the Governor signed SB 103 and SB 104 into law, making $687.4 million available for drought relief, including $549 million of accelerated infrastructure grants for projects included in Integrated Regional Water Management Plans (IRWMPs); and

WHEREAS, on November 4, 2014 California voters approved a $7.5 billion water bond measure that includes funding for projects in many categories, including IRWMPs; and

WHEREAS, beginning on February 4, 2014, the Board has adopted or ratified resolutions declaring and maintaining continuously in place an emergency and a Stage 2 Water Warning due to drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Board adopted the staff-prepared Drought Action Plan on February 4, 2014, and approved revisions to the Drought Action Plan on April 14, 2014 and now wishes to approve further revisions to the Drought Action Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the El Dorado Irrigation District (Board) as follows:

1. The Board concurs with and adopts the findings of the Governor's January 17 and April 25, 2014 emergency proclamations.
2. The Board approves the further revised Drought Action Plan as separately adopted by Board motion on March 23, 2015.
3. The Board renews and continues a Stage 2 Water Warning.
4. The Board finds and declares that the current drought conditions constitute an emergency within the meaning of CEQA Guidelines section 15359, Public Contracts Code section 11102, District Board Policy 2050, and District Administrative Regulation 3061.1, subdivision g.
5. The Board finds and declares that the adoption of this Resolution and all of the delegations, authorizations, and directions to the General Manager and District staff specified in paragraph 7, below, satisfy the requirements and criteria of Public Resources Code section 21080(b)(4), CEQA Guidelines section 15269(c), and Public Contract Code sections 22050(a)(2) and 20567.

6. The foregoing findings and declarations are based upon all written, oral, and visual evidence, including both facts and professional opinions, presented to the Board at the meetings of February 4, 10, and 24, March 10 and 24, and April 2, 14, and 28, May 12, and June 9, 2014, March 9, 2015, and at the hearing of this Resolution.

7. The Board hereby delegates, authorizes, and directs the District General Manager and his designees to take all actions reasonably deemed necessary to respond to the emergency conditions declared herein, including but not limited to the following specific actions:

   a. Pursue a new proposal with the Water Board for a temporary modification of the minimum instream flow requirements prescribed for the Deer Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant by Water Rights Order No. WR 95-9, to again minimize potable water supplementation of the recycled water system in 2015.

   b. Continue consultation with and obtain all necessary regulatory approvals from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, U.S. Forest Service, Water Board, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and members of the Project 184 Ecological Resources Committee for temporary variances to Project 184's instream flow requirements as necessary to enhance and conserve Project 184 water storage for consumptive water supplies and future instream flows for as long as drought conditions persist.

   c. Implement all Stage 2 drought actions detailed in Exhibit A.

d. Enter into professional services and construction contracts as reasonably deemed necessary to expedite the preservation and enhancement of water supply availability for the District's customers.

e. Report to and seek ratification of the Board for any actions taken in excess of normal authority or authority expressly granted by this Resolution, at the first regular Board meeting held after each such action.

f. Continue to report to the Board at least monthly, and more often if necessary, on the current status of the drought conditions, responsive actions taken, weekly water usage data, and the need, if any, for further Board actions, including a Stage 3 drought declaration and the declaration of a Stage 4 water supply emergency.

8. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption. Subject to the ratification required by Public Contract Code sections 22050(b)(3), (c)(1), and (c)(2), and by District Administrative Regulation 3061.1, subdivision g, this Resolution shall remain in full force and effect until rescinded by a subsequent Resolution of the Board of Directors.

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The foregoing Resolution was introduced at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the El DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT held on the 23rd day of March, 2015 by Director Osborne, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Director Day, and a poll vote was taken which stood as follows:

AYES: Directors Osborne, Coco, Prada, George, and Day
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

The motion having a majority of votes "Aye", the Resolution was declared to have been adopted, and it was so ordered.

Bill George
President, Board of Directors of
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

ATTEST:

Jennifer Sullivan
Clerk to the Board

(SEAL)

I, the undersigned, Clerk to the Board of the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT hereby certify that the foregoing resolution is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT entered into and adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 23rd day of March, 2015.

Jennifer Sullivan
Clerk to the Board
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

CONSENT ITEM NO. 4
February 22, 2016

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Subject:
Consideration of a resolution authorizing the Malcolm Dixon Estates Annexation Proposal.

Previous Board Action:
None.

Board Policies (BP), Administrative Regulations (AR), and Board Authority:
Board Policy 9030**,** *Annexation of Land to the District*, defines the prerequisites, fees, procedures, and time frames regarding annexation of lands into the District.

Summary of Issue:
The applicant requests Board consideration of an annexation proposal of an 8-lot single-family residential subdivision, which currently consists of two parcels comprising 40.654 acres. The project is located in El Dorado Hills, as shown in Attachment A. Water service and fire hydrants are requested. The project, as proposed, would be served by individual septic systems permitted by the County. District sewer service is not being requested. Cost-benefit analysis shows that the annexation and subsequent development would not have an adverse financial impact on the District. Staff recommends that the Board adopt a resolution authorizing this annexation proposal.

Staff Analysis/Evaluation:
The applicant is projecting a need for 8 equivalent dwelling units of water based on installation of 3/4-inch meters for 7 of the proposed 8 residential lots and one common area irrigation meter. The proposed development will encompass an existing residential structure which is currently served with a well and will not require EID water service. The water source for this project is the El Dorado Hills Water Supply Region.

The Malcolm Dixon Estates proposed project is within the District's sphere of influence and was approved by the Board of Supervisors in June, 2010. The Malcolm Dixon Estates property is included within a 376-acre area that is contiguous to the District's boundaries and is expected to be developed in the near future with a total of approximately 97 single family residences on one- to five-acre lots. The area consists of four separate residential projects, shown in Attachment A, that have completed, or are currently going through the County approval process for annexation. In addition to the Malcolm Dixon Estates development, these projects include the La Canada subdivision to the northwest, the Diamante Estates subdivision to the southwest and the Alto subdivision to the north. La Canada and Diamante Estates were approved by the Board of Supervisors in October 2009. LAFCO has conditionally approved La Canada (Resolution L-2011-05) and has granted an application extension until April 27, 2016, to meet final conditions. The District's Board of Directors approved the La Canada annexation in February, 2013 and the project is currently under final review with Bureau of Reclamation.

The Diamante Estates annexation was approved by the District's Board of Directors on January 25, 2016, and will be submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation for further review and consideration. The Alto project has completed the annexation process effective August 8, 2012. Though these other pending developments are not a part of this proposal, it is important to consider them in the context of contiguity and the creation of orderly District boundaries.

The Board has authority to approve, terminate, postpone or request Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) to place terms and conditions upon the annexation. If the annexation is authorized to proceed, the Resolution authorizing the annexation will be forwarded to LAFCO. If the annexation proposal is terminated with prejudice, the proposal will terminate, and the applicant must wait one year to re-apply. LAFCO has conditionally approved the Malcolm Dixon Estates annexation by Resolution L-2014-03 dated March 26, 2014 and granted an application extension until March 26, 2016 to meet the final conditions. It is anticipated that a second application extension will be required to allow for Bureau of Reclamation review and consideration.

Cost-Benefit Analysis:

The cost-benefit analysis provides the Board with anticipated revenue and expense information for annexation proposals. The analysis takes into consideration the amount of potential revenue to the District from rates and FCCs, compared with the District's long term costs associated with providing service and future infrastructure replacement costs.

The District does not fund any of the new infrastructure required to serve the development. The District expenses listed in the cost-benefit analysis reflect the present value of future expenses for annual maintenance and future replacement, 30-60 years after installation by the developer.

The following table provides a summary of the estimated financial impact to the District if this annexation is authorized. It shows estimated present-value revenues of $763,168.00, and present-value expenses of $611,724.00, based on a 60-year planning horizon.

Malcolm Dixon Estates Cost-Benefit Analysis

Planning Horizon Revenues	**Present Value**
General Tax Revenue - 2.6667% of 1 % property tax revenue	$ 104,606
Water FCCs	$ 153,256
Water revenues-average billed consumption	$ 505,306
Total Estimated Present Value Revenue	**$ 763,168**
Planning Horizon Expenses/Facility Replacement	
Water operation and treatment cost	$ 264,124
Water Infrastructure – 60 year	$ 159,600
Pump Station – 30 year	$ 94,000
Pump Station – 60 year	$ 94,000
Total Estimated Present Value Expenses	**$ 611,724**
Net Present Value	**$ 151,444**

Environmental Review:
El Dorado Irrigation District is considered a Responsible Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for this annexation. A Responsible Agency complies with CEQA by considering the Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration prepared by the Lead Agency and by reaching its own conclusions on whether and how to approve the project involved (CEQA Guidelines Section 15096). El Dorado County is lead agency for this annexation and as such, they have adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) (Attachment E). Staff believes that the MND is adequate to comply with CEQA and is requesting that the Board review and consider the attached MND as prepared by the Lead Agency, prior to acting upon the proposed annexation (CEQA Guidelines Section 15050(b)).

Annexation Conditions:
If the Board authorizes the annexation, the following conditions will apply:

- The property will be subject to all taxes and assessments that apply to lands now within the District
- The property will be eligible for water service when the annexation is complete and will be subject to policies and administrative regulations in place at the time the application for service can be accepted
- The property tax share will be 2.6667%
- The annexed lands will be assigned to the current District Board Division 3

Board Decisions/Options:

Option 1: Adopt the resolution as presented by staff, authorizing the request for annexation of the Malcolm Dixon Estates parcels**.**

Option 2: Take other action directed by the Board.

Option 3: Take no action.

Staff/General Manager's Recommendation:
Option 1

Support Documents Attached:
Attachment A: Area Development Map
Attachment B: System Map
Attachment C: Proposed Resolution Authorizing Annexation
Attachment D: Facility Improvement Letter dated July 21, 2014
Attachment E: Mitigated Negative Declaration
Attachment F: Proposed Notice of Determination

Kim Nethercott
Senior Development Services Technician

Mike Brink, P.E.
Supervising Civil Engineer

Dan Corcoran
Environmental Division Manager

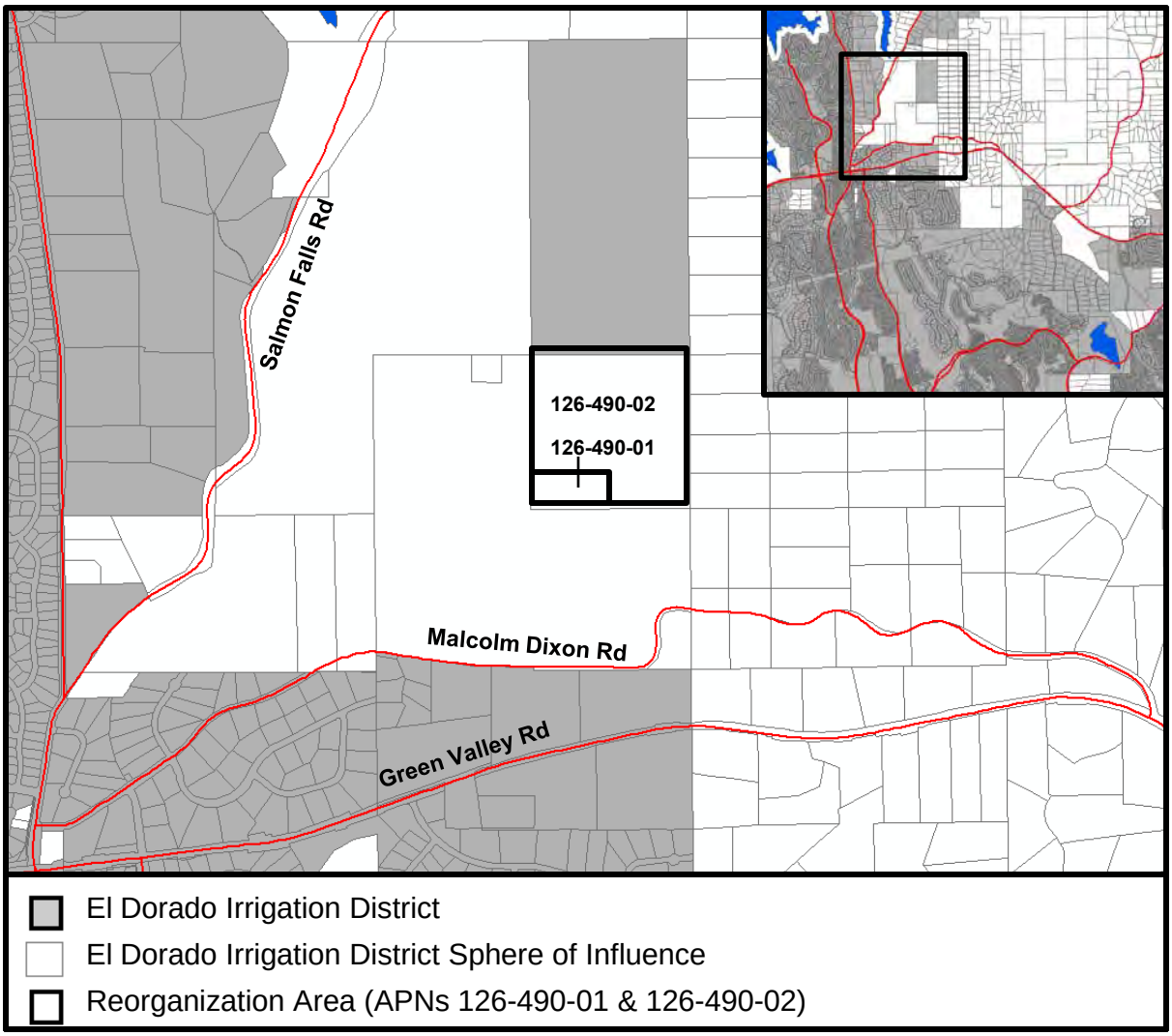
Brian Mueller, P.E.
Director of Engineering

Mark Price, CPA
Director of Finance
Finance Department

Thomas D. Cumpston
General Counsel

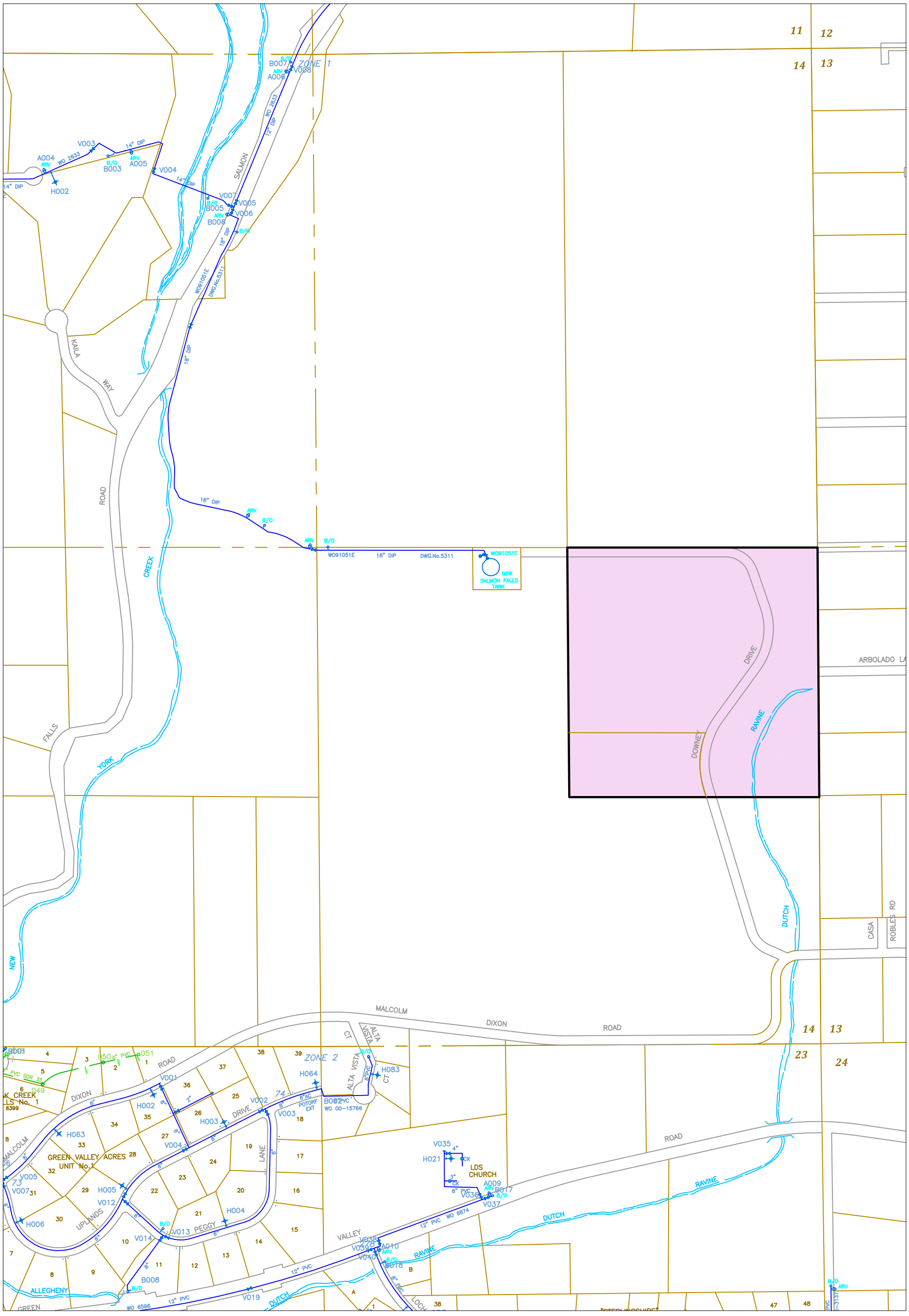
Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

AREA DEVELOPMENT MAP



Attachment B

\\HQ-REDIRECTION01\USER_DATA\mmackay\Desktop\Malcom Dixon Estates.dwg



El Dorado Irrigation District
System Map

WARNING: For schematic purposes only.
Exact pipe location must be
field verified.

WATERLINE

SEWERLINE

Scale: 1" = 500'

DATE: January 8, 2016

Malcolm Dixon Estates

APN: 126-490-01 & 02

Attachment C

Resolution No. 2016-

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT AUTHORIZING ANNEXATION (MALCOLM DIXON ESTATES) PARCEL NO(S). 126-490-01 and 126-490-02

WHEREAS, this request is related to an annexation of lands to the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT, namely the following annexation: MALCOLM DIXON ESTATES; and

WHEREAS, the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT is a Responsible Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15050(b), the Board of Directors of EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT have reviewed and considered the Lead Agency's Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed annexation; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15096(i), upon Board approval of the annexation, the District will file a Notice of Determination.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of El DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT that the proposal is authorized, subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. On or after the date of annexation, assessor's parcel number 126-490-01 and 126-490-02 will be subject to all taxes and assessments that lands now within the District are subject to.
2. The tax increment provided to EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT is 2.6667% as approved and accepted by the District General Manager on July 17, 2013.
3. El Dorado County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) approval.
4. El Dorado Irrigation District authorizes an exemption from the requirement for LAFCO to hold an additional information hearing 60 days prior to the regular hearing to consider the proposed annexation. Government Code Section 56857(e).
5. El Dorado Irrigation District is a subject agency that will gain territory as a result of the project referenced above and hereby consents to a waiver of the protest proceedings.

6. The annexed lands will be assigned to the current District Board Division 3.
7. Annexation of land to the District provides the potential for drinking water, recycled water, and/or wastewater services, but does not guarantee that these services will be available when requested.
8. Extensions of District infrastructure to serve the annexed lands must be constructed in conformance with District Board Policies and Administrative Regulations in place at the time of construction.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk to the Board is hereby authorized and directed to transmit notice of this resolution to the EL DORADO COUNTY LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION.

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The foregoing Resolution was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT, held on the 22nd day of February, 2016, by Director , who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Director , and a poll vote taken which stood as follows:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

The motion having a majority of votes "Aye", the resolution was declared to have been adopted, and it was so ordered.

_____
Bill George, President
Board of Directors
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

ATTEST:

_____
Jennifer Sullivan
Clerk to the Board
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

(SEAL)

I, the undersigned, Clerk to the Board of the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT hereby certify that the foregoing resolution is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT entered into and adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 22nd day of February, 2016.

_____
Jennifer Sullivan
Clerk to the Board
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

El Dorado Irrigation District

In Reply, Refer To: EEO 2014-386

July 21, 2014

VIA FIRST-CLASS MAIL

Chris Labarbera
Diamante Development, LLC.
1002 Mallard Ridge Court
San Jose, CA 95120

Subject: Facility Improvement Letter (FIL), Diamante Estates – **Annexation**
Assessor's Parcel No. 126-490-01,02 (Outside)
EDC Project No: TM06-1421

Dear Mr. Labarbera :

This letter is in response to your request dated April 21, 2014. This letter is valid for a period of three years. If a Facility Plan Report (FPR) or facility improvement plans for your project has not been submitted to the District within three years of the date of this letter, a new FIL will be required.

Design drawings for your project must be in conformance with the District's *Water, Sewer and Recycled Water Design and Construction Standards*.

This project is an 8-lot residential subdivision on 40.654 acres. Water service and fire hydrants are requested. The property is **not** within the District boundary and will require annexation before service can be obtained. This letter is not a commitment to serve, but does address the location and approximate capacity of existing facilities that may be available to serve your project.

Water Supply

In terms of water supply, as of January 1, 2013, there were approximately 4,687 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) available in the El Dorado Hills Water Supply Region. Your project as proposed on this date would require 8 EDUs of water supply.

Water Facilities

The Salmon Falls Tank and an 18-inch water line are located in the northern portion of this project. An 8-inch water line is located south of the property to be developed in Alta Vista Court.

The El Dorado Hills Fire Department has determined that the minimum fire flow for this project is 1000 GPM for a 2-hour duration while maintaining a 20-psi residual pressure. In order to provide this fire flow and receive service, it will be necessary for you to build a new booster pump station near the tank site. This booster pump station will need to provide both domestic flows and fire flow. The hydraulic grade line for the Salmon Falls and 18-inch water line is 800 feet above mean sea level at static conditions and should be used in the FPR Analysis. Any adjacent lands that will need to be served by the pump station must be identified and included in the sizing of the station.

The flow predicted above was developed using a computer model and is not an actual field flow test.

