



COUNTY OF EL DORADO

CAO, Parks Division

River Management Program

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Placerville, Ca 95667

El Dorado County River Management Plan 2013 Annual Report



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El Dorado County River Management Plan 2013 Annual Report

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El Dorado County River Management Plan 2013 Annual Report

Introduction

Paragraph 7.2.2 of the River Management Plan (RMP) directs the County River Manager to compile RMP annual reports to provide evaluation and commentary on the County's River Program. This is the 13th Annual Report since the adoption of the updated River Management Plan in November 2001.

The South Fork of the American River continues to be the most rafted and kayaked river in the State of California, averaging well over 100,000 people annually rafting or kayaking down one of the two class III sections of the 21 mile section of river between Chili Bar Reservoir and Folsom Reservoir. The middle section (Coloma to Greenwood Creek) in the Coloma/Lotus valley section of the river appears to be increasing in popularity with class II recreationists who typically are beginning boaters, campground visitors or people who just like to float in inner tubes or small rafts.

The number and diversity of recreational facilities on the river combined with scheduled hydro electrical releases to make the South Fork of the American River a regional destination. There were flows six days a week from Memorial Day to Labor Day weekend in 2013.

Within the Coloma Lotus Valley there are four popular public campgrounds along the river, Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park, Henningsen Lotus County Park, Bureau of Land Management Parcels at either end of the valley and two within the valley along with State Highway 49 Bridge provide ample public access to the river. Additionally there are nine private properties with special use permits used by rafting outfitters along the river in the valley.

There were thirty three permitted outfitters in 2013 and the peak day for commercial guests on the class III section's was July 20, 2013 which had approximately 1,558 guests in 259 rafts. July 20, 2013 was also the peak day with the total number of people on the river which was 2,524 people in 361 rafts, 121 kayaks and 25 inflatable kayaks. There were seven Institutional Groups registered in 2013 and Private use is not limited on the South Fork. Other Peak Days of use on the Class III runs are reflected in the *table 1* below..

Peak Private One Day Total	July 13, 2013	972 people	140 rafts
Peak Private Kayaks One Day Total	August 4, 2013		126 kayaks
Peak Private Inflatable Kayaks One Day Total	August 3, 2013		61 IK's
Peak Private Use on the Gorge	July 13, 2013	611 people	92 rafts
Peak Private Use on Chili Bar	August 10, 2013	361 people	55 rafts
Peak Commercial Day on the Gorge	August 3, 2013	1,188 guests	197 rafts
Peak Commercial Day on Chili Bar	July 23, 2013	572 guests	96 rafts
Peak Institutional Group Use One Day	July 13, 2013	148 guests	23 rafts
Peak Institutional Group Use on the Gorge	August 30, 2013	87 guests	16 rafts
Peak Institutional Group Use on Chili Bar	July 13, 2013	96 guests	12 rafts

Table 1. Peak Use Days on the South Fork of the American River

There were no boating deaths in 2013 on the South Fork. Life vest compliance on the class III river sections is over 99% but there is much less compliance in the class II section with the County Ordinance requiring life vests for inner tubes (non-coast guard recognized vessels) has improved in recent years but frequent scofflaws or unaware floaters on the class II middle river section are still observed.

The results of water quality, traffic monitoring and boat density (carrying capacity) all were below their respective acceptable limits as prescribed in the RMP EIR.

Overall, the County River Programs South Fork American River management in coordination with the BLM, State Parks and El Dorado County Sheriffs Boating Unit proved successful in 2013. The budget for the River Program which is a non-general fund program has been experiencing challenges in recent years due to the increasing cost of “doing business”.

Purpose

The purpose of this Annual Report is to provide the Planning Commission, River Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) and the public an opportunity to review the RMP and the County’s performance in implementing the Plan in 2013, to identify areas of concern regarding the RMP implementation and to recommend modifications to plan elements or implementation procedures.

Part of the RMP revision process is for the Annual Reports to be compiled every five years for the Planning Commissions review. The five-year summary reports were completed and submitted to the Planning Commission on March 28, 2013. Appendix F (2002-20006) and G (2007-2011) contain the Five-Year Summary Reports. Appendix H compiles the recommended minor modifications to the two reports for consideration to the RMP, with a memo from the Planning Director.

I. River Use

This section summarizes the amount of whitewater recreation on the South Fork of the American River and provides information on river use trends in several categories:

- A. Annual river use since 1992;
- B. An assessment of river use in terms of the RMP's carrying capacity indicators; and
- C. Trends in weekend river use since the mid-1990s.

A. Annual River Use

Figure 1 below displays information on the annual number of commercial and non-commercial boaters from 1992 through 2013 along with the types of crafts used in 2013 in *figure 2*.

- Commercial use numbers do not include paid guides, non-paying guests and guide trainees. There were 33 River Use Permits issued in 2013.
- Non-commercial use numbers from years 1992-2001 and 2005 include non-profit institutionally permitted organizations.
- Use numbers do not include private use between October-April, although there is private use almost every day that there are flows (see page 22 of this report, *Table 4*) during this time period.
- 83.9% of the recorded use occurred between Memorial Day and Labor Day weekends in 2013.
- Use numbers do not reflect use by private boaters, innertubers and other floaters who only run the Coloma to Greenwood section.
- Since the implementation of the 2001 (2002) RMP, the average number of Commercial Guests has been 68,400, along with an average of 27,155 Private Boaters.
- Since the SMUD UARP relicensing agreement (dam release schedule, 2006) the average number of Commercial Guests has been 70,512 and an average number of Private Boaters has been 28,839.

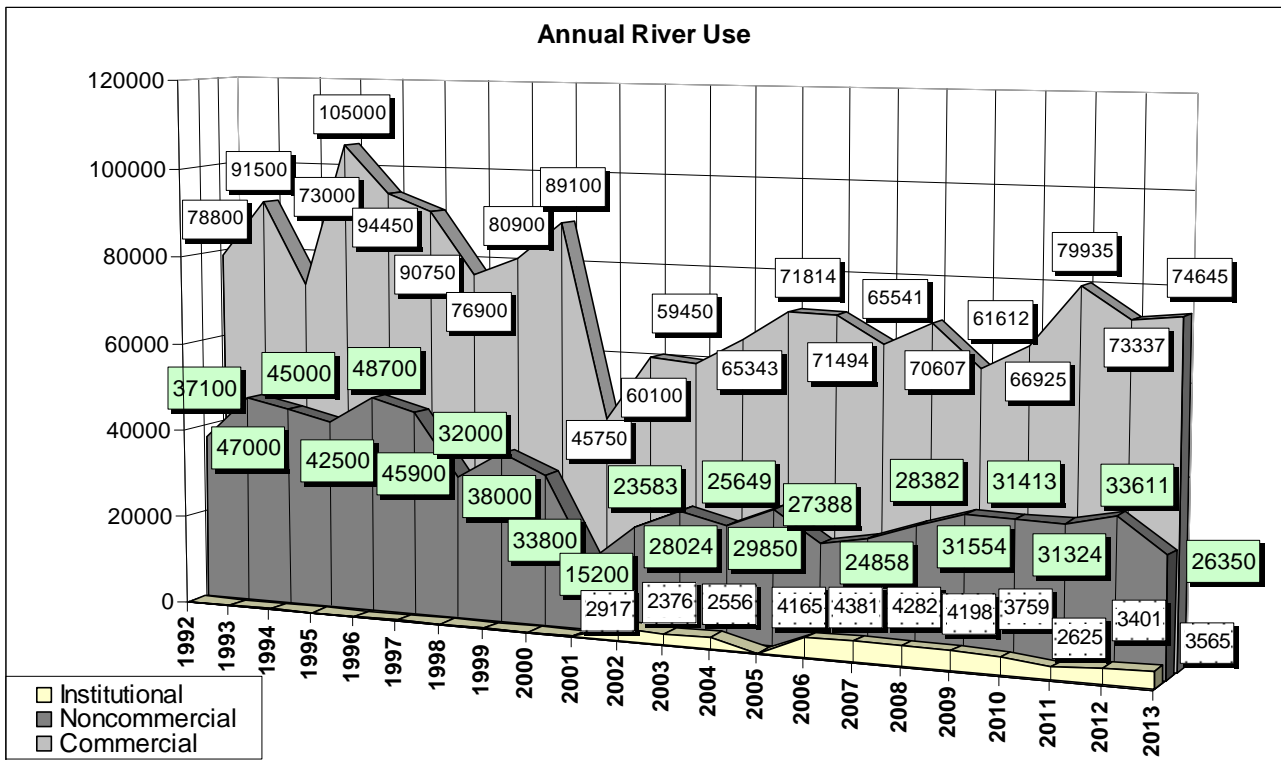


Figure 1. Annual River Use 1992 - 2013

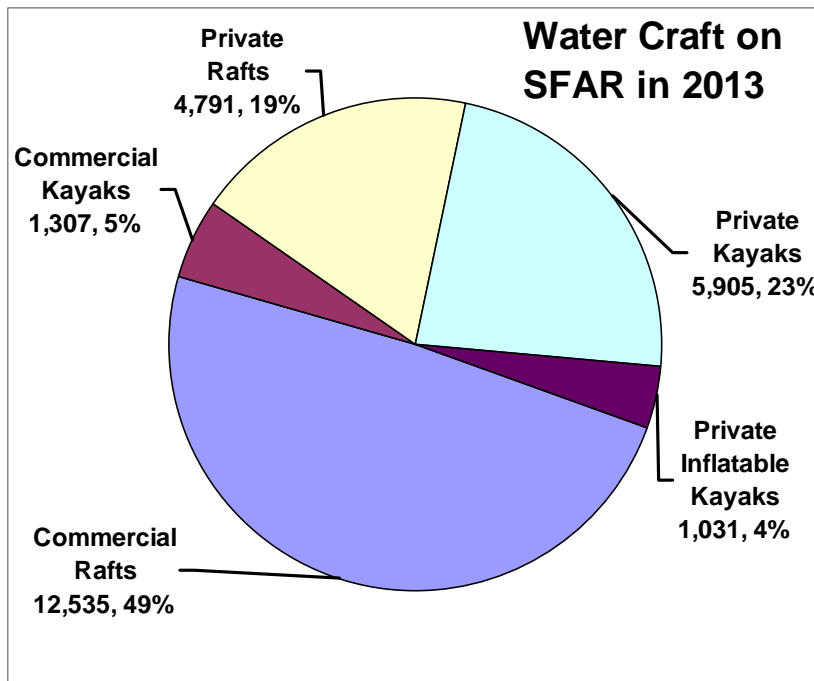


Figure 2. Type of Water Craft in 2013

Trends in choice of runs

Over the coming years, the trends in choice of runs may guide County education efforts and track whether management actions related to the carrying capacity strategy are effective.

Saturdays: Between 1996 and 2002, noncommercial boaters exhibited a pronounced shift away from running the Chili Bar Run and increasingly chose the Gorge Run on Saturdays (see *Figure 3*). This pattern continued in 2013 which had an increase from 2012 of about 7%. The percentages in the following pie charts are based on the average river use by commercial and noncommercial boaters during the Memorial Day to Labor Day period. The total private use on Saturdays was 5,723 people on the Gorge Run and 2,825 people on the Chili Bar Run.

Strong preference is exhibited by commercial clients and outfitters for Saturday Gorge trips. *Figure 3* also displays the downward trend in the proportion of whole-river trips since the mid-1990s. In 2011 there was a significant increase in commercial whole-rivers trips which may have been a reflection of the higher flows and continuous releases generated by the snow pack. Years with better snow pack and a longer runoff seem to reflect this trend. The relative lower flows from scheduled releases do not appear to support a preference toward whole-river trips which stayed level in 2012 and 2013. There has been an increase in Chili Bar-only trips over the last few years, which may be a reflection of social media marketing, people not wanting to spend as much time on the water and the higher costs charged by outfitters for longer trips. The total Commercial Use on Saturdays was 12,028 guests on the Gorge Run, 3,724 guests on the Chili Bar Run and 1,656 guests on whole river trips.

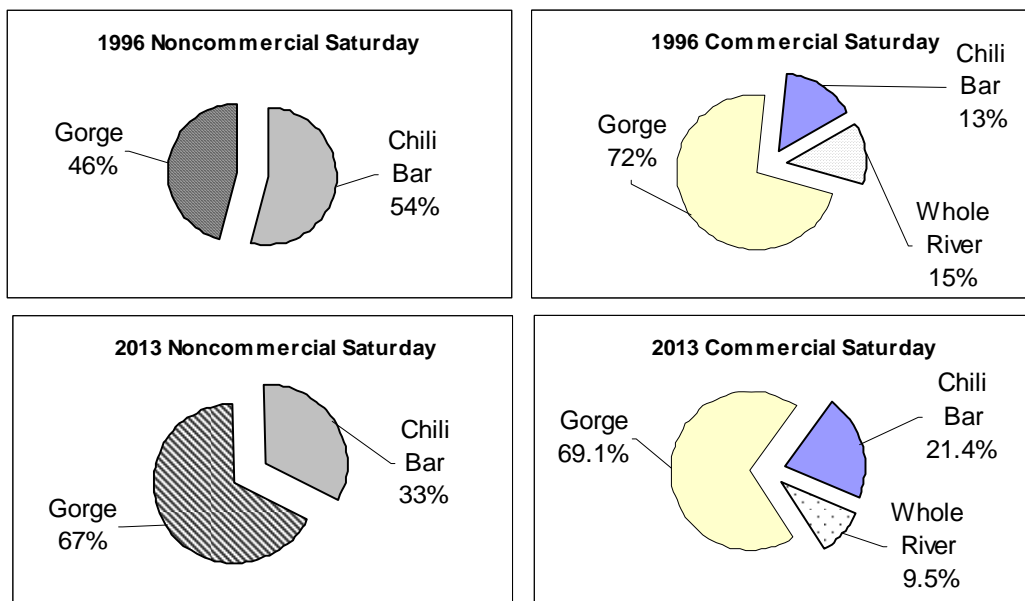


Figure 3. Noncommercial and Commercial choice of runs on Saturdays

Sundays: Since 1996, river use on the Chili Bar Run has decreased more than river use on the Gorge Run. Through 2002, noncommercial boaters increasingly favored the Chili Bar Run over the Gorge Run on Sundays. In 2004, however, noncommercial boaters preferred the Chili Bar Run which was similar to the noncommercial use pattern in 1996. From 2006-2013 the pattern has

shown a preference for the Gorge Run as reflected in *Figure 4*. The total private use on Sundays was 3,383 people on the Gorge Run and 2,616 people on the Chili Bar Run.

Figure 4 displays the increasing percentage of commercial customers choosing the Gorge Run over the Chili Bar Run for Sunday trips from 1996 as compared to 2013. This trend started in 2006. In 2007 and 2011 there was a significant increase in the number of commercial whole-river trips which was attributed to the higher flows and longer (continuous) releases which resulted in fewer commercial Gorge-only trips. Whole-river trips in 2012 and 2013 have been back down to under 8% which has been historically normal. The total Commercial Use on Sundays was 6,463 guests on the Gorge Run, 5,496 guests on the Chili Bar Run and 1,002 guests on whole river trips.

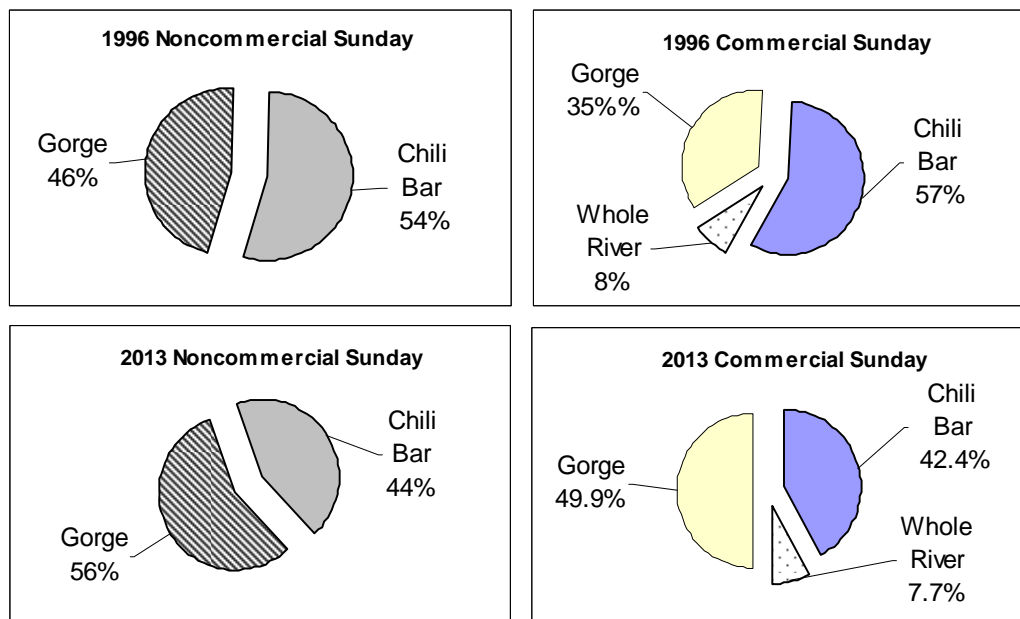


Figure 4. Noncommercial and Commercial choice of runs on Sundays

B. Carrying Capacity Indicators

The River Management Plan (RMP) established a carrying capacity (daily boater capacity) system with a dual focus. The system has two **indicators**, or ways the number of daily boaters are measured. For each indicator, there is a **standard** or **threshold**. If river use exceeds either threshold twice in one season, the RMP requires the County to institute appropriate measures so that river use no longer exceeds the thresholds. This section provides a synopsis of the monitoring of the two indicators required by the RMP and its mitigation monitoring plan. Additional information on carrying capacity monitoring during 2013 can be found in the RMP's Element 4-Monitoring and Reporting Programs on page 16. A detailed description of the carrying capacity system can be found in the RMP document in Section 5, *South Fork Carrying Capacity* (pgs. 5-3 and 5-4), and in Element 7, *Carrying Capacity Exceedance Actions and Implementation* (pgs. 6-28 to 6-31).

Sources of data and methods for estimating river use:

The primary sources of river use data that were used in the preparation of this summary include:

1. Outfitter monthly operating reports (which are audited by County River Program using boat

2. River Patrol on-river observations - Weekend days from June through August, 2013;
3. Hotshot Imaging Photo data of noncommercial river use on the Chili Bar and Gorge Runs from April 13, 2013 through October 6, 2013.

Total daily boaters

The first indicator, total daily boaters, is the RMP’s means for measuring cumulative impacts. The environmental analysis for the RMP concluded that if the number of total daily boaters exceeded the threshold of historic peak levels experienced in 1996, unacceptable impacts on the infrastructure could occur. The number of boaters is expressed in “user days” (more commonly referred to as “recreation visits”). Total daily boaters are the sum of all commercial and non-commercial boaters on one of two designated sections of the river in one day. One user day or recreation visit is one person on a section of the river during one day. This measure includes the outfitters guides, trainees, paying and non-paying guests in the commercial river use data. There is a weekend limit to commercial use that is set at 2,750. There is no limit to the private use. There were a total of 17,751 boaters on the Gorge Run and 6,549 boaters on the Chili Bar Run on Saturdays in 2013. There were a total of 9,846 boaters on the Gorge Run and 8,112 boaters on the Chili Bar Run on Sundays in 2013.

Due to the requirements of the RMP’s carrying capacity strategy, total daily boater counts are obtained for each section of the river. As figures 3 and 4 above show, a percentage of the commercial trips are running whole-river trips from Chili Bar to Salmon Falls. Survey data from the planning process also established that, depending on the river’s flow, a varying percentage of noncommercial boaters also run whole-river trips. Figure 5 below shows the combined percentage of user days on Saturdays and Sundays Memorial Day through Labor Day.