Facility Plan Report

An FPR will be required for this project. The FPR shall address the expansion of the water facilities and the specific fire flow requirements for all phases of the project. A meeting to discuss the content of the report will be required. Please contact this office to arrange the meeting. A preliminary utility plan prepared by your engineer must be brought to the meeting. Two copies of the FPR will be required along with a $2,000.00 deposit. You will be billed for actual time spent in review and processing of your FPR. Please submit the FPR and fee to our Customer and Development Services Department. Enclosed is the FPR description and transmittal form for your use. The items listed under content in the description and the completed transmittal form must be bound in each copy of the FPR.

Easement Requirements

Proposed water lines, sewer lines and related facilities must be located within an easement accessible by conventional maintenance vehicles. When the water lines or waste water lines are within streets, they shall be located within the paved section of the roadway. No structures will be permitted within the easements of any existing or proposed facilities. The District must have unobstructed access to these easements at all times, and does not generally allow water or waste water facilities along lot lines.

Easements for any new District facilities constructed by this project must be granted to the District prior to District approval of water and/or waste water improvement plans, whether on-site or off-site. In addition, due to either nonexistent or prescriptive easements for some pre-existing facilities located on or near the property subject to this FIL, any existing District facilities that will remain in place after the development of this property must also have an easement granted to the District.

In particular, the District retains all easement rights, including future easement rights, granted to the District in that Court Supervised Settlement Agreement, entered on or about August 24, 2007, in the matter of *Alto LLC v. Daniel Chartraw, et al.*, El Dorado Superior Court Action No. PC 2006-0086. The District will, as a condition of any future approval of the project subject to this FIL, require the applicant to grant to the District an easement for permanent access the District's Salmon Falls Tank.

Environmental

The County is the lead agency for environmental review of this project per Section 15051 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (CEQA). The County's environmental document should include a review of both off-site and on-site water and sewer facilities that may be constructed by this project. You may be requested to submit a copy of the County's environmental document to the District if your project involves significant off-site facilities. If the County's environmental document does not address all water and waste water facilities and they are not exempt from environmental review, a supplemental environmental document will be required. This document would be prepared by a consultant. It could require several months to prepare and you would be responsible for its cost.

Annexation

The applicant is charged for all costs associated with the annexation proposal. A preliminary cost benefit analysis has been completed. This project as currently defined **will not** have a negative financial impact on the District. Please contact Development Services regarding the annexation process.

Summary

Service to this proposed development is contingent upon the following:

- Annexation approval from the District's Board of Directors and El Dorado County Local Agency Formation Commission
- Payment of District Annexation Impact Fee (Contact Development Services for fee calculation)
- Inclusion of lands into the District's service area from the United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation (Contact Development Services for more information)-
- The availability of uncommitted water supplies at the time service is requested.
- Approval of the County's environmental document by the District (if requested)
- Approval of a Facility Plan Report by the District
- Approval of an extension of facilities application by the District
- Approval of facility improvement plans by the District
- Construction by the developer of all on-site and off-site proposed water and sewer facilities
- Acceptance of these facilities by the District
- Payment of all District connection costs

Services shall be provided in accordance with El Dorado Irrigation District Board Policies and Administrative Regulations, as amended from time-to-time. As they relate to conditions of and fees for extension of service, District Administrative Regulations will apply as of the date of a fully executed Extension of Facilities Agreement.

If you have any questions, please contact Marc Mackay at (530) 642-4135.

Sincerely,

FOR-

Elizabeth D. Wells, P.E.
Engineering Manager

EW/MM:krc

Enclosures: System Map
FPR guidelines and transmittal

cc w/system map:

Michael Lilienthal, Division Chief/Fire Marshal
El Dorado Hills Fire Department
1050 Wilson Blvd.
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

CTA Engineering & Surveying,
3233 Monier Circle
Rancho Cordova, CA 95742

Roger Trout, Director
El Dorado County Development Services Department,
2850 Fairlane Court
Placerville, CA 95667

José C. Henríquez
550 Main Street, Suite E
Placerville, CA 95667

El Dorado Irrigation District
Mary Lynn Carlton, Director of Communications/Customer Services

EL DORADO COUNTY PLANNING SERVICES
2850 FAIRLANE COURT
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM AND DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

Project Title: Z05-0015/TM05-1401 Malcolm Dixon Road Estates Subdivision

Lead Agency Name and Address: El Dorado County, 2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667

Contact Person: Michael C. Baron, El Dorado County | **Phone Number:** (530) 621-5355

Property Owner's Name and Address: Martin Boone, Omni Financial, LLC, 1260 41st street, Suite O, Capitola, Ca 95010

Project Applicant/Agent Name and Address: Kaycie Edwards, North Coast Resource Management, PO Box 339 Walnut Grove, Ca 95690

Project Engineer's / Architect's Name and Address: North Coast Resource Management, PO Box 339 Walnut Grove, Ca 95690

Project Location: On the north side of Malcolm Dixon Road 0.5 miles east of the intersection with Salmon Falls Road in the El Dorado Hills area, Supervisorial District IV.

Assessor's Parcel No(s): 126-100-23 (40.6 acres)

Zoning: Exclusive Agriculture

Section: 14 **T:** 10N **R:** 8E

General Plan Designation: Low Density Residential

Description of Project: The project includes a request for a Zone Change (Z05-0015) from Exclusive Agriculture (AE) to Estate Residential 5-acre and a Tentative Subdivision Map (TM05-1401) to create 8 single-family lots 5.0 acres in size, totaling 40 acres. Access to the proposed subdivision would be from a two gated encroachments off Malcolm Dixon Road to the south from an adjacent subdivision. A connection to Salmon Falls Road to the northwest would serve the development in the future. The project proposes to use public water and individual septic systems. In order for the project to be eligible for public water and fire services the property would be required to be annexed by LAFCO into the local water and fire districts.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

	Zoning	General Plan	Land Use (e.g., Single Family Residences, Grazing, Park, School)
Site:	AE	LDR	single-family residence
North:	RE-5/PD	LDR	undeveloped
(Approved Tentative Subdivision Map TM06-1408 [Alto LLC], 23 residential lots, 3 open space lots)			
Northwest:	RE-5	LDR	undeveloped
(Approved Tentative Subdivision Map TM08-1463 [La Canãda], 47 residental lots, 2 open space lots)			
East:	RE-5	LDR	Rural residential development
South:	RE-5	LDR	undeveloped
(Approved Tentative Subdivision Map TM06-1421 [Diamante Estates], 19 residential Lots, 1 open space Lot)			
West:	RE-5	LDR	undeveloped
(Approved Tentative Subdivision Map TM06-1421 [Diamante Estates], 19 residential Lots, 1 open space lot)			

Briefly Describe the environmental setting: The project site is located north of Malcolm Dixon Road between Salmon Falls Road and Arroyo Vista Way in an unincorporated area of El Dorado County, northeast of El Dorado Hills, north of highway 50. There are three approved tentative subdivision maps (Alto, La Canada, and Diamante) either in close proximity to the project area or directly adjacent. There are a total of 89 residential lots approved under the three approved tentative subdivision maps that could potentially be developed in the future. The site is composed of grassy areas interspersed with oak trees on moderately sloping terrain and is situated at an elevation range of approximately 800 to 900 feet. The site generally slopes from the northeast to the southwest. There is one rural residence in the southwest corner of the site. Two abandoned buildings are situated on the property to the southwest and an existing rural residence is located adjacent to Malcolm Dixon Road in the southeast of the project site. There are several aquatic features on the site. Surrounding land uses include rural residences, pastureland, a new residential development to the northeast and oak savannah.

Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.):

El Dorado County Environmental Management Department: Septic Permits
California Department of Fish and Game: Streambed Alteration Permits
El Dorado Irrigation District: Public Water Improvements
El Dorado County Department of Transportation: Road improvement Permits
El Dorado County Surveyors Office: Road Name Petitions and Addressing
El Dorado Hills Fire Department: Wildland Fire Safety and Fire Hydrants
LAFCO: Annexation into El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) and El Dorado Hills County Water District (El Dorado Hills Fire)
Central Valley RWQCB: Drainage and Runoff

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction

This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts resulting from the proposed residential project. The project would allow the creation of eight residential parcels.

Project Location and Surrounding Land Uses

The project site is located within the El Dorado Hills Area. The project site is surrounded by both developed and undeveloped residential parcels.

Project Characteristics

The project would create 8 residential parcels. Interior roads would be constructed within the project area for internal circulation with access onto Malcolm Dixon Road as well as future access to Salmon Falls Road through an adjacent subdivision to the northwest (the approved La Canada Subdivision).

1. Transportation/Circulation/Parking

Access to the subdivision would be provided via an encroachment onto Malcolm Dixon Road, a County maintained road and a future connection to Salmon Falls Road to the northwest (through the approved La Canada Subdivision). Each lot would be required to provide two parking spaces per parcel. Parking for each parcel would be provided within private garages. No impacts to parking would occur as part of the project.

2. Utilities and Infrastructure

The project site is currently undeveloped. Extension of utilities services would be required as part of conditions of Approval. The project would be required to receive the discretionary approval of the El Dorado Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) for annexation into the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) and El Dorado Hills County Water District (EDH Fire in order to receive public utility and fire protection services.

3. Population

The project would add approximately 23 people to the population in the immediate vicinity, assuming 2.8 persons per household.[1] Although the project does not propose multiple units on each lot, the County allows for the construction of secondary units within all zone districts that permit single-family residences. Consequently, the proposed project could eventually generate more than 8 residential units. Although, it is unlikely that all of the lots would be constructed to the maximum intensity, the project site could have up to 16 units and generate a population of 45 people, assuming 2.8 persons per unit.

4. Construction Considerations

Construction of the project would consist of both on and off-site road improvements including grading for on-site roadways and driveways.

5. CEQA Section 15152. Tiering- El Dorado County 2004 General Plan EIR

This Mitigated Negative Declaration tiers off of the El Dorado County 2004 General Plan EIR (State Clearing House Number 2001082030) in accordance with Section 15152 of the CEQA Guidelines. The El Dorado County 2004 General Plan EIR is available for review at the County web site at http://www.co.el-dorado.ca.us/Planning/GeneralPlanEIR.htm or at the El Dorado County Development Services Department located at 2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667. All determinations and impacts identified that rely upon the General Plan EIR analysis and all General Plan Mitigation Measures are identified herein. The following impact areas are tiering off the General Plan EIR:

Air Quality
Biological Resources
Land Use/Planning
Noise
Population/Housing

The project applicant would be required to obtain permits for grading from Development Services and obtain an approved Fugitive Dust Plan from the Air Quality Management District.

Project Schedule and Approvals

This Initial Study is being circulated for public and agency review for a 30-day period. Written comments on the Initial Study should be submitted to the project planner indicated in the Summary section, above. Following the close of the written comment period, the Initial Study would be considered by the Lead Agency in a public meeting and would be certified if it is determined to be in compliance with CEQA. The Lead Agency would also determine whether to approve the project.

[1] El Dorado County General Plan, July 2004, Chapter 2 Land Use, Table 2-2, Page 19.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

	Aesthetics		Agriculture Resources		Air Quality
X	Biological Resources		Cultural Resources		Geology / Soils
	Hazards & Hazardous Materials		Hydrology / Water Quality		Land Use / Planning
	Mineral Resources		Noise		Population / Housing
	Public Services		Recreation		Transportation/Traffic
	Utilities / Service Systems		Mandatory Findings of Significance		

DETERMINATION

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 in attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects: a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, pursuant to applicable standards; and b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature: Pierre Rivas Date: 5-18-10

Printed Name: Pierre Rivas For: El Dorado County

EL DORADO
MAR 13 2013
LAFCO

Signature: _____ Date: 5/17/10

Printed Name: Michael C. Baron For: El Dorado County

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.

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 a fair argument 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.

4. "Negative Declaration: 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. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

   a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

   b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

   c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. 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.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used, or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. 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.

9. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

I. **AESTHETICS.** *Would the project:*				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock				X

I. AESTHETICS. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character quality of the site and its surroundings?			X	
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect to Visual Resources would result in the introduction of physical features that are not characteristic of the surrounding development, substantially change the natural landscape, or obstruct an identified public scenic vista.

a. A review of the Important Public Scenic Views identified in the El Dorado County General Plan revealed that the only scenic vista near the project site would be from southbound Salmon Falls Road between Highway 49 and the Folsom Reservoir toward the south and west. The project site is located east of Salmon Falls Road and would not affect views at this scenic vista. The project site would not be visible from any other identified public scenic vista; therefore, the proposed project would have no impact on scenic vistas.

b. The nearest state scenic highway to the project site would be Highway 50 from Placerville to South Lake Tahoe. The project site would be located several miles west of this portion of Highway 50 and would not be visible from the highway. The proposed project would have no impact on scenic resources within a state scenic highway.

c. The project would create 8 new low density residential lots 5.0 acres in size. Development of these homes and supporting infrastructure, including the removal of existing vegetation, would result in a change to the existing visual character of the site. Adjacent land uses include existing and future development consisting of single family homes on one to ten acre parcels. The project would be an extension of existing, similar development and would not result in substantial changes to the visual character of the site and its surroundings. This impact would be considered less than significant.

d. The project would consist of single-family residential development on lots 5 acres in size. The large lot size would allow for buffers between homes and adjacent uses. Additionally, the project would comply with Section 17.14.170 of the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance, which contains outdoor lighting requirements, intended to control artificial light and glare to the extent that unnecessary illumination of adjacent property would be prohibited. These requirements include the shielding and downward direction of all outdoor lighting. These requirements would also reduce project impacts on night skies. This impact would be considered less than significant.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts to aesthetic or visual resources. Identified thresholds of significance for the aesthetics category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

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

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect to Agricultural Resources would occur if:

- There is a conversion of choice agricultural land to nonagricultural use, or impairment of the agricultural productivity of agricultural land;
- The amount of agricultural land in the County is substantially reduced; or
- Agricultural uses are subjected to impacts from adjacent incompatible land uses.

a. The project site is zoned Exclusive Agriculture, and has been historically used for grazing. There are two soil types within the project area; Auburn silt loam and Auburn very rocky silt loam. Neither of these soil types is listed as a Prime Farmland Soil or Farmland of Statewide Importance by the California Department of Conservation. The proposed project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Locally Important Farmland (Farmland). There would be no impact.

b. The proposed project would include the rezoning the site from Exclusive Agriculture (AE) to Estate Residential 5-Acre (RE-5). The project was reviewed and approved by the El Dorado County Agriculture Commission. The rezone would be consistent with the El Dorado County General Plan and is discussed further in Section IX, Land Use and Planning. The project site is not under a Williamson Act Contract. This impact would be less than significant.

c. Conversion of the project site from undeveloped grazing land to single family residential use would result in utility and roadway extensions, which may aid in the future development of other historic agricultural sites nearby. However, all lands immediately surrounding the site have a Low Density Residential General Plan Land Use Designation (Policy 2.2.1.5) and may be rezoned and to subdivide in accordance with the land use designation. Therefore, development of these sites was anticipated in the General Plan EIR and would be consistent with the General Plan. This impact would be considered less than significant.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts to agriculture resources. Identified thresholds of significance for the agricultural category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

III. AIR QUALITY. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X	
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			X	
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Air Quality would occur if:

- Emissions of ROG and No_x, will result in construction or operation emissions greater than 82lbs/day (See Table 5.2, of the El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District – CEQA Guide);
- Emissions of PM_{10}, CO, SO_2 and No_x, as a result of construction or operation emissions, will result in ambient pollutant concentrations in excess of the applicable National or State Ambient Air Quality Standard (AAQS). Special standards for ozone, CO, and visibility apply in the Lake Tahoe Air Basin portion of the County; or
- Emissions of toxic air contaminants cause cancer risk greater than 1 in 1 million (10 in 1 million if best available control technology for toxics is used) or a non-cancer Hazard Index greater than 1. In addition, the project must demonstrate compliance with all applicable District, State and U.S. EPA regulations governing toxic and hazardous emissions.

a. The project site would be regulated by the El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District and the applicable air quality plan is the 1994 Sacramento Regional Clean Air Plan (State Implementation Plan). The updated air quality plan would be based on the growth projections and land use designations contained in the General Plans of each jurisdiction within the Sacramento region. The project would be consistent with the El Dorado County General Plan and would therefore be included in the updated air quality plan. Because growth resulting from the proposed project was anticipated and included in the air quality plan, no conflict would occur. Mitigation in the form of General Plan polices have been developed to mitigate impacts to less than significant levels for impacts associated with air quality. Cumulative impacts were previously considered and analyzed. In this instance, adherence to General Plan Policy 6.7.7.1 shall mitigate impacts to air quality to less than significant levels.

b. The El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (AQMD) reviewed the project and determined that with the implementation of six standard Conditions of Approval, as required by Ordinance, the project would have a less than significant impact on the air quality. As part of the conditions, a fugitive dust plan application must be prepared and submitted to the AQMD prior to earth disturbance. The project could

result in the generation of green house gasses, which could contribute to global climate change. However, the amount of greenhouse gases generated by the project would be negligible compared to global emissions or emissions in the county, so the project would not substantially contribute cumulatively to global climate change. These measures are included as conditions of project approval and would reduce any impacts in this category to a level of less than significant.

c. The Mountain Counties Air Basin is designated by the California Air Resources Board as "ozone impacted." El Dorado County is currently in federal and state severe non-attainment for ozone levels and state non-attainment for PM_{10}. Additionally, the project site would be within the boundaries of the El Dorado County portion of the area designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the Sacramento Federal Ozone Non-attainment Area. As discussed above, the project would not exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors. The project would not result in an individual or cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant. The potential impact would be considered less than significant.

d. Sensitive receptors are considered residences, schools, parks, hospitals, or other land uses where children or the elderly congregate, or where outdoor activity is the primary land use. Sensitive receptors within the vicinity of the project site may consist of residences on adjacent lands. As noted in Response (a) above, neither the construction nor operation of the proposed project would result in substantial increases in pollutant concentrations. Once developed, the project site would contain residences which are considered sensitive receptors. However, no sources of substantial pollutant concentrations are located in the vicinity of the project site. Thus potential impacts would be considered to be less than significant.

e. Future Construction activities would involve the use of a variety of gasoline or diesel powered engines that emit exhaust fumes. Asphalt paving as well as the application of architectural coatings are also sources of construction-related odors. However, construction-related emissions would occur intermittently throughout the workday, and the exhaust odors would dissipate rapidly within the immediate vicinity of the equipment. Operation of the proposed project would involve the use of products for home maintenance such as paints or fertilizers and other landscaping materials. Odors created by home maintenance activities would be minimal, would quickly dissipate and would not differ substantially from those created by surrounding land uses. This impact would be considered less than significant.

Findings: It was determined that a less than significant impact would result from the project in that no sensitive receptors would be adversely impacted, no objectionable odors would be created and the project would not obstruct the implementation of the El Dorado County California Clean Air Act Plan. Based on the inclusion of standard conditions of approval and implementation of General Plan policies, no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife			X	

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Service?				
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?			X	
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?			X	
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X	
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?			X	

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Biological Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Substantially reduce or diminish habitat for native fish, wildlife or plants;
- Cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels;
- Threaten to eliminate a native plant or animal community;
- Reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal;
- Substantially affect a rare or endangered species of animal or plant or the habitat of the species; or
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.

a. The parcel immediately to the west of the proposed project site was found to contain suitable habitat for special status species. The primary biological community found on adjacent site is mixed oak woodland. Oak woodland is characterized by an overstory dominated by interior live oak and scatterings of foothill pine, blue oak and California black oak. Understory vegetation may include chaparral honeysuckle, poison-oak, toyon and monkeyflower, but is generally dominated by species found in adjacent and interspersed grassland areas. Scattered areas of annual grassland occur within large openings in the oak canopy and in the southernmost areas of the site. The project site has a less dense woodland canopy and is comprised of larger grassland areas than the adjacent site; however the proximity of the project site to adjacent property, and the suitable habitat found there is reasonable evidence to assume the project site itself contains suitable habitat for the special status species discussed below. The project site is expected to support a wide diversity of wildlife due to the likely availability of nesting sites, escape, thermal cover and abundant food. The following special status species are expected to occur within the site. These species and their habitat were not directly observed within the project site, but their presence is highly likely, due to the presence of suitable nesting and foraging habitat on the adjacent property.

Cooper's hawk and other raptors: Based on the presence of suitable nesting and foraging habitat on the adjacent property, Cooper's hawk is expected to have a reasonable potential for occurring on the project site. Project implementation could therefore result in a disturbance of breeding and nesting of this species if

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

construction occurs at any time during the typical breeding season (approximately March 1 through August 31). Nesting of other raptors known from the region, including red-shouldered hawk, red-tailed hawk, and great horned owl, could also be adversely affected if construction takes place during the identified breeding/nesting season. Take of any active raptor nest is prohibited under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-1

To avoid take of active raptor nests, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 30 days prior to initiation of proposed development activities. Survey results shall then be submitted to CDFG. If active raptor nests are found on or immediately adjacent to the site, consultation shall occur with CDFG to determine appropriate avoidance measures. If no nesting is found to occur, necessary tree removal could then proceed.

Special Status Plants: The site contains habitats which may support special status plants including Big-scale balsam root, Brandegee's clarkia, and Tuolumne button-celery. Site surveys conducted in the fall on adjacent properties did encounter these species, but surveys conducted in the spring would provide more conclusive results.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-2

Special status plant surveys to determine presence or absence of these species should take place in May or June. Vegetation surveys would follow protocol guidelines issued by the California Department of Fish and Game. These guidelines state that surveys for special status plants be done at the appropriate times of the year, and that all individuals observed be identified to the extent necessary to determine whether it is a special status species.

Incorporation of the above mitigation measures would reduce impacts to candidate, sensitive and special status species to less than significant.

b. There may be riparian habitat associated within drainage areas within the project site. Implementation of the proposed project may result in impacts and/or the alteration of these areas due to the construction of roads, homes and other project elements. Interim policy 7.3.3.4 of the 2004 El Dorado County General Plan, Conservation and Open Space Element, addresses buffers and setbacks for the protection of riparian areas and wetlands. Policies adopted in this element serve to guide the design of new development and shall be incorporated into the proposed project. Additional policies pertaining to dredge and fill and stream bed alteration are discussed in impact c. below. Adherence to the above policies would ensure impacts to riparian areas are less than significant.

c. The on-site drainages are tributaries to New York Creek, which is to the west of the project site and is a tributary to the American River. Any dredging, filling, removal or other alterations to wetlands or waters of the United States found within the project site would require permitting pursuant to sections 401 and 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act. Additionally, Under CA Department of Fish and Game (DFG) Code Section 1602, a discretionary Stream-bed Alteration Agreement permit may be required for any construction activities that would substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the DFG. The state and Federal regulations governing the protection of wetlands are sufficient to ensure these impacts would be considered less than significant.

d. There are Migratory Deer Herd Habitats within some areas of El Dorado County. The project site does not include, nor is it adjacent to any migratory deer herd habitats as shown in exhibit 5.12-7 of the El Dorado County General Plan EIR. This impact would be considered less than significant.

e. Oak Woodlands and Heritage Trees are protected within El Dorado County. 149 trees are present on the site, including 135 blue oak, 9 interior live oaks, 2 foothill pines and 3 California buckeyes. The aggregate DBH for these trees are 2,750, 185, 65 and 95 inches respectively. Sierra Nevada Arborists has recommended removal of nine trees from the project site (some or all of these trees are structurally defective). Additional oak trees may be removed during the construction of driveways and homes within the project site. All oak tree removal would be subject to El Dorado County General Plan Policies relating to oak woodlands, including policies 7.4.4.4, 7.4.4.5, 7.4.5.1 and 7.4.5.2. Incorporation of these guidelines into the project plan would reduce impacts to oak woodlands to less than significant.

f. Protected and sensitive and natural resources/areas within El Dorado County include: Recovery Plan Area for California Red-legged Frog, Pine Hill Preserve, Migratory Deer Herd Habitats and Sensitive Terrestrial Communities as listed in the California Natural Diversity Database and shown in exhibit 5.12-7 of the El Dorado County General Plan EIR. However, the project site does not include, nor is it adjacent to any of these Protected and Sensitive Natural Habitat areas. This impact is less than significant.

Findings: Potential impacts could result to biological resources due to the proposed project. The project could impact threatened, sensitive or rare animal species. Implementation of mitigation measures identified above would reduce these potential impacts to biological resources to less than significant. Impacts to riparian habitat, wetlands, and migratory wildlife habitats, as well as conflicts with community conservation plans and habitat conservation plans have been determined to be less than significant. It has been determined that the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to biological resources with the incorporation of the above mentioned mitigation measures.

V. **CULTURAL RESOURCES.** *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?			X	
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?			X	
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	

Discussion:

In general, significant impacts are those that diminish the integrity, research potential, or other characteristics that make a historical or cultural resource significant or important. A substantial adverse effect on Cultural Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Disrupt, alter, or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property or historic or cultural significant to a community or ethnic or social group; or a paleontological site except as a part of a scientific study;
- Affect a landmark of cultural/historical importance;
- Conflict with established recreational, educational, religious or scientific uses of the area; or
- Conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of the community where it is located.

a, b & d

The applicant submitted a "Record Search" prepared by North Central Information Center, dated May 17, 2005 that reported there was a low-to-moderate possibility of identifying prehistoric and historic-period cultural resources sites, artifacts, historic buildings, structures or objects found. Because of the possibility in the future that ground disturbances could discover significant cultural resources, the project would require standard conditions that would reduce the impacts to less than significant.

c No paleontological resources or unique geological features were identified on the project site. The County 2004 General Plan states that paleontological resources are unlikely to be encountered in El Dorado County. Paleontological remains are found in sedimentary rock formations, which are virtually nonexistent in the County. The impacts would be less than significant.

Finding: The project site would be located outside of a designated cemetery and the potential to find historic, archaeological, prehistoric, and/or human remains would not be likely. By implementing typical discovery procedures as conditions in the project permit, any chance of an accidental discovery would be accounted for during grading and/or improvement activities and impacts to the 'Cultural Resources' category would be less than significant.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?			X	
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
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?			X	
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994) creating substantial risks to life or property?			X	

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. *Would the project:*				
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?			X	

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Geologic Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Allow substantial development of structures or features in areas susceptible to seismically induced hazards such as groundshaking, liquefaction, seiche, and/or slope failure where the risk to people and property resulting from earthquakes could not be reduced through engineering and construction measures in accordance with regulations, codes, and professional standards;

- Allow substantial development in areas subject to landslides, slope failure, erosion, subsidence, settlement, and/or expansive soils where the risk to people and property resulting from such geologic hazards could not be reduced through engineering and construction measures in accordance with regulations, codes, and professional standards; or

- Allow substantial grading and construction activities in areas of known soil instability, steep slopes, or shallow depth to bedrock where such activities could result in accelerated erosion and sedimentation or exposure of people, property, and/or wildlife to hazardous conditions (e.g., blasting) that could not be mitigated through engineering and construction measures in accordance with regulations, codes, and professional standards.

a. El Dorado County does not appear on the Alquist-Priolo lists for affected counties; however, due to the large number of seismic areas in California, the project site would experience some minimal activity during seismic events. The impacts from fault ruptures, seismically induced ground shaking, or seismic ground failure or liquefaction are considered to be less than significant. Any potential impact caused by locating structures in the project area would be offset by compliance with the Uniform Building Code earthquake standards. There are no slopes on the site exceeding 29%, so there would be no building or grading on slopes with grades of 30% or greater, reducing the potential for mudslides or landslides to less than significant. This impact is less than significant.

b. Road building and potential building sites for homes would occur on grades of up to 30%. These activities could alter drainage patterns in the project area, causing erosion or loss of topsoil. All grading activities must comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Ordinance. Adherence to these regulations would reduce any potential impact to less than significant.

c. The project is located on a moderately-sloping site in El Dorado County. The potential for earthquake or ground shaking activity is low in the region due to the lack of faults or geologically active sites in the area. The potential for impacts related to the stability of the soils or lands is low because of this lack of geologic activity. Therefore, impacts resulting from potentially unstable soils would be considered less than significant.

d. The proposed project site is located on areas of Auburn Silt Loam and Auburn Very Rocky Silt Loam. These soil types are very low in clay content and are not considered expansive. Therefore impacts would be considered less than significant.

e. The project proposes individual septic systems to treat wastewater generated by the 8 potential new homes on the site. The El Dorado County Department of Environmental Health is responsible for protecting public health and the environment from the potential adverse health and environmental impacts associated with on-site individual sewage disposal systems. The El Dorado County Department of Environmental Health has required:

Each proposed parcel shall have a site evaluation and soil test trench dug to a depth of at least 7½ feet, to demonstrate the parcels capability for sewage disposal.

Each proposed parcel shall have the sewage disposal area delineated on the parcel map. The sewage disposal area shall not be in the building envelope, wetland areas, and shall be outside all setback areas.

Review of proposed sewage disposal areas, and applicable permits and additional regulations are sufficient to ensure sewage disposal does not occur on sites that are not suitable. This impact would be considered less than significant.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts to geologic resources, nor any significant impacts resulting from placing people or structures in the vicinity of geologic hazards. Identified thresholds of significance for the geology and soils category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
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?			X	
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
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?				X
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X

VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X	
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?			X	

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect due to Hazards or Hazardous Materials would occur if implementation of the project would:

- Expose people and property to hazards associated with the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials where the risk of such exposure could not be reduced through implementation of Federal, State, and local laws and regulations;
- Expose people and property to risks associated with wildland fires where such risks could not be reduced through implementation of proper fuel management techniques, buffers and landscape setbacks, structural design features, and emergency access; or
- Expose people to safety hazards as a result of former on-site mining operations.

a. Hazardous materials would be used in the construction of homes and improvements associated with the project. During times of construction, these materials would be transported to and from the project site. The safe transport and use of these materials is required by federal law, and safety information for all such products is included on packaging materials and labels. The temporary transport and use of these materials by construction personnel does not result in significant adverse health impacts in typical circumstances. This impact would be less than significant.

b. Hazardous materials would be used in the construction of homes and improvements associated with the project. The temporary transport and use of these materials by construction personnel does not result in significant adverse health impacts in typical circumstances. There are no existing features within the project site or surrounding area that would result in reasonably foreseeable accident situations. This impact would be less than significant.

c. There are no schools within ¼ mile of the proposed project site. There would be no impact.

d. The site is not located on a known hazardous materials property, as identified on State and Federal databases. The site has been in use as rural lands and rural residential property for its known history. There would be no impact.

e. The nearest airport to the proposed project site is Cameron Park Airport, which is five miles away from the project site. There would be no impact.

f. There are no private airports or airstrips within two miles of the project site. There would be no impact.

g. The proposed project includes the extension of one road within the project site, connecting to Malcolm Dixon Road, through adjacent property, south of the project site. This road would increase access to and from the area, and therefore provide more infrastructure for emergency response and evacuation. This impact would be considered less than significant.

h. The site would be located within a relatively rural area, with grasslands and vegetation capable of supporting or spreading a wildland fire. CalFire has established a fire hazard severity classification system, which assesses the fire potential for wildlands based on three factors: fuel load, climate, and topography. The classification system provides three classes of fire hazards: Moderate, High, and Very High. According to Figure HS-1 of the El Dorado County General Plan, the project site would be within an area classified as High fire hazard severity. In compliance with CalFire regulations, the County requires the creation of defensible space around structures and roads. In order to comply with the state's defensible space requirement, the project must incorporate the following design features:

1. Clearance of 30-100 feet of flammable vegetation from around buildings; on steeper parcels, fire safe Clearance requirements are determined by the local fire protection agency;
2. Removal of branches from within 10 feet of a chimney; and
3. Removal of all flammable vegetation from roof tops, including dry leaves and pine needles.

In addition to the above requirements, all buildings within the project area must comply with Chapter 8.08 of the El Dorado County Code, also known as the County Fire Hazard Ordinance, which includes rules and regulations covering emergency access, signing and numbering, and emergency water. The project has also been conditioned to require the preparation and implementation of a Wildland Fire Safety Plan by a licensed professional. Compliance with existing regulations would reduce the potential impact to less than significant.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts resulting from hazardous materials nor would the project result in exposure of schools or other sensitive areas to hazardous materials. There are no airports or dangerous intersections which would impact the project. Impacts in this category would be reduced with adherence to all existing, applicable safety regulations and policies. Identified thresholds of significance for the hazards category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			X	
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or -off-site?			X	
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase			X	

VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?				
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			X	
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Hydrology and Water Quality would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Expose residents to flood hazards by being located within the 100-year floodplain as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- Cause substantial change in the rate and amount of surface runoff leaving the project site ultimately causing a substantial change in the amount of water in a stream, river or other waterway;
- Substantially interfere with groundwater recharge;
- Cause degradation of water quality (temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and/or other typical stormwater pollutants) in the project area; or
- Cause degradation of groundwater quality in the vicinity of the project site.

a. The project is located outside the County's Community Region boundary; therefore General Plan Policy 5.3.1.1 allows for projects to rely on on-site septic systems. Subject to LAFCO's Discretionary approval the project would be annexed into the El Dorado Irrigation Service District for water service based on the EID Facilities Improvement Letter (FIL) dated November 2, 2009. The facility diagram attached to the FIL indicates that there would be no available sewer lines within the immediate vicinity of the project. Therefore, the project would be serviced by individual septic systems. Further, the El Dorado County Department of Environmental Management would be responsible for protecting public health and the environment from the potential adverse impacts associated with on-site, individual sewage disposal systems. The proposed project's septic system design would be reviewed by the Department to ensure compliance with County Ordinance Chapter 15.32, Private Sewage Disposal System, as well as County Resolution No. 259-99, Design Standards for the Site Evaluation and Design of Sewage Disposal Systems.

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Review by the Department of Environmental Management and compliance with the existing regulations would ensure that all septic systems constructed as part of the project would function properly and would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Therefore, the potential impacts would be less than significant.

b. Subject to LAFCO's discretionary approval, water service for the proposed project would be provided by the El Dorado Irrigation District. The District obtains water entirely from surface water sources. Therefore, the eventual construction of single family dwellings would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies. Groundwater recharge rates on the project site are low, due to the nature of the soils and the steepness of the slopes and would only be minimally altered as a result of the proposed project. The potential impacts would be considered less than significant.

c. Impacts to the project site and nearby waterways would consist of changes in grading and the creation of impervious surfaces associated with the construction of roads, new homes and driveways. Dischargers whose projects disturb one or more acres of soil or whose 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 Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Section A of the Construction General Permit describes the elements that must be contained in a SWPPP including, site map(s), Best Management Practices (BMPs), a visual and chemical monitoring program; and a sediment monitoring plan if the site discharges directly to a water body listed on the 303(d) list for sediment. Implementation of a SWPPP would reduce this impact to less than significant.

d. The project site is moderately sloped. There are four drainage basins originating within, or draining into the site. Drainage basins 1, 2, 3 and 4 all drain to the west and eventually into New York Creek, which is a tributary to the South Fork of the American River. These four basins cover 32.37 acres, 18.70 acres, 23.75 acres, and 6.41 acres, respectively. Additional drainage from the project would result due to improvements to Malcolm-Dixon Road. This would create additional impervious surfaces; however areas close to the road would drain into drainage basin 1, and the increase in water volume resulting from road improvements would not be considered significant.

Groundwater recharge rates on the project site are normally low, due to the nature of the soils and the steepness of the slopes and would only be minimally altered as a result of the proposed project. Minor alterations would be made to drainage patterns on the project site due to changes in grading and the creation of impervious surfaces associated with new roads, homes and driveways. However, water would be channeled through drainage ditches along roads and through culverts under roads, the placement of which would coincide with existing drainage patterns. County standards related to septic design requires that septic systems be constructed under at least a twelve inch soil depth. In addition a 100 foot setback from year round streams is required. Soil filtration for standard septic systems occurs within three feet *(County standards require five feet of filtration)*, therefore it would ensure that mixing of surface runoff and septic discharge would not negatively impact New York Creek. The project would not result in substantial changes in drainage volumes or patterns, from the site into New York Creek, nor would the proposed project result in on- or off-site flooding. This impact would be less than significant.

e. According to the drainage study prepared for the proposed project, the carrying capacities of existing natural drainage ways would be unaffected by project implementation.

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Pollutant discharges from construction activities would be minimized through the implementation of an approved SWPPP (see Response (c) above). Once the project site has been developed, pollutant discharges to waterways, including automotive greases and oils, heavy metals, pesticides and fertilizers, may increase due to runoff flowing over project driveways, roads, and landscaped areas. Operational phase stormwater pollution would not be regulated by the Clean Water Act; however, El Dorado County has developed programs to inform residents of ways to minimize polluted runoff from lawn care, septic system maintenance, auto care, and landscaping activities. The proposed project would not be expected to provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. This impact would be considered less than significant.

f. Impacts to water quality resulting from the proposed project are addressed by regulations and permit requirements including an SWPPP, dredge and fill permits, construction set-back requirements and Best Management Practices. Impacts to water quality are discussed in detail in this section as well as the Biological Resources section of this Mitigated Negative Declaration. There are no additional impacts that would otherwise substantially degrade water quality. This impact would be less than significant.

g. The project site is not located within a 100-year floodplain (Flood Zone C; Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel 060040 0700 D; areas of minimal flooding). There would be no impact.

h. The project site is not located within a 100-year floodplain (Flood Zone C; Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel 060040 0700 D; areas of minimal flooding). There would be no impact.

i. The closest dams and levees to the project site are Cameron park dam and dams and levees on Folsom Lake. This site is two miles uphill from Folsom Lake. Additionally, failure of Folsom Dam is considered remote. The inundation area of the Cameron Park dam failure map does not include this area. There would be no impact.

j. The project area is not near a body of water large enough to generate a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. The nearest large bodies of water are Lake Tahoe and Folsom Lake. Neither is close enough or large enough to pose seiche risk. Mudflow on this type of soil is unlikely, see geology and soils section. There would be no impact.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts to hydrology or water quality. Identified thresholds of significance for the hydrology and water quality category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

IX. LAND USE PLANNING. *Would the project:*				
a. Physically divide an established community?			X	
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X	
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?			X	

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Land Use would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in the conversion of Prime Farmland as defined by the State Department of Conservation;
- Result in conversion of land that either contains choice soils or which the County Agricultural Commission has identified as suitable for sustained grazing, provided that such lands were not assigned urban or other nonagricultural use in the Land Use Map;
- Result in conversion of undeveloped open space to more intensive land uses;
- Result in a use substantially incompatible with the existing surrounding land uses; or
- Conflict with adopted environmental plans, policies, and goals of the community.

a. The project would introduce housing into a partially developed area and require rezoning agricultural land to residential use. The El Dorado County 2004 General Plan Environmental Impact Report analyzed potential build-out and housing stock for the County by 2025. General Plan Policy 2.9.1.2 requires that every five years, as part of the General Plan review and update, actions be taken to decrease forecasted impacts in areas where higher intensity development is found to have a market demand. A study conducted by Bay Area Economics in June 2006 concluded that "Based on the actual growth rates within El Dorado County since 2002 compared to the growth projections contained in the Land Use Forecast Report, growth assumptions in the Land Use Forecast Report are reliable, and in fact somewhat conservative from an environmental impact standpoint." Within four years of General Plan adoption, the growth rate for second dwelling units is at 4 percent of the estimated growth rate for each alternative. The surrounding area is residential in nature and the character of land use would not be significantly altered by the proposed project. The project would not divide an established community and thus the potential impact would be considered less than significant.

b. The project includes the Rezoning of the site from Exclusive Agriculture (AE) to Estate Residential 5-Acre (RE-5). The El Dorado County General Plan land use designation for the project site is Low Density Residential (General Plan Policy 2.2.1.2). The project would be consistent with this land use designation and would not require a General Plan Amendment.

c. Protected and sensitive natural areas within El Dorado County include: Recovery Plan Area for California Red-legged Frog, Pine Hill Preserve, Migratory Deer Herd Habitats and Sensitive Terrestrial Communities as listed in the California Natural Diversity Database. The project site does not include, nor is it adjacent to any of these Protected and Sensitive Natural Habitat areas. Therefore there would be no potential impact.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts to land uses. The proposed project would change the zoning for the proposed site from agricultural to residential, however this would not result in significant impacts. Identified thresholds of significance for the aesthetics category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

X. **MINERAL RESOURCES.** *Would the project:*				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource				X

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. MINERAL RESOURCES. *Would the project:*				
recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Mineral Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in obstruction of access to, and extraction of mineral resources classified MRZ-2x, or result in land use compatibility conflicts with mineral extraction operations.

a. The project site is not located within the overlay zone designated in the Zoning Ordinance for areas with known mineral resources. There is no impact.

b. The project would not limit the ability of property owners to extract mineral resources should such resources become known in the future. There is no impact.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts to mineral resources. Identified thresholds of significance for the mineral resources category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

XI. NOISE. *Would the project result in:*				
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise level?				X
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect due to Noise would occur if the implementation of the project would:

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

- Result in short-term construction noise that creates noise exposures to surrounding noise sensitive land uses in excess of 60dBA CNEL;
- Result in long-term operational noise that creates noise exposures in excess of 60 dBA CNEL at the adjoining property line of a noise sensitive land use and the background noise level is increased by 3dBA, or more; or
- Results in noise levels inconsistent with the performance standards contained in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2 in the El Dorado County General Plan.

a. Noise would be generated on the site from construction associated with the new homes and improvements to the roadways and driveways. This noise generation would be required to comply with the County's noise ordinance, limiting the amount and duration of noise produced in residential areas. Construction times are limited to daytime hours, and the noise generation would be intermittent and temporary in nature. This impact would be considered less than significant.

b. Ground borne vibrations are associated with heavy vehicles (i.e. railroad) and with heavy equipment operations. All noise generation due to construction activities would be required to comply with the County's noise ordinance. Vehicle traffic generated by the Project would be typical of traffic generated by the adjacent residential uses; passenger cars and trucks, which are not a source of significant vibration. The impact would be considered less than significant.

c. The noise generated during construction would be temporary in nature. Subdivision of the land and construction and operation of the 8 additional homes would result in periodic noise generation from the use of vehicles, noises generated on home sites, and landscape maintenance. The overall effect on the ambient noise level would be considered than significant.

d. As noted above, the construction aspects of the project would result in a temporary increase in noise levels. The increase associated with this construction would be relative to the type of equipment used in residential construction which does not result in significant noise generation. This noise generation would be required to comply with the County's noise ordinance, limiting the amount and duration of noises produced in residential areas. Construction times are limited to daytime hours, and the noise generation would be intermittent and temporary in nature. The impacts would be considered less than significant.

e. The project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport. Cameron Park Airport is the nearest airport to the project area and is five miles away. The project site is located outside of the 55dB CNEL area on the airport noise contour map for Cameron Park Airport. There would be no impact.

f. The project site is not located within two miles of a private airstrip. There would be no impact.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts due to noise. The project would increase ambient noise levels during construction; however, this is mitigated by limiting the hours of operation. Additional noise increases would result from implementation of the project, however, identified thresholds of significance for the noise category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (i.e., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (i.e., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X	
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Population and Housing would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Create substantial growth or concentration in population;
- Create a more substantial imbalance in the County's current jobs to housing ratio; or
- Conflict with adopted goals and policies set forth in applicable planning documents.

a,b,c. To avoid impacts associated with an increase in population growth potential displacement of housing or residents, General Plan Policy 2.9.1.2 requires that every five years, as part of the General Plan review and update, actions can be taken to decrease forecasted impacts in areas where higher intensity development is found to have a market demand. A recent study conducted by Bay Area Economics in June 2006 concluded that "Based on the actual growth rates within El Dorado County since 2002 compared to the growth projections contained in the Land Use Forecast Report, it appears that the growth assumptions in the Land Use Forecast Report are reliable, and in fact somewhat conservative from an environmental impact standpoint." The proposed project could include up to 16 residential units. Assuming 2.8 persons per household[2] in the primary units, population could increase by approximately 23 persons. Assuming all residential units include a primary and secondary unit, the population could increase to approximately 45 persons. Assuming growth beyond the primary units the additional population would not be considered a significant population growth. Therefore, potential impacts as a result of increased population and displacement of housing or residents would be considered less than significant.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts to population or housing. The project would not substantially increase the population, nor displace housing or residents. Identified thresholds of significance for the population and housing category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