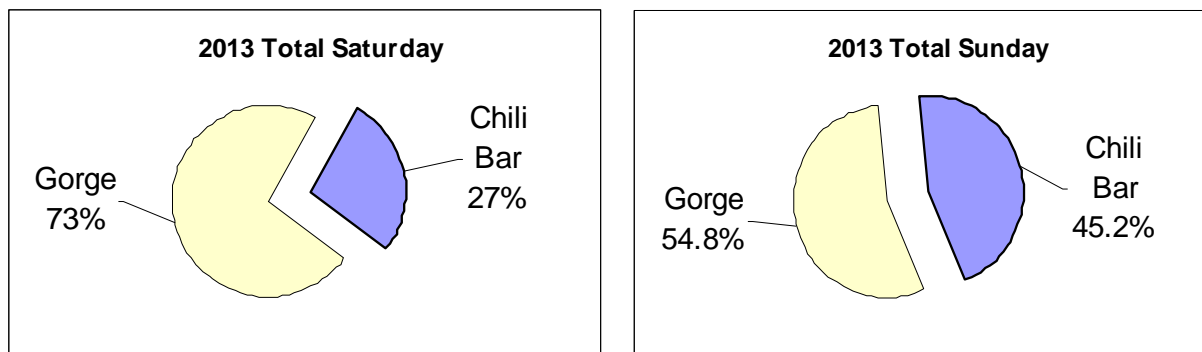


Figure 5. Noncommercial and Commercial Combined use choice of runs on Weekends

Figure 6 on the following page displays the total daily boaters for the Chili Bar Run on weekend days from Memorial Day to Labor Day in 2013. The total daily boater threshold on the Chili Bar Run (Chili Bar to Coloma) is 2100 boaters, which is the maximum value on the figure’s y-axis.

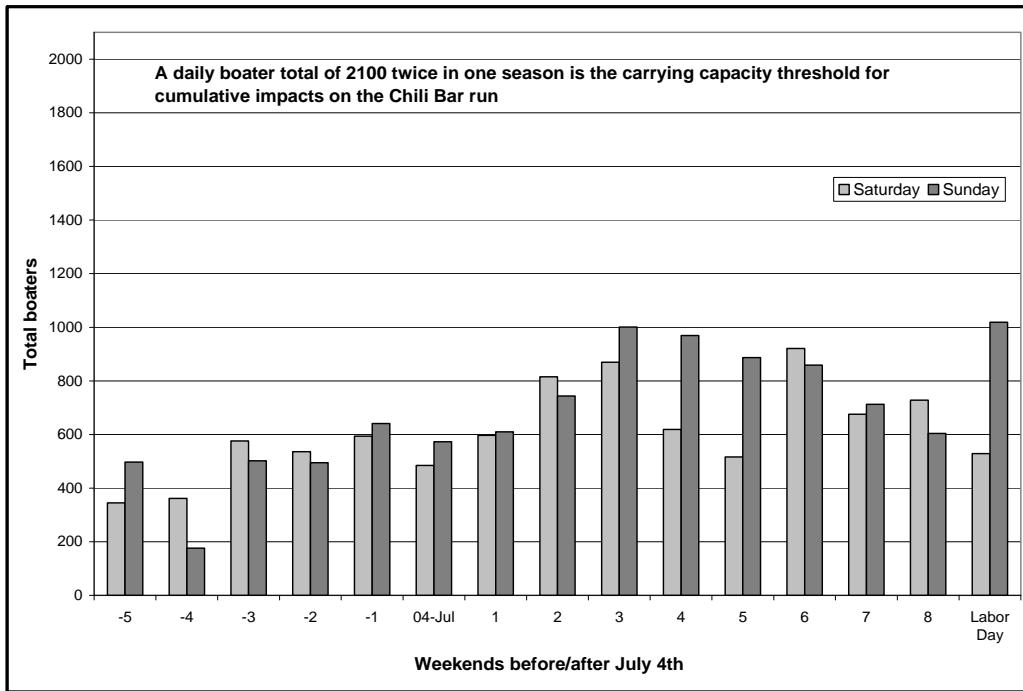


Figure 6. 2013 Daily Boater Totals - Chili Bar Run

Figure 7 below displays the total daily boaters on the Gorge Run during weekend days from Memorial Day to Labor Day in 2013. The total daily boater threshold on the Gorge Run (Coloma to Salmon Falls) is 3200 boaters, which is the maximum value on the y-axis.

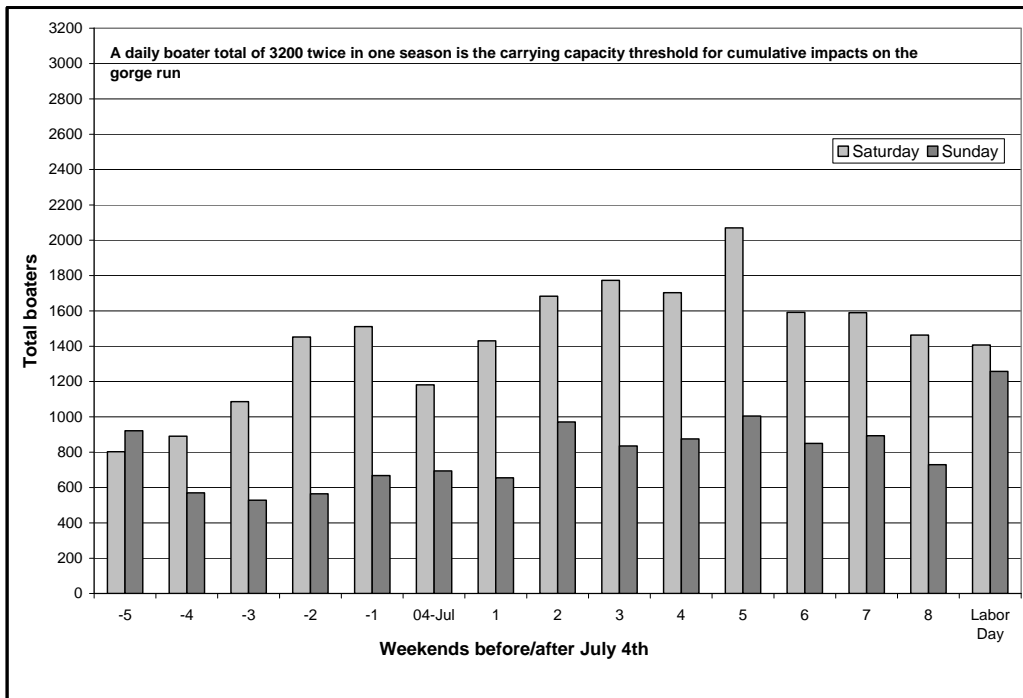


Figure 7. 2013 Daily Boater Totals - Gorge Run

Synopsis of 2013 monitoring for total daily boaters

- River use in 2013 on weekend days was below the total daily boater thresholds on both runs.
- The County will not be required to implement any additional carrying capacity management actions for this indicator in 2014 because the thresholds on both runs were not exceeded.

Chili Bar and Gorge Run data compilation methods:

- Commercial use numbers are complete data compiled from outfitter monthly operating reports.
- Noncommercial use numbers data (week days and weekends) was compiled from Hot Shot Imaging photos.

Boat Density

The second indicator, boat density, is a safety measure designed to prevent boating safety hazards from occurring due to boat congestion on weekends. Boat density is the total number of boats passing a prescribed point on the river in a two-hour period.

The RMP planning analysis concluded that if the number of boats passing through several key rapids in a two-hour period exceeded 300, there may be potential impacts on boaters' safety. If river use exceeds this threshold at one of these rapids more than twice in one season, a set of incremental management actions will be implemented with the objective of regaining those thresholds. There is a "low flow" exception to this indicator's threshold which is discussed in the RMP's Section 7.3.

The former County Parks Department had previously gathered data on boat density levels during the years 1995 through 1999. This monitoring effort showed:

- 1) Boat density levels on the Gorge Run on Saturdays had exceeded the plan's eventual carrying capacity threshold during the late 1990s;
- 2) Boat density levels on the Chili Bar Run had remained well below the plan's carrying capacity threshold.

That analysis and the results of monitoring during 2002 through 2011 formed the basis for the decision to focus boat density monitoring on the Gorge Run in 2013. *Figure 8* displays the results of the monitoring on the Gorge Run which began on the first weekend after Labor Day. In some prior years, the counts began when scheduled releases started, which has been as late as after July 4.

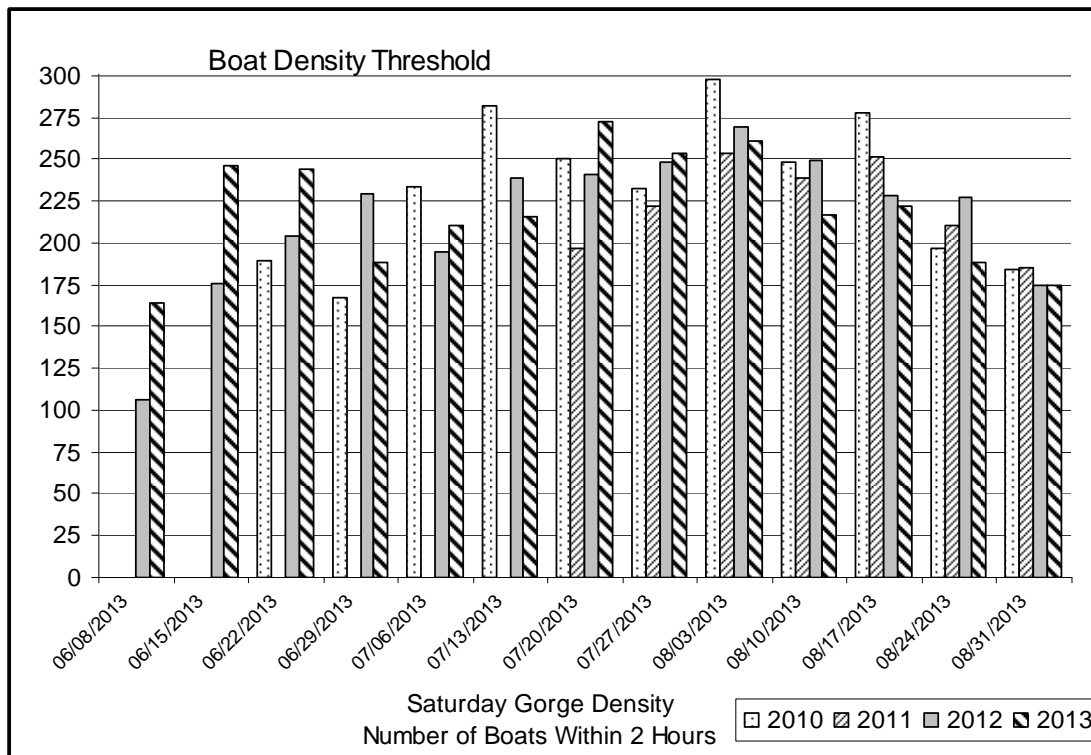


Figure 8. Boat Density Gorge Run 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013

Boat counting was not done on the Chili Bar section in 2013 because previous years' counts and general observations have shown boat densities to be well below the plan's carrying capacity. There was an increase in use on the upper section in 2013 from 2012 so counts in 2014 will be done on the upper section to confirm that the use is still well below the 300 boats within two hours.

Boat counting below Marshall Gold Discovery State Historical Park, Coloma to Greenwood Creek section, was conducted on July 4, 2013 and Sunday, September 1, 2013. The results of those counts are found in *Table 5* on page 23 of this report. Prior year counts have shown levels well below the plan's carrying capacity. The peak density between the two days counts was 217.5 boats on September 1, 2013. Use in the middle section has increased in part due to the BLM parking lot at Greenwood Creek, it being classified as a Class II beginner section and the appeal to inner-tubers (river floaters). There is concern that use on the middle section will increase on Holiday weekends when alcohol is banned on the lower American River and Truckee River. This concern has been voiced by land owners and the County River Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) Members and is reflected in this year's and prior years, comments collected at RMAC meetings.

- Boat densities on the Gorge Run did not exceed the carrying capacity indicator of 300 boats per two hours in 2013.
- Peak boat densities in 2013, 272.5 boats in two hours, were higher than the peak densities during 2012 (approximately 269). The breakdown of use by craft and user type from 1:33 – 3:33 PM on July 20, 2013 is reflected in *table 2* below.

2 Hour Peak Density	People	Total Boats	Rafts	Kayaks	Inflatables	Tubes	Other	Percent of Boats
Total	1488	272.5	247	40	10	0	1	
Private	429	93.5	68	40	10	0	1	28.83%
Commercial	1041	175	175	0	0	0	0	69.96%
Institutional	18	4	4	0	0	0	0	1.21%

Table 2. Two Hour Peak Boating Density by craft and user group

C. Trends in River Use on Weekend Days

Figures 9 and 10 compare the recent number of total daily boaters with river use in 1996. Record high numbers of total daily boaters were recorded in 1996, and those records eventually established the thresholds for the carrying capacity indicator. The top values on the y-axis in figures 5 and 6 are set at the threshold for total daily boaters on the Gorge Run, 3,200 boaters, and Chili Bar Run, 2,100 boaters.

Saturdays - Gorge Run:

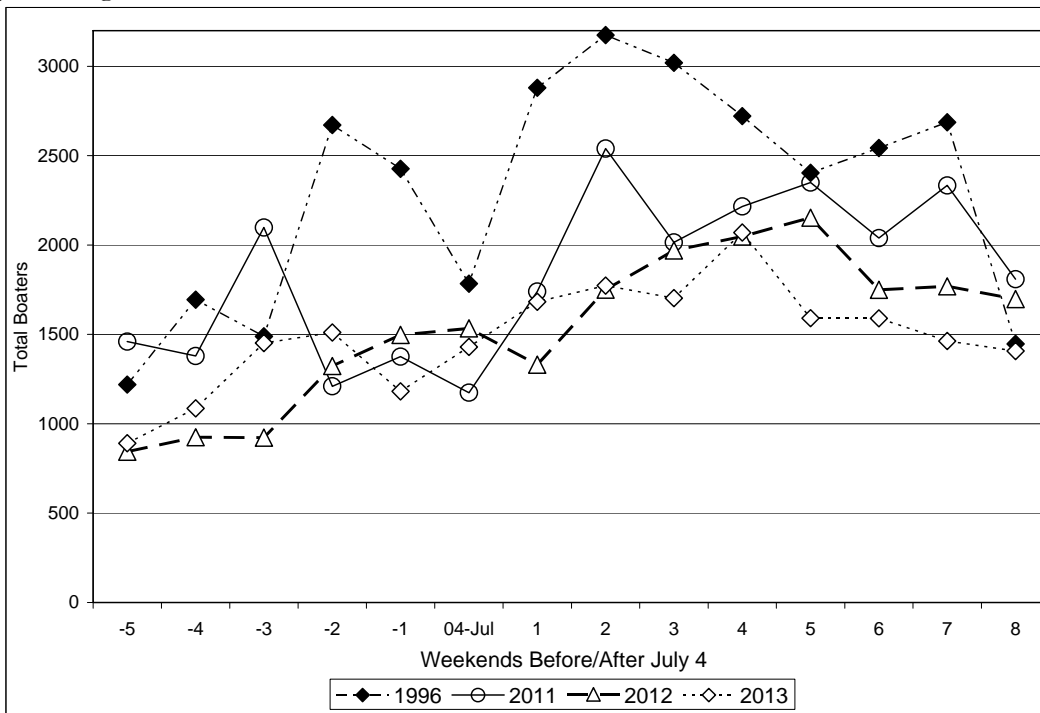


Figure 9. Gorge Run on Saturdays - Trends in Total Daily Boaters

- In 2013, the average number of boaters on the Gorge Run was 35% lower than in 1996.
- In 2012, the average number of boaters on the Gorge Run was 33% lower than in 1996.
- In 2011, the average number of boaters on the Gorge Run was 20% lower than in 1996.
- The daily boater total of 3175 in 1996 is the historic peak number of boaters for the Gorge Run.

Sundays- Chili Bar Run:

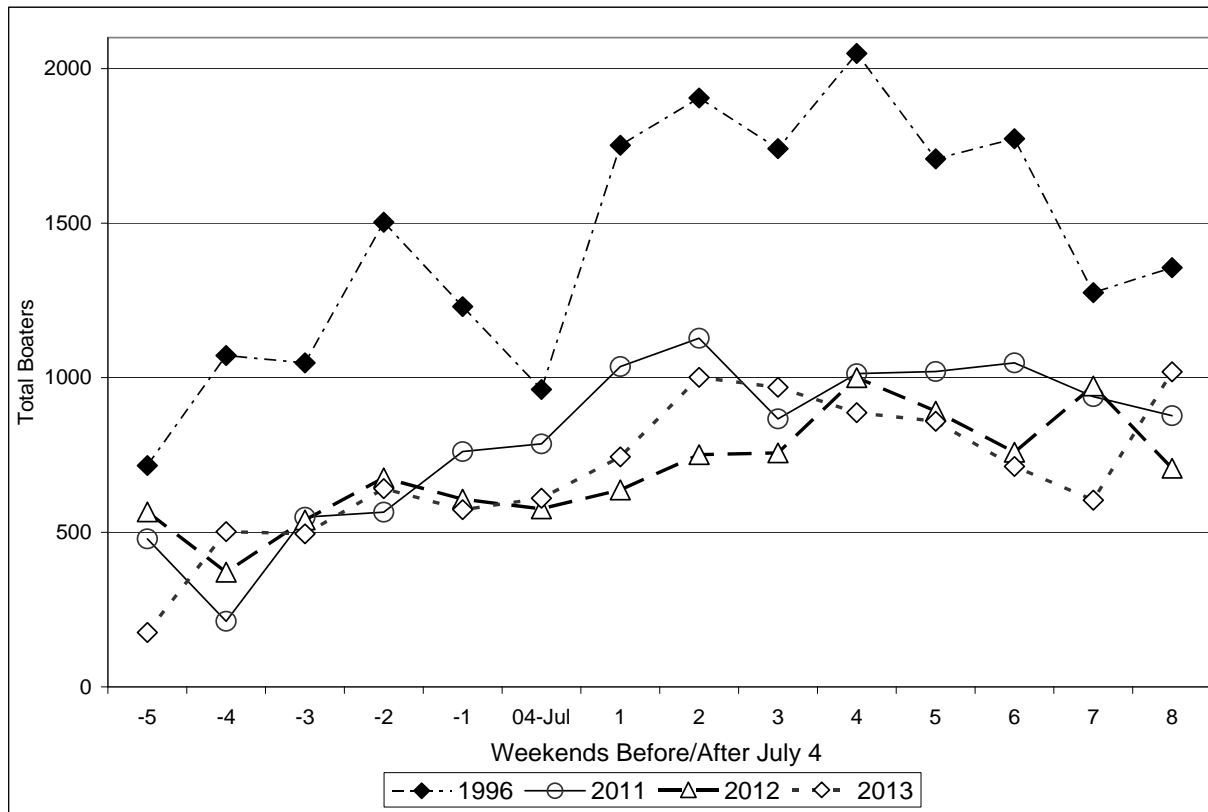


Figure 10. Chili Bar Run on Sundays - Trends in Total Daily Boaters

- In 2013, the average number of boaters on the Chili Bar Run was 51% lower than in 1996
- In 2012, the average number of boaters on the Chili Bar Run was 51% lower than in 1996.
- In 2011, the average number of boaters on the Chili Bar Run was 44% lower than in 1996.
- The daily boater total of 2,049 in 1996 is the historic peak number of boaters for the Gorge Run.