[2] El Dorado County General Plan, July 2004, Chapter 2 land Use, Table 2-2, Page 19.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:*				
a. Fire protection?			X	
b. Police protection?			X	
c. Schools?			X	
d. Parks?			X	
e. Other government services?			X	

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Public Services would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Substantially increase or expand the demand for fire protection and emergency medical services without increasing staffing and equipment to meet the Department's/District's goal of 1.5 firefighters per 1,000 residents and 2 firefighters per 1,000 residents, respectively;
- Substantially increase or expand the demand for public law enforcement protection without increasing staffing and equipment to maintain the Sheriff's Department goal of one sworn officer per 1,000 residents;
- Substantially increase the public school student population exceeding current school capacity without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand in services;
- Place a demand for library services in excess of available resources;
- Substantially increase the local population without dedicating a minimum of 5 acres of developed parklands for every 1,000 residents; or
- Be inconsistent with County adopted goals, objectives or policies.

a. Upon Annexation, ~~F~~fire protection for the project site would be ~~currently~~ provided by the ~~California Department of Forestry and Fire.~~ El Dorado Hills County Water District (El Dorado Hills Fire Department). The project site would be annexed, through discretionary approval of LAFCO, into the El Dorado Hills Fire Department and would be within the Department's Response Zone 84b. The closest fire station to the project site would be Station 84 located at 2180 Francisco Drive just over one mile west of the project site. The development and annexation of new homes in the District would result in an increased demand for services but would not significantly impact the Department. The applicant would be responsible for the payment of development fees to the District which would help fund required capitol improvements. Additionally, a portion of property taxes collected from the proposed development would fund ongoing operations of the Department. With annexation into the Department and payment of fees, this impact would be less than significant.

b. The El Dorado County Sheriff's Department would provide law enforcement services to the proposed development. The El Dorado Hills Satellite Sheriff Station is located at 981 Governors Drive approximately three miles southwest of the project site. The development of new homes on the project site would result in an increase in calls for service but would not significantly impact the Department. The project applicant would be responsible for the payment of development fees to the Department to offset any project impacts. As a result, this impact would be considered less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

c. The project site would be located within the Rescue Union School District and the El Dorado Union High School District. The occupancy of proposed residences may result in new enrollments at local schools. Under Senate Bill 50, school districts can levy developer fees from residential construction to pay for school improvements. Fees would be assessed as part of the County's building permit process and are sufficient to offset any project impacts to the school district resulting in a less than significant impact.

d. Park and recreation services would be provided by the County and special districts, which maintain facilities within the County. It should be noted that although the subdivision is not within the service boundaries of the El Dorado Hills Community Services District and no property tax increment would be allotted to the District, future residents would likely use the District's parks and recreation facilities, creating a "free-rider" situation. There are numerous parks located within five miles of the project site with a total area of over 50 acres. The applicant would be required to dedicate land or pay a fee pursuant to Section 16.12.090 of the County Subdivision Ordinance to mitigate the increased demand for parkland. Thus, this impact would be considered less than significant.

e. No other government services would be adversely affected by the project and any potential impacts are less than significant.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts to public services. There are adequate police, fire, school, park, and other public services available to serve the proposed project without resulting in significant impacts to the physical environment. Identified thresholds of significance for the public services category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

XIV. RECREATION.				
a. Would the project 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?			X	
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Recreational Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Substantially increase the local population without dedicating a minimum of 5 acres of developed parklands for every 1,000 residents; or
- Substantially increase the use of neighborhood or regional parks in the area such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur.

a. Park and recreation services would be provided by the County and special districts, which maintain facilities within the County. Using the standard of five acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents, this project would result in the demand for less than one acre of new parkland. The project applicant would be required to dedicate land or pay a fee pursuant to Section 16.12.090 of the County Subdivision Ordinance

to mitigate the increased demand for parkland. As a result, this impact would be considered less than significant.

b. The project does not include nor require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. There would be no impact.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts to recreational resources. The project applicant would be required to dedicate land or pay a fee to offset impacts to community park facilities. Identified thresholds of significance for the recreation category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

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

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Traffic would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system;
- Generate traffic volumes which cause violations of adopted level of service standards (project and cumulative); or
- Result in, or worsen, Level of Service "F" traffic congestion during weekday, peak-hour periods on any highway, road, interchange or intersection in the unincorporated areas of the county as a result of a residential development project of 5 or more units.

a. ITE trip generation predicts 10 trips per day per house, a total of 80 additional trips per day due to the proposed project. The additional trips from the proposed 8 lots would not be considered substantial. This

impact would be considered less than significant. Compliance with the above regulations and mitigation measure would reduce impacts to traffic and transportation infrastructure to less than significant.

b. ITE trip generation predicts10 trips per day per house, a total of 80 additional trips per day. There are currently areas of roads within the area that are impacted to service level F. During the AM peak hour, Highway 50 is impacted to LOS F in the westbound direction, west of El Dorado Hills Boulevard as shown in El Dorado County General Plan EIR exhibit 5.4-4. In the PM peak hour, Green Valley Road, east of Salmon Falls Road is impacted to LOS F and Highway 50 is impacted to LOS F in the eastbound direction, west of El Dorado Hills Boulevard as shown in El Dorado County General Plan EIR exhibit 5.4-5. The project would add a negligible amount of traffic and therefore impacts would be considered less than significant.

c. The project would not result in a change in air traffic patterns. There would be no impact.

d. The project would involve road and potentially driveway building on grades of up to 30%. The project would also involve the formation of an intersection of a county road. The intersection would only affect residents on Malcolm-Dixon Road. The project area contains historic grazing lands and residential lands. The addition of residential traffic would not alter the uses of roads. These impacts would be considered less than significant.

e. The project would increase on-site circulation and would not adversely affect any roadway or route used or potentially usable for emergency access to or through the property. All roads and driveways built on the site are required to comply with El Dorado County Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 2, Articles 1-51273.03 Roadway Grades. All roads constructed within the project site must adhere to the General Plan Design and Improvements Standard Manual Standard Plan 101C. Standard Plan 101C requires roads to be 24 feet wide, with a 50 foot right of way. Roads within the project site would connect to an adjacent property to the north (site of the approved Alto Subdivision). All roads constructed as part of the proposed project must be named by filing a completed Road Name Petition with the County Surveyors Office. Regulations and permitting requirements are sufficient to ensure impacts to emergency access would be less than significant.

f. The project would add 8 new single-family residential homes. Parking for these uses would be provided on site, likely in the creation of garage parking for residents of the homes. The impact would be considered less than significant.

g. The project proposes no design characteristics, uses, or features that conflict with any plans, policies, or programs supporting alternative transportation. There would be no impact.

Findings: For the "Transportation/Traffic" category, the identified thresholds of significance have not been exceeded and no significant environmental impacts would result from the project.

XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			X	
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could			X	

XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
cause significant environmental effects?				
c. Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			X	
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X	
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Discussion:

A substantial adverse effect on Utilities and Service Systems would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Breach published national, state, or local standards relating to solid waste or litter control;
- Substantially increase the demand for potable water in excess of available supplies or distribution capacity without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand, or is unable to provide an adequate on-site water supply, including treatment, storage and distribution;
- Substantially increase the demand for the public collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand, or is unable to provide for adequate on-site wastewater system; or
- Result in demand for expansion of power or telecommunications service facilities without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased or expanded demand.

a. The project proposes the subdivision of the site into eight new residential lots proposed to have individual septic systems serving each home. The septic systems fall under the authority of the El Dorado County Department of Environmental Health, and under the regulations of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Refer to Hydrology and Water Quality section of this Mitigated Negative Declaration. Septic systems designed and installed on site must meet State and county standards, and thus would not exceed any standards of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The impact is less than significant.

b. Water service for the proposed development would be provided by the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID). Prior to any provision of service from EID, the subject parcel is required to be annexed into the District's service boundaries, which can only be granted through discretionary approval of the LAFCO Commission. The subject parcel is not contiguous with EID's current service boundaries; contiguity must be established between the subject parcel and the District prior to, or in conjunction with, LAFCO approval of the annexation, per El Dorado LAFCO Policy 3.9.3. The District's Salmon Falls Water Storage Tank is

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

located near the northwest corner of the project site. The El Dorado Hills Fire Department has determined that the minimum fire flow required for the project would be 1,500 gallons per minute for a two hour duration, while maintaining a 20-psi residual pressure. In order to provide this fire flow and receive service, construction of a new booster pump station at the storage tank site would be required. This booster pump station would need to provide both domestic and fire flows. The project applicant would be responsible for the construction of the booster pump station as well as all other on- and off-site water supply infrastructure required for project development.

Proposed residences would be serviced by individual septic systems and would not require or result in the construction of new off-site wastewater treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities as a result, associated impacts are considered less than significant.

c. Storm drainage facilities required by the project are limited to on-site drainage ditches and culverts. Potential environmental effects of constructing these drainage facilities are considered throughout this document as part of the project. Any potential impacts would be avoided through the implementation of the County Grading Ordinance and thus this potential impact would be considered less than significant.

d. The proposed project includes the annexation of the project site into the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) for the provision of domestic water and fire hydrants. LAFCO's discretionary approval is required for annexation, and contiguity must be established prior to annexation. LAFCO has provided comments in regard to the potential water availability stating the following:

The subject parcel is within EID's El Dorado Hills Supply Area, which primarily pumps water from Folsom Reservoir. EID has a surplus of available water supply in the El Dorado Hills supply area, but delivery of this water is currently restricted by infrastructure capacity at the El Dorado Hills Water Treatment Plant. According to EID's 2009 Water Resources and Service Reliability Report First Amendment dated March 12, 2010, water meter availability in the EDH supply region is 3,597 equivalent dwelling units (EDU's) and contractual commitments total 2,889 EDU, due to a recent agreement between EID and Sierra Pacific Industries which defers 1,303 EDUs of contractual commitments until December 31, 2014.

Pursuant to the First Amendment to the 2009 Water Resources and Services Reliability Report, "any qualified customer in the El Dorado Hills supply area can now purchase service, whether or not they arte a beneficiary of a contractual commitment" to serve the El Dorado Hills service area that is restricted by existing infrastructure. The District is confident at this time that the current "infrastructure restriction" in EDH will not be detrimental to this project and it is anticipated that general pool EDU's will be available to purchase eventually."

Furthermore, according to the EID Facility Improvement Letter for the project dated November 2, 2009 states, "The District has secured additional water rights and is in the process of obtaining approvals for diverting these additional supplies from Folsom Lake. The expected equivalent dwelling unit (EDU) demand for the project is 24 EDU's based on the landowner's request to utilize 11/2-inch meters for the residences. The FIL also states that water facilities adjacent to the project site would need to be upgraded by the applicant. The upgrades include water lines, fire hydrant, and a new booster pump that would provide minimum fire flow in order for EID to serve the project. There would be no impacts as a result of water infrastructure improvements and they are required to be installed prior to finaling any final map for the project as well as recently approved adjacent subdivisions.

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Pursuant to Section 15.16.050 of the El Dorado County Code, no permit shall be issued for the construction of a building having plumbing facilities therein, until proof of an adequate water supply would be provided as required by the Division of Environmental Management.

EID anticipates availability of the required water supply for the proposed project and compliance with the County Code would ensure that the project would not be approved unless this water supply actually becomes available and would be committed to the project. EID service to the proposed project would be contingent upon, LAFCO approval of the annexation, the future availability of water supply, approval of the Facility Plan Report, construction of all water facilities, and acceptance of the facilities by EID. The potential impact would be considered less than significant.

e. Wastewater treatment would be provided by on-site septic systems and there are no potential impacts.

f. In December of 1996, direct public disposal into the Union Mine Disposal Site was discontinued and the Material Recovery Facility/Transfer Station was opened. Only certain inert waste materials (e.g., concrete, asphalt, etc.) may be dumped at the Union Mine Waste Disposal Site. All other materials that cannot be recycled are exported to the Lockwood Regional Landfill near Sparks, Nevada. In 1997, El Dorado County signed a 30-year contract with the Lockwood Landfill Facility for continued waste disposal services. The Lockwood Landfill has a remaining capacity of 43 million tons over the 655-acre site. Approximately six million tons of waste was deposited between 1979 and 1993. This equates to approximately 46,000 tons of waste per year for this period.

After July of 2006, El Dorado Disposal began distributing municipal solid waste to Forward Landfill in Stockton and Kiefer Landfill in Sacramento. Pursuant to El Dorado County Environmental Management Solid Waste Division staff, both facilities have sufficient capacity to serve the County. Recyclable materials are distributed to a facility in Benicia and green wastes are sent to a processing facility in Sacramento. Impacts would be less than significant.

g. Assembly Bill 939, known as the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, mandates all jurisdictions to divert 50 percent of their waste from the landfill by the year 2000. El Dorado County did not meet the year 2000 diversion goal achieving only a 38 percent diversion rate in the year 2001. The County applied for and received a time extension until July 1, 2004. A preliminary diversion rate summary for the County indicates that the diversion goal was achieved in 2005. The proposed project would be required by County Ordinance to divert 50 percent of all construction debris. Additionally, residential recycling collection service would be provided to the proposed development by the County. This impact would be less than significant.

Findings: It has been determined that there would be no significant impacts to water, wastewater, drainage, or solid waste utilities. Identified thresholds of significance for the utilities and service systems category have not been exceeded and no significant adverse environmental effects would result from the project.

XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE. *Does the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		X		
b. 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)?			X	
c. Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

Discussion:

a. The proposed project may result in potentially significant impacts to biological resources. Due to the presence of suitable habitat for special status species on the property adjacent to the project site, it is likely that there is habitat for Cooper's hawk and other raptors within the project site. **MM BIO-1** would prevent the loss of raptor nests and requires consultation with CDFG to determine appropriate avoidance measures. Due to the occurrence of special status plants on adjacent property, it is likely that these plants occur within the project site. **MM BIO-2** requires surveys for special status plants, and appropriate measures for the avoidance. These mitigation measures would reduce impacts to biological resources to less than significant. The proposed project would alter the hydrology of the area, however not in amounts considered substantial. The proposed project includes the construction of on-site septic systems. Impacts due to water quality as a result of septic systems are subject to State and County permitting requirements and review. Impacts to the quality of the environment and special status species are reduced to less than significant.

b. The project would not involve development or changes in land use that would result in increased population growth. Impacts due to increased demand for public services associated with the project would be offset by the payment of fees as required by service providers. The project would not contribute substantially to increased traffic in the area. Three other approved tentative subdivision maps either adjacent or in close proximity to the project have been conditioned to participate in an area of benefit to develop a circulation system to serve the project and the three approved subdivisions. The circulation system for this area would improve traffic circulation and adequately accommodate the traffic generated by the 89 residential units from the project and the three approved subdivisions. The project would not require an increase in the wastewater treatment capacity of the County. There would be no cumulative impacts with the use of individual septic systems for the proposed development in conjunction with other potential developments in the area. The additional septic systems have been proposed by three additional projects adjacent to the project or in close proximity. Any potential for impacts as a result of septic systems has been analyzed by the County Environmental Management Department and discussed in detail throughout this environmental document. The project proposes to provide public water in addition to 3 other projects either adjacent to or in close proximity of the proposed project. Each project provided a Facilities Improvement Letter stating the availability of resources to serve the proposed lots in addition to correspondence from El Dorado Irrigation District stating that "the District has adequate water supply

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

(contingent on Warren Act Contracts) to serve the El Dorado Hills Service Area that is restricted by existing infrastructure." Therefore, it is anticipated that there are no significant cumulative impacts resulting from the additional 89 residential lots. As discussed throughout this environmental document, the project would not contribute to a substantial decline in water quality, air quality, noise, biological resources, agricultural resources, or cultural resources under cumulative conditions. Cumulatively considerable impacts associated with the project are less than significant.

c. All impacts identified in this MND are either less than significant after mitigation or less than significant and do not require mitigation. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in environmental effects that cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly. Impacts would be less than significant.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCE LIST

The following documents are available at El Dorado County Planning Services in Placerville

El Dorado County General Plan - Volume I - Goals, Objectives, and Policies

El Dorado County General Plan - Volume II - Background Information

Findings of Fact of the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors for the General Plan

El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance (Title 17 - County Code)

County of El Dorado Drainage Manual (Resolution No. 67-97, Adopted March 14, 1995)

County of El Dorado Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance (Ordinance No. 3883, amended Ordinance Nos. 4061, 4167, 4170)

El Dorado County Design and Improvement Standards Manual

El Dorado County Subdivision Ordinances (Title 16 - County Code)

Soil Survey of El Dorado Area, California

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statutes (Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.)

Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3, Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (Section 15000, et seq.)

Additional References:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. Wetland Delineation for El Dorado 112 El Dorado County, California. (August 26, 2005)

ECORP Consulting, Inc. Special Status Species Evaluation El Dorado County, California (August 28, 2009)

El Dorado Irrigation District FIL1109-036 dated November 2, 2009.

North Central Information Center. Record Search Results. (May 17, 2005)

Notice of Determination

Form C

To: ☐ Office of Planning and Research
PO Box 3044
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

From: (Public Agency)
Development Services/Planning Services
2850 Fairlane Court
Placerville, CA 95667

☒ County Clerk
County of El Dorado
360 Fair Lane
Placerville, CA 95667

Subject:
Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

Rezone Z05-0015/Tentative Map TM05-1401/Malcolm Dixon Road Estates		Omni Financial LLC, Martin Boone
Project Title		**Project Applicant**
2010042015	Mike Baron	(530) 621-5355
State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to Clearinghouse)	Lead Agency Contact Person	Area Code/Telephone Extension

Assessor's Parcel Number 126-100-23; North side of Malcolm Dixon Road, approximately one-half mile east of the intersection with Salmon Falls Road, in the El Dorado Hills area in El Dorado County
Project Location (include county)

Project Description: Rezone from Exclusive Agriculture (AE) to Estate Residential Five-Acre (RE-5) and subdivision to create 8 residential lots ranging in size from 5.0 acres to 5.6 acres.

This is to advise that the Board of Supervisors (☒ Lead Agency ☐ Responsible Agency) has approved the above described project on June 15, 2010 (date)

and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:

1. The project ☐ will ☒ will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. ☐ An environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
   ☒ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation Measures ☒ were ☐ were not made a condition of the approval of this project.
4. A Statement of Overriding Considerations ☐ was ☒ was not adopted for this project.
5. Findings ☒ were ☐ were not made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

FILED
JUN 29 2010
WILLIAM E. SCHULTZ, Recorder-Clerk
By

Fish and Game Fees/Recording Fees

☒ Negative Declaration prepared; $2,010.25 Fish and Game fee required for Notice of Determination
☐ EIR filed; $2,792.25 fee required for Notice of Determination
☒ Recording fee of $50 required ☐ County project; no recording fee required

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval is available to the General Public at:

Pierre Rivas	6-29-10	Principal Planner
Signature (Public Agency)	*Date*	*Title*

Date received for filing at OPR:

EL DORADO
JAN 27 2014
LAFCO

Notice of Determination

Form C

To:

☒ Office of Planning and Research

For U.S. Mail: P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

Street Address: 1400 Tenth St., Sacramento, CA 95814

☒ County Clerk

County of: El Dorado

Address: 330 Fair Lane, Placerville, CA 95667

From:

Public Agency: El Dorado Irrigation District

Address: 2890 Mosquito Road, Placerville, CA 95667

Contact: Dan Corcoran, Environmental Manager

Phone: 530-642-4082

Lead Agency (if different from above):
El Dorado County - Development Services/Planning Services

Address: 2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667

Contact: Roger Trout, Development/Planning Services Director

Phone: 530-621-5355

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse): 2010042015

Project Title: Malcolm Dixon Estates Annexation to El Dorado Irrigation District

Project Location (include county): North side of Malcolm Dixon Road, 0.5 miles east of the intersection with Salmon Falls Road, El Dorado Hills, El Dorado County

Project Description:

The Project involves annexation of an 8-lot single-family residential subdivision comprised of 40-acres. Water service and fire hydrants are requested. The potential effects of the Project were analyzed in a 2010 Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared by El Dorado County.

This is to advise that the EID has considered the Mitigated Negative Declaration as prepared and has approved the above described project on ☐ Lead Agency or ☒ Responsible Agency

February 22, 2016 (Date) and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:

1. The project [☐ will ☒ will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. ☐ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
   ☒ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [☒ were ☐ were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [☒ was ☐ was not] adopted for this project.
4. A statement of Overriding Considerations [☐ was ☒ was not] adopted for this project.
5. Findings [☒ were ☐ were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at: 2890 Mosquito Road Placerville, CA 95667

Signature (Public Agency) _____ Title Environmental Manager

Date February 22, 2016 Date Received for filing at OPR _____

Authority cited: Sections 21083, Public Resources Code.
Reference Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

Revised 2005

CONSENT ITEM NO. 5
February 22, 2016

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Subject: Funding approval for District Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Projects.

Recent Board Action:

October 13, 2015 – The Board adopted the 2016-2020 CIP, subject to available funding.

Board Policies (BP) and Administrative Regulations (AR):

Staff advised that each CIP project would be presented to the Board for funding approval.

Summary of Issue:

Board approval is required to authorize CIP funding prior to staff proceeding with work on the projects.

Staff Analysis/Evaluation:

The CIP project identified in Table 1-1 on page 2 requires immediate funding.

Funding Source:

The primary funding source for the District CIP project is listed in Table 1-1. Table 1-1 also lists the project currently in progress and the amount of funding requested.

The CIP project description for this project is also attached for review. (Attachment A)

Table 1-1
CIP Funding Request

	Project Name and Number	2016-2020 CIP Plan[1]	Funded to Date	Actual Costs to date[2]	Amount Requested	Funding Source
1.	**Wastewater Equipment Replacement Program 16010**	**$1,350,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$160,000**	**70% Wastewater rates 30% Wastewater FCC's**
	TOTAL FUNDING REQUEST				**$160,000**	

[1] Includes all existing costs plus any expected costs in the 5 year CIP Plan.
[2] Actual costs include encumbrances.

The following section contains a brief breakdown and description of the project in the table. For complete description of the CIP project see Attachment A.