I. Implementation of River Management Plan Elements

This section follows the organization of the Elements found in Section 6 of the RMP document. The County River Program has outlined the progress made in 2013 towards full implementation of each element.

The numbered bullets that follow correspond with the numbered bullets in the 2001 River Management Plan.

The descriptions fall into four categories:

1. Elements that have been implemented in 2013;
2. Elements that include a trigger or threshold (for example construction-related or carrying capacity-related) to require implementation and the trigger or threshold was not reached in 2013;
3. Elements that will require further coordination with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California State Parks, private land owner or another County department.
4. Elements that staff believes were not adequately implemented in 2013 and which should be more closely addressed in 2014.

Element 1 – Educational Programs

1.1 Newsletter

- A bi-annual newsletter was printed in the summer of 2013 and winter of 2013. They were distributed in the middle of May and the middle of November. These publications can be found on the County River Program website: (<http://edcgov.us/Rivers>).

1.2 Signage

- In 2013, signage at river access points was consistent with signage during 2013. Land Status Maps and minimum age requirement for life vests were updated to reflect the age increase from 12 old to 13 years old per State Law.
- A sign at Chili Bar is needed to inform the public of that location. The California Transportation Department installed signs on Highway 193 ¼ mile before Chili Bar in either direction identifying river access at Chili Bar is ahead.

1.2.3 Middle-run signage

- A sign was installed by BLM public lands at Greenwood Creek informing boaters of the take-out and downstream Class III whitewater. Signs informing the public of the quiet zone, public land beginnings and endings were installed and removed for the season by staff.

1.3 Kiosks

- No additional kiosks or changes were made in 2013
- All kiosks have river maps, private boater tags, comment cards and large group registration forms available.
- Educational graphic panels on swimming in river hydraulics, hypothermia prevention, proper river apparel and rope rescue were added to the kiosk at Henningsen Lotus Park in the spring of 2008. There has been positive response to this by the public and it has been suggested by the RMAC and the public that this information be added to other kiosks where appropriate.
- An additional goal under Element 1.3 that River Program staff believes should be considered is the addition of kiosks at private riverside campgrounds, in addition to Camp Lotus which is currently identified. The private campgrounds offer put-in and take-out locations where educational kiosks could teach the public about river safety and boating regulations. The El Dorado County Planning Commission concurred with this recommendation as was reported in the five-year summary reports. This goal will be fulfilled as funding becomes available.

1.4 Flow Phone

In 2013, County River Program staff continued to manually update the flow phone system with the release schedule for the year as designated by SMUD and PG&E. That number is (530) 621-6616.

1.5 County Internet

The County Rivers website www.edcgov.us/Rivers/ provides current river information through links to the American River web page and other links: www.theamericanriver.com, www.DreamFlows.com and www.Coloma.com. Information concerning the River Management Advisory Committee, approved outfitter services, and shuttle services are updated as needed.

1.6 Resource/Habitat Education

- There was no Annual Headwaters Institute Guide Workshop, which includes segments with resource and habitat focus in 2013. Individual educational opportunities were utilized by staff during river patrols, at put-in's, campgrounds and at River Clean Ups.
- "Leave No Trace" river practices are taught by patrol staff during visitor contacts.

1.7 Quiet Zone Education: see Element 2.4

1.8 Toilet Location Education

See Element 1.9, public access education below.

1.9 Public Access Education

- Public Access Education continues to rely on the boater self registration system, river maps, brochures, kiosks, and boater education efforts at river access sites were implemented in 2002 and continue to provide maps with the locations for restrooms, put-ins and take-out locations, quiet zone locations and required private boater tags, which identify the requirements for sanitation and safety for boating on the South Fork.

1.10 Commercial Guide Education

See Element 1.11, guide workshops below.

1.11 Guide Workshops

- The annual South Fork guide meeting was held in May 2013 at Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park.
- County Parks held additional meetings with individual outfitters guides to provide information on: swiftwater rescue training standards; the carrying-capacity system, etiquette and safety measures outfitters should take to prevent river use from exceeding the carrying capacity threshold for boat density.

Element 2 – Safety Programs

2.1 River Safety Committee

- There was no activity by the committee in 2013. During high water years the County has had volunteers help with patrols and education at put-in's. The RMP goal of the River Safety Committee may be unnecessary due to the increased evolution of the El Dorado County Search and Rescue and should be reevaluated.

2.2 Agency Safety and Rescue Training

- Sheriff's Boat Patrol
 - During the summer season of 2013, County River Patrol coordinated with the Sheriff's Boating Safety Unit, BLM staff and California State Parks on river safety patrols.
- County Parks River Patrol
 - River Patrol staff attended a swiftwater rescue recertification class in 2013.

2.3 Boating Safety

- Sheriff's Department and County River Patrol provided boating safety education through the guide meetings described above, workshops with user groups, and the activities in Element 2.4.

2.4 County River Program Staff Activities

The river patrol was staffed by three people in 2013, the river recreation supervisor and two seasonal river patrol staff. The river patrol's daily activities typically included boater education at the river access points, river safety patrol, quiet zone patrol, and river use monitoring. The emphasis among these four activities varied with the season, day of week and river section a patroller was working. On Saturdays, two patrollers usually worked on the Gorge Run, combining aspects from each of these activities during the work day. One patrol staff monitored river use at Chili Bar and performed a patrol on the Chili Bar Run. On Sundays, two patrollers usually worked on the Chili Bar section, while one person patrolled and monitored river use on the Gorge Run section. They also helped maintain the three BLM composting toilets during patrols. Having a third seasonal river patroller on weekends is desired in order to provide more patrolling opportunities on the middle section (Coloma and Greenwood Cr.), to work in partnerships on the class III sections and allow for patrolling on a more consistent basis.

The components of the river patrol activities are outlined below:

Provide boater education for non-commercial boaters:

- Provides boating safety, boater responsibilities, river etiquette and river flow information provided to boaters at river accesses and on river patrols.
- Implements private boater registration system.
- Implements large group and institutional group registration system.
- The County River Program interprets the California State Law that requires a life vest on every boat and readily accessible for each person and requiring that life vests must be worn in moving water. It is the River Programs opinion that in moving water you do not have time to put on your life vest when there is an accident making it is easy to become separated from your boat and equipment (life vest) in moving water.

River safety patrol:

- Aided boaters (i.e. wrapped boats and swimmers) on weekends at key rapids while monitoring river use.
- Provided a safety/sweep function by running the Class III sections late in the day.
- Placed a backboard, c-collar and head stabilizers below Meat Grinder, Satan's Cesspool and Fowlers Rock rapids for the regular boating season.

Quiet Zone patrol:

- On-river Patrol provides both education and enforcement through the Coloma to Greenwood section.
- Emphasis on controlling quiet zone noise, use of public lands, litter education and use of lifejackets by all boaters and inner-tubers.
- Provide safety information and aid to people floating/boating on the class II section.

River use monitoring:

- Conducted monitoring on weekends for the carrying capacity system.
- Audited commercial river use.
- Tracked non-commercial river use levels.

2.5 Element 2.5 through 2.7 direct Sheriff's Department and Fire District Protection responsibilities

Element 3 – Transportation programs

3.1 River Shuttle Service

- The Coloma River Shuttle received a grant from AQMD to operate a shuttle on the South Fork American River. One van and one trailer provided shuttles to the public through October 2013. There are two privately-owned businesses that offer shuttle services on the river. River Transportation offers passenger shuttles for larger groups and many of the permitted outfitters guests. North Fork Shuttle's services are primarily aimed at kayakers. These businesses are on the County website (<http://edcgov.us/Rivers>).

3.2 Off-River Parking and Staging Area

This element was not required in 2013. It will be implemented if either:

1. Whitewater recreation use grows to a level that exceeds the total parking capacity of the South Fork's river access points. The RMP establishes the threshold of total daily boaters as a trigger for this element; or
2. Boating use at the Henningsen Lotus County Park increases to a level that creates conflicts with other park uses that cannot be effectively managed through other measures.

3.3 Illegal Parking

This element specifies action that will be taken by the County in response to illegal parking:

- An ordinance establishing double-fine zones has not yet been developed for Board of Supervisors action. As part of its review of the five-year summary report, the Planning Commission concurred that the Department of Transportation's (now the Community Development Agency, Transportation Division) Traffic Advisory Committee should be

asked to review the possibility or necessity of establishing double-fine zones through a County ordinance, to fulfill Program Element 3.3.2.

- In the spring of 2012, Cal Trans installed “no parking” signs at the turn out on Hwy 49 near North Beach river access at Marshall Gold Discovery State Park. This location had been the subject of parking complaints in previous years.

3.4 Mt. Murphy Bridge Policy

This element specifies that the Mt. Murphy Bridge is off limits for commercial boating activities. The County of El Dorado Transportation Division is planning to retrofit or replace this bridge within the next few years. More information on this project can be found at <http://www.edcgov.us/BridgeProjects/>.

3.5 Traffic Studies

The Mitigation Monitoring Plan requires that a detailed traffic study be done if any of the following three RMP elements are implemented:

- Applications for new Special Use Permits or revised Special Use Permits in 2012 that include public river access in the proposed project area;
- The “interim shuttle” parking area is developed (this was not developed in 2013);
- Applications for additional public access to the middle run through river access facilities near Highway Rapid.

None of these three RMP elements were implemented in 2013.

2013 Traffic Counts

In 2012, the County Transportation Division began performing its annual monitoring of traffic volumes on RMP area roads during the fall, which historically has occurred in the summer. This resulted in much lower traffic counts in 2012 than previous years, in part because the monitoring occurred after the regular boating season. The majority of monitoring in 2013 occurred in the summer, with only the segment from Cold Springs south of Gold Hill Road monitored in the fall. Daily traffic volumes were monitored at the same locations that were analyzed in the RMP’s Environmental Impact Report (see *Table 2*). *Figures 11 and 12* show traffic trends on these road segments as well.

- Note that traffic counts at each location occur over a one-week period and, as such, can be influenced by unpredictable events (special events/construction/etc.). Also, bicycles are counted as vehicles and included in the counts.
- Traffic volumes at the monitored locations remain within the Level of Service standards described in the EIR.

- The 2013 traffic counts support the 2012 traffic counts: both counts indicate an increase in midweek traffic levels on all road segments in the project area since the 1997 EIR analysis.
- The lower traffic Counts in 2012 can most likely be attributed to the fact that the counts were conducted after the peak of the boating and tourism season. Counts in 2013 support this theory. The higher weekday traffic counts on Cold Springs Rd. in 2013 can likely be attributed to the traffic counts being done in September when Gold Trail Elementary school is in session, whereas counts in prior years occurred during the in July during the school's summer vacation.

Because no trip-generation estimates were developed for the RMP EIR, it is difficult to ascribe the proportion of whitewater recreation-related use on these roadways especially given there are more businesses (Bed and Breakfast's etc.) in the area with more going on in general (wedding venues, wineries, special events, increase in trails, etc.) that generate weekend traffic. Trip generation estimates may prove to be of importance if Level of Service thresholds are exceeded in the future, as the RMP "project" may be responsible for a proportion of the mitigation needed to bring project area roadways within Level of Service standards.

Segment	1997* summer weekday average	2012 summer weekday average	2013 summer weekday average	1997 summer weekend traffic volumes	2012 summer weekend traffic volumes (avg. Sat + Sun)	2013summ er weekend traffic volumes (avg. Sat + Sun)	Traffic count dates
Bassi Road	800	No Count	1025	1800	No Count	1378	No Count in 2012 July 31 - August 6 2013
Cold Springs S of Gold Hill Rd	3000	No Count	3327	2500	No Count	2280	No Count in 2012 September 20 – 29 2013
Lotus Rd, S of Thompson Hill	4800	4579	5214	4800	4455	5429	October 12-18 2012 July 26 – August 1 2013
Marshall Rd near Hwy 49	3100	3135	No Count	2900	2671	No Count	October 12-18 2012 No Count in 2013
Salmon Falls Rd North of river	1300	1309	1500	1700	1132	1688	October 26 - Nov. 1 2012 July 26 – August 1 2013
Salmon Falls Rd South of river	1800	2239	2231	1900	1982	2202	October 26 - November 12012 July 26 – August 1 2013

Table 3. Daily traffic volumes on county roads in the project area

- Traffic volumes reported in the RMP's EIR (1997 column) rounded data to the nearest 100

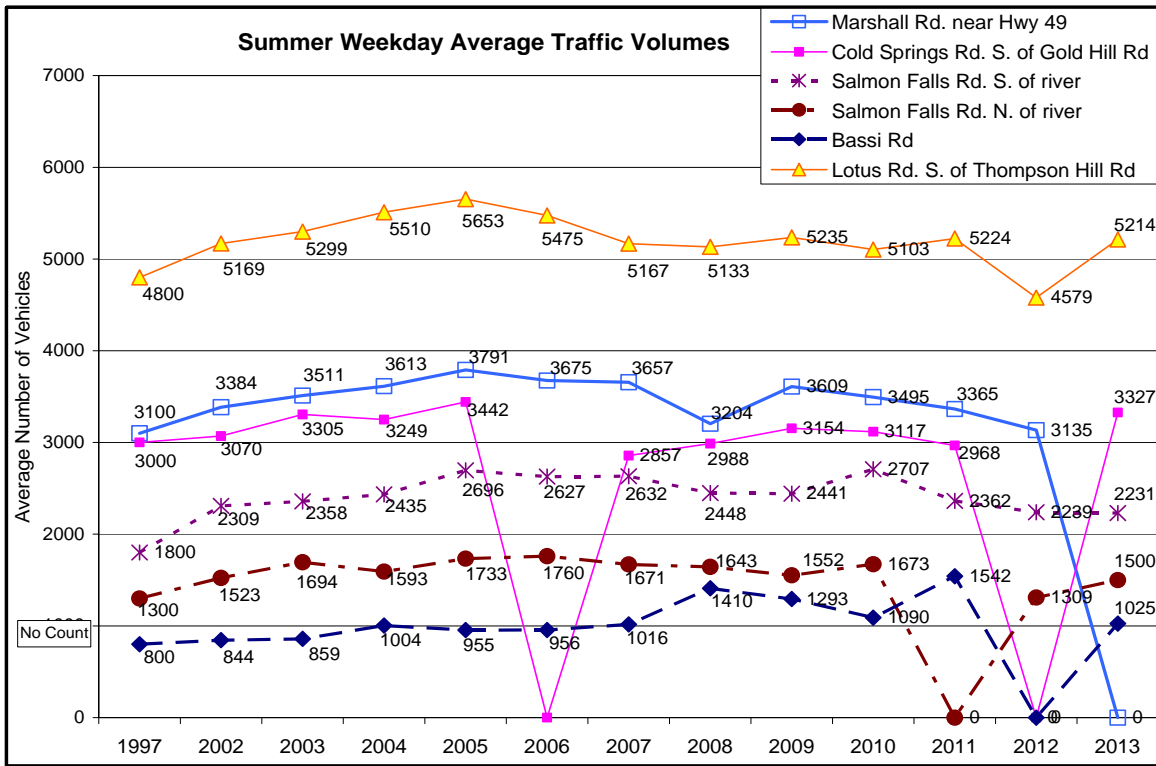


Figure 11. County DOT Weekday Traffic Counts on Road Segments within the Project Area

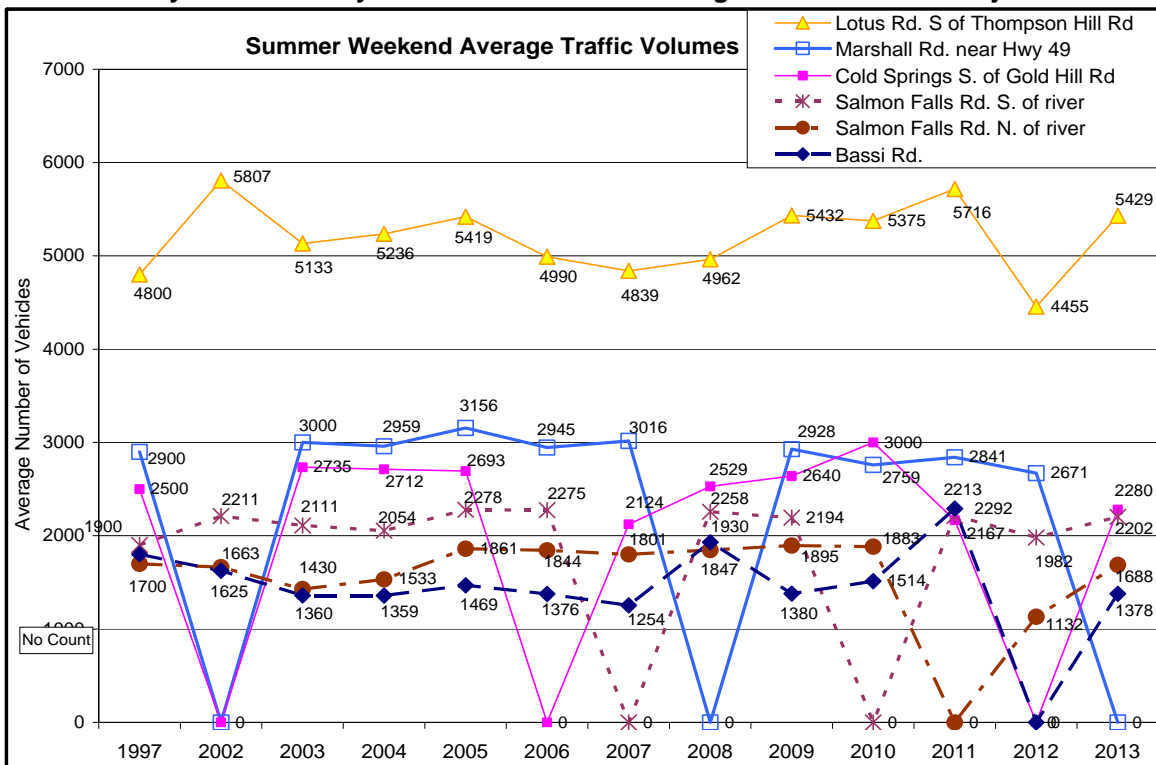


Figure 12. El Dorado County DOT weekend traffic counts on road segments within the project area.

Traffic volumes on California State Highways in the project area were obtained from the Caltrans Traffic and Vehicle Data Systems Unit website (see *Table 4*). According to the Caltrans data, traffic did not increase in 2012 from 2011. The RMP EIR reported 1997 traffic volumes for mid-summer weekdays and mid-summer weekends. Current Caltrans data reports peak-month average daily traffic volumes and average annual daily traffic volumes, so direct comparisons to the EIR volumes are not included in the *table* below. To allow general comparisons, the EIR reported the following 1997 weekend daily traffic volumes:

- o 4600 on Route 49 north of the junction with RTE 153 (Cold Springs Road)
- o 5600 on Route 49 south of the junction with Lotus Road
- o 2500 on Route 193 north of the junction with RTE 49

Count Location				South of count station			North of count station		
Route	County	Mile	Description	Peak Hr	Peak Month	AADT	Peak Hr	Peak Month	AADT
49	ED	22.87	COLOMA, JCT. RTE. 153 WEST	230	2750	2250	500	6500	5400
49	ED	24.48	MARSHALL GRADE ROAD (TO GEORGETOWN)	500	6500	5400	540	4100	3500
49	ED	28.19	HASTINGS CREEK BRIDGE	540	4100	3500	540	4100	3500
193	ED	26.95	JCT. RTE. 49; PLACERVILLE, NORTH	300	3350	3000			

Peak Month = average daily traffic for the month of heaviest traffic flow (month not listed)

AADT = average annual daily traffic is the total volume for the year divided by 365 days.