CIP Funding Request

Project No.	16010	**Board Date**	2/22/2016
Project Name	Wastewater Equipment Replacement Program		
Project Manager	Sullivan		

Budget Status	**$**	**%**
Funded to date	$ 0	--
Spent to date	$ 0	0%
Current Remaining	$ 0	0%

Funding Request Breakdown	**$**
Materials	$ 130,000
Capitalized labor	$ 30,000
Total	$ 160,000

Funding Source
70% Wastewater rates 30% Wastewater FCC's

Description
This funding request is specifically to cover equipment within the Deer Creek and El Dorado Hills collection system infrastructure in order to maintain reliable customer service and reduce the potential for sanitary sewer overflows. A majority of this funding request covers the cost of flow meters, new or replacement pumps for lift stations, wetwell level sensors, permanent lift station flow meters, air release valves, piping replacement, and other items as needed. Capitalized labor includes assisting operations with purchases, selection and installation of lift station equipment and collection system piping on an as needed basis.

Board Decisions/Options:

Option 1: Authorize funding for the CIP project as requested in the amount of $160,000.

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

Option 3: Take no action.

Staff/General Manager Recommendation:

Option 1.

Support Documents Attached:

Attachment A: Capital Improvement Project Description and Justification.

Tony Pasquarello
Accounting Manager

Elizabeth Wells
Engineering Manager

Brian Mueller
Director of Engineering

Mark Price
Director of Finance (CFO)

Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

2016 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN Program: Wastewater

Project Number: PLANNED

Project Name: Wastewater Facilities Replacement Program

Project Category: Reliability & Service Level Improvements

Priority: 2 **PM:** Washko **Board Approval:** 10/13/15

Project Description:

This is a program to replace equipment and facilities in the wastewater system that have failed or reached the end of the useful life. Funding will be used for wastewater systems facilities such as roofs, levees, roads, flooring, bathrooms, kitchens, and facilities internal and external paint. A roofing Master Plan will be developed through this CIP.

Basis for Priority:

Maintain existing assests, including life cycle replacement of pump stations, pipelines, flumes, canals, and other assets

Project Financial Summary:			
Funded to Date:	$ -	Expenditures through end of year:	$ -
Spent to Date:	$ -	2016 - 2020 Planned Expenditures:	$ 625,000
Cash flow through end of year:	$ -	Total Project Estimate:	$ 625,000
Project Balance	$ -	Additional Funding Required	$ 625,000

Description of Work	Estimated Annual Expenditures					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Study/Planning						$ -
Design						$ -
Construction	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ 625,000
						$ -
TOTAL	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ 625,000

Funding Sources	Percentage	2016 Amount
Wastewater Rates	100%	$125,000
		$0
		$0
Total	100%	$125,000

Funding Comments:

INFORMATION ITEM NO. 6
February 22, 2016

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Overview of the District's recycled water system.

Previous Board Action:

- April 19, 2004 – The Board adopted a regulation to mandate the use of recycled water where economically and physically feasible
- March 26, 2006 – The Board approved award of the Seasonal Storage Basis of Design Report to HDR
- April 27, 2009 – The Board was provided an update on the Economic Evaluation of the Seasonal Storage Project
- March 25, 2013 – The Board adopted the Integrated Water Resources Master Plan
- May 28, 2013 – The Board adopted the Wastewater Facilities Master Plan
- November 12, 2013 – The Board approved revisions to Board Policy 7010 and the Board received a report on the Water Recycling Act of 2013

Board Policies (BP), Administrative Regulations (AR), and Board Authority:

BP 7010: The District mandates the future use of recycled water, wherever economically and physically feasible, as determined by the Board, for non-domestic purposes when such water is of adequate quality, available at a reasonable cost, not detrimental to public health, and not injurious to plant life, fish and wildlife. The type of use is defined in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. In general, the lands subject to mandatory recycled water use are defined in the most current version of the District's Master Plans.

Summary of Issue:

The Board requested an overview of the recycled water system.

Staff Analysis:

Existing Recycled Water System

The District began producing recycled water over 30 years ago at the El Dorado Hills Wastewater Treatment Plant (EDHWWTP). The first recycled water deliveries were made to the Wetsel-Oviatt Lumber Company for fire suppression, and the El Dorado Hills Executive Golf Course, for turf irrigation. In the early 1990s additional facilities were constructed to convey recycled water from the Deer Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (DCWWTP) to the Serrano Development in EI Dorado Hills. By 1997, the EDHWWTP had expanded its system and connected to the Deer Creek pipe network thereby creating one interconnected delivery

system. The District's recycled water transmission, distribution and storage facilities consist of approximately 55 miles of pipeline, six pump stations, four storage tanks, and numerous pressure reducing stations, valves, and meters. The District has a 62 million gallon storage reservoir located adjacent to the EDHWWTP to balance the rate of wastewater generation with recycled water demands and to allow the plant to operate without discharging to Carson Creek during the dry season. The reservoir is unlined and is contained on its west side by a rock berm, which is designated as a dam by the Division of Safety of Dams. Secondary effluent is drawn from the reservoir and routed through a dissolved air floatation thickener for algae removal, tertiary filtration, and UV disinfection. From this point, the recycled water is then pumped to the storage tanks or into the recycled water distribution system for beneficial reuse.

Supply and Demand

Annual recycled water production capabilities are based on the total wastewater flow entering the DCWWTP and EDHWWTP, uses and/or losses which occur within each wastewater treatment plant, inflow and infiltration (I&I), and a minimum discharge of treated effluent to Deer Creek as mandated by the State Water Resources Control Board. As shown in Table 1, the annual average recycled water demand between 2008 and 2014 was approximately 2,600 ac-ft.

Table 1

Year	Active Accounts [a]	Recycled Water Demand (AFY) [a]	Recycled Water Produced (AFY) [b]	Potable Water Supplementation (AFY) [a]
2011	3,807	2,247	2,255	277
2012	4,077	2,853	2,312	596
2013	4,317	3,175	2,831	534
2014	4,111	2,413	2,375	117
Average		**2,672**	**2,443**	**381**

(a) Based on District Consumption Reports for 2011 through 2014
(b) Based on recycled water system operations and represents the actual volume of recycled water produced at the WWTPs

Peak summer recycled water demands cannot currently be met solely with treated effluent production at the EDHWWTP and DCWWTP, and thus supplemental water is required. The District currently relies upon potable water supplementation to meet demands when they exceed available recycled water supply. The potable water supplies can be introduced into the recycled water distribution system at any of the four storage tanks. The District has decided that the recycled water supply deficit will be met by potable water supplementation until influent flows can meet recycled water demands or until additional recycled water supply is available.

Based on buildout capacities of 5.0 mgd at DCWWTP and 5.45 mgd at EDHWWTP, the annual influent flow to the District's wastewater treatment plant is estimated to be 12,380 AFY which could be used to produce recycled water. However, much of that water is available during the wet season, when the recycled water demand is very low. In the early spring, demand for outdoor irrigation starts to increase slowly. Then in June through September, demand for recycled water is high, after which it begins to decline again in October. Considering the seasonality of the recycled water demand, the future recycled water supply was projected based on actual recycled water produced and delivered to the recycled water system. Using that approach, it is estimated that approximately 4,900 AFY of recycled water could be produced, at buildout of the wastewater collection systems, to meet seasonal demands in much the same way the system is

currently operated today. The District is also actively pursuing the reduction of the 1 mgd discharge requirement to Deer Creek. If the District is successful in reducing that discharge to only 0.5 mgd in the future, approximately 5,180 AFY of recycled water could be produced at buildout. Therefore, the future buildout of recycled water supply would be limited to approximately 5,180 AFY unless potable supplementation or storage is provided.

The existing recycled water demand is approximately 2,600 AFY. The District has planned to serve the following areas to provide future dual-plumbed service within the El Dorado Hills and Deer Creek service areas:

- Blackstone: approximately 440 recycled water meters expected to connect
- Serrano: approximately 710 recycled water meters expected to connect
- Central El Dorado Hills: approximately 540 recycled water meters expected to connect
- Miscellaneous: approximately 60 recycled water meters

The proposed Central El Dorado Hills development needs approval by the County Board of Supervisors before it can move forward, and the development is not currently shown in the District's current Master Plans as an area to be served with recycled water. However, this area is the old executive golf course that was once served with recycled water. The majority of the recycled water piping network is nearby to serve the proposed development and it would be prudent to serve any future development with recycled water as long as the District has the supply. Therefore, staff included the proposed Central El Dorado recycled water demands in the future total demand calculation.

The above developments and future recycled water connections represent an annual demand of approximately 560 ac-ft based on an average demand of 0.32 ac-ft per connection.

The additional recycled water demand introduced by the Blackstone, Serrano and Central El Dorado Hills developments can be met without any potable water supply augmentation once the El Dorado Hills and Deer Creek collection systems are built out. However, prior to build out, supplementation will be required to meet demands during peak days. The exact timing for when the recycled water demand and supply will reach equilibrium is difficult to predict. It is likely to occur sometime between 2025 and 2035. At buildout, there will be approximately 1,700 to 2,000 AFY of additional recycled water supply available to serve additional developments if desired.

With existing demands, and the future connections of Blackstone, Serrano, and Central El Dorado Hills, the recycled water demand is estimated to be approximately 3,200 AFY, which is well within the projected buildout recycled water supply. However, the timing of these particular developments versus other, non-dual-plumbed developments, results in uncertainty regarding the timing of availability of the recycled water supply and need for potable supplementation. Prior to reaching that equilibrium wherein supply is sufficient to meet demand, potable water supplementation would be required to meet demand in the recycled water system.

There could also be other future recycled water demands for growth that could occur beyond what is currently planned in the El Dorado County General Plan and is located near the WWTP's (e.g. Marble Valley, Lime Rock Valley and other developments south of Highway 50).

Seasonal Storage

In the early planning stages of the District's recycled water program, it was intended that potable water supplementation would be necessary until such time that a seasonal storage reservoir would be built. A seasonal storage reservoir would allow winter time effluent to be captured and stored when recycled water demands were low. The stored recycled water could then be utilized to meet peak summer demands. The December 2002 Recycled Water Master Plan (RWMP) identified areas within the District's service area to be served with recycled water. The RWMP identified the need for seasonal storage of recycled water to meet current and future demands without raw or potable water supplementation. The RWMP also indicted that construction of seasonal storage and elimination of all surface water discharge would be less expensive than building facilities to maintain surface water discharge compliance with the District's NPDES permits. At the time the 2002 RWMP was prepared, it was thought that future effluent limitations imposed by the RWQCB would require the construction of effluent cooling towers, micro filtration, and reverse osmosis facilities at each WWTP to assure effluent compliance. However, since the completion of the 2002 RWMP, the District has been successful in obtaining a basin plan amendment and implementing site-specific studies, effectively mitigating the need to construct the aforementioned treatment facilities at the WWTP's.

As a result of the changes in discharge requirements, the District reexamined the economic evaluation of the seasonal storage project in 2006 with the Seasonal Storage Basis of Design Report. This report reviewed several alternative sites, and found two viable sites for construction of seasonal storage. Initial geotechnical analysis was conducted, preliminary design was completed and construction cost estimates were generated. The cost for design and construction of seasonal storage was estimated to be $52 million in 2009. It was found that the costs of seasonal storage and zero discharge far outweigh the cost of continued surface water discharge. Therefore, the offset of wastewater treatment plant improvement costs alone did not justify the selection of seasonal storage. Instead, it was determined that the decision to build seasonal storage should be based on an economic comparison that considers the implications to the raw and potable water systems coupled with a comparison of tangible and intangible parameters, such as the current regulatory environment and the flexibility to accommodate future changes, Board Policies, water supply availability, reliability, and drought considerations.

The beneficial use of recycled water results in a potable water cost reduction (as it replaces a potable water demand), thereby reducing the magnitude of future potable water supply and facility capacity improvements. The economic analysis prepared in 2009 (Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Evaluation, March 2009, HDR) compared 5 alternatives to meet future recycled water demands. It should be noted that the future demands included developments beyond those currently approved in the County's General Plan. The 5 alternatives analyzed were:

1. Potable water only
2. Seasonal storage
3. Raw water supplementation
4. Supplementation with treated water
5. Delay seasonal storage, continue with potable water supplementation

Because of the high capital, operation and maintenance costs of seasonal storage, the report recommended that the District defer construction of seasonal storage and continue with potable water supplementation to the recycled water system. The design and construction of seasonal storage was removed from the District's Capital Improvement Plan and is no longer a part of the Facility Capacity Charge calculation.

The Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Act of 2014 (2014 Bond Law, Proposition 1) provides grant and low interest financing for water recycling projects. The District could be eligible for a maximum construction grant of $15,000,000 and qualify for low interest 30-year term construction financing for a recycled water project that provides additional recycled water supplies. In addition, Senator Dianne Feinstein recently launched a drought relief bill that if passed would authorize $1.3 billion for desalination, water recycling, and storage. Specifically, the bill identifies 105 agencies that could have a recycled water project that would increase recycled water supplies in the state. The District is listed as one of the agencies in the bill. The bill authorizes $200 million for the Bureau of Reclamation's Title XVI water recycling program and increases authorization to the WaterSMART program by $150 million (from $350 million to $500 million). However, many believe that this proposed bill will have difficulty getting the support needed to pass in the House and Senate. Also, while drought conditions persist in California, the recent El Nino rains have likely lessened the sense of political urgency to fund drought projects.

Recycled water is an important element of the District's water resources portfolio, and it has allowed the District to offset potable demands. In order to continue to expand the recycled water far beyond the current planned connections, the District would need to construct seasonal storage. However, the alternative analysis in the Recycled Water BODR, the IWRMP, and the WWFMP have all concluded that construction of seasonal storage is too costly, even with a 25% project grant.

Board Decisions/Options:

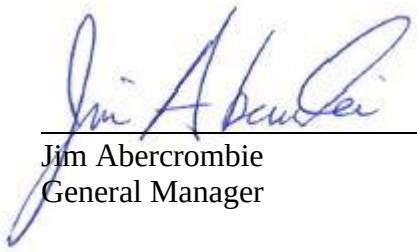
Information Item. No action required.

Supporting Documents Attached:

None

Elizabeth Wells
Engineering Manager

Brian Mueller
Director of Engineering



Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

Recycled Water System Overview

February 22, 2016

Previous Board Actions

- April 19, 2004 – The Board adopted a regulation to mandate the use of recycled water where feasible
- March 26, 2006 – The Board approved award of the Seasonal Storage Basis of Design Report to HDR
- April 27, 2009 – The Board was provided an update on the Economic Evaluation of the Seasonal Storage Project
- March 25, 2013 – The Board adopted the Integrated Water Resources Master Plan
- May 28, 2013 – The Board adopted the Wastewater Facilities Master Plan
- November 12, 2013 – The Board approved revisions to Board Policy 7010 and the Board received a report on the Water Recycling Act of 2013

Board Policy

BP 7010 – Authorized and Mandated Use of Recycled Water

The District mandates the future use of recycled water, wherever economically and physically feasible, as determined by the Board, for non-domestic purposes when such water is of adequate quality and quantity, available at a reasonable cost, not detrimental to public health, and not injurious to plant life, fish, and wildlife. The type of use is defined in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. In general, the lands subject to mandatory recycled water use are defined in the most current version of the District's Master Plans.

History of Recycled Water Use

- District began producing recycled water over 30 years ago
  - Log deck and golf course irrigation
- Mid 1990's recycled water use included front and back yards in the Serrano development
  - Utilized recycled water for potable water offset
- Currently, over 4,000 metered connections
- Dual plumbed homes, golf course, parks, street medians, commercial landscaping

Existing Recycled Water Infrastructure

- Two wastewater treatment plants
  - Tertiary treated and disinfected, Title 22 requirements for unrestricted recycled water use
- 62 million gallon (190 AF) storage reservoir
- 4 storage tanks
  - 10 million gallons of daily storage
- 6 pump stations
- Over 55 miles of distribution pipe

Existing Recycled Water Connections and Demands

Year	Active Accounts [a]	Recycled Water Demand (AFY) [a]	Recycled Water Produced (AFY) [b]	Potable Water Supplementation (AFY) [a]
2011	3,807	2,247	2,255	277
2012	4,077	2,853	2,312	596
2013	4,317	3,175	2,831	534
2014	4,111	2,413	2,375	117
Average		**2,672**	**2,443**	**381**

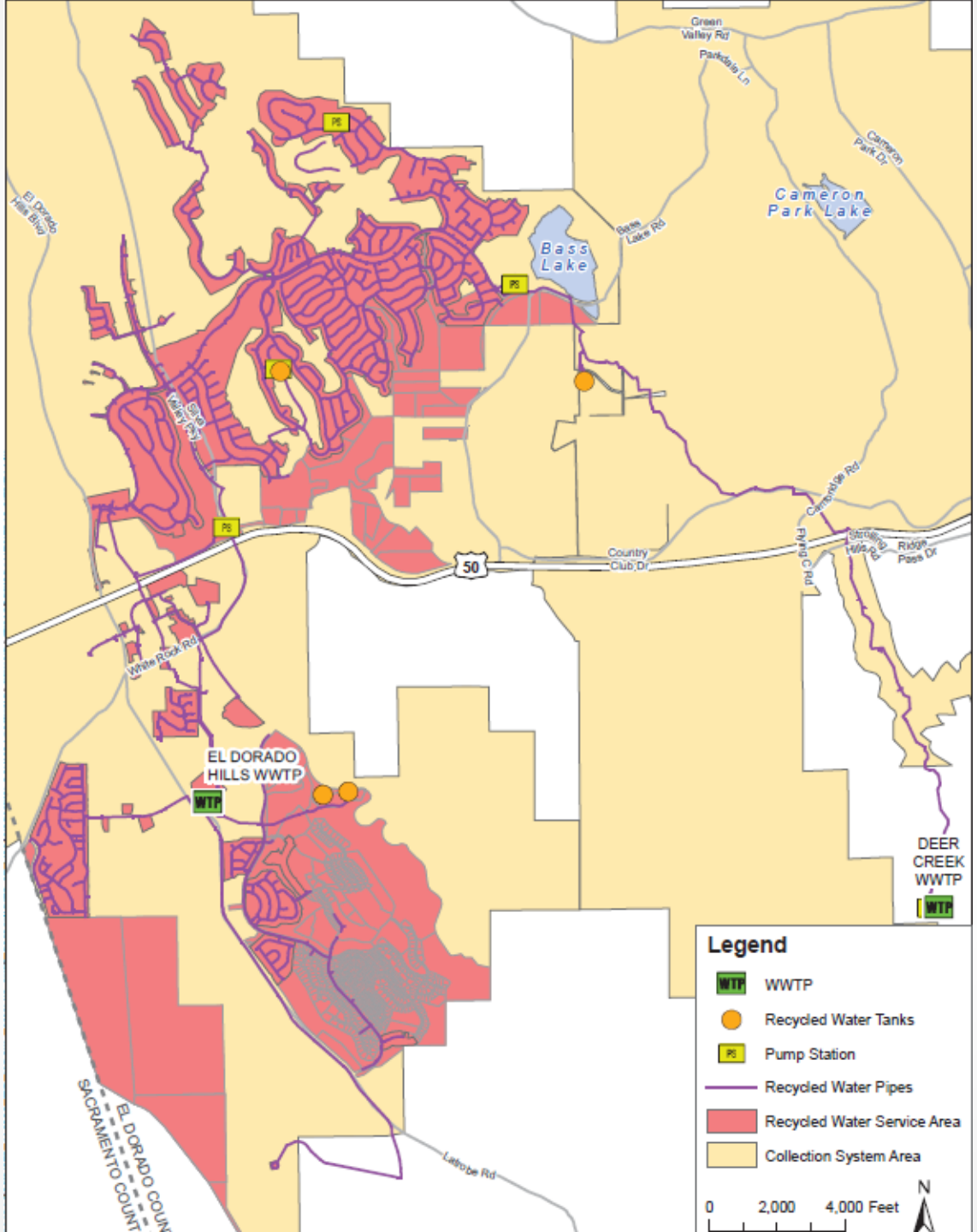
(a) Based on District Consumption Reports for 2011 through 2014
(b) Based on recycled water system operations and represents the actual volume of recycled water produced at the WWTPs

Projected Recycled Water Supply

- Peak summer recycled water demands cannot currently be met solely with treated effluent production, and thus supplemental water is required
- Based on buildout capacities the annual influent flow to the District's WWTP's is estimated to be 12,380 AFY
- Considering the seasonality of the recycled water demand, the future recycled water supply was projected based on actual recycled water produced and delivered to the recycled water system
  - Approximately 4,900 AFY of recycled water could be utilized during the dry months, at buildout of the wastewater collection systems

Planned Recycled Water Connections

- **Blackstone:** approximately 440 recycled water meters expected to connect
- **Serrano:** approximately 710 recycled water meters expected to connect
- **Central El Dorado Hills:** approximately 540 recycled water meters expected to connect
- **Miscellaneous:** approximately 60 recycled water meters


Green Valley Rd
Parkdale Ln
Cameron Park Dr
Cameron Park Lake
Bass Lake
Bass Lake Rd
El Dorado Hills Blvd
Silva Valley Pkwy
Carsondale Rd
Country Club Dr
50
Flying C Rd
Ridge Pass Dr
White Rock Rd
EL DORADO HILLS WWTP
WTP
DEER CREEK WWTP
Latrobe Rd
SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Legend
WWTP
Recycled Water Tanks
Pump Station
Recycled Water Pipes
Recycled Water Service Area
Collection System Area
0
2,000
4,000 Feet
N

Future Demand

- The future recycled water connections represent an annual demand of approximately 560 ac-ft based on an average demand of 0.32 ac-ft per connection
- With existing demands, and the future connections of Blackstone, Serrano, and Central El Dorado Hills, the recycled water demand is estimated to be approximately 3,200 AFY, which is well within the projected buildout recycled water supply

Seasonal Storage

- In the early planning stages of the District's recycled water program, it was intended that potable water supplementation would be necessary until such time that a seasonal storage reservoir would be built
- The 2002 RWMP indicated that construction of seasonal storage and elimination of all surface water discharge would be less expensive than building facilities to maintain surface water discharge compliance with the District's NPDES permits
- District was successful in mitigating stringent discharge requirements and the need to construct costly facilities at the WWTP's

Seasonal Storage

- District reexamined the economic evaluation of the seasonal storage project in 2006 with the Seasonal Storage Basis of Design Report
- The cost for design and construction of seasonal storage was estimated to be $52 million in 2009
- The basis to build seasonal storage shifted from offsetting discharge costs to an analysis that compares storage to raw and potable water alternatives
  - As beneficial use of recycled water results in a potable water cost reduction

Seasonal Storage

- Economic analysis prepared in 2009
  - Compared 5 alternatives to meet future recycled water demands
    - Potable water only
    - Seasonal storage
    - Raw water supplementation
    - Supplementation with treated water
    - Delay seasonal storage, continue with potable water supplementation
- Due to high capital, operation and maintenance costs of seasonal storage, the report recommended that the District defer construction of seasonal storage and continue with potable water supplementation to the recycled water system
- The design and construction of seasonal storage was removed from the District's Capital Improvement Plan and is no longer a part of the Facility Capacity Charge calculation

Potential Funding

- The Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Act of 2014 (Proposition 1)
  - Maximum construction grant $15,000,000
  - Low-interest 30-year construction financing
- Senator Dianne Feinstein proposed Drought Relief Bill
  - The bill identifies 105 water recycling agencies that could have a recycled water project
  - The bill authorizes $200 million for the Bureau of Reclamation's Title XVI water recycling program and streamlines the program by eliminating the hurdle of congressional authorization for individual projects
  - The bill also increases the authorization of the Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART program by $150 million (from $350 million to $500 million) for long-term water conservation, reclamation and recycling projects

Summary

- Recycled water is an important element of the District's water resources portfolio, and it has allowed the District to offset potable demands
- In order to continue to expand the recycled water far beyond the current planned connections, the District would need to construct seasonal storage
- However, the alternative analysis in the Recycled Water BODR, the IWRMP, and the WWFMP have all concluded that construction of seasonal storage is too costly, even with a 25% project grant

Questions

ACTION ITEM NO. 7
February 22, 2016

EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Subject:
Consideration of a resolution approving an application for Sierra Nevada Conservancy Grant Funding in the amount of $441,623 to implement the Caples Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Project.