Table 4. Caltrans 2012 Traffic Data for State Highways

Element 4 – Monitoring and Reporting Programs

4.1 Carrying Capacity Monitoring

The updated RMP includes two carrying capacity indicators, boat density and total daily boaters, which are described in the RMP document’s Element 7. Carrying Capacity Monitoring was conducted during the 2013 season as one of the requirements for the EIR mitigation measures 13-2 and 16-5. Monitoring results are summarized above in Section II River Use.

Monitoring System

- During the RMP planning process, data were collected that established the boat density on the Gorge Run on Saturdays in 1996 through 1999. Boat density on the Gorge Run occasionally exceeded 300 boats in a two-hour period. Because of this history, River Patrol staff monitored river use and boat density levels on the Gorge Run every Saturday from June through August of 2012.
 - o On the Gorge Run, staff most often recorded river use at Fowler’s Rock Rapid on Saturdays. Fowler’s Rock has had more incidents of boat wraps and rescues than

Satan's Cesspool Rapid and is the first class III rapid on the Gorge Run section; Therefore Fowler's Rock is a higher priority location for river safety activities on Saturdays when boat density and use are highest. This use of Fowler's Rock as an acceptable location for monitoring boat density as recommended in the five-year summary reports was recommended by the Planning Commission.

- Appendix D of the RMP should be amended to include the definition "two kayaks are equal to one boat" for the purposes of determining boat density as identified in the mitigation monitoring plan for the RMP and reflected in the Mitigation Monitoring Plan for the RMP. This change was recommended by the Planning Commission based on the five-year summary reports.

2013 Flows and Carrying Capacity –

CA Department of Water Resources, Bulletin 120, May 1, 2013, data is reflected in this section.

After a wet start in November and December 2012, the four months of January through April were the driest such period of record, exceeding the previous low amount in 1977. The small snowpack (15% of average on May 1, 2013) is the third driest in 60 years, with less snowpack on the same date occurring only in 1977 and 1990. After a buildup to about 65% in mid-March, melting started early with about 40% of average remaining on April 1, 2013. Reservoir storage overall as of May 1, 2013 was near normal and will be used to augment reduced runoff statewide. It is projected that adequate amounts of water from storage and runoff are available to accommodate most water demands in 2013 on the South Fork American River.

Forecasts of median statewide April through July runoff were reduced to 45% of average as compared to 70% in 2012. Water runoff is projected to be 60% of normal.

In 2013, snowpack water content measured at 15% of historic averages for May 1 and measured at 30% of historic averages for April 1, which is normally the date of maximum accumulation. The snowpack for this same period in 2012 was 40% of average.

Precipitation from October 2012 through March 2013 was about 75% of average, which was unchanged for the same period in 2011 through 2012. Average precipitation ranged from about 85% in the North Eastern Regions to 40% in the South Lahontan Region

Runoff during April 2013 was 60% of average. Estimated runoff of the eight major rivers of the Sacramento and San Joaquin watershed regions during April was 2.0 million acre-feet as compared to 3.7 million acre-feet in 2012.

Reservoir storage in the state was at 95% of average on May 1, about 20% less than last year.

Flows on the South Fork American River were regulated by scheduled dam releases based on the California Department of Water Resources snow surveys which resulted in good flows for boating with no high water period (5,000-6,000 cfs). Summer flows were guaranteed in 2013 by Pacific Gas and Electric and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District six days a week with no water guaranteed on Wednesdays. In summer, Saturday flows began ramping up early in the morning and typically reached a peak of 1,500 cfs by 8:00 a.m. Peak flow was maintained until approximately 1:00 p.m., when the flow was ramped downwards. Sunday flows followed the same pattern as Saturday flows with regard to ramping rates, flow volume, and the timing of peak flows. Peak flows were typically maintained for three to five hours. Weekday flows were 1,300 cfs for a three-hour period, with peak flow typically being reached at 9:00 a.m. and lasting for three hours.

The volume of 1,300 to 1,500 cfs flows provided a quality whitewater experience for commercial and private boaters. The relatively long duration of weekend peak flows may have reduced boat density, resulting in safer boating conditions during the summer boating season. Boat density did not come close to exceeding the threshold provided in the RMP of 200 boats in a 2-hour period on Saturdays on the lower (Gorge Run section). It is theorized that longer release schedule, provided more opportunity to spread out boating use.

In 2013, Sacramento Municipal Utility District and Pacific Gas and Electric provided reliable and predictable post-Labor Day flows on the weekends, which resulted in flows that mirrored the summer release pattern. Commercial and private use continued to mirror the scheduled releases, with more commercial use occurring in the fall and spring and more private use occurring in the fall, winter and spring (year-around when a release was scheduled).

The Sacramento Municipal Utility District and Pacific Gas and Electric re-licensing agreements were completed in 2007 and are pending approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the Upper American River Project which is expected to be approved in 2014. This 50-year license will guarantee flows on the South Fork and continued operation of the hydroelectric facilities located upstream of Chili Bar on the South Fork American River watershed. The flow schedule in 2013 was similar to a Dry Year flow schedule as designated in the license. (See *table 5* below.) The water year type in 2012 was “Dry” as well.

South Fork American River Below Chili Bar Reservoir Dam Minimum Recreational Flow by Water Year (cfs)								
WATER YEAR								
TYPE	PERIOD	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Super Dry	April - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1300					3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	3 Hrs @ 1300			3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	5 Hrs @ 1300	5 Hrs @ 1300
	Labor Day - September						3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
	October - March						3 Hrs @ 1300	
Critically Dry	March - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1300					3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	3 Hrs @ 1300			3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	5 Hrs @ 1500	5 Hrs @ 1500
	Labor Day - September					3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
	October - February						3 Hrs @ 1300	
Dry	March - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300			3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300		3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	5 Hrs @ 1500	5 Hrs @ 1500
	Labor Day - September					3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
	October - February						3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
Below Normal	March - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300		3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300		3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	6 Hrs @ 1500	6 Hrs @ 1500
	Labor Day - September				3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	October	3 Hrs @ 1300				3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	November - February						3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
Above Normal	March - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	4 Hrs @ 1750	4 Hrs @ 1750
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	6 Hrs @ 1750	6 Hrs @ 1750
	Labor Day - September				3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	October	3 Hrs @ 1300				3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	November - February						3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
Wet	March - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	6 Hrs @ 1750	6 Hrs @ 1750
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	4 Hrs @ 1500	4 Hrs @ 1500	4 Hrs @ 1500	4 Hrs @ 1500	4 Hrs @ 1500	6 Hrs @ 1750	6 Hrs @ 1750
	Labor Day - September				3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	October	3 Hrs @ 1300				3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	November - February						3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500

Table 5. Sacramento Municipal Utility District Upper American River Project Flow Schedule Below Chili Bar Dam by Water Year Type.

River Use on the Coloma to Greenwood Section

A number of elements and mitigation measures were integrated into the RMP to mitigate potential impacts related to increases in river use on the Coloma to Greenwood section of the river.

- The public river access at Greenwood Creek changed in 2005 from previous years, when the BLM constructed a parking lot and restroom. The construction created a formal access to the river through the public lands downstream of Greenwood Creek and reduced dangerous parking on the shoulder of Hwy 49, except for peak weekend-use days when parking still occurs along Hwy 49.
- A second parking area, built by BLM in 2009, is located one quarter mile North of Greenwood Creek on Hwy 49 and has eliminated shoulder parking on Hwy 49. It is still legal to park on the highway shoulder in this area and there is no connecting trail between the two parking lots. Boating counts in 2013 on the section of river between

Coloma and Greenwood Creek did not show boat density issues, however compliance with personal flotation device (PFD) laws is an issue. The use of alcohol by inner-tubers on this section is also quite common and is reflected in the numerous beer cans collected from river clean ups in this section. Future monitoring coordinated with the BLM, to better understand the extent of use of the Greenwood Creek access, is being considered.

- No campground owners near Highway Rapid applied to the County for a revision to their Special Use Permit to allow public river access to their property in this stretch. This objective of the RMP was met with the opening of the Greenwood Creek river access by BLM. Therefore, it was recommended in the five-year summary reports to the Planning Commission that this objective be removed from the RMP. The Planning Commission concurred.
- The counts on the middle section on July 4, 2013 and on September 1, 2013 are reflected in the tables below. Comments have been received from the RMAC, private boaters and land owners that voice concerns over alcohol use, littering and trespassing on this section of river by inner-tubers.

July 4, 2013 Complete Count Data	People	Rafts	Kayaks	Inflatables	Tubes	Other	Alcohol (open containers)	PFD Violations Observed
Total	580	67	35	38	110	8	30	16
Private	382	32	35	38	110	8	30	16
Commercial	198	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

September 1, 2013 Complete Count Data	People	Rafts	Kayaks	Inflatables	Tubes	Other	Alcohol (open containers)	PFD Violations Observed
Total	1331	181	117	49	242	2	49	4
Private	782	82	106	49	242	2	49	4
Commercial	549	99	11	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6. Middle Section Counts from 2013

4.2 Incident Reporting/Cooperating Agency Reports

The BLM and California State Parks provided information but no data for several sections of this report.

Sheriff's Department Report – See Appendix D

County River Program

River Use Permit compliance issues are summarized in *Table 6*. County River Program staff also performs an annual audit of outfitter reports and resolves discrepancies between reported and observed commercial river use after the September operation reports are submitted. Most observed violations do not result in final violations due to a reasonable explanation usually having to do with newer employees.

Class I River Use Permit violation category	#violations/warnings issued	# final violations
Boat markings inadequate	5	0
Group size limits exceeded	2	0
Land use without authorization	0	0
Operating after sunset	0	0
Operating reports filed late	4	3
Permit/group allocations exceeded	0	0
Quiet Zone	3	0
Class II River Use Permit violations:		0

Table 7. Summary of Commercial River Use Permit Violations in 2013

4.3 Public Comments/Complaints

Complaints in six river issue areas were received by the County River Program in 2013:

1. Thefts from vehicles at river access points: Greenwood Creek parking area.
2. Trash accumulated under the Highway 49 bridge and graffiti.
3. On river drinking, littering, glass bottles and trespassing associated with Coloma to Greenwood Creek river floaters.
4. Non-permitted commercial river use activity.
5. River channel modification to Barking Dog Rapid by Kayakers.
6. Quiet Zone violations by private boaters.

4.4 Geographic Information System (GIS)

No GIS data was added to the County database through the County Parks/Rivers Programs.

4.5 This report fulfills this element's requirement that the County will compile a summary of river use information.

4.6 Water Quality Sampling and Analysis

The overall goal of the monitoring program is to collect data that provide defensible answers to two main questions: 1) is the river safe for contact recreation; 2) is whitewater recreation creating significant impacts to the water quality of the South Fork?

The RMP EIR identified three potential types of water quality degradation that could result from whitewater recreation. First, bacterial contamination of the river could result from either discharges from faulty septic systems or human defecation along the river banks.

Second, storm water runoff may carry vehicle-related contaminants from parking lots into the river. Third, erosion from campgrounds, access facilities and trails may increase the river's turbidity. The RMP's mitigation monitoring plan requires that a monitoring program be implemented for the first two water quality indicators, bacteria levels and storm water runoff. The third indicator, erosion and turbidity, are controlled through the County's grading permit and Special Use Permit inspection programs.

No exceedances were discovered based on the River Program's water testing results. The results from testing in 2013 are contained in the Water Quality Plan, Appendix C.

It is of the opinion of River Program staff that storm water testing is not productive. Testing results have not proved to show any significant impacts from vehicles parking near the river. California DMV and CHP vehicle inspections have reduced if not eliminated the age of leaky vehicles and buses. The parking lots tested by River Program staff are used by non-river users in addition to river users; therefore, if any exceedances were observed it would be hard to prove the source of said pollution. The majority of parking lots that are tested are not under the jurisdiction of the County, making restrictions difficult to enforce. Due to potential runoff from upstream properties, mitigation requirements would also be impossible to enforce. Further, there is no direct runoff from parking areas along the river. In keeping with typical BMP's for parking lot designs, runoff first travels across gravel or passes through vegetation before flows into the river.

Concerns have also been raised by the public regarding the number of resident Canada Geese and their possible affects to the water quality and enjoyment of riverside parks.

4.7 Zoning and Special Use Permit requirements policy statement. This is an ongoing policy.

4.8 Noise Monitoring

- The County Quite Zone is an effort to limit the noise impacts from people navigating the river to the residential properties along the river. County River Patrol currently monitors the Quite Zone for violations by river users.
- The County River Patrol has the ability to fine only commercially-permitted outfitters.
- The County Sheriff's Department and County Code Enforcement have the ability to fine and enforce County Code violations by public river users, private campgrounds and private land owners.

4.9 Recreation Impact Monitoring

Bureau of Land Management: BLM recreation staff did not indicate that monitoring conducted on their parcels in 2013 revealed any substantial conflicts between people using those lands for non-whitewater recreation and whitewater boaters. The BLM adopted a management plan for its South Fork public lands in 2005. This plan contains elements that allow new recreation uses in the river corridor (such as recreational mining and horseback riding) that may create conflicts with existing uses such as whitewater recreation. The middle

bathroom below Greenwood Creek is heavily used, popular for camping and lunch stops, and there has been discussion about putting in another composting toilet at that site and further downstream. The BLM lands are becoming more popular with non-boating river recreationist. There is a dredging moratorium currently in effect on California Rivers.

State Parks: Folsom State Parks personnel patrol the Salmon Falls Day Use Area of Folsom Lake State Recreation Area. In the past, State Park Rangers have indicated they are not aware of conflicts between non-whitewater recreation users and whitewater boaters at the Salmon Falls Area. State Parks has observed more alcohol-related violations related to inner-tubing in the past few years at Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park. The ban on glass within 100 feet of the river at Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park has been successful in reducing the amount of broken glass, according to park staff.

At both Salmon Falls and Greenwood Creek there were numerous reports of vehicle break-ins during 2013.

Henningsen Lotus Park (HLP): The County did not survey park users regarding conflicts between non-whitewater recreation users and whitewater recreation users in 2013. Rather, a survey was conducted of users on HLP to collect data regarding general input on park needs, park deficiencies, and opinions about a whitewater park. This input will be reflected in a HLP conceptual master plan, scheduled for release in 2014, to provide direction to the County for a possible build-out of HLP.

4.10 River Program Staffing

- In 2013 the River Patrol was staffed by two seasonal employees plus the River Recreation Supervisor, unchanged from 2012. The fiscal year 2013/2014 budget allows for the hiring of two seasonal personnel and the River Recreation Supervisor. A third seasonal river patroller is desired for better implementation of the River Management Plan.

4.11 Geographic Information System: this element is the same as Element 4.4.

Element 5 – Agency and Community Coordination Programs

5.1 Pre- and Post-Season RMAC meetings

The 2013 post-season RMAC meeting was held November 19, 2013 in Coloma. Pre-season meetings occurred monthly, January through March 2013.

5.2 Flow information

Through the coordination of PG&E and SMUD a summer and fall flow regime was developed (described on page 15) and timely forecasts of releases from Chili Bar Dam were available. South Fork flow forecasts are posted on the County website and the websites

www.theamericanriver.com, www.dreamflows.com, www.americanwhitewater.org. Forecast information can also be obtained on the County Flow Phone, (530) 621-6616.

5.3 Volunteers

- Volunteers assisted County River Patrol staff on river patrols, work projects (including noxious weed pulling at Henningsen Lotus Park), bathroom maintenance and improvement of the portage/scout trail at Trouble Maker Rapid.

5.4 River Festival

The 2013 American River Festival charitable event was not held in 2013.

5.5 CEQA Compliance Statement; no comments.

5.6 Litter Control

In coordination with the American River Conservancy, County River Program staff organized three river cleanups in 2013. A cleanup on the Chili Bar section was held in July. A low water cleanup was held on the middle section in August which was a low water cleanup. A cleanup on the lower section was also held in August. Volunteers from a number of commercial companies, local residents, private boaters, BLM and State Parks staff participated. Approximately 80 participants volunteered for the events. River Patrol staff conducted several other cleanup trips on all three sections of the river during the summer to remove various pieces of debris or hazards. Although the RMP goal of monthly cleanups is laudable, the limited number of volunteers for the existing cleanups and the small amount of debris that collects over a month-long period indicates that increasing to monthly cleanups is not practical or necessary.

5.7 Agency Coordination

Weekend river patrols and vehicle shuttles were coordinated between County River Patrol staff, BLM River Patrol staff and State Parks River Patrol staff.

5.7.1 Recreation Conflicts: see Element 4.9.

5.7.2 Habitat/Environmental Impacts

Bureau of Land Management: Folsom BLM staff implemented a statewide assessment program (utilizing their "Lotic Checklist Form") on the public lands along the South Fork. Wildlife biologist, Kim Bunn, indicated that the BLM began collecting baseline data in 1993-1995. The BLM's goal is to perform the assessment every five years in order to make general determinations on the health of the public lands.

On the South Fork, an assessment was compiled for the main stem of the river, along Weber Creek and along the Greenwood Creek riparian area in 2001 and 2002. The assessment concluded that there are impacts from recreation use in the Greenwood Creek riparian zone, including stream bank degradation and siltation of the creek. In 2013, this appeared to continue, according to observations by County River Patrol staff. The BLM's South Fork American River management plan addresses these impacts.

5.7.3 Agency Memoranda of Understanding

No formal Memoranda of Understanding were completed in 2013. With the completion of their South Fork American River Management Plan, BLM has indicated it is interested in entering into an MOU with the County. In 2013, the River Program continued its coordination and cooperation with both the BLM Folsom Area staff, California State Parks staff from Marshall Gold SHP and the Auburn Whitewater Recreation Office. The BLM River Patroller coordinated with County River Patrol on work projects, restroom maintenance, river patrols and river monitoring activities.

Element 6 – Permits and Requirements

The Board of Supervisors adopted the RMP elements pertaining to commercial river use permits through Ordinance 4594, the Streams and Rivers Commercial Boating Ordinance Chapter 5.48, on January 15, 2002. The Board adopted the RMP elements pertaining to non-commercial boater registration through Ordinance 4596, the Specific Use Regulations Ordinance Chapter 5.50 on March 19, 2002.

6.1 User Group and Definitions

County Ordinance Chapter 5.48 defines commercial boating. County Ordinance Chapter 5.50 defines noncommercial river trips, institutional groups and large groups.

6.2 River Management Fees

The 2002 Annual Report related the Board of Supervisors' action on November 20, 2001, regarding the River Trust Fund and user day fees. The Board maintained the user day fee amount at \$2.00 per person, set in 1997, which is the primary funding source to the River Trust Fund, which in turn funds the implementation of the River Management Plan. Costs of implementing the County River Program have increased since 2002 which has limited the level of service in recent years yet RMP requirements are still being met.

6.2.1 Commercial Guide Requirements

Swiftwater Rescue Course Standards:

At the conclusion of the 2002 season, the former County Parks Division staff reviewed the current County swiftwater rescue training standards with the County Risk Management Office. Since there is no adopted state or national standard for swiftwater training, the Risk

Management Office supported continuing the approach on training taken by County Parks in 2002:

- At least one guide per trip must have completed a swiftwater rescue training course.
- Outfitters may designate any guide as the swiftwater rescue trained person; he or she does not have to be the “trip leader.”
- In-house courses, taught by experienced outfitter employees are adequate, and to allow for lower cost courses, Rescue III or ACA cards of completion are not required. The *County River Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) recommended the County require that instructors be certified in river rescue instruction and that cards of completion be required to be issued to students.*
- Courses must teach at least the suite of skills found in an American Canoe Association (ACA) swiftwater rescue, Rescue III whitewater rescue technician, or equivalent course.
- Outfitters agreement to meet the County swiftwater rescue training standards within their permit application agreement.
- Based on the five-year summary reports, the Planning Commission concurred with the recommendation of Risk Management to adopt the Swiftwater Rescue Training requirements without the RMAC recommendation.

6.2.9 Insurance, Business License and Water Flow Notice Requirements

There were no revisions to these requirements in 2013. The Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution 033-2002 on January 29, 2002. The Resolution amends the liability insurance requirements for outfitters to one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence.

6.3.6 Institutional Group Requirements

The registration process for both large and institutional groups was developed in conjunction with RMAC during its January and February 2002 meetings. For the last several years, RMAC has been working on a proposal for an update to the RMP for Institutional Group requirements. In 2013, RMAC recommended changes to the River Management Plan Institutional Group Requirements. The proposed RMAC changes can be viewed in Appendix I along with executive summary on the process and rationale behind the proposed changes. The County is reviewing the recommended changes to the RMP. The process for modification to the RMP first requires staff review and then approval by the EDC Planning Commission and EDC Board of Supervisors. The five-year summary reports which were approved by the Planning Commission should be considered in the timing of modifications to the RMP so as to properly review the cumulative recommended changes to the RMP.

County Staff and RMAC recommended limiting the institutional groups to seven, which was reflected in the five-year summary reports and concurred by the Planning Commission as a minor modification to the RMP.

The Board of Supervisors adopted the registration requirements through Ordinance Chapter 5.50 on March 19, 2002, with the ordinance becoming effective on April 19, 2002. The following organizations registered with the County in 2013:

- Calvary Chapel of Concord
- Friends of the River, a river conservation organization
- Inner City Outings, a community outreach program of the Sierra Club
- Healing Waters, a non-profit organization that provides outdoor recreation activities for HIV and cancer patients
- Project Great Outdoors, an organization offering experiential education programs to disadvantaged youth
- Travis Air Force Base outdoor recreation program
- Beale Air Force Base outdoor recreation program
- UC Santa Cruz

The Institutional Use Reflected in the chart below includes guides and guests.

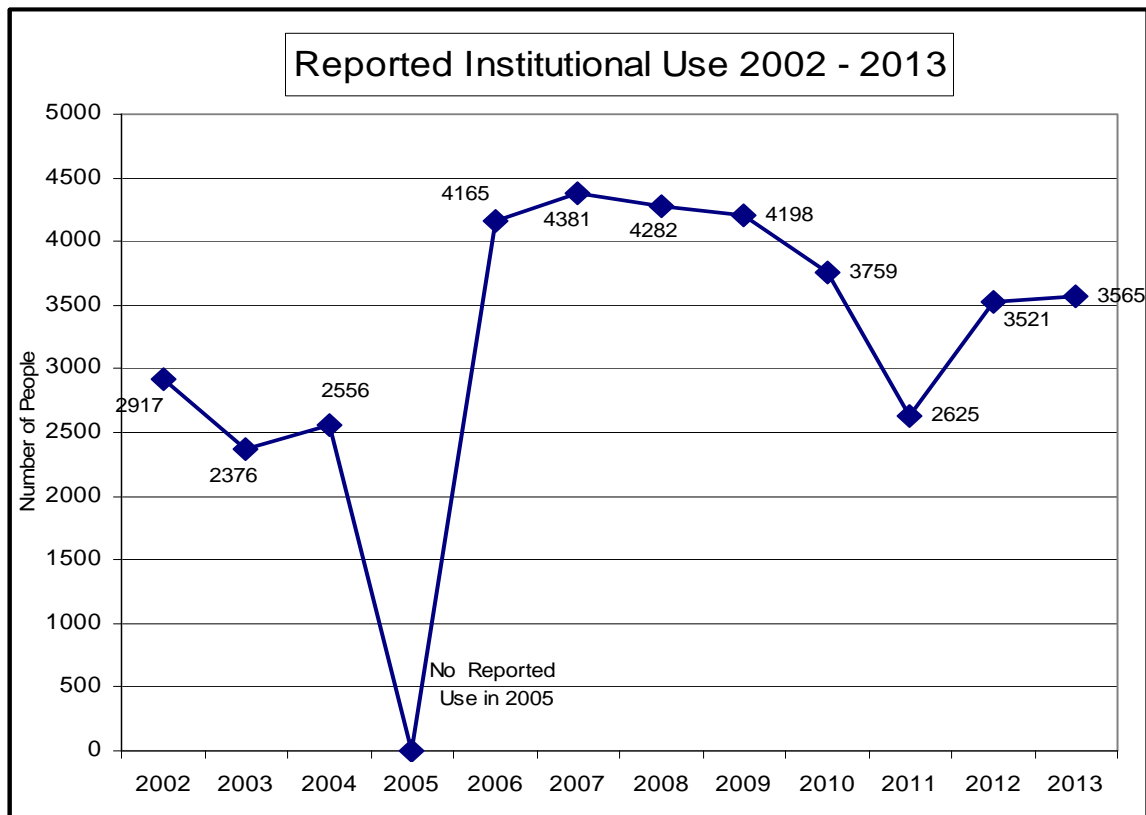


Figure 13. Institutional Use since adoption of the 2001 RMP

6.3.7 Large Group Requirements

El Dorado County requires all non-commercial boaters running the South Fork in a group of four or more boats having three or more occupants, or a total of 18 or more people, to register their trip before launching. Large group registration forms along with deposit boxes have been available throughout the season at the major river access points along the river and at several campgrounds. Forms were also available on the County Parks website. One of the River Patrol staff's regular functions was to register large groups at Chili Bar and the Henningsen Lotus County Park. County River Patrol staff was able to monitor Camp Lotus for large groups only on a sporadic basis. Large group registration forms available at this location. The other three private campgrounds do not have registrations forms available to the public at this time.

6.4 Temporary Use Permit (TUP)

There was one Temporary Use Permit issued in 2013 for an event near or adjacent to the S. Fork of the American River.

6.5 Special Use Permits

RMAC review of Special Use Permit applications:

- No modifications or new SUP's were applied for in 2013.

Code Enforcement and Planning respond to individual Special Use Permit complaints or inspections on a case-by-case basis.

Element 7 – Carrying Capacity Exceedance Actions and Implementation

- The monitoring program is discussed above in Element 4.1.
- There were no exceedances of either carrying capacity threshold in 2012.

Element 8 – Regulations and Ordinances

8.1 Pirate Boater Ordinance Enforcement

The noncommercial boater registration system and large group registration process allow County Park staff the opportunity to both inform and question people about their non-commercial status. Those suspected of pirate boating (defined as a person or outfitter that conducts Commercial River trips without a permit) were identified for further investigation by the El Dorado County Sheriff's Department. County River Program River Patrol does not have law enforcement and citation authority to cite pirate boaters.

The Sheriff's Department Boating Unit recommended that the definition of "Commercial Outfitter" be revised in County Ordinance Chapter 5.58 to make it possible to prosecute for-profit rafters that advertise "cost-sharing." This recommendation was reflected in the five-year summary reports and the Planning Commission concurred.

8.2 Quiet Zone Regulations

Quiet Zone regulations were amended in 2002 to include non-commercial boaters through the revisions to Ordinance Chapter 5.50, which only the Sheriff's Department has authority to enforce. See the Sheriff's Annual Report at Appendix D for more information.

8.3 Trespass: see Sheriff's Annual Report, Appendix D.

8.4 Motorboats prohibited: County Ordinance 12.64.040 prohibits motorboats on the South Fork from Chili Bar Dam to Folsom Reservoir. No known violations occurred in 2013.

Element 9 – Facilities and Lands Management

9.1 Memorandum of Understanding with the American River Conservancy

Because the County purchased the Chili Bar property in 2007, an MOU is no longer needed and the Element can be deleted. This was reflected in the five-year summary reports and the Planning Commission concurred.

9.2 Salmon Falls Parking

California State Parks is exploring options to expand parking at Skunk Hollow and Salmon Falls through a proposed Protection, Mitigation, and Enhancement Measure (PM&E) in the relicensing of SMUD's Upper American River Project. Skunk Hollow has experienced exceedances and congestion that may be associated with large private and institutionally-permitted groups. State Parks has been requiring large Institutional Groups to take out at Salmon Falls. This has helped relieve some of the congestion at Skunk Hollow.

9.3 Public River Access in Coloma

State Parks began allowing boating take-outs at Marshall Gold Discovery State Historical Park in 2012.

No reduction in river access occurred in 2013.

9.4 Additional Restrooms

El Dorado County continued to provide a portable bathroom at American River Resort by Trouble Maker rapid for the public who scout and portage this rapid.

Use of the BLM Phoenix Composting toilet below Greenwood Creek may be close to capacity. Use by outfitters, private boaters and trail users has increased over the last 10 years. The opening of Greenwood Creek and Magnolia parking areas and the Cronan Ranch acquisition have most likely continued to the use. Discussions have occurred with BLM on adding another toilet at this location or at another BLM location further down the to help spread out the use.

9.5 Restroom Maintenance with BLM is Ongoing.

9.6 Public Access Near Highway Rapid

There were no applications for modifications of Special Use Permits to allow public river access to this section of the river in 2012. BLM has developed access at nearby Greenwood Creek fulfilling this element and the element can be removed from the RMP. This was reflected in the five-year summary reports and the Planning Commission concurred.

9.7 Trails

- The County applied in October 2005 for Habitat Conservation Grant Program funds which were used as part of a larger set of funds to purchase Cronan Ranch lands. BLM purchased 1,400 acres of Cronan Ranch. The County purchased 67. This has resulted in a new trail system along six miles of the river. Planning for the County parcel has not been initiated.
- The American River Conservancy received a grant to purchase 30 acres connecting Henningsen Lotus County Park and Marshall Gold Discovery State Park. This will provide an opportunity to link the State Park Monroe Ridge Trail to the HLP.
- BLM completed a trail which links Skunk Hollow via a trail to the Cronan Ranch parcel along river right and to Greenwood Creek. BLM is interested in providing a parking area for trail users off Salmon Falls Road, one-half mile north of the Skunk Hollow parking area.

9.8 No construction of new facilities or modifications.

9.9 No net loss of riparian habitat.

Element 10 – Funding

10.1 River Trust Fund policies consistent with this element have continued under the updated RMP.

10.2 River Trust Fund Annual Budget

The River Program budget for fiscal year 2013/2014 has been adopted by the Board of Supervisors

- Projections were based on 70,000 user days annually (2013 commercial use was 74,645 user days).
- The CAO Parks Division River Management Program budget for fiscal year 2013-2014 is \$155,090.

10.3 Adequate funds for RMP implementation

A River Trust Fund with a balanced revenue and expenditure stream should have funds available to meet the following objectives:

- Implement RMP elements;
- Implement the mitigation monitoring plan;
- Maintain an adequate fund balance to meet any income shortfalls due to below average commercial river use;
- Build the fund balance over time to fund habitat restoration projects as described in mitigation measure 8-2.

There is continuing concern about the health of the fund. Costs of implementing the County River Program have increased since 2001 (RMP adoption) which will likely result in a reduced level of service unless there is an increase in revenue in the future. For the fiscal year 2012/2013 the cost to operate the program exceeded the revenue collected to run the program, with the difference coming from the River Management Special Revenue Fund (River Trust Fund, RTF) and reducing the fund balance. *Table 8* presents actual income and expenditure amounts for fiscal year 2012/2013. The fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.

Fiscal Year 2012/2013	
Fund Balance as of July 1, 2012	\$198,420
Revenue (<i>July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013</i>)	157,233
Expenditures (FY 2012/2013 approved budget was \$168,297)	
River Management Program →	(Transfer from RTF) \$11,065
Total →	\$168,297
River Trust Fund balance as of June 30, 2013	\$187,356
2013/2014 Approved Budget	\$155,090

Table 8. River Trust Fund Balance and Budget Summary

Element 11 – River Data Availability

- The County website (<http://edcgov.us/Rivers/>) contains most of the information listed in *Table 6-1* of the RMP document.

Water quality data has been made available to El Dorado County Health and Human Services Agency, Public Health Division and to the El Dorado County Storm Water Coordinator.

This concludes the 2013 Annual River Program Report.

APPENDIX A
2013 MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
Land Use					
Impact 4-1. The River Management Plan (RMP) would be inconsistent with Program 10.2.2.2.1 of the El Dorado County General Plan.	Mitigation Measure 4-1. The County will ensure that adequate funding is secured prior to the implementation of elements that may require increased County expenditures or elements that could result in decreased revenue to levels below that necessary to conduct river management activities identified in the RMP.	Develop projection of RMP implementation expenditures and possible revenue reductions. Review River Trust Fund status and projections. Compare each analysis and prepare findings and 3-year projection. Adjust fees to ensure adequate RMP funding.	Document projected cost neutrality to the General Plan of the RMP over the 3-year projection period.	County Department of General Services	Within 6 months of RMP adoption and each 3 years thereafter
Action: A projection of RMP implementation expenditures for FY 2012/2013 was incorporated into the river management program budget prepared in March, 2012. This fiscal year 2012/2013 budget was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in November 2012.					
Impact 4-2. Increased river use could result in an increased occurrence of trespass on private lands within the river corridor.	Mitigation Measure 4-2. To reduce the occurrence of trespass the County shall: (a) Increase prosecution of trespass violations; (b) Increase on-river and roadway signage to indicate private property boundaries and to warn trespassers of prosecution; (c) Increase towing of vehicles parked in unauthorized areas; and (d) Provide prompt response, towing and substantial fines and/or prosecution when property owners report vehicles blocking access to driveways.	(a) Provide rapid response to reports of trespassing. Record locations and timing of each occurrence and transmit summaries to County Division of Airports, Parks and Grounds (Parks). (b) Post private property signage at prominent locations. (c) Provide rapid citation and towing company dispatch to illegally parked vehicles. Record locations and timing of each occurrence and transmit summaries to County Parks Division. (d) Provide rapid citation (including substantial fines and /or prosecution) and towing company dispatch to illegally parked vehicles. Record locations and timing of each occurrence and transmit summaries to County Parks Division.	(a) Provide rapid response to reports of trespassing. Record locations and timing of each occurrence and transmit summaries to County Division of Airports, Parks and Grounds (Parks). (b) Post private property signage at prominent locations. (c) Provide rapid citation and towing company dispatch to illegally parked vehicles. Record locations and timing of each occurrence and transmit summaries to County Parks Division. (d) Provide rapid citation (including substantial fines and /or prosecution) and towing company dispatch to illegally parked vehicles. Record locations and timing of each occurrence and transmit summaries to County Parks Division.	(a), (c), and (d) Documentation of trespassing complaints and citations, and transmittal of summaries to the County Parks Division, Planning Department, and Department of Transportation. (b) Document signage installation at key locations.	(a), (c), and (d) Ongoing, in response to facility development. (b) Within 12 months of RMP adoption. Ongoing, in response to repeated incidence of trespass
Action: a) County Parks was informed of trespassing on the property on river left at Barking Dog Rapid in 2010. Land owners were requested to put up no trespassing signs and County River Program put out information on boaters land use rights to curb this problem. Contact, education, was also made regularly with boaters while on patrol. No trespass issues at this site were received in 2012 but in 2013 complaints were received. The area continues to be a source of possible trespass problems because of popularity of the wave there. b) County River Program maintained signage that notifies boaters when one is entering and leaving public lands through the Quiet Zone. Signage includes a notice of the penalty for violating the Quiet Zone noise ordinance that now applies to non-commercial boaters.					

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
Impact 4-2 (continued) c) The Sheriff's Dept. is responsible for reports on towed vehicles.					
Impact 4-3. Conducting Special Use Permit (SUP) inspections on a complaint-driven basis only could result in repeated violations of unreported SUP violations.	Mitigation Measure 4-3. Upon adoption of the updated RMP, the County shall incorporate an element that requires annual inspections for SUP violations on all privately owned lands within the RMP area subject to SUPs. Inspections based on complaints will also continue to be conducted. Observed violations, including written records and photographs will be provided to the County Code Enforcement Officer for enforcement actions as deemed appropriate by the Enforcement Officer. In addition to enforcement actions taken by Enforcement Officer, upon observation of violations of two or more permit conditions in successive years, a formal recommendation for revocation of the SUP shall be provided to the County Code Enforcement Officer and the Planning Director.	Inspect all RMP-related SUP areas and assess permit holder compliance with SUP standards. Report findings to County Code Enforcement Officer for enforcement action, if required, for remediation and sanctions.	Documentation of SUP inspections and observation of violations. Transmit SUP inspection summaries to County Code Enforcement Officer (County Planning Department).	County Parks Division, in coordination with County Code Enforcement Officer	Annually, or in response to complaints
<p>Action: RMP element 6.5.3 establishes the inspection requirement for properties with SUPs. The Planning Department conducted inspections of riverside campgrounds during the summer of 2002. A report on those inspections was presented to the Planning Commission in December 2002. SUP violations are investigated by County Code Enforcement and Planning on a case by case basis.</p> <p>The responsible agency for Special Use Permit inspections in this Mitigation Monitoring Plan is the County Planning Department.</p>					

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
Geology and Soils					
<p>Impact 5-1. The construction of new facilities could result in temporary increases in wind and water erosion.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 5-1.</p> <p>(a) The County shall ensure that contracts for grading and other activities resulting in ground disturbance require the contractor to implement airborne dust suppression strategies.</p> <p>(1) Submit a construction emission/dust control plan for approval by the County prior to ground disturbance activities;</p> <p>(2) Water all disturbed areas in late morning and at the end of each day during clearing, grading, earth-moving, and other site preparation activities;</p> <p>(3) Increase the watering frequency whenever winds at the RMP site exceed 15 mph;</p> <p>(4) Water all dirt stockpile areas;</p> <p>(5) Use tarpaulins or other effective covers for haul trucks that travel on public streets and roadways;</p> <p>(5) Sweep streets adjacent to the construction entrance at the end of each day; and</p> <p>(6) Control construction and other vehicle speeds onsite to no more than 15 mph.</p> <p>(b) The contractor shall also implement Mitigation Measure 6-1</p>	<p>(a) Require that all RMP-related construction activities demonstrate evidence of an applicable County Grading Permit per the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Ordinance and El Dorado Resource Conservation District's Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. The plan should include Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize and control pollutants in storm water runoff. The contractor will:</p> <p>(1) Submit a construction emission/dust control plan for approval by the County prior to ground disturbance activities;</p> <p>(2) Water all disturbed areas in late morning and at the end of each day during clearing, grading, earth-moving, and other site preparation activities;</p> <p>(3) Increase the watering frequency whenever winds at the RMP site exceed 15 mph;</p> <p>(4) Water all dirt stockpile areas;</p> <p>(5) Use tarpaulins or other effective covers for haul trucks that travel on public streets and roadways;</p> <p>(6) Sweep streets adjacent to the construction entrance at the end of each day; and</p> <p>(7) Control construction and other vehicle speeds onsite to no more than 15 mph.</p> <p>(b) The contractor will also implement Mitigation Measure 6-1.</p>	<p>Document delivery of applicable County Grading Permit, per the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Ordinance and El Dorado Resource Conservation District's Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, to County Parks Division for RMP-related construction projects. Include BMPs to minimize and control pollutants in storm water runoff.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>Ongoing, in response to facility development</p>
<p>Action: No changes in 2013</p>					
<p>Impact 5-2. Ground disturbance</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 5-2. In the event</p>	<p>(a) Photograph erosion/grading areas and</p>	<p>(a) Document transmittal of</p>	<p>County Parks</p>	<p>Ongoing, in</p>