Previous Board Actions:

January 23, 2012 – Board approved Resolution approving the District submittal of an application for Sierra Nevada Conservancy Grant Funding for Caples Creek Watershed Fuel Reduction and Meadow Restoration Project environmental planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental analysis.

Board Policies (BP), Administrative Regulations (AR) and Board Authority:
EID's mission statement reads, "The El Dorado Irrigation District is a public agency dedicated to providing high quality water, wastewater treatment, recycled water, hydropower, and recreation services in an environmentally and fiscally responsible manner."

Board Policy 5050, Watershed Management states, "It is Board policy to adopt and support watershed management strategies that will maximize water supply reliability and water quality."

Summary of Issue:
In 2012 the District was successful in receiving a Proposition 84 state-funded grant from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) for planning and federal environmental review of the Caples Creek Watershed Fuel Reduction and Meadow Restoration Project (since renamed the Caples Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Project (Project)). A current grant funding solicitation from the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) presents a new opportunity to fund the continued partnership with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) for implementation of the Project to protect EID's water supplies by reintroducing prescribed fire and restoring meadow habitats within the Caples Creek watershed. Given that the Caples Creek watershed represents a significant portion of the source water area where EID's 15,080 acre-feet (AF) of pre-1914 water rights and 17,000 AF of Permit 21112 water rights originate, EID has a vested interest in protecting these water supplies, as supported by Board Policy 5050. Therfore, staff recommends that the Board approve the resolution authorizing submittal of the grant application, which provides a unique opportunity to secure additional matching funding for USFS to prioritize this project that will protect the District's water supplies. If awarded, the grant will reimburse all EID expenses associated with the Project.

Staff Analysis/Evaluation:

Like many water purveyors along the west slope, EID does not own significant portions of the watersheds providing source water for its customers. Rather, the majority of land throughout the upper South Fork American River watershed is managed by the USFS. The watershed, including the Caples Creek watershed, has been adversely affected by over a century of intense fire suppression. Past suppression efforts have resulted in decreased forest health and resilience as evidenced by extremely high tree densities and large volumes of diseased, dead, or downed trees. Recent extreme drought conditions have further exacerbated the situation. These conditions significantly increase the potential for catastrophic wildfire in the watershed, which would risk the safety of Project 184 facilities and adversely affect the operation of the El Dorado Canal following the fire due to significant debris flows. The USFS has been responding to these conditions by developing and implementing management actions to restore forest health to the extent possible given fiscal, legal, and practical limitations. EID and the USFS were successful in receiving a grant in 2012 from the SNC to fund the development of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental review and supporting analyses of the proposed fuel reduction activities within the Caples Creek watershed, which was recently completed (Attachment A).

By continuing this partnership for the Caples Creek watershed, EID can assist the USFS with accessing additional funds that would not otherwise be available, because SNC has determined federal agencies are not eligible for direct funding through this funding source. Instead, the only means for USFS to access these funds to improve the watershed condtions in our watershed is through a continued interagency partnership as proposed herein. Staff is requesting that the Board adopt the attached resolution (Attachment B) authorizing approval of EID's application to the SNC for $441,623 in grant funding to pay for a portion of USFS costs and all EID staff costs for implementation of fuel reduction measures within Caples Creek watershed, which includes the gradual reintroduction of fire, management of fire-adapted ecosystems, and meadow and aspen ecosystem restoration.

Grant Funding Source

These funds derive from the Proposition 1 Grants Program under the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014. A total of $25 million was provided to the SNC to allocate toward grant funding to be expended over a period of six years. A total of $10 million of these monies are scheduled to be granted over the next two fiscal years.

The SNC will focus this grant program on forest health projects that result in multiple watershed benefits, consistent with the following purposes identified in Proposition 1:

- Implement fuel treatment projects to reduce wildfire risks, protect watershed tributaries to water storage facilities, and promote watershed health.
- Protect and restore rural and urban watershed health to improve watershed storage capacity, forest health, protection of life and property, and greenhouse gas reduction.
- Implement watershed adaptation projects in order to reduce the impacts of climate change on California's communities and ecosystems.

Clearly the Project is well suited for the current grant solicitation given SNC's focus. Based upon this assessment and ongoing communication associated with the required pre-application with SNC staff, District staff believes that the SNC staff will likely recommend award of the grant to their Board.

Watershed Condition and Basis for Grant

Catastrophic wildfires present significant risks to health and safety, economics, and natural resources for communities. From 2013 through 2015 the Rim, King, Butte, and Valley Fires in the Sierra Nevada, foothills, and coastal ranges resulted in unprecedented fire behavior demonstrating the critical need for improved management of our forests to mitigate these unacceptable risks. Active management of our forests will aid to mitigate these risks of catastrophic wildfire by improving the overall health of our forests and watersheds.

The USFS has recently evaluated the Caples Creek watershed (20,236 acres) as part of a nation-wide effort called the Watershed Condition Framework (WCF) to document watershed conditions and prioritizes efforts to maintain or improve watershed health. Heavy fuel loading is a concern, because fire return interval in most of the Caples Creek watershed has been lengthened from approximately 12 years under natural conditions in the mixed conifer vegetation class to more than 100 years due to historical suppression efforts. The planning effort has provided EID and the USFS with priority actions necessary for meeting the watershed restoration goal. The identified priority actions are the gradual reintroduction of fire, management of fire-adapted ecosystems, and meadow restoration. Implementation of the restoration project will improve forest health and fire resiliency, meadow and aspen ecosystems, and wildlife habitat.

Due to fire suppression, this area of the Caples Creek watershed has not experienced any active fire since 1916. The lengthening of fire return intervals has led to significant increases in fuel loading, tree density, canopy cover, and snag density as well as shifts in species composition and reduced regeneration of desirable deciduous and hardwood trees, and reduced shrub cover. The recently completed analyses by the USFS found that these conditions have greatly increased the risk of high intensity wildfires that could have significant effects on water quality and EID's drinking water supplies during a post-fire recovery period.

Meadows in the watershed are dominated with healthy riparian vegetation, but several have been heavily impacted by past and present activities such as grazing, fire exclusion, and unauthorized trails. The recent USFS analyses identified multiple locations in the Caples Creek watershed where aspen are currently declining due to conifer encroachment, shading and competition. Aspen is shade intolerant, needs full sunlight for successful establishment and growth, and needs fire to stimulate regeneration through sprouting. This decline is observed in the Caples Creek watershed by overtopping of conifers, resulting in a lack of successful regeneration and declining aspen stand health.

Restoration Project activities identified in the SNC grant application include:

- Implementation of prescribed burning activities within approximately 8,675 acres of the Caples Creek watershed downstream of Caples Lake, using manual and aerial ignition methods.
- Implementation of meadow restoration activities on approximately 25 acres within and surrounding existing meadows. Restoration activities would also include rerouting approximately a half-mile of existing hiking trail that crosses through Jake Schneider Meadow to the north side of the meadow, along the tree line. The old trail would be blocked and disguised to discourage use and allowed to recover naturally.
- Implementation of aspen restoration activities on approximately 25 acres within and surrounding existing aspen stands. These activities will require the removal of conifers that are blocking the sunlight and limiting the recruitment of young aspen sprouts to re-establish multi-layered stands.

USFS staff will be present at the board meeting to provide details regarding this process and answer any questions that may arise.

Benefits to EID

Staff views this project as an opportunity to implement actions that protect and benefit EID water supplies with minimal investment of staff time. Absent this grant, these watershed restoration actions by the USFS may not otherwise be possible, would be reduced in scope, or delayed in their implementation due to federal funding constraints. This grant also ensures EID's continued integration into the implementation of the Project where EID would otherwise have no or minimal involvement, and strengthens the partnership between EID and USFS to protect watershed lands that are critical to the security of EID's water supplies.

One of the primary factors staff considered was the post-fire effects and resultant costs to operation of Project 184's Kyburz Diversion Dam and the Reservoir 1 water treatment plant. In addition to these economic considerations, staff also analyzed the relationship between these actions and ongoing monitoring required by the Adaptive Management Program of the FERC Project 184. Fuel reduction and meadow restoration actions will contribute toward watershed health, which would be consistent with meeting those resource objectives identified in the Project 184 license.

Community Support

EID and USFS are both working to obtain letters of support for the project to include as part of the grant application to demonstrate regional collaboration and support for this project. Staff has received confirmation from both the California Conservation Corps and California Association of Local Conservation Corps that they are interested in assisting the USFS with implementation of the project (a requirement of the grant), a letter of support from the El Dorado and Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation District, and a letter of support from the Washoe Tribe agreeing to participate in the cultural resource monitoring efforts. Staff is currently coordinating with and anticipates letters of support from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the El Dorado County Water Agency, and the El Dorado Fire Safe Council.

Additionally, the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors is scheduled to consider a resolution of support for the Project on February 23rd. District and USFS staff plans to attend that meeting to answer any questions concerning the Project. As recently as January 12, 2016 the Board of Supervisors has agendized items regarding the importance of forest health for multiple benefits, signaling their recognition of the importance of this topic.

Funding:

Staff is not requesting any funding to implement this project. Since the primary focus of this effort is technical staff time by USFS resource area specialists, staff expects District staff time on this effort to be limited and any time spent will be focused on meeting participation and SNC grant reporting requirements. Under the provisions of the grant guidelines, EID staff time can be reimbursed through SNC grant funding and the grant application has been structured to recover EID staff-time costs. If awarded the grant, any staff time spent on this effort will utilize existing operations budget funding until reimbursed by SNC. USFS is anticipating that it will provide approximately a 2:1 funding match in the grant application for its costs to implement the project. A total of $441,623 is requested from SNC under the grant application. The balance of project costs will be paid from USFS funds.

Environmental Review:
Discretionary approval of Project implementation would be required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). If the District is awarded the grant, SNC staff has determined that the SNC will be able to act as lead agency to complete the necessary CEQA documentation and SNC will absorb all costs for preparing the documentation. Because the USFS has completed the NEPA documentation, District staff anticipates SNC will be able to utilize the NEPA document prepared under this grant to assist in satisfying the project CEQA obligations.

Board Decision/Options:

Option 1: Adopt a resolution authorizing staff to submit a grant proposal in the amount of $441,623 to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy for Proposition 1 grant funding to implement the Caples Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Project.

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

Option 3: Take no action.

Staff/General Manager's Recommendation

Option 1.

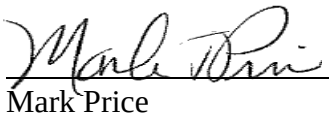
Support Documents Attached:

Attachment A: U.S. Forest Service National Environmental Policy Act Decision Memo for Caples Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Project
Attachment B: Resolution approving the application for grant funds for the Sierra Nevada Conservancy Proposition 1 Grant Program

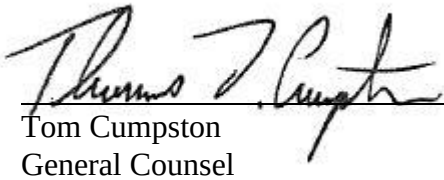
Kristin Schaeffer
Environmental Review Analyst

Dan Corcoran
Environmental Division Manager

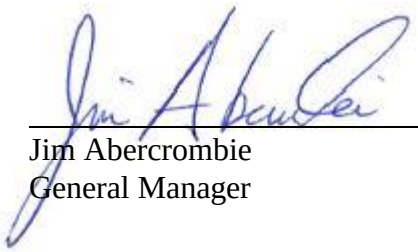
Brian Mueller, P.E.,
Engineering Director



Mark Price
Finance Director



Tom Cumpston
General Counsel



Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

Decision Memo
Caples Ecological Restoration Project

USDA Forest Service
Eldorado National Forest
Amador Ranger District and Placerville Ranger District
El Dorado County and Alpine County, California

Background

The Caples Creek 6th field watershed is located 30 miles east of Placerville, California and encompasses portions of Alpine, Amador and El Dorado counties. It is more than 20,000 acres in size and primarily managed by the Eldorado National Forest (ENF). The watershed elevation ranges from approximately 5,800 feet in elevation to 10,080 feet at the highest peak. Across this vast range in elevation there are significant changes in vegetation type, predominantly ranging from Sierran mixed conifer, to red fir and subalpine forests, each interlaced with meadows, lakes and barren rock. This watershed is the primary water supply for more than 110,000 people that rely upon El Dorado Irrigation District for water and provides high quality back country recreation and fisheries in an area recommended for wilderness designation. The ENF identified the Caples Creek watershed as a priority watershed targeted for restorative actions. The three main actions associated with the restoration of the watershed are the gradual reintroduction of fire, management of fire-adapted ecosystems and meadow restoration.

Fire suppression over the past century has increased fuel accumulation and decreased forest health and resilience in the Caples Creek watershed. Departure from historic fire return intervals is greatest in the Caples Creek watershed where mixed conifer is the dominant vegetation type; while the areas dominated by higher elevation conifers (subalpine) is less departed because these areas tend to have a longer time period between fires. Historic (pre-1900) fire return intervals were 11 years in mixed conifer, 40 years in red fir, and 133 years in subalpine forests with generally low to mixed severity. Due to active fire suppression, the area has not experienced any active fire since 1916, despite numerous natural ignitions by lightening that were quickly extinguished.

This lengthening of fire return intervals has led to significant increases in fuel loading, tree density, canopy cover, and snag density as well as shifts in species composition and reduced regeneration particularly of desirable deciduous and hardwood trees and reduced shrub cover. These conditions have greatly increased the risk of high intensity wildfires that could have significant effects on water quality during a post-fire recovery period.

Meadows in the watershed are dominated with healthy riparian vegetation, but several have been heavily impacted by past and present activities such as grazing, fire exclusion, and unauthorized trails. These disturbances have compromised the condition of some aspen stands, meadows and streamside corridors. Aspen is shade intolerant, needs full sunlight for successful establishment and growth, and needs fire to stimulate regeneration through sprouting. Conifer encroachment, fire suppression, and livestock/wildlife browsing have resulted in an overall decline in the health

of these deciduous stands. Multiple locations in the Caples Creek watershed have been identified where aspen are currently declining due to conifer encroachment, shading and competition. Removing competing conifers to maximize sun exposure and reducing the insulating surface fuel layer to stimulate potential for sprouting to create conditions conducive to restoring or expanding these remnant clones of aspen have proven successful on aspen restoration projects elsewhere in California.

Scope of this Decision

The environmental analysis that was conducted by the interdisciplinary team analyzed approximately 8,800 acres of prescribed burning within the Caples Creek watershed, which included approximately 4,400 acres in the lower elevations (western portion of the project area) and 4,400 acres of vegetative island burning in the higher elevations (eastern portion of the project area). Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog and Yosemite toad has been completed for most of the project area with the exception of an approximately 2,000-acre area in the eastern portion of the vegetative island burn unit. Therefore, this decision only includes approximately 6,800 acres of the project area. (See attached map)

Consultation with the USFWS on the remaining eastern portion of the project area (approximately 2,000 acres within the vegetative island burn unit) was initiated in November, 2015. This portion of the project area will be addressed in a future NEPA decision upon completion of consultation with the USFWS.

Decision

I have decided to implement prescribed burning, aspen enhancement, and meadow restoration activities within the Caples Creek Watershed on the Amador and Placerville Ranger Districts of the Eldorado National Forest. The Caples Ecological Restoration Project would re-introduce fire back into the landscape to restore a vital ecosystem process in the watershed after nearly a century of fire exclusion. The project is intended to improve forest health and fire resiliency, meadow and aspen ecosystems, and wildlife habitat.

Prescribed burning may occur within approximately 6,800 acres of the Caples Creek watershed using manual and aerial ignition methods. Multiple entries within a 15 year timeframe would be necessary to meet multiple resource objectives and would be prescribed based on monitoring results. Approximately 4,400 acres would be understory burning in the lower elevations. Burning within vegetative islands (separated by barren rock) would be done on approximately 2,400 acres in the higher elevations, red fire and subalpine vegetation types. (See attached map)

In preparation for prescribed burning, perimeter line construction would be needed where roads, trails, or natural barriers are absent. This may involve hand cutting of vegetation including trees up to 9-inches d.b.h., pruning, and scraping a bare soil line. Within the Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA) and Caples Recommended Wilderness area, line construction would be implemented with "light on the land" concepts and restoration would be done, as needed. Line construction with a D-6 or smaller dozer may be used outside the IRA and Caples Recommended Wilderness. Handline construction within the project area may be needed during pile burning, understory burning or to protect certain wildlife habitat structures and forest infrastructure such as bridges, trail markers and "at risk" historic properties.

Where fuel loading would have adverse fire effects, pockets of continuous ladder fuels and dense fuel loading would be hand cut, piled and burned prior to understory prescribed burning.

Measures (such as raking forest litter accumulations) would be taken to protect the largest and oldest trees to the extent practical.

Aspen Restoration

Aspen restoration activities would occur on approximately 25 acres within and surrounding (within 150 feet) existing aspen stands. Conifers less than 9" d.b.h would be felled, while selected conifers 9" to 30" d.b.h. may be girdled to increase sunlight and reduce competition. Conifers selected for felling or girdling would be specific to those that are blocking the sunlight and limiting the recruitment of young sprouts to re-establish multi-layered stands. The falling would be done with chainsaws and handtools. Conifers would be felled and left in place, or limbed and material 8" and below would be piled and burned or lopped and scattered. The larger material, boles primarily, would be left in place to provide woody debris. There would be no removal of timber from the Caples recommended wilderness area as part of this project. If monitoring indicates unacceptable levels of browse on new sprouts, construct temporary fencing around aspen treatment areas as needed to prevent damage to young aspen sprouts from browsing animals. Fencing would use natural colored, non-reflective materials and be located to minimize visual impacts for forest visitors.

Meadow Restoration

Meadow restoration activities would occur on approximately 25 acres (some of which overlaps with aspen stands) within and surrounding existing meadows. Conifers (the majority of which are lodgepole pine) from seedling size to pole size trees up to 9" d.b.h. would be felled, while selected conifers 9" to 30" d.b.h. may be girdled. The falling would be done with chainsaws and handtools. Conifers would be felled and left in place, or limbed and material 8" and below would be lopped and scattered or piled and burned. Pile burning would not occur within the meadow interior. The larger material, boles primarily, would be left in place to provide woody debris.

Reroute approximately a half mile of the existing hiking trail that crosses through Jake Schneider Meadow to the north side of the meadow along the tree line (see map).The old trail would be blocked and disguised to discourage use and allowed to recover naturally.

Design Criteria

Smoke emissions would be minimized by following Best Available Control Measures (BACM). A smoke permit administered by El Dorado County Air Quality Management District would accompany burn plans.

To reduce impact to natural resources during prescribed burn implementation, where possible Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) would be followed when determining where and what containment lines are necessary. The intent of MIST is to manage fire with the least impact to natural and cultural resources. Fire fighter safety, fire conditions and good judgment would dictate actions taken. Any adverse impacts or visual impacts near trails would be mitigated after burning.

Prescribed burn prescriptions would attempt to limit high mortality burn patches (greater than 80% dominant and co-dominant conifer of existing or projected mortality resulting from burning) to less than 10 acres.

Wildlife

Understory prescribed burning within American Marten, California Spotted Owl and Northern Goshawk habitat (CWHR 4M, 5M, 4D, and 5D habitat types): prescriptions would be designed

to result in a 5% reduction or less in canopy cover, averaged over the treatment unit. Snags (15" d.b.h. and greater) would not be targeted for active lighting. Prior to ignition, current fuel conditions surrounding trees > 30" d.b.h. would be assessed to determine need for pre-treatment or exclusion from burning. Where mortality of dominant and co-dominant trees greater than 30"d.b.h. is expected to exceed 5% then the habitat would be excluded from burning or measures taken to prevent the mortality by raking around the base of trees and/or cutting and pile burning of latter fuels and/or larger material.

Down logs greater than 30"d.b.h. at the large end will not be intentionally ignited during implementation of prescribed burning. Snags will be retained during preparation for prescribed burning, except where they pose a threat to human safety or perimeter control risk for containment of the prescribed fire.

Where prescribed burning takes place within spotted owl or northern goshawk protected activity center (PAC) boundaries (which may be identified after this decision), an attempt will be made to ascertain nesting status pre-lighting, if the burning is planned for the nesting season that year. Based on nesting status, additional mitigations, such as exclusion of portions of the proposed burn unit or PAC, additional fire lines, or different lighting techniques may be implemented to reduce potential effects to nesting spotted owls or goshawks during the breeding season.

If a nest site is located, additional hand treatments, such as hand line construction, tree pruning, and cutting of small trees (less than 6" d.b.h.), would be conducted within a 1 to 2 acre area surrounding known nest trees, to the extent necessary to protect the nest tree(s) and trees in their immediate vicinity.