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
<p>on private lands within the river corridor could result in temporary or long-term increases in wind or water erosion.</p>	<p>that annual SUP monitoring associated with Mitigation Measure 4-3, or other monitoring based on complaints, identifies evidence of erosion or unpermitted grading in Special Use Permit and other areas, the County shall take the following actions:</p> <p>(a) Photograph erosion/grading areas and transmit with written report to County Environmental Management and Planning Departments for possible enforcement action.</p> <p>(b) Conduct water quality sampling in river downstream of subject site and report results to County Environmental Management Department.</p>	<p>transmit with written report to County Environmental Management and Planning Departments for possible enforcement action.</p> <p>(b) Conduct water quality sampling in river downstream of subject site and report results to County Environmental Management Department.</p>	<p>erosion/grading area photographs and written report to the County Environmental Management and Planning Departments.</p> <p>(b) Document water quality sampling in river downstream of subject site and transmittal of report results to County Environmental Management Department.</p>	<p>Division</p>	<p>response to facility development on private lands within the RMP area.</p>
<p>Action: The Planning Department campground inspection report provided information on any unpermitted grading identified through the 2002 SUP inspection process.</p>					
<p>Hydrology and Water Quality</p>					
<p>Impact 6-1. Potential short-term impacts to surface water quality could result from construction and operation of new facilities.</p>	<p>Practices to minimize and control pollutants in storm water runoff. Water quality control practices should include the following:</p> <p><i>Construction Measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native vegetation will be retained where possible. Grading and excavation activities will be limited to the immediate area required for construction. <p>Stockpiled topsoil shall be placed in disturbed areas outside natural drainageways. Stockpile areas shall be designated on project grading plans. Stockpiles will be stabilized, using an acceptable annual seed mix prepared by a qualified botanist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No construction equipment or vehicles will disturb natural drainageways without temporary or permanent culverts in place. Construction equipment and vehicle staging areas will be placed on disturbed areas and will be identified on project grading plans. 	<p>Water quality control practices will include the following:</p> <p><i>Construction Measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native vegetation will be retained where possible. Grading and excavation activities will be limited to the immediate area required for construction. Stockpiled topsoil shall be placed in disturbed areas outside natural drainageways. Stockpile areas shall be designated on project grading plans. Stockpiles will be stabilized, using an acceptable annual seed mix prepared by a qualified botanist. No construction equipment or vehicles will disturb natural drainageways without temporary or permanent culverts in place. Construction equipment and vehicle staging areas will be placed on disturbed areas and will be identified on project grading plans. If construction activities are conducted during winter or spring, temporary on-site detention basins will regulate storm runoff. 	<p>Document delivery of applicable County Grading Permit, per the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Ordinance and El Dorado Resource Conservation District's Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, to County Parks Division. Include BMPs to minimize and control pollutants in storm water runoff.</p>		

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
<p>Impact 6-1 continued</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If construction activities are conducted during winter or spring, temporary on-site detention basins will regulate storm runoff. • Temporary erosion control measures (such as silt fences, staked straw bales, and temporary revegetation) will be used for disturbed slopes until permanent revegetation is established. • No disturbed surfaces will be left without erosion control measures during winter and spring, including topsoil stockpiles. • Sediment will be retained onsite by a system of sediment basins, traps, or other appropriate measures. • Immediately after the completion of grading activities, erosion protection will be provided for finished slopes. This may include revegetation with native plants (deep-rooted species for steep slopes), mulching, hydroseeding, or other appropriate methods. • Energy dissipaters will be employed where drainage outlets discharge into areas of erodible soils or natural drainageways. Temporary dissipaters may be used for temporary storm runoff outlets during the construction phase. • A spill prevention and countermeasure plan will be developed, identifying proper storage, collection, and disposal measures for pollutants used onsite. No-fueling zones will be indicated on grading plans and will be situated at least 100 feet from natural drainage ways. <p><i>Operation Measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All storm drain inlets will be equipped with silt and grease traps to remove oil, debris, and other pollutants, which will be routinely cleaned and maintained. Storm drain inlets will also be labeled "No Dumping - Drains to Streams and Lakes." • Parking lots will be designed to allow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary erosion control measures (such as silt fences, staked straw bales, and temporary revegetation) will be used for disturbed slopes until permanent revegetation is established. • No disturbed surfaces will be left without erosion control measures during winter and spring, including topsoil stockpiles. • Sediment will be retained onsite by a system of sediment basins, traps, or other appropriate measures. • Immediately after the completion of grading activities, erosion protection will be provided for finished slopes. This may include revegetation with native plants (deep-rooted species for steep slopes), mulching, hydroseeding, or other appropriate methods. • Energy dissipaters will be employed where drainage outlets discharge into areas of erodible soils or natural drainageways. Temporary dissipaters may be used for temporary storm runoff outlets during the construction phase. • A spill prevention and countermeasure plan will be developed, identifying proper storage, collection, and disposal measures for pollutants used onsite. No-fueling zones will be indicated on grading plans and will be situated at least 100 feet from natural drainage ways. <p><i>Operation Measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All storm drain inlets will be equipped with silt and grease traps to remove oil, debris, and other pollutants, which will be routinely cleaned and maintained. Storm drain inlets will also be labeled "No Dumping - Drains to Streams and Lakes." • Parking lots will be designed to allow as much runoff as feasible to be directed toward vegetative filter strips, to help control sediment and improve water quality. • Permanent energy dissipaters will be included for permanent outlets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The detention/retention basin system on 			

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
Impact 6-1 continued	as much runoff as feasible to be directed toward vegetative filter strips, to help control sediment and improve water quality.	<p>the site will be designed to provide effective water quality control measures. Design and operation features of detention/retention basins will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructing basins with a total storage volume that permits adequate detention time for settling of fine particles even during high flow conditions. - Maximizing the distance between basin inlets and outlets to reduce velocities, perhaps by using an elongated basin shape. 			
Action: There were no site development/construction activities in 201 that required a County grading permit.					
<p>Impact 6-2. Increased use of the river, roads and trails in the watershed would continue the degradation of water quality on the South Fork of American River.</p> <p>Impact 6-2 continued</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 6-2. The County shall:</p> <p>(a) Sample runoff from unpaved parking areas such as Chili Bar during initial season rainstorms and peak season afternoons for petroleum contamination according to Basin Plan requirements.</p> <p>(b) Sample human fecal coliform (as a key indicator of water quality impacts and management action needs) during peak-season weekend days.</p> <p>(c) Enhance water quality management and monitoring by the development of parking lot drainage collection and filter systems for new SUPs and SUP revisions with parking areas within the 100-year floodplain.</p> <p>In the event that water quality monitoring indicates an exceedance of any water quality standard defined by the Basin Plan, the County will:</p> <p>(1) Report exceedance(s) of standards to County Departments of Planning, Environmental Management, and Environmental Health and the California RWQCB for possible enforcement action.</p> <p>(2) Investigate and report relationship between exceedance of standards</p>	<p>(a) Sample runoff from unpaved parking areas such as Chili Bar during initial season rainstorms and peak season afternoons for petroleum contamination according to Basin Plan requirements.</p> <p>(b) Sample human fecal coliform (as a key indicator of water quality impacts and management action needs) during peak-season weekend days.</p> <p>(c) Enhance water quality management and monitoring by the development of parking lot drainage collection and filter systems for new SUPs and SUP revisions with parking areas within the 100-year floodplain.</p> <p>(d) In the event that water quality monitoring indicates an exceedance of any water quality standard defined by the Basin Plan, the County will:</p> <p>(1) Report exceedance(s) of standards to County Departments of Planning, Environmental Management, and Environmental Health and the California RWQCB for possible enforcement action.</p> <p>(2) Investigate and report relationship between exceedance of standards and river-related SUP permitted activities.</p>	<p>(a), (b), and (c (1)) Document transmittal of water quality sampling results to County Environmental Management Department and posting on the County RMP web site.</p> <p>(c) Document installation of parking lot drainage collection and filter systems for new SUPs and SUP revisions with parking areas within the 100-year floodplain, and transmittal of these observations to the County Environmental Management and Planning Departments.</p> <p>(d) Document exceedance of standards and river-related SUP permitted activities and transmittal of these observations to the County Environmental Management and Planning Departments.</p>	County Parks Division	<p>(a) and (b) Biweekly on Saturdays or Sundays, between May 1 and September 30 or by request</p> <p>(c) Ongoing, in response to facility development</p> <p>(d) Ongoing, in response to observations and requests</p>

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	and river-related SUP permitted activities.				
<p>Action:</p> <p>a) Stormwater Monitoring Program consistent with Basin Plan objectives was conducted in 2013. Testing results have shown that parking at unpaved and paved parking areas does not contribute significant vehicle contamination to the river.</p> <p>b) The South Fork through the project boundaries has water designated by the state for contact recreation (REC-1). The County has had a program of monitoring for bacteria in the S Fork for a number of years. Since 1998, the County Public Health lab has used the indicator organism E.coli to predict the health risk from pathogens residing in the South Fork. Please refer to the water quality monitoring program document for a description of bacteria monitoring program.</p> <p>c) There were no applications for new or revised Special Use Permits in 2013 that proceeded to the design phase.</p>					
RECREATION					
<p>Impact 7-1. Increased whitewater recreation use levels could create conflicts with other river corridor recreational activities.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 7-1. Evaluate potential conflicts between increased whitewater recreation use and other river corridor recreation activities. The County shall:</p> <p>(a) Coordinate with California State Parks and U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) recreation staff to identify the occurrence of conflicts between non-whitewater recreation, historic interpretation, mining, and uses administered by the RMP. County Parks staff also will survey Henningsen Lotus Park users about intended recreational uses and the potential limitation of recreational opportunities resulting from whitewater recreation use.</p> <p>(b) If RMP impacts on non-whitewater recreation, historic interpretation, or mining are identified by the above activities, County Parks shall conduct focused recreation conflict/impact surveys during the following season to identify and define specific conflicts. If focused recreation conflict/impact surveys identify potentially significant impacts on non-whitewater recreation, historic interpretation, or mining uses, the County will develop mitigation plan and/or modify facilities or management strategies and present mitigation plan to the RMAC and the Planning Commission for RMP modification</p>	<p>(a) Coordinate with California State Parks and U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) recreation staff to identify the occurrence of conflicts between non-whitewater recreation, historic interpretation, mining, and uses administered by the RMP. County Parks staff also will survey Henningsen Lotus Park users about intended recreational uses and the potential limitation of recreational opportunities resulting from whitewater recreation use.</p> <p>(b) If RMP impacts on non-whitewater recreation, historic interpretation, or mining are identified by the above activities, County Parks shall conduct focused recreation conflict/impact surveys during the following season to identify and define specific conflicts. If focused recreation conflict/impact surveys identify potentially significant impacts on non-whitewater recreation, historic interpretation, or mining uses, the County will develop mitigation plan and/or modify facilities or management strategies and present mitigation plan to the RMAC and the Planning Commission for RMP modification and/or other action as determined appropriate. Such actions may include allocation of parking and river access for non-whitewater uses. Impact analysis of any proposed management actions will be conducted as necessary to comply with CEQA or other legal requirements. A focused recreation conflict/impact survey in addition to standard RMP monitoring and canvassing will continue following the implementation of</p>	<p>(a) Document annual coordination with California State Parks and BLM recreation staff to identify the occurrence of conflicts between non-white-water recreation, historic interpretation, mining, and uses administered by the RMP.</p> <p>(b) Document informal survey of Henningsen Lotus Park users about intended recreational uses and the potential limitation of recreational opportunities resulting from whitewater recreation use</p>	County Parks Division	Annually

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	and/or other action as determined appropriate. Such actions may include allocation of parking and river access for non-whitewater uses. Impact analysis of any proposed management actions will be conducted as necessary to comply with CEQA or other legal requirements. A focused recreation conflict/impact survey in addition to standard RMP monitoring and canvassing will continue following the implementation of mitigating actions, until such monitoring indicates that the impact is mitigated.	mitigating actions, until such monitoring indicates that the impact is mitigated.			
<p>Action:</p> <p>a) Coordination with California State Parks and Bureau of Land Management staff are summarized in RMP Element 4.9 of the 2002 Implementation of Plan Elements summary.</p> <p>b) County Parks did not survey Henningsen Lotus Park users in 2013 because whitewater recreation use levels were lower this past season than the use levels analyzed in the Environmental Impact Report. See discussion in Element 4.9 of the Annual Report.</p>					
<p>Biological Resources</p>					
<p>Impact 8-1. The construction of parking areas, restrooms, and trails could result in loss or degradation of various habitats, direct loss of individual special-status plants, filling of wetland areas, or increased disturbance or degradation of riparian habitats.</p> <p>Impact 8-1 continued</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 8-1. The County shall minimize the potential for the construction of parking areas, restrooms, and trails to impact biological resources.</p> <p>The County Shall:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that biological surveys are conducted on lands which may be disturbed during construction of facilities;</p> <p>(b) Avoid to the extent practicable, through design or site selection, special-status species, important habitats, and wetlands areas;</p> <p>(c) Avoid construction of facilities in areas containing gabbro soils and endemic plant species;</p> <p>(d) Initiate consultation with the appropriate state or federal jurisdictional agency if the potential for special-status species disturbance exists following final site selection; and</p> <p>(e) Appropriately mitigate for any impacts not avoided according to agreements with the appropriate</p>	<p>The County will:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that biological surveys are conducted on lands which may be disturbed during construction of facilities;</p> <p>(b) Avoid to the extent practicable, through design or site selection, special-status species, important habitats, and wetlands areas;</p> <p>(c) Avoid construction of facilities in areas containing gabbro soils and endemic plant species;</p> <p>(d) Initiate consultation with the appropriate state or federal jurisdictional agency if the potential for special-status species disturbance exists following final site selection; and</p> <p>(e) Appropriately mitigate for any impacts not avoided according to agreements with the appropriate local, federal, or state agency(ies).</p>	<p>(a), (b), and (c) Document completion of biological surveys of lands proposed for the construction of facilities and transmittal of surveys to the County Planning Department.</p> <p>(d) and (e) Document successful completion of consultation with the appropriate state or federal jurisdictional agency if the potential for special-status species disturbance could occur during or after the construction of facilities. This documentation shall be transmitted to the County Planning Department.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>Ongoing, in response to facility development</p>

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	local, federal, or state agency(ies).				
Action: No changes in 2013. See Impact 5-1.					
Impact 8-2. Increased whitewater boating use and associated public access could degrade riparian habitats.	<p>The County shall:</p> <p>a) Request annual reports from the California State Parks and Recreation Department and BLM to identify specific riparian habitat and/or general environmental quality impacts (i.e., acceptable levels of change) occurring at their facilities or management areas.</p> <p>(b) Institute an educational program designed to provide the various stakeholders information about the value of plant, fish, and wildlife resources and the habitats on which they depend, encourage landowners to protect riparian vegetation, and include requirements in new or renewed SUPs for property managers to provide appropriate</p>	<p>The County will:</p> <p>(a) Request annual reports from the California State Parks and Recreation Department and BLM to identify specific riparian habitat and/or general environmental quality impacts (i.e., acceptable levels of change) occurring at their facilities or management areas.</p> <p>(b) Institute an educational program designed to provide the various stakeholders information about the value of plant, fish, and wildlife resources and the habitats on which they depend, encourage landowners to protect riparian vegetation, and include requirements in new or renewed SUPs for property managers to provide appropriate levels of signage related to restrooms, stopping locations and take-out points.</p>	<p>(a) Document receipt of annual reports from the California State Parks and Recreation Department and BLM to identify specific riparian habitat and/or general environmental quality impacts (i.e., acceptable levels of change) occurring at their facilities or management areas.</p> <p>(b) Document development, implementation, and maintenance of an educational program focused on plant, fish, and wildlife habitats.</p> <p>(c) Completed with the</p>	County Parks Division	<p>(a) Annually</p> <p>(b) One year after the adoption of the RMP; updated each third year thereafter</p> <p>(c) Not applicable</p> <p>(d) Periodically, in response to observation results and incidents</p> <p>(e) Periodically, in response to the proposals of willing program participants</p>

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
<p>Impact 8-2 continued</p>	<p>levels of signage related to restrooms, stopping locations and take-out points.</p> <p>(c) Ensure no net loss of riparian habitat (including wetlands) as a result of RMP-related facilities development.</p> <p>(d) In the event that photographic monitoring associated with Mitigation Measure 5-2 or other monitoring and reporting requirements indicate a loss of riparian resources suspected to be attributable to the whitewater boating-related activities, the County will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Report potential impact to California Department of Fish and Game. (2) Coordinate biological monitoring program protocol development with California State Parks and Recreation Department and BLM recreation staff. (3) Conduct focused monitoring of impact site in conjunction with the following season's monitoring. (4) Identify ownership of subject property and report impact to County Planning Department if the impact occurs in Special Use Permit area. 	<p>(c) Ensure no net loss of riparian habitat (including wetlands) as a result of RMP-related facilities development.</p> <p>(d) In the event that photographic monitoring associated with Mitigation Measure 5-2 or other monitoring and reporting requirements indicate a loss of riparian resources suspected to be attributable to the whitewater boating-related activities, the County will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Report potential impact to California Department of Fish and Game. (2) Coordinate biological monitoring program protocol development with California State Parks and Recreation Department and BLM recreation staff. (3) Conduct focused monitoring of impact site in conjunction with the following season's monitoring. (4) Identify ownership of subject property and report impact to County Planning Department if the impact occurs in Special Use Permit area. (5) Provide signage (or coordinate signage with State Parks, Recreation Department, or BLM recreation staff) and other management disincentives to minimize human use of affected areas. <p>(e) Coordinate and provide funding contribution to focused habitat restoration project(s) with willing landowners, California State Parks and Recreation Department and/or BLM recreation staff, as appropriate.</p>	<p>adoption of RMP Element 9.</p> <p>(d) Documentation of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Reporting potential impact to California Department of Fish and Game. (2) Coordination of a biological monitoring program protocol development with California State Parks and Recreation Department and BLM recreation staff. (3) Focused monitoring of impact site in conjunction with the following season's monitoring. (4) Identification of ownership of subject property and reporting the impact to County Planning Department (if the impact occurred in an SUP area). (5) Provision of signage (or coordination of signage with State Parks, Recreation Department or BLM recreation staff) and other management disincentives to minimize human use of affected areas. <p>(e) Document coordination and provision of funding contributions (as feasible) to focused habitat restoration project(s) with willing landowners, California State Parks and Recreation Department and/or BLM recreation staff.</p>		

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING																																								
Impact 8-2 Action:																																													
<p>a) See Discussion in Element 5.7 of the 2001 Plan implementation summaries. The County Parks Division has received copies of the Bureau of Land Management's survey-level analysis of its riparian lands along the South Fork. The BLM program is not an annual program; updates on the status of riparian habitat on public lands will be conducted every five years. The County River Program received a copy of BLM's management plan for its lands along the South Fork.</p> <p>b) 1) County Parks participated in the development of the annual outfitter guide seminar which included sessions on fish and wildlife.</p> <p>c) Completed with the adoption of RMP Element 9.</p> <p>d) 1) Monitoring and reporting on this mitigation measure will be completed in coordination with the Planning Department upon its release of the SUP inspection report. 2) BLM's management plan includes mitigation measures and monitoring programs for the Greenwood Creek and Weber Creek areas. This action by the BLM fulfills the monitoring and reporting requirements of sections 2 and 3.</p> <p>e) No habitat restoration projects have been proposed or funded for fiscal year 2012/2013.</p>																																													
Transportation and Circulation:																																													
<p>Impact 9-1. Approval of the RMP and the subsequent implementation of the Interim Shuttle Program may increase weekday and weekend traffic volumes on RMP area roadways such as SR 49 to an extent that would exceed the adopted level of service thresholds of El Dorado County.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 9-1. When individual programs or actions of the RMP area advanced to implementation, El Dorado County shall conduct detailed transportation impact studies to ensure that the following performance measures are met.</p> <p>Project generated traffic will not cause study area roadways to operate worse than the levels of service (LOS) thresholds established by the El Dorado County General Plan, which are currently as follows.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Roadway Segment</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>LOS</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cold Springs Road from Cool Water Creek to SR 49</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lotus Road between Gold Hill Road and SR 49</td> <td>D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marshall Road north of SR 49</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salmon Falls Road south of Manzanita Lane</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salmon Falls Road north of Manzanita Lane</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SR 193 south of American River bridge</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SR 49 Gold Hill Road to Coloma</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SR 49 Coloma to Marshall Grade Road</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SR 49 Marshall Grade Road to SR 193</td> <td>C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Roadway Segment</u>	<u>LOS</u>	Cold Springs Road from Cool Water Creek to SR 49	E	Lotus Road between Gold Hill Road and SR 49	D	Marshall Road north of SR 49	E	Salmon Falls Road south of Manzanita Lane	C	Salmon Falls Road north of Manzanita Lane	E	SR 193 south of American River bridge	E	SR 49 Gold Hill Road to Coloma	E	SR 49 Coloma to Marshall Grade Road	E	SR 49 Marshall Grade Road to SR 193	C	<p>El Dorado County shall conduct detailed transportation impact studies to ensure that the following performance measures are met.</p> <p>Project generated traffic will not cause study area roadways to operate worse than the levels of service (LOS) thresholds established by the El Dorado County General Plan, which are currently as follows.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Roadway Segment</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>LOS</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cold Springs Road from Cool Water Creek to SR 49</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lotus Road between Gold Hill Road and SR 49</td> <td>D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marshall Road north of SR 49</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salmon Falls Road south of Manzanita Lane</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salmon Falls Road north of Manzanita Lane</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SR 193 south of American River bridge</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SR 49 Gold Hill Road to Coloma</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SR 49 Coloma to Marshall Grade Road</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SR 49 Marshall Grade Road to SR 193</td> <td>C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Roadway Segment</u>	<u>LOS</u>	Cold Springs Road from Cool Water Creek to SR 49	E	Lotus Road between Gold Hill Road and SR 49	D	Marshall Road north of SR 49	E	Salmon Falls Road south of Manzanita Lane	C	Salmon Falls Road north of Manzanita Lane	E	SR 193 south of American River bridge	E	SR 49 Gold Hill Road to Coloma	E	SR 49 Coloma to Marshall Grade Road	E	SR 49 Marshall Grade Road to SR 193	C	<p>Document analysis of potential for proposed individual RMP-related programs or actions that exceed current General Plan LOS standards and transmittal of this analysis to the County Department of Transportation for review and comment. Document attainment of LOS thresholds defined by current, adopted County General Plan.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>Ongoing, in response to program action, or facility development</p>
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River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	<p>SR 49 Gold Hill Road to Coloma E SR 49 Coloma to Marshall Grade Road E SR 49 Marshall Grade Road to SR 193 C</p> <p>These thresholds represent the LOS that are projected to occur after implementation of the 2015 capital improvement program (CIP) developed for the 1996 General Plan. County Counsel has determined that these thresholds are also consistent with the policies added to the 1996 General Plan by Measure Y.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modification of intersection traffic control devices such as installation of a traffic signal; • Addition of paved shoulders to roadway segmentsModification of horizontal or vertical curves; • Addition of new travel lanes to roadway segments; <p>Alterations in local circulation patterns through traffic calming devices to maintain traffic volumes under established maximum thresholds</p>	<p>These thresholds represent the LOS that are projected to occur after implementation of the 2015 capital improvement program (CIP) developed for the 1996 General Plan. County Counsel has determined that these thresholds are also consistent with the policies added to the 1996 General Plan by Measure Y.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project-generated traffic will not cause traffic volumes on a collector street with fronting residences to increase above 4,000 vehicles per day, or increase traffic on a collector street with fronting residences that currently carries in excess of 4,000 vehicles per day. <p>Typical actions associated with maintaining a desired LOS or desired maximum traffic volume include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new intersection turn lanes; • Modification of intersection traffic control devices such as installation of a traffic signal; • Addition of paved shoulders to roadway segments; • Modification of horizontal or vertical curves; • Addition of new travel lanes to roadway segments; <p>Alterations in local circulation patterns through traffic calming devices to maintain traffic volumes under established maximum thresholds.</p>			

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
Action: a) One RMP-related program or action was implemented in 2004 that required a detailed transportation impact study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A traffic study for Special Use Permit application #S02-42 by the outfitter All Outdoors concluded that the traffic resulting from the project would result in either no increase, or only a negligible increase, in traffic volumes along Lotus Road. b) No additional RMP-related programs or actions were implemented in 2013 that would have required detailed transportation impact studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The “interim shuttle” parking area was not developed in 2013 ▪ There were no applications for additional public access to the middle run through river access facilities near Highway Rapid in 2013; c) The County Department of Transportation monitored traffic volumes on the County roadway segments listed above on various dates in 2013. The traffic counts on Level of Service (LOS) information are summarized in the comments on RMP Element 3.5 in the 2013 Annual Report. Bassi Road is the only collector street with fronting residences regularly used by boating shuttle traffic.					
Impact 9-3. Approval of the RMP and the subsequent implementation of allowing put-ins and take-outs near Highway Rapid through SUP modifications may increase weekday and weekend traffic volumes on RMP roadways to an extent that would exceed the adopted level of service thresholds of El Dorado County.	Mitigation Measure 9-3. Implement Mitigation Measure 9-1.	See Mitigation Measure 9-1.	Meet requirements of Mitigation Measure 9-1.	See Mitigation Measure 9-1.	See Mitigation Measure 9-1.
Action: None required. There were no modifications to Special Use Permits near Highway Rapid in 2012					
Impact 9-4. Approval of the RMP and the subsequent implementation of allowing put-ins and take-outs near Highway Rapid through SUP modifications may increase parking demand in the vicinity of the new access point that could exceed available supply or cause illegal parking.	Mitigation Measure 9-4. When individual programs or actions of the RMP are advanced to implementation, El Dorado County shall conduct detailed transportation impact studies. to ensure that the following performance measure is met: d) RMP-generated parking demand will not exceed available supply or cause illegal parking at river accesses.	Conduct detailed transportation impact studies to ensure that: RMP-generated parking demand will not exceed available supply or cause illegal parking at river accesses	Document detailed transportation impact studies to ensure that RMP-generated parking demand will not exceed available supply or cause illegal parking at river accesses and transmittal of study results to County Department of Transportation for comment.	County Parks Division	Ongoing, in response to program, action, or facility development
Action: None required. There were no modifications to Special Use Permits near Highway Rapid in 2013					
Impact 9-5. Approval of the RMP and the subsequent implementation of new trail construction may increase	Mitigation Measure 9-5. Implement Mitigation Measure 9-1.	See Mitigation Measure 9-1.	Meet the requirements of Mitigation Measure 9-1.	See Mitigation Measure 9-1.	See Mitigation Measure 9-1.

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IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
weekday and weekend traffic volumes on RMP area roadways to an extent that would exceed the adopted level of service thresholds of El Dorado County.					
<p>Action: None required. There was a new trail constructed in the RMP area in 2010 and opened to the public in the fall of 2010. This trail segment primarily utilizes Salmon Falls Rd. and Hwy 49 for access to it. Traffic levels will be continued to be monitored.</p>					
Impact 9-6. Approval of the RMP and the subsequent implementation of new trail development along the river may increase parking demand that could exceed supply or cause illegal parking.	Mitigation Measure 9-6. Implement Mitigation Measure 9-4.	See Mitigation Measure 9-4.	Meet the requirements of Mitigation Measure 9-4.	See Mitigation Measure 9-4.	See Mitigation Measure 9-4.
<p>Action: None required. There was a new trail constructed in the RMP area in 2010 and opened to the public in the fall of 2010. This trail ends at Skunk Hollow (Salmon Falls bridge). Parking at this location will be monitored for exceedence problems by BLM and State Parks.</p>					
Impact 9-7. Approval of the RMP and the subsequent implementation of the various individual plan elements may increase weekday and weekend traffic volumes on RMP area roadways to an extent that would exceed the adopted level of service thresholds of El Dorado County.	Mitigation Measure 9-7. Implement Mitigation Measure 9-1.	See Mitigation Measure 9-1.	Meet the requirements of Mitigation Measure 9-1.	See Mitigation Measure 9-1.	See Mitigation Measure 9-1.
<p>Action: The County Department of Transportation monitored weekday and weekend traffic volumes on RMP area roadways in 2013. No Level of Service thresholds was exceeded. See comments in RMP Elements 3.5 of the 2013 Annual Report.</p>					
Impact 9-8. Approval of the RMP and the subsequent implementation of the various plan elements may increase parking demand in the vicinity of river access points that could exceed available supply or cause illegal parking.	Mitigation Measure 9-8. Implement Mitigation Measure 9-4.	See Mitigation Measure 9-4.	Meet the requirements of Mitigation Measure 9-4.		

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IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
<p>Action: None required in 2012. River use levels in 2013 were lower than use levels analyzed in the RMP EIR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the years between 1997, when the data on traffic and parking for the RMP EIR was collected, and RMP adoption in 2001, additional parking facilities for commercial whitewater recreation were developed through revisions to several Special Use Permits or purchase of commercial property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mother Lode campground's SUP was revised in May 1997; ○ the SUP of River's Bend was revised in August 1998; ○ American River Resort's SUP was revised in July 1999; ○ Coloma Resort's SUP revision, approved by the Board of Supervisors on appeal on February 2000, provided for additional campsites that may be utilized by non-commercial boaters. ○ All Outdoors has purchased commercially zoned property along Lotus Road which is used to park both company and client vehicles. ▪ The California State Parks project at Skunk Hollow increased the number of parking spaces for non-commercial boaters at that parking area. 					
Noise:					
<p>Impact 10-1. Noise generated during construction of new facilities or improvements to existing facilities could cause short-term increases to ambient noise levels and could exceed County noise standards.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 10-1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All construction vehicles will be equipped with properly operating and maintained mufflers. (b) Construction activities will only occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays. No noise-generating construction activities will occur on Sundays or Holidays. (c) Construction vehicle staging areas will be located as far from adjacent residences or businesses as practicable. 	<p>The County will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All construction vehicles will be equipped with properly operating and maintained mufflers. (b) Construction activities will only occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays. No noise-generating construction activities will occur on Sundays or Holidays. (c) Construction vehicle staging areas will be located as far from adjacent residences or businesses as practicable. 	<p>Document written receipt of contractor commitment(s) to these actions and limitations, and transmittal of this information to the County Planning Department.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>Ongoing, in response to facility development</p>
<p>Action: None required. There was no new construction or improvements to existing facilities in the RMP area in 2012.</p>					
<p>Impact 10-2. Increased use could result in noise level increases at and near existing and new facilities and at shoreline locations along the river.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 10-2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) When determining locations for the parking areas and restrooms, the County will avoid selecting sites adjacent to sensitive noise receptors whenever feasible. (b) When determining routes for trail systems, the County will avoid selecting routes adjacent to sensitive noise receptors whenever feasible. 	<p>The County will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) When determining locations for the parking areas and restrooms, the County will avoid selecting sites adjacent to sensitive noise receptors whenever feasible. (b) When determining routes for trail systems, the County will avoid selecting routes adjacent to sensitive noise receptors whenever feasible. 	<p>Document implementation of noise control actions, and transmittal of this information to the County Planning Department.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>Ongoing, in response to increased RMP area use</p>

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IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
Action: None required. River use levels in 2012 were below those use levels analyzed for the RMP EIR.					
<p>Impact 10-3. Increased use of the middle reach, as a result of a private boater put-in and take-out near Highway Rapid, could increase noise levels within Quiet Zones.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 10-3.</p> <p>(a) The County will increase efforts to educate boaters (especially those putting in at Marshal Gold State Historic Park and at Henningsen-Lotus Park) of the requirements and sensitivities of the Quiet Zone.</p> <p>(b) The County will increase on-river signage as a reminder to rafters when they are within the Quiet Zone.</p> <p>(c) The County will amend Quiet Zone regulations and enforcement mechanisms to enable the issuance of citations to private rafters violating Quiet Zone requirements.</p> <p>(d) The County will develop and implement a system for conducting noise monitoring and reporting for sensitive locations along the river, with focus on areas within the Quiet Zone. Observed or reported violations of Quiet Zone regulations or County noise standards will be reported to the County Code Enforcement Officer or the Sheriff Department, as appropriate, within 2 days of the occurrence</p>	<p>The County will:</p> <p>(a) Increase efforts to educate boaters (especially those putting in at Marshal Gold State Historic Park and at Henningsen-Lotus Park) of the requirements and sensitivities of the Quiet Zone.</p> <p>(b) Increase on-river signage as a reminder to rafters when they are within the Quiet Zone.</p> <p>(c) Amend Quiet Zone regulations and enforcement mechanisms to enable the issuance of citations to private rafters violating Quiet Zone requirements.</p> <p>(d) Develop and implement a system for conducting noise monitoring and reporting for sensitive locations along the river, with focus on areas within the Quiet Zone. Observed or reported violations of Quiet Zone regulations or County noise standards will be reported to the County Code Enforcement Officer or the Sheriff Department, as appropriate, within 2 days of the occurrence</p>	<p>Document implementation of noise control actions, and transmittal of this information to the County Planning Department.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>Ongoing, in response to increased use of the middle reach of the RMP area</p>
<p>Impact 10-3 Action:</p> <p>a) The Parks Division staffed Henningsen Lotus Park with a river patrol staff each Saturday and Sunday during the boating season. Staff educated non-commercial boaters about the RMP and provided a staggered patrol of the Quiet Zone. See discussion in River Patrol Summary.</p> <p>b) Quiet Zone signage was increased in 2002 and 2009.</p> <p>c) Ordinance Chapter 5.50 was amended in March 2002 to extent Quiet Zone regulations and fine system to non-commercial boaters. EDSO has citation authority.</p> <p>d) See discussion in 2013 Annual Report Element 2.4 which summarize the Quiet Zone monitoring conducted in 2013.</p>					
<p>Impact 10-5. Campground noise levels could exceed County noise standards as a result of river-related visitation.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 10-5.</p> <p>(a) The County will develop and implement a system for conducting noise monitoring and reporting for noise-sensitive areas near RMP area campgrounds.</p> <p>(b) Observed or reported violations of Quiet Zone regulations or County noise standards will be reported to the County Code Enforcement Officer or the Sheriff Department, as</p>	<p>The County will</p> <p>(a) Develop and implement a system for conducting noise monitoring and reporting for noise-sensitive areas near RMP area campgrounds.</p> <p>(b) Report observed or reported violations of Quiet Zone regulations or County noise standards to the County Code Enforcement Officer or the Sheriff Department, as appropriate, within 2 days of the occurrence.</p>	<p>(a) Document development, implementation, and monitoring of an RMP area campground noise-monitoring program.</p> <p>(b) Documentation of observed or reported violations and transmittal of documentation to the County Code Enforcement Officer or the Sheriff Dept. as appropriate, within 2 days of</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>(a) One year after the adoption of the RMP; updated each third year thereafter</p> <p>(b), (c), and (d) Periodically, in response to observation results and</p>

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	<p>appropriate, within 2 days of the occurrence.</p> <p>(c) More than two noise exceedance citations per year issued to SUP holders will result in the imposition of fines and other disciplinary measures on violators.</p> <p>(d) More than two noise exceedance citations in two consecutive years shall result in a formal recommendation for limitation or revocation of SUP to County Code Enforcement Officer and Planning Director.</p>	<p>(c) Request that the Sheriff's Department impose fines and other disciplinary measures in response to more than two noise exceedance citations per year issued to SUP holders.</p> <p>(d) Formally recommend a limitation or revocation of SUP to County Code Enforcement Officer and Planning Director in the event that more than two noise exceedance citations in two consecutive years have occurred.</p>	<p>the occurrence.</p> <p>(c) and (d) Documentation of observed or reported violations and transmittal of documentation to the County Code Enforcement Officer or the Sheriff Dept. County Parks will cite the applicable County Ordinance that fines or other disciplinary measures are required.</p> <p>In the event of multiple noise exceedance events in 2 consecutive years, County Parks will provide a recommendation to limit or revoke the subject SUP to County Code Enforcement Officer and Planning Director.</p>		incidents
<p>Action:</p> <p>a) Noise monitoring of campgrounds was not conducted in 2013 by County Parks.</p> <p>b) The River Patrol staff has the authority to issue Quiet Zone violations to commercial outfitters only. The County Sheriff would have to witness a non-commercial boater in the act of a quiet zone violation in order to issue a citation. The current status of County noise standards: Decibel standards adopted into Special Use Permit conditions can only be enforced by a certified noise analyst using a calibrated noise measuring device. With the County General Plan there is no Noise Ordinance in effect at the moment. This situation means that the County cannot enforce a decibel standard (i.e. at a commercial business) unless one is included in a Special Use Permit. Further, an adopted Noise Ordinance would have to include the provisions stated in c) and d) above before they could be enforced.</p>					
<p>Aesthetics:</p>					
<p>Impact 11-1. The construction or expansion of parking areas and restroom facilities could detract from the visual quality of areas adjacent to or within the river corridor.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 11-1. The County will work to ensure that the construction or expansion of parking areas and restroom facilities does not detract from the visual quality of areas adjacent to or within the river corridor.</p> <p>(a) To reduce potential impacts of parking area development the County will:</p> <p>(1) Select parking areas that have been previously graded, cleared, or otherwise disturbed whenever possible; or select sights with low visual quality and limited visibility;</p> <p>(2) Design parking areas in a visually unobtrusive manner;</p> <p>(3) Retain natural features and vegetation (especially trees)</p>	<p>To reduce potential impacts of parking area development the County will:</p> <p>(1) Select parking areas that have been previously graded, cleared, or otherwise disturbed whenever possible; or select sights with low visual quality and limited visibility;</p> <p>(2) Design parking areas in a visually unobtrusive manner;</p> <p>(3) Retain natural features and vegetation (especially trees) whenever possible;</p> <p>(4) Provide refuse receptacles for parking area users to reduce litter and the scattering of debris; and</p> <p>(5) Use native plant species for landscaping.</p> <p>To reduce the potential impacts of restroom facility construction the County will also:</p> <p>(1) Select locations that are setback from the</p>	<p>Document development, implementation, and monitoring of use of design and construction features described in Mitigation Measure 11-1 (a)-(b), as applicable, to the development of RMP area parking and restroom facilities. Transmittal of documentation to the County Planning Department for comment prior to finalization of grading or building permits.</p>	County Parks Division	(a) Periodically, in response to facilities development projects