The project wildlife biologist would be notified prior to implementation of prescribed burning in the identified CWHR 4M, 5M, 4D, and 5D habitat types, and may be onsite to take part in, and/or monitor prescribed burning and associated effects.

Hydrology and Aquatics

Where used outside of IRA and Recommended Wilderness, ground based equipment or mechanical (dozer) line construction would be excluded within 25 m (82 ft.) of perennial and intermittent streams, meadows, or lakes / ponds within the project area. Perimeter lines will not be constructed in riparian vegetation or through meadows. No riparian vegetation would be cut during project activities.

To minimize direct impacts to Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (SNYLF), fire crews would avoid lighting piles located within 25 m (82 ft.) of perennial and intermittent streams, meadows, or lakes and ponds (mapped suitable habitat) unless occurring within designated aspen or meadow restoration areas and reviewed by an Aquatics Biologist. Where igniting piles within mapped suitable habitat associated with the aspen and meadow restoration areas, ignite only one side, not to exceed half the circumference of the pile, on the side furthest from the nearest aquatic feature.

During understory prescribed burning, active ignition within meadows or within or immediately adjacent to riparian vegetation would not occur, except if needed to maintain control of the fire. Fire would be allowed to back into meadow and riparian vegetation. To protect existing coarse woody debris (CWD) in upland habitats and large woody debris (LWD) in aquatic habitats, down logs that lie in or across all stream channel types or within 25 m (82 feet) of perennial and intermittent streams would not be intentionally ignited.

Botany

Sensitive plant sites would be flagged for avoidance. Activities that could impact known plant sites (i.e. line construction, piling material, developing helispots, or equipment staging areas including campsites and stock holding areas) would not occur in protected areas.

The project leader or burn boss would notify the project botanist prior to line construction in order to re-flag occurrences. This would clarify occurrence boundaries and ensure that fire lines are not cut through sensitive plant sites.

Pile construction will be avoided in meadows to the extent possible. Fire crews would avoid lighting piles located within meadows in order to protect meadow vegetation.

Active ignition within aspen stands would not occur to limit direct impacts to remnant aspen colonies. The project wildlife biologist and botanist would be notified when burn units containing aspen restoration areas, or immediately adjacent to aspen restoration areas, are treated. Project wildlife biologist and botanist would be onsite to take part in, and/or monitor burning and associated effects to aspen stands if available.

All vehicles and off-road equipment vehicles would be cleaned to insure it is free of soil, seeds, vegetative matter or other debris before entering National Forest System lands to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants. Prior to the start of operations, the Forest Service would do a visual inspection for such debris. Equipment would be cleaned prior to moving from weed-infested areas to weed-free areas.

All earth-moving equipment, gravel, fill or other materials would be weed free. Onsite sand, gravel, rock, or organic matter would be used where possible.

Straw or mulch used for erosion control will be certified weed-free. A certificate from the county of origin stating the material was inspected is required.

Any seed used for restoration or erosion control will be from a locally collected source (ENF, Seed, Mulch and Fertilizer Prescription, 2000).

Cultural Resources

Protection measures would be implemented based on the risk to values associated with each class of resources (Klemic, 2015: Cultural Resource Management Report Caples Ecological Restoration Project , R2015050360010). Protection measures are detailed in the Regional PA, Appendix E, Section 2.2, (b)(1)(A-K) and would be established based on consultation with the Fuels personnel when the expected fire behavior, burning conditions and specific locations of ground disturbing activities are determined. The locations of staging areas, including campsites and pack stock holding areas, would be reviewed by the District Archaeologist to ensure historic properties are not adversely affected. Crews constructing hand line around the perimeter of the burn may be accompanied by an archaeologist to recommend mitigations or approve of campsite locations during implementation.

Visuals

Where fuel loading would change the existing natural appearance to visual foreground of the designated trail system, pockets of continuous ladder fuels and dense fuel loading would be hand cut, piled and burned prior to understory prescribed burning to minimize negative scenery impacts. Slash shall be piled no higher than 6' by 8' in the visible foreground and burned within 3 years.

Within 75 feet of the trail system, stumps would be cut to 4 inches in height or less and covered with soil or duff material where practicable.

Environmental Analysis

This action has been categorically excluded from documentation under the Environmental Policy and Procedures Handbook, FSH 1909.15, Section 32.2, category 6, *"Timber stand and/or wildlife habitat improvement activities that do not include the use of herbicides or do not require more than 1 mile of low standard road construction" (36 CFR 220.6(e)(6)."* This category is applicable because the purpose of the Caples Creek Ecological Restoration Project is to re-introduce fire through prescribed burning to improve forest health and fire resiliency, aspen and meadow ecosystems, and wildlife habitat within the Caples Creek Watershed.

It has been determined that there are no identified extraordinary circumstances or conditions associated with this project that would have a significant effect on the environment (FSH 1909.15, section 30.3). The following describes the contributing information that led to this conclusion:

a) *Federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, species proposed for Federal listing or proposed critical habitat, or Forest Service sensitive species.*

Botany

Summarized from the Biological Evaluation for Plant Species (dated 11/16/15).

There are no known federally threatened or endangered plant species or designated critical habitat within or adjacent to the project area.

There are three known occurrences of Hutchison's Lewisia (*Lewisia kelloggii ssp. Kelloggii*) that occur in open rocky areas at the top of the Caples Creek Watershed. All occurrences will be flagged and avoided during project implementation. Because past surveys cannot positively state the absence of a sensitive plant species, it is possible that the proposed project could affect undetected individuals of *Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii* in the project area. Therefore, the proposed project may affect undiscovered individuals, but is not likely to result in a trend toward federal listing or loss of viability for *Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii.*

Some suitable habitat for moonwart species (*Botrychium ascendens, Botrychium crenulatum, Botrychium lunaria, Botrychium minganense, Botrychium montanum, Botrychium paradoxum, Botrychium pendunculosum)* and Bolander's bruchia *(Bruchia bolanderi)* occurs in the Caples Watershed Restoration Project area, but no occurrences were not found during past or recent surveys. Because past surveys cannot positively state the absence of a sensitive plant species it is possible that the proposed project could affect undetected individuals in the project area. Therefore, the proposed project may affect undiscovered individuals but is not likely to result in a trend toward Federal listing or loss of viability for the 10 species listed above.

Terrestrial Wildlife Species

Summarized from the Biological Evaluation and Assessment for Terrestrial Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Wildlife Species (dated 9/21/15).

There are no known federally threatened or endangered terrestrial wildlife species or designated critical habitat within or adjacent to the project area.

There are nine Forest Service sensitive species that occur or have suitable habitat within the project area, including California spotted owl, northern goshawk, great gray owl, willow flycatcher, American marten, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, fringed myotis, and western bumble bee. It was determined that the proposed project may affect/impact individuals but is not likely to result in a trend toward Federal listing or loss of viability for these nine sensitive species.

California spotted owl – Approximately 5,280 acres of suitable habitat (CWHR 4M, 4D, 5M, 5D, and 6) occurs within the proposed treatment area (prescribed burning). There is one spotted owl Protected Activity Center (PAC), ELD0090 which could be directly affected by the project. Existing past and foreseeable future modification of habitat are not expected to reduce the local spotted owl population. This project would, with the design criteria, retain suitable habitat, both nesting and foraging habitat. Prescribed burning is not expected to have a long term negative effect on habitat capability, based on recent data from Yosemite National Park, and may benefit habitat and prey species for spotted owl in the longer term. Project generated disturbance effects are not likely, reduced by design criteria, and should there be any, are expected to affect individuals, and not affect long term reproduction. The project would be expected to provide protection of existing suitable habitat from stand replacing wildfires, by reducing the size of high mortality patches, and providing for faster suppression of fires should they start, by reducing fire behavior and allowing safer access by fire suppression personnel.

Northern goshawk - Approximately 5,280 acres of suitable habitat (CWHR 4M, 4D, 5M, 5D, and 6) occurs within the proposed treatment area (prescribed burning). There are no known reproductive pairs of goshawks in the project area, and therefore, no PACs have been designated within the project area. Existing past and foreseeable future modification of habitat are not expected to reduce the local goshawk population. This project would, with the design criteria, retain suitable habitat, both nesting and foraging habitat. Project generated disturbance effects are not likely, reduced by design criteria, and should there be any, are expected to affect individuals, and not affect long term reproduction. The project would be expected to provide protection of existing suitable habitat from stand replacing wildfires, by reducing the size of high mortality patches, and providing for faster suppression of fires should they start, by reducing fire behavior and allowing safer access by fire suppression personnel.

Great Gray Owl - The habitat surrounding the meadows in the project area is believed to currently provide the structure necessary for great gray owl to utilize the area. Existing past and foreseeable future modification of habitat are not expected to reduce the local great gray owl population. Prescribed burning is not expected to have a long term negative effect on habitat capability for great gray owl, and the aspen and meadow restoration is expected to improve foraging habitat capability for this species. Project generated disturbance effects are not likely, reduced by design criteria associated with other species, and should there be any, are expected to affect individuals, and not affect long term reproduction. The project would be expected to provide protection of existing suitable habitat from stand replacing wildfires, by reducing the size of high mortality patches, and providing for faster suppression of fires should they start, by reducing fire behavior and allowing safer access by fire suppression personnel.

Willow Flycatcher - Little to no high quality habitat is known to exist within the project area, and where it exists it is expected be in relatively small discreet areas, with unknown

occupancy. Burning natural fuels through prescribed burning would not be expected to impact habitat for this species, as the areas that would be burned would not overlap this habitat, and it does not readily burn, due to the saturated soils, low flammability vegetation types, and riparian location of the habitat. Meadow and aspen restoration treatments could affect the availability of both foraging habitat, and nesting habitat where it either enlarges areas of existing habitat, or creates some habitat for this species. These increases and/or improvement of habitat are expected to be minimal, and would be unlikely to change either occupancy, numbers, or trend for willow flycatcher.

American Marten – Approximately 5,280 acres of suitable habitat (CWHR 4M, 4D, 5M, 5D, and 6) occurs within the proposed treatment area (prescribed burning). There are no known den sites located within this project for marten. The proposed project would retain habitat suitability for foraging habitat by retaining canopy closure, large tree, snag and down logs, and may provide for improved foraging for marten. Project generated disturbance effects are not likely, and should there be any, are expected to affect individuals, and not reproduction for this species.

Pallid Bat, Townsend's Big-Eared Bat, Fringed Myotis - All three of these species could potentially be found in the project area. All three species commonly roost in caves, buildings, mineshafts, rock crevices and bridges. Pallid bats and fringed myotis are also known to tree roost in large confers and hardwoods. There are no known mine or cave sites within the project area that would provide suitable roosting habitat in rock crevices, and if present would not be affected by the proposed action. Large conifer trees and snags are present in the project area. Foraging habitat within the project area would be maintained and may be enhanced by opening the forest structure up. Roosting habitat would be, for the most part, maintained with implementation of these alternatives as large trees and snags. This project may result in some level of disturbance to individuals during implementation, but would not be expected to affect local population or species viability.

Western Bumble Bee - No surveys have been conducted for this species within the project area, and if present their numbers are likely low. Western bumble bees are associated with a variety of habitats; they forage on flowering plants and use rodent boroughs for nesting and overwintering. Early seral habitat with flowering plants may provide habitat for both nest/overwintering and foraging, with later seral, high canopy closure habitat expected to provide some boroughs for nesting/wintering, but little foraging opportunities. The project area is a mix of these habitat types, with the meadows and aspen stands providing some of the highest quality foraging habitat. Burning natural fuels through prescribed burning could, based on the timing, affect some foraging habitat, where flowering plants are either reduced or eliminated for a period of time from availability to the bees. The effects on the nesting/wintering boroughs is not known, and would be variable depending on the intensity of the burning, duration, and how near the boroughs. Wholesale burning within the project area would not occur at any one time, and there should be ample other habitat for foraging for this species where burning does impact habitat. Burning will result in, rejuvenation of existing shrub species, and more herbaceous species growth. The longer term effect of burning should increase the availability of flowering plants for foraging, and may increase rodent activities, in response to the herbaceous fire response, and thereby increased nesting/wintering habitat. The aspen and meadow improvement would remove conifers, and increase both aspen regeneration and reclaim meadow edges for the meadows without aspen. These treatments could affect the availability of both foraging habitat, and nesting/wintering

habitat during the year treated, but should increase both flowering plant vigor and the amount of habitat in subsequent years.

Aquatic Wildlife Species

Summarized from the Biological Assessment and Evaluation of Aquatic Species for the Caples Ecological Restoration Project (February 3, 2016). There are no Forest Service sensitive aquatic wildlife species that have the potential to be affected by this project. Two federally listed species have potential habitat within the project area, including Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (federally endangered) and Yosemite toad (federally threatened). Proposed Critical Habitat for SNYLF also occurs within the project area.

The Eldorado National Forest, along with additional Sierra Nevada National Forests, has consulted programmatically on its vegetation management program activities and its meadow restoration program activities. This Programmatic Consultation resulted in the "Programmatic Biological Opinion on Nine Forest Programs on Nine National Forests in the Sierra Nevada of California for the Endangered Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog, Endangered Northern Distinct Population Segment of the Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, and Threatened Yosemite Toad" dated December 19, 2014. Consultation for the Caples Ecological Restoration Project was initiated with the USFWS June 13, 2014 and completed February 17, 2015 (08ESMF00-2015-F-0129), appending the Caples Ecological Restoration Project to the Programmatic Biological Opinion, dated December 14, 2014.

The USFS' Biological Assessment (BA) for Actions that Affect the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, Northern DPS Mountain yellow-legged frog, and Yosemite toad on National Forest Lands in the Sierra Nevada dated June 13, 2014, upon which the USFWS Programmatic Biological Opinion is based, was of necessity a very conservative approach to estimating potential effects to these newly listed species. The biological assessment generated and analyzed worse case scenarios regarding potential impacts to the three amphibians in order to achieve Endangered Species Act coverage over nine programs in nine National Forests. By appending to the Programmatic BO, this conservative approach encompassed and continues to include many projects, such as Caples Ecological Restoration Project that might not otherwise be determined as likely to adversely affect these species. Therefore, under a less conservative approach, the effects analysis would lean toward determinations other than likely to adversely affect these species. For this reason, the determination of "likely to adversely affect" should be viewed within that context and would not be considered an extraordinary circumstance for this project.

The proposed action implements standards and guidelines and Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will minimize potential project level effects. In addition, project-specific design criteria were developed that either minimize the intensity and duration of project activities or exclude such from occurring within suitable SNYLF or YOTO habitat or within a proportion of habitat. The Caples Ecological Restoration Project has been designed to implement all of the Conservation Measures and Terms and Conditions described in the Programmatic Biological Opinion.

Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog – Approximately 1,208 acres suitable habitat and 659 acres of Proposed Critical Habitat occur within the project area. Habitat site assessments and aquatic surveys conducted in 2013 and 2014 resulted in no detections within the project area. Detections were noted in several areas and were much higher in the Caples Creek watershed unit, approximately 2 miles from the project area. Historically, SNYLFs were documented in

two locations within the project area. These detections were documented as follows; 1) the confluence of a perennial stream exiting Lake Margaret (Adult SNYLF, 7/22/1993) and 2) a .57 acre pond (SNYLF site detection, 7/4/2001) situated among 3 other ponds, with intervening distances of 32, 100 and 120 meters. These locations were revisited in the aquatic surveys of 2013 and 2014 without subsequent detections.

All applicable Conservation Measures from the Programmatic Biological Opinion for Nine Forest Service programs have been implemented in this project. Potential impacts to SNYLF are expected to be short term and small in scale, and the probability of impacting individuals is low. Beneficial effects include increasing LWD recruitment (refugia), increased sunlight for basking sites, and reducing the likelihood of high severity fire are also anticipated.

It was determined that the Caples Ecological Restoration Project may affect, and is likely to adversely affect the SNYLF, as consistent with the USFWS programmatic biological opinion (dated 12/19/14). As mentioned above, the programmatic biological opinion took a very conservative approach and includes projects that might not otherwise be determined as likely to adversely affect this species, and should be viewed within that context and would not be considered an extraordinary circumstance for this project.

In regards to Proposed Critical Habitat, it was determined that the project is not likely to destroy or adversely modify Proposed Critical Habitat of the SNYLF.

Yosemite toad - The closest known detection of Yosemite toad is approximately nine miles from the project area, and Yosemite toad occupancy within the project area is unlikely given a lack of historic detections within project area watershed. The potentially suitable YOTO habitat in the project area functions primarily for YOTO dispersal or foraging during seasonal periods of active movement (up to 1250 m. from wet meadow breeding habitat that occurs outside the Caples project area). Very limited potential breeding habitat (wet meadows) exists in the project area.

All applicable Conservation Measures from the Programmatic Biological Opinion for Nine Forest Service programs have been implemented in this project. Potential impacts to YOTO are expected to be short-term and small in scale with a low probability of impacting individuals. Beneficial effects include increasing LWD recruitment (refugia) and reducing the likelihood of high severity fire.

It was determined that the Caples Ecological Restoration Project may affect, and is likely to adversely affect the YOTO, as consistent with the USFWS programmatic biological opinion (dated 12/19/14). As mentioned above, the programmatic biological opinion took a very conservative approach and includes projects that might not otherwise be determined as likely to adversely affect this species, and should be viewed within that context and would not be considered an extraordinary circumstance for this project.

b) *Flood plains, wetlands, or municipal watersheds.* The project occurs within the Caples Creek Watershed, which is within a municipal watershed. Design criteria for vegetative buffers should be adequate to protect water quality, to an extent that is practically possible, from sediment and nutrients in the runoff from ground disturbed by fire lines or burned ground itself. There are not impairments to Caples Creek or the larger 5th order watershed (Silver Fork American River), including sediment, turbidity or nutrient loading that might be cumulatively impacted by the proposed project. Such impacts as they might occur would be negligible and immeasurably small in either Caples Creek or on the Silver Fork American River. (Hydrology Report, June 1, 2015)

c) *Congressionally designated areas such as wilderness, wilderness study areas, or national recreation areas.* There are no congressionally designated areas within the project area.

d) *Inventoried roadless areas or potential wilderness areas.* The project occurs within the Caples Creek Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA) and Caples Creek Recommended Wilderness Area. The purpose of this project is to re-introduce fire, as a natural process, back into the landscape to improve forest health and fire resiliency, and meadow and aspen ecosystems. The proposed action and design criteria incorporate actions, such as line construction using "light on the land" concepts and restoration and minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) to minimize the effects to roadless area and wilderness characteristics. Implementation of the Caples Creek Ecological Restoration Project would maintain roadless area characteristics and wilderness character (naturalness, undeveloped, opportunity for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation) and would not preclude the future designation of the area as wilderness.

e) *Research natural areas.* The project will not occur within research natural areas (RNA).

f) *American Indians and Alaska Native religious or cultural sites* – There are no American Indians and Alaska Native religious or cultural sites within the project area.

g) *Archaeological sites, or historic properties or areas* – Protection measures would be implemented based on the risk to values associated with each class of resources (Cultural Resource Management Report Caples Ecological Restoration Project, R2015050360010). Protection measures are detailed in the Regional PA, Appendix E, Section 2.2, (b)(1)(A-K) and would be established based on consultation with the Fuels personnel when the expected fire behavior, burning conditions and specific locations of ground disturbing activities are determined. The locations of staging areas, including campsites and pack stock holding areas, would be reviewed by the District Archaeologist to ensure historic properties are not adversely affected. Crews constructing hand line around the perimeter of the burn may be accompanied by an archaeologist to recommend mitigations or approve of campsite locations during implementation.

   This project complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in accordance with provisions of the *Programmatic Agreement among the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5), the California State Historic Preservation Officer, the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Processes for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Management of Historic Properties by the National Forest of the Pacific Southwest Region (Regional PA 2013).*

In addition, the project has limited context and intensity (40 CFR 1508.27), and this action will produce little or no individual or cumulative environmental effects, to either biological or physical components of the human environment (40 CFR 1508.14).

Public Involvement

This action was originally listed as a proposal on the Eldorado National Forest Schedule of Proposed Actions (SOPA) in April, 2015 and updated periodically during the analysis. The SOPA is mailed to individuals, organizations, and agencies that have asked to be notified of proposed actions on the Eldorado National Forest. The SOPA is also posted on the Eldorado National Forest website. On April 6, 2015, a letter initiating scoping and requesting comments on the proposed action was mailed to special use permittees, local municipalities, local governments,

environmental organizations, wilderness organizations, and private landowners. The Forest Service received seven written letters on the proposed action, including four letters that expressed general support of the project. Several scoping comments raised questions or concerns that resulted in minor clarification of the proposed action. The summary of scoping comments and how they were considered is in the project file.

Tribal consultation for this project was initiated during the scoping process and included mailing notices to Jackson Rancheria, Shingle Springs Rancheria, Ione Band of Miwok Indians, United Auburn Indian Community, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and the Buena Vista Tribe of Mi-wuk Indians. Meetings were requested by the Shingle Springs Rancheria and the Washoe Tribe of CA and Nevada. A field visit to the project area with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California was also conducted.

Findings Required by Other Laws and Regulations

This action is found to be consistent with all applicable laws and the Eldorado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1989), as amended by the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (2004).

Administrative Review (Objection) Opportunities

This decision is not subject to legal notice and comment procedures of 36 CFR 218.22, and is not subject to the pre-decisional administrative review process pursuant to 36 CFR 218.

Implementation Date

This decision may be implemented immediately.

Contact

For additional information concerning this decision, contact: Jennifer Ebert, Environmental Coordinator, Eldorado National Forest, 100 Forni Road, Placerville, CA 95667; Phone 530-642-5187.