**River Management Plan
Mitigation Monitoring Plan**

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	whenever possible; (4) Provide refuse receptacles for parking area users to reduce litter and the scattering of debris; and (5) Use native plant species for landscaping. (b) To reduce the potential impacts of restroom facility construction the County will: (1) Select locations that are setback from the shoreline and allow vegetation to screen structures as viewed from the river, and (2) Design facilities with a simple unobtrusive architectural appearance and with exterior colors that blend with the surrounding areas.	shoreline and allow vegetation to screen structures as viewed from the river, and (2) Design facilities with a simple unobtrusive architectural appearance and with exterior colors that blend with the surrounding areas.			
<p>Action: None required. BLM's 2004 Greenwood Creek restroom project was consistent with (a)(1) through (a)(5) above.</p>					
<p>Cultural Resources:</p>					
<p>Impact 12-1. Construction of the new facilities could affect cultural or paleontological resources.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 12-1. (a) On-site cultural and paleontological resources surveys will be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and paleontologist prior to construction of a new facility. The purpose of this survey will be to more precisely locate and map significant cultural and paleontological resources. (b) In the event that unanticipated cultural or paleontological resources are encountered during project construction, all earth-moving activity will cease until the County retains the services of a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist. The archaeologist or paleontologist will examine the findings, assess their significance, and offer recommendations for procedures deemed appropriate to either further investigate or mitigate adverse impacts on those cultural or paleontological archaeological resources that have been encountered (e.g., excavate the</p>	<p>To reduce potential impacts of new facilities on cultural or paleontological resources, the County will ensure that: (a) On-site cultural and paleontological resources surveys will be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and paleontologist prior to construction of a new facility. The purpose of this survey will be to more precisely locate and map significant cultural and paleontological resources. (b) In the event that unanticipated cultural or paleontological resources are encountered during project construction, all earth-moving activity will cease until the County retains the services of a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist. The archaeologist or paleontologist will examine the findings, assess their significance, and offer recommendations for procedures deemed appropriate to either further investigate or mitigate adverse impacts on those cultural or paleontological archaeological resources that have been encountered (e.g., excavate the significant resource). These</p>	<p>Document implementation of: (a) Cultural and paleontological resources surveys during facilities planning activities and transmittal of survey results to the County Planning Department. (b) and (c) Implementation of procedures defined by this mitigation measure in the event of unexpected discovery of on-site cultural and paleontological resources.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>(a) Periodically, in response to facilities development projects (b) and (c) Periodically, in response to unexpected discovery of on-site cultural and paleontological resources</p>

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	<p>significant resource). These additional measures will be</p> <p>(c) If human bone or bones of unknown origin is found during project construction, all work will stop in the vicinity of the find and the County Coroner, the County of El Dorado, and the County will be contacted immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who will notify the person believed to be the most likely descendant. The most likely descendant will work with the County to develop a program for re- interment of the human remains and any associated artifacts. No additional work will take place within the immediate vicinity of the find until the identified appropriate actions have been completed</p>	<p>additional measures will be implemented.</p> <p>(c) If human bone or bones of unknown origin is found during project construction, all work will stop in the vicinity of the find and the County Coroner, the County of El Dorado, and the County will be contacted immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who will notify the person believed to be the most likely descendant. The most likely descendant will work with the County to develop a program for re- internment of the human remains and any associated artifacts. No additional work will take place within the immediate vicinity of the find until the identified appropriate actions have been completed</p>			
<p>Impact 11-1 (continued)</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>					
<p>Public Safety:</p>					
<p>Impact 13-1. Extension of the middle run could increase the number of less experienced river users creating the potential for increased whitewater-related injury.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 13-1. In addition to the educational and safety programs identified in the RMP, the County would:</p> <p>(a) Increase signage specifically directed toward middle-run boaters, with warnings about the dangers of rafting with improper equipment, skills, and knowledge of rescue techniques and river flows;</p> <p>(b) Install signage at middle run put-ins and up-river from Highway Rapid informing boaters of the location of the Highway Rapid takeout and warning unprepared boaters of the dangers of continuing beyond Highway Rapid; and</p> <p>(c) Increase staffing at middle run put-ins and at the Highway Rapid take-out to provide safety equipment checks and to inform rafters of the dangers of the lower reach.</p>	<p>To reduce potential safety impacts potentially influenced by the extension of the middle run of the RMP area, the County will:</p> <p>(a) Increase signage specifically directed toward middle-run boaters, with warnings about the dangers of rafting with improper equipment, skills, and knowledge of rescue techniques and river flows;</p> <p>(b) Install signage at middle run put-ins and up-river from Highway Rapid informing boaters of the location of the Highway Rapid takeout and warning unprepared boaters of the dangers of continuing beyond Highway Rapid; and</p> <p>(c) Increase staffing at middle run put-ins and at the Highway Rapid take-out to provide safety equipment checks and to inform rafters of the dangers of the lower reach.</p>	<p>(a) and (b) Document provision of signage (or coordination of signage in the middle-run area.</p> <p>(c) Document increased staffing at middle-run put-ins and at the Highway Rapid take-out to provide safety equipment checks and to inform rafters of the dangers of the lower reach.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>Within the first year after the adoption of the RMP</p>

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IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
<p>Action:</p> <p>a) Revised river flow/safety signs were installed at Henningsen Lotus Park, Camp Lotus and Marshall Gold SHP in 2003.</p> <p>b) Signage specific to the middle run was installed at Marshall Gold SHP in 2003 and renewed in 2013. River Program Division staff revised signage after the Bureau of Land Management plan was adopted and the Greenwood Creek access was improved.</p> <p>c) The River Program maintained similar levels of staff time patrolling the quiet zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County River Patrol coordinated with BLM to provide occasional monitoring at Greenwood Creek. ▪ Although staff does observe people with the intention of running the gorge who do not possess any knowledge of Class III boating skills, more prevalent are people floating the river from the Coloma access points to the County Park without either a lifejacket or moving water skills. River Program patrols have continued to emphasize the upper half of the Coloma-Greenwood section. <p>See comments on use levels on the Coloma-Greenwood section in Element 4 of 2013 Annual Report.</p>					
<p>Impact 13-2. Increased boat densities due to the absence of use restriction mechanisms in the RMP could increase the number of on river incidents.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 13-2. County Parks shall:</p> <p>(a) Perform boater and boat counts at Troublemaker, Barking Dog, and Satan's Cesspool rapids. Peak-use period measurements will be conducted using a rolling two-hour period with 1/4-hour (15-minute) increments. For counting craft, two kayaks will be counted as one craft because of their superior maneuverability.</p> <p>(b) Compile incident and accident report summary and respondent recommendations as part of annual report, and present findings to the RMAC.</p> <p>(c) Institute non-commercial large group registration requirements (large groups are defined as four or more multiple-occupancy boats or 18 or more people). All registered groups will be provided information on boat dispersion techniques and river etiquette. Large groups shall be categorized as follows and will include the following initial requirements:</p> <p>1. Institutional Group – Defined as a group organized by a non-profit organization meeting IRS tax-exempt requirements. Institutional groups will</p>	<p>The County will enact the following measures as described in RMP Element 7.3 and related elements, and summarized below:</p> <p>(a) Perform boater and boat counts at Troublemaker, Barking Dog, and Satan's Cesspool rapids. Peak-use period measurements will be conducted using a rolling two-hour period with 1/4-hour (15-minute) increments. For counting craft, two kayaks will be counted as one craft because of their superior maneuverability.</p> <p>(b) Compile incident and accident report summary and respondent recommendations as part of annual report, and present findings to the RMAC.</p> <p>(c) Institute non-commercial large group registration requirements (large groups are defined as four or more multiple-occupancy boats or 18 or more people). All registered groups will be provided information on boat dispersion techniques and river etiquette. Large groups shall be categorized as follows and will include the following initial requirements:</p> <p>1. Institutional Group – Defined as a group organized by a non-profit organization meeting IRS tax-exempt requirements. Institutional groups will be subject to following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Pre-season annual registration with County Parks; ➢ Proof of liability insurance; 	<p>Documentation of the results of the actions described herein and reporting this information in an annual summary, on the County Geographic Information System (GIS), and on the County RMP web site.</p>	<p>County Division of Parks</p>	<p>Within the first year after the adoption of the RMP</p>

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	<p>be subject to following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pre-season annual registration with County Parks; ➤ Proof of liability insurance; ➤ Designation of trip leader having proof of guide certification on rescue training, first aid, and knowledge of County regulations; and ➤ Post-season annual reporting of river use, by date. <p>2. Large Group – Defined as non-institutional group meeting the size criteria discussed above. Large groups will be subject to the following requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pre-trip registration with County Parks. <p>No fees or insurance requirements will be imposed on non-institutional groups at this time.</p> <p>In the event that boat counts exceed a threshold of 300 boats in two hours on any rapid twice in any season, the County shall develop management actions to allocate commercial and institutional groups (as defined in (b), above) use by river segment, and will conduct CEQA or other legal analysis as required prior to implementation of the management actions under consideration. Note that the management actions discussed below provide general actions that would be implemented under each level. Prior to the implementation of each action, specific conditions and implementation methods would be defined by the County.</p> <p><i>Level One (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of threshold identified above):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use incentives and/or disincentives, such as access fees for County operated facilities or commercial surcharge fee adjustments on peak days to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Designation of trip leader having proof of guide certification on rescue training, first aid, and knowledge of County regulations; and ➤ Post-season annual reporting of river use, by date. <p>2. Large Group – Defined as non-institutional group meeting the size criteria discussed above. Large groups will be subject to the following requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pre-trip registration with County Parks. <p>No fees or insurance requirements will be imposed on non-institutional groups at this time.</p> <p>In the event that boat counts exceed a threshold of 300 boats in two hours on any rapid twice in any season, the County shall develop management actions to allocate commercial and institutional groups (as defined in (b), above) use by river segment, and will conduct CEQA or other legal analysis as required prior to implementation of the management actions under consideration. Note that the management actions discussed below provide general actions that would be implemented under each level. Prior to the implementation of each action, specific conditions and implementation methods would be defined by the County.</p> <p><i>Level One (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of threshold identified above):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use incentives and/or disincentives, such as access fees for County operated facilities or commercial surcharge fee adjustments on peak days to encourage or discourage use of specific river reaches. <i>Level One</i> management actions will focus on commercial and institutional group use. <p>Level Two (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of threshold with Level One management actions in place):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop and implement commercial and institutional group density 			

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IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	<p>encourage or discourage use of specific river reaches. <i>Level One</i> management actions will focus on commercial and institutional group use.</p> <p><i>Level Two (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of threshold with Level One management actions in place):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop and implement commercial and institutional group density standards, such as trip time scheduling. <p><i>Level Three (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of threshold with Level Two management actions in place):</i></p> <p>Adjust commercial allocations by river segment and develop institutional group allocations.</p>	<p>standards, such as trip time scheduling.</p> <p>Level Three (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of threshold with Level Two management actions in place):</p> <p>Adjust commercial allocations by river segment and develop institutional group allocations.</p>			
<p>Action:</p> <p>a) See River Patrol Summary and Carrying Capacity Monitoring tables in RMP Element 7.3 of the 2013 Annual Report.</p> <p>b) Large group and Institutional group registration requirements were implemented through Ordinance Chapter 5.50.</p> <p>The Carrying Capacity boat density thresholds were not reached in 2013. See discussion in 2013 Annual Report.</p>					
<p>Public Services</p>					
<p>Impact 14-1. Implementation of certain elements of the RMP and proposed mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts would increase the need for County Parks & Planning Dept. staff.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 14-1. Mitigation Measure 4-1 will serve to reduce this impact.</p>	<p>See Mitigation Measure 4-1.</p>	<p>Meet the requirements of Mitigation Measure 4-1.</p>		
<p>Action: None taken. Overall County budget outlook has prevented the hiring of additional staff.</p>					
<p>Air Quality</p>					
<p>Impact 15-1. The construction or expansion of parking areas would result in short-term construction vehicle emissions and fugitive dust that could exceed criteria pollutant thresholds of significance.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 15-1. Mitigation Measure 5-1 will serve to reduce this impact.</p>	<p>See Mitigation Measure 5-1.</p>	<p>Meet the requirements of Mitigation Measure 5-1.</p>	<p>See Mitigation Measure 5-1.</p>	<p>See Mitigation Measure 5-1.</p>
<p>Action: See Impact 5-1</p>					

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
<p>Impact 15-2. Construction of restroom facilities could create a new concentrated objectionable odor source that may result in nuisance complaints from area residents and facility users.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 15-2.</p> <p>(a) Select a location that is convenient to river users, yet not located near existing residences; and</p> <p>(b) Ensure that the type of facility constructed is designed to contain or suppress objectionable odors adequately in order to avoid nuisance to surrounding areas.</p>	<p>Prior to construction of restroom facilities, the County will:</p> <p>(a) Select a location that is convenient to river users, yet not located near existing residences; and</p> <p>(b) Ensure that the type of facility constructed is designed to contain or suppress objectionable odors adequately in order to avoid nuisance to surrounding areas.</p>	<p>Document compliance with the requirements of this mitigation measure and report this information in an annual summary and on the County GIS.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>Periodically, in response to facilities development projects</p>
<p>Action: Mitigation Measures 15-2, a-b were followed in the construction of BLM's restroom facilities at Greenwood Creek in 2004.</p>					
<p>Impact 15-3. Increased traffic in the RMP area would increase vehicle emissions, which could exacerbate AAQS non-attainment.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 15-3. Mitigation Measure 9-1 will serve to reduce this impact.</p>	<p>See Mitigation Measure 9-1.</p>	<p>Meet the requirements of Mitigation Measure 9-1.</p>	<p>See Mitigation Measure 9-1.</p>	<p>See Mitigation Measure 9-1.</p>
<p>Action: See Impact 9-1.</p>					
<p>Cumulative Impacts note: no mitigation has been proposed for impacts 16-1 and 16-2 in the RMP EIR.</p>					
<p>Impact 16-3. Increased short-term emissions related to construction activities could be significant when combined with emissions from concurrent construction activities within the RMP area.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 16-3. The County will work to ensure that Increased short-term emissions related to construction activities could be significant when combined with emissions from concurrent construction activities within the RMP area.</p>	<p>Construction activities associated with development of new facilities under the RMP will be scheduled to avoid the occurrence of high-emission activities, such as ground disturbance and heavy vehicle use, concurrently with other similar activities within the RMP area.</p>	<p>Document project scheduling used to minimize the concentration of emissions and report this information in an annual summary and on the County GIS.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>Periodically, in response to facilities development projects</p>
<p>Action: None required.</p>					
<p>Impact 16-5. General impacts identified in this Revised Draft EIR resulting from increased river use associated with elements of the RMP and potential future growth.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 16-5.</p> <p>(a) Perform boater and boat counts at Troublemaker, Barking Dog, and Satan's Cesspool rapids. Peak-use period measurements will be conducted using a rolling two-hour period with 1/4-hour (15-minute) increments. For counting craft, two kayaks will be counted as one craft because of their superior maneuverability.</p> <p>(b) Institute non-commercial large group registration requirements (large groups are defined as four or more multiple-occupancy boats or 18 or</p>	<p>The County will enact the following measures as described in RMP Element 7.4 and related elements, and summarized below:</p> <p>(a) Perform boater and boat counts at Troublemaker, Barking Dog, and Satan's Cesspool rapids. Peak-use period measurements will be conducted using a rolling two-hour period with 1/4-hour (15-minute) increments. For counting craft, two kayaks will be counted as one craft because of their superior maneuverability..</p> <p>(b) Institute non-commercial large group registration requirements (large groups are defined as four or more multiple-</p>	<p>(a) Document execution of boat counts and report this information in an annual summary, on the County's RMP web site, and on the County GIS.</p> <p>(b) Document execution of large group registration provisions and report this information in an annual summary, on the County's RMP web site, and on the County GIS.</p>	<p>County Parks Division</p>	<p>Within the first year after the adoption of the RMP</p>

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	<p>more people). All registered groups will be provided information on boat dispersion techniques and river etiquette. Large groups shall be categorized as follows and will include the following initial requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional Group – Defined as a group organized by a non-profit organization meeting IRS tax-exempt requirements. Institutional groups will be subject to following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-season annual registration with County Parks; • Proof of liability insurance; • Designation of trip leader having proof of guide certification on rescue training, first aid, and knowledge of County regulations; and • Post-season annual reporting of river use, by date. 2. Large Group – Defined as a non-institutional group meeting the size criteria discussed above. Large Groups will be subject to the following requirement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-trip registration with County Parks. <p>No fees or insurance requirements will be imposed on non-institutional groups at this time.</p> <p>In the event that data collected in a single year indicate daily boater totals are in excess of 2,100 in the upper reach or 3,200 in the lower reach twice in any season, the County shall develop management actions to allocate commercial and large groups (as defined in (b), above) use by river segment, and will conduct CEQA and or other legal analysis as required prior to implementation of the management actions under consideration. Note that the management actions discussed below provides general actions that would be implemented under each level.</p>	<p>occupancy boats or 18 or more people). All registered groups will be provided information on boat dispersion techniques and river etiquette. Large groups shall be categorized as follows and will include the following initial requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional Group – Defined as a group organized by a non-profit organization meeting IRS tax-exempt requirements. Institutional groups will be subject to following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-season annual registration with County Parks; • Proof of liability insurance; • Designation of trip leader having proof of guide certification on rescue training, first aid, and knowledge of County regulations; and • Post-season annual reporting of river use, by date. 2. Large Group – Defined as a non-institutional group meeting the size criteria discussed above. Large Groups will be subject to the following requirement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-trip registration with County Parks. <p>No fees or insurance requirements will be imposed on non-institutional groups at this time.</p> <p>In the event that data collected in a single year indicate daily boater totals are in excess of 2,100 in the upper reach or 3,200 in the lower reach twice in any season, the County shall develop management actions to allocate commercial and large groups (as defined in (b), above) use by river segment, and will conduct CEQA and or other legal analysis as required prior to implementation of the management actions under consideration. Note that the management actions discussed below provide general actions that would be implemented under each level. Prior to the implementation of each action, specific conditions and implementation methods would be defined by the County.</p> <p><i>Level One (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of thresholds</i></p>			

River Management Plan Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING/REPORTING ACTION	EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TIMING
	<p>Prior to the implementation of each action, specific conditions and implementation methods would be defined by the County.</p> <p><i>Level One (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of thresholds identified above):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use incentives and/or disincentives, such as access to County operated facilities or commercial surcharge fee adjustments on peak days to encourage or discourage use of specific river reaches. <i>Level One</i> management actions will focus on commercial and institutional group use; and • Eliminate commercial outfitter guest allocations. <p><i>Level Two (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of threshold with Level One management actions in place):</i></p> <p>Adjust commercial allocations by river segment and develop institutional group allocations.</p>	<p><i>identified above):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use incentives and/or disincentives, such as access to County operated facilities or commercial surcharge fee adjustments on peak days to encourage or discourage use of specific river reaches. <i>Level One</i> management actions will focus on commercial and institutional group use; and • Eliminate commercial outfitter guest allocations. <p><i>Level Two (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of threshold with Level One management actions in place):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust commercial allocations by river segment and develop institutional group allocations. <p><i>Level Three (to be implemented in year following observed exceedance of threshold with Level Two management actions in place):</i></p>			
<p>Action: See action in Impact 13-2, above. See Daily Boater Total table in Element 7.4.</p>					

APPENDIX B
2013
WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

Appendix B. Water Quality Monitoring Program and Test Results

WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Purpose and Scope of the Document

This water quality monitoring program is an implementation measure of the El Dorado County River Management Plan (RMP). Parks and Trails Division is required by the River Management Plan Element 4.6 and the RMP Mitigation Monitoring Plan to implement a water quality monitoring program for the South Fork of the American River.

The overall goal of the monitoring program is to collect data that provides defensible answers to two main questions: 1) is the river safe for contact recreation; 2) is