Duane A Nelson 2/8/16

DUANE NELSON Date
District Ranger, Placerville Ranger District

Richard G Hopson 2/9/16

RICHARD G. HOPSON Date
District Ranger, Amador Ranger District

Caples Ecological Restoration Project

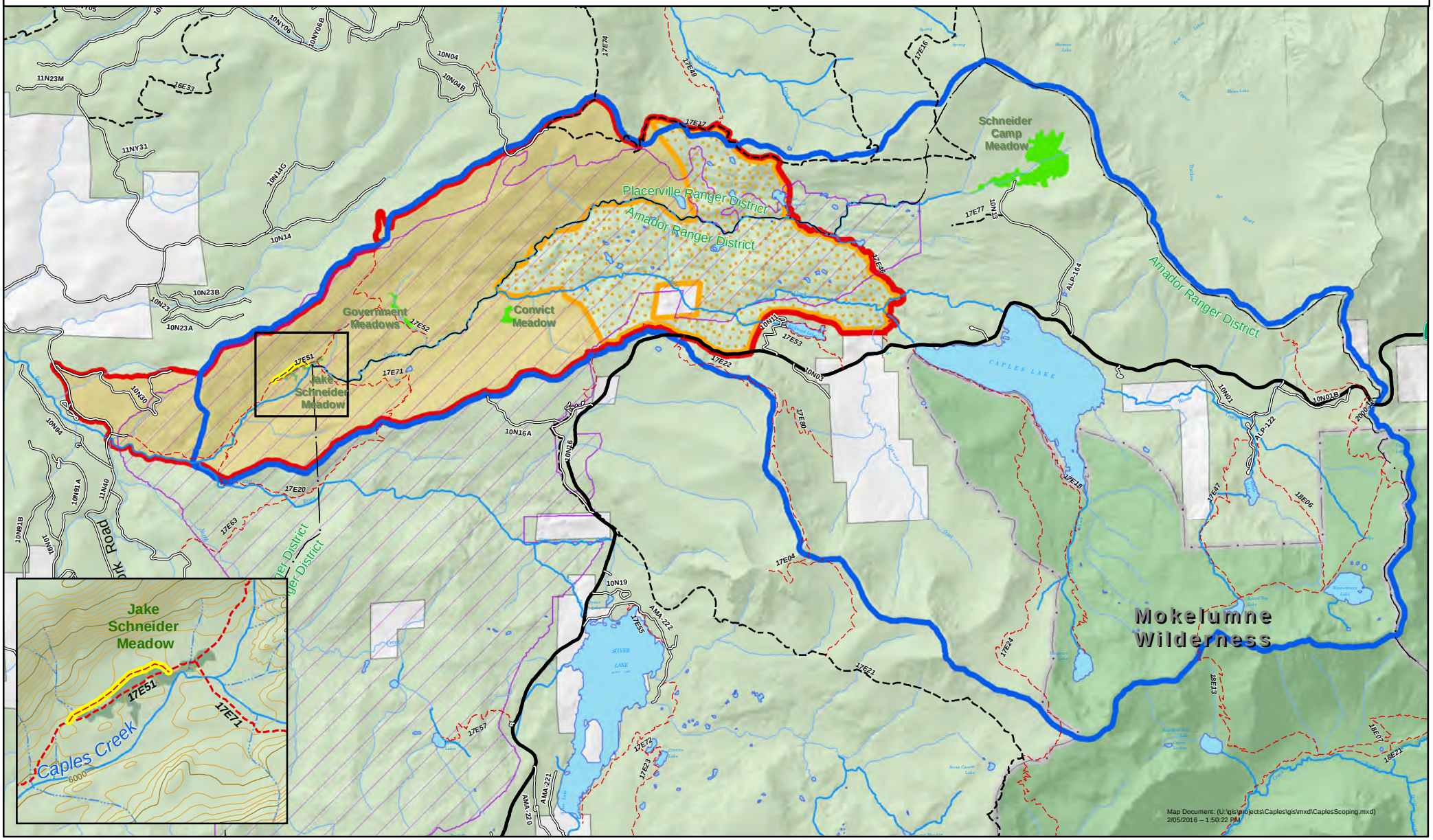
Amador and Placerville Ranger Districts
Eldorado National Forest

Roads
Motorized Trail
Non-Motorized Trail
Trail 17E51 ReRoute
Ranger District Boundary
Caples Creek Watershed
Caples Creek Recommended Wilderness
Prescribed Burn Area
Vegetation Island Ignition
Understory Burn
USDA Forest Service
NON-Forest Service

1:76,000

N

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



Caples Ecological Restoration Project

Amador and Placerville Ranger Districts
Eldorado National Forest

Roads
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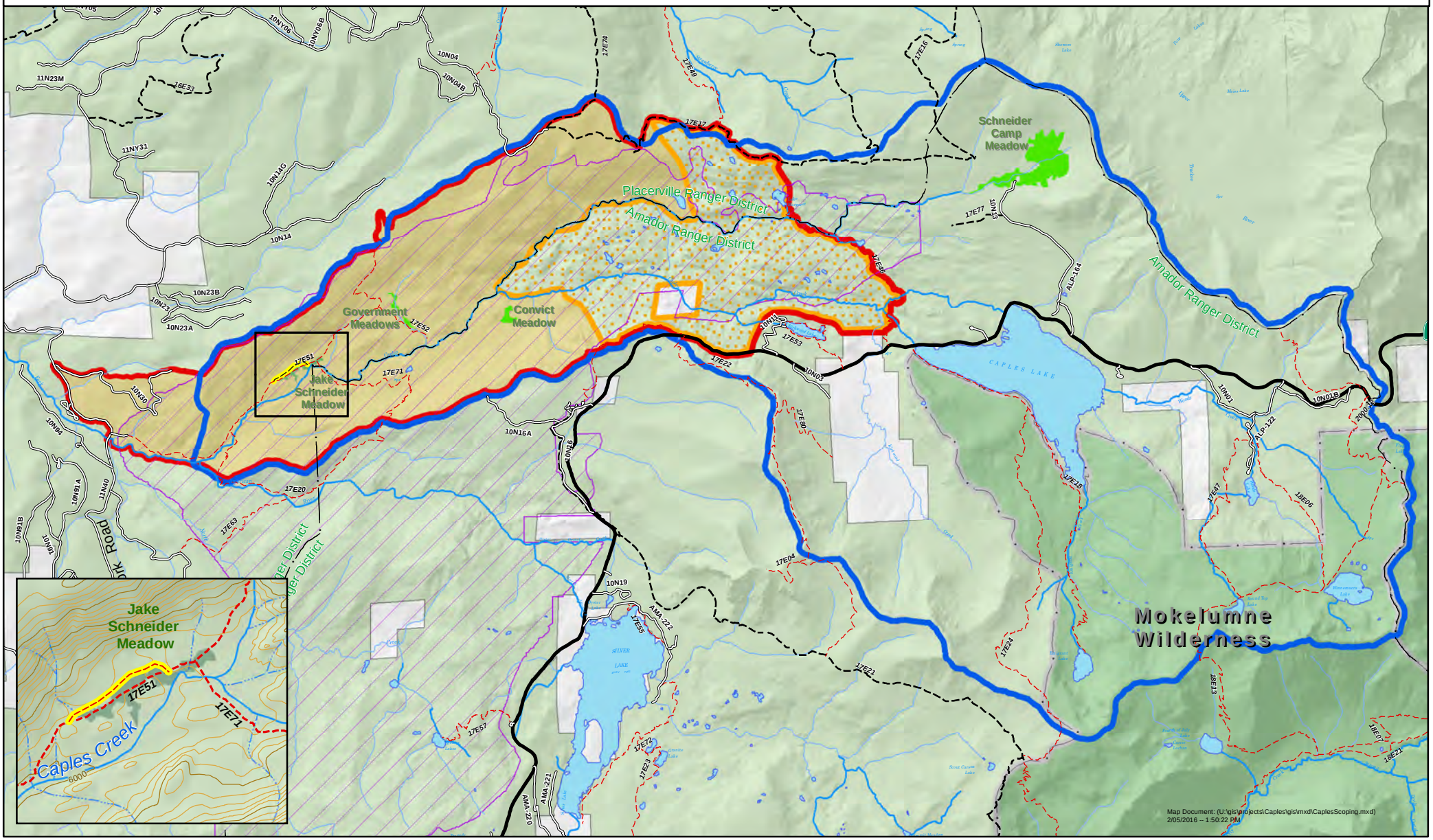


RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT APPROVING THE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FUNDS FOR THE SIERRA NEVADA CONSERVANCY PROPOSITION 1 GRANTS PROGRAM UNDER THE WATER QUALITY, SUPPLY, AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2014 FOR THE CAPLES CREEK WATERSHED ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION PROJECT

2016-

WHEREAS, the Legislature, Governor, and taxpayers of the State of California have provided Funds for the program shown above; and

WHEREAS, the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) has been delegated the responsibility for the administration of a portion of these funds through a local assistance grants program, establishing necessary procedures; and

WHEREAS, said procedures established by the SNC require a resolution certifying the approval of an application by the Applicant's governing board before submission of said application to the SNC; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant, if selected, will enter into an agreement with the SNC to carry out the project; and

WHEREAS, EID has identified the Caples Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Project as valuable toward meeting its mission and goals;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT that this Board:

1. Approves the submittal of an application for the Caples Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Project; and
2. Certifies that EID understands the assurances and certification requirements in the application; and
3. Certifies that EID will have sufficient funds to operate and maintain the resources consistent with the long-term benefits described in support of the application; or will secure the resources to do so; and
4. Certifies that EID will comply with all legal requirements as determined during the application process; and
5. Appoints Daniel Corcoran, or designee, as agent to conduct all applications, agreements, payment requests, and so on, which may be necessary for the completion of the aforementioned project.

The foregoing Resolution was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT, held on the 22nd day of February, 2016, by Director _____, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Director _____, and a poll vote taken which stood as follows:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

The motion having a majority of votes "Aye", the resolution was declared to have been adopted, and it was so ordered.

_____

President, Board of Directors of
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

ATTEST:

_____

Clerk to the Board

(SEAL)

I, the undersigned, Clerk to the Board of the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT hereby certify that the foregoing resolution is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT entered into and adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 22nd day of February, 2016.

_____

Clerk to the Board
EL DORADO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Grant Application for Caples Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Project

February 22, 2016

Previous Board Actions

- January 23, 2012 – Board approved Resolution approving the District submittal of an application for Sierra Nevada Conservancy Grant Funding for Caples Creek Watershed Fuel Reduction and Meadow Restoration Project environmental planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental analysis.

Board Policy/Administrative Regulations

- **EID Board Policy 5050 - Watershed Management**
  - **It is Board policy to adopt and support watershed management strategies that will maximize water supply reliability and water quality**

Summary of Issue

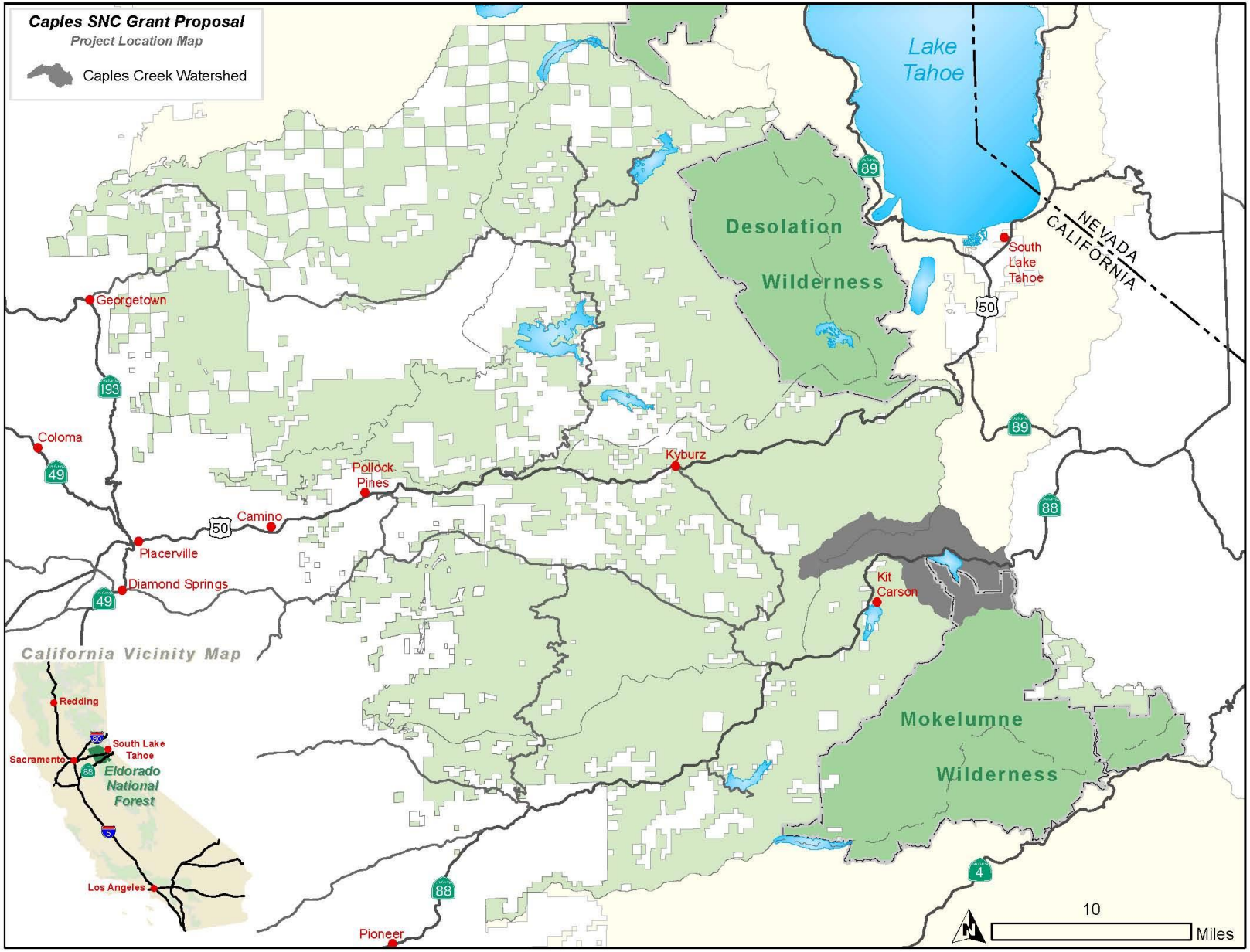
- Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) grant funding opportunity
  - Previous SNC grant awarded 2012
  - Planning and federal environmental review
- Objective - Reintroduce prescribed fire and restore meadow habitats within Caples Creek watershed

Summary of Issue

- Total of $441,623 is requested from SNC
- Requesting Board approval of grant application
  - Portion of USFS costs and all EID staff costs
  - USFS anticipates providing 2:1 funding match in grant application for its costs

Background

- Caples Creek watershed represents significant portion of EID's source water area
  - 15,080 acre-feet (AF) pre-1914 water rights
  - 17,000 AF Permit 21112 water rights
- EID has vested interest in protecting these water supplies
  - Supported by Board Policy 5050


Caples SNC Grant Proposal
Project Location Map
Caples Creek Watershed
Lake Tahoe
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
Desolation Wilderness
South Lake Tahoe
Georgetown
Coloma
Pollock Pines
Kyburz
Camino
Placerville
Diamond Springs
Kit Carson
Mokelumne Wilderness
Pioneer
California Vicinity Map
Redding
Sacramento
South Lake Tahoe
Eldorado National Forest
Los Angeles
10
Miles

Staff Analysis/Evaluation

- EID does not own watersheds providing source water for its customers
  - Similar to many water purveyors along west slope
- Majority of upper South Fork American River managed by USFS
  - Includes Caples Creek watershed

Staff Analysis/Evaluation

- Watershed adversely affected by over a century of intense fire suppression
- Past suppression resulted in high tree densities and large volumes of diseased, dead, or downed trees

Staff Analysis/Evaluation

- Conditions significantly increase potential for catastrophic wildfire in watershed
  - Risk safety of Project 184 facilities
  - Long term effects to water quality

Watershed Condition/Basis for Grant

- Catastrophic wildfires present significant risks to the health and safety, economics, and natural resources for communities
- Recent unprecedented fire behavior
  - Rim, King, Butte, and Valley Fires
  - Demonstrates critical need for improved management to mitigate risks

➢ Heavy fuel loading in Caples Watershed

- Fire return interval lengthened from 12 years under natural conditions to more than 100 years due to suppression efforts
- Resulted in increased fuel loading, tree density, canopy cover, and snag density
- Shifts in species composition and reduced regeneration particularly of desirable deciduous and hardwood trees, and reduced shrub cover

Staff Analysis/Evaluation

- USFS has been developing and implementing management actions to restore forest health
  - Activities affected by fiscal limitations
- Continuing EID/USFS partnership can make additional funds available
  - Federal agencies are not eligible for direct funding

Grant Funding Source

- Proposition 1 – Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014
- $25 million provided to SNC to allocate toward grant funding over a period of six years

Overview of Project Technical Aspects

- **Duane Nelson**
  - **Placerville District Ranger**
  - **Eldorado National Forest**

Sudworth 1899

Current

Identified Restoration Project Activities

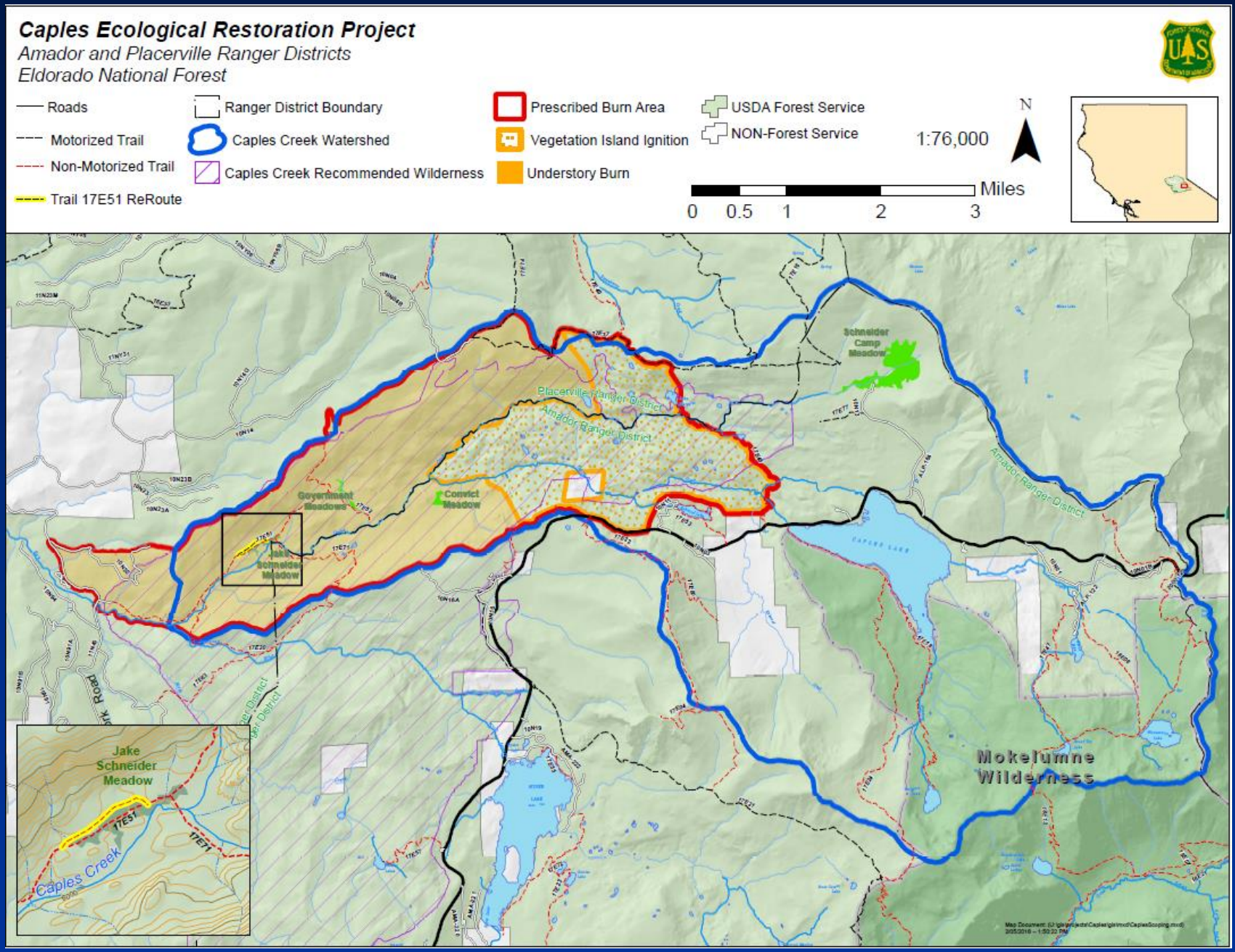
- Implementation of prescribed burning activities within approximately 8,675 acres of the Caples Creek watershed
  - Manual and aerial ignition methods

Identified Restoration Project Activities

- Implementation of meadow restoration activities on approximately 25 acres
  - Rerouting half mile of existing hiking trail through Jake Schneider Meadow

Identified Restoration Project Activities

- Implementation of aspen restoration activities on approximately 25 acres
  - Removal of conifers that are blocking the sunlight and limiting the recruitment of young aspen sprouts to re-establish multi-layered stands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Schneider Camp Meadow
Placerville Ranger District
Amador Ranger District
Government Meadows
Convict Meadow
Jake Schneider Meadow
Caples Lake
Mokelumne Wilderness
Jake Schneider Meadow
17E51
Caples Creek

Prescribed Burning

Meadow Restoration

Benefits to EID

- **Protect water supplies & water quality with minimal investment of staff time**
  - **Integrates EID into project**
- **Relationship to Adaptive Management Program of FERC Project 184**
  - **Fuel reduction and meadow restoration contribute toward watershed health**
  - **Consistent with meeting resource objectives in Project 184 License**

Community Support

- El Dorado/Georgetown Resource Conservation District
- California Conservation Corps and California Association of Local Conservation Corps
- Washoe Tribe
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- El Dorado County Water Agency
- El Dorado County Fire Safe Council
- Sierra Forest Legacy

Funding

- No funding requested to implement project
- EID staff time reimbursed through grant
  - Staff time to be limited
  - Meeting participation and SNC grant reporting requirements
- Primary effort by USFS

Environmental Review

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) completed by the USFS on February 9, 2016
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) project review required
  - If awarded SNC will act as lead agency
  - SNC will absorb all costs

Board Decision/Options

- Option 1: Adopt a resolution authorizing staff to submit a grant proposal in the amount of $441,623 to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy for Proposition 1 grant funding to implement the Caples Creek Watershed Ecological Restoration Project
- Option 2: Take other action as directed by the Board
- Option 3: Take no action

Staff/General Manager's Recommendation

- Option 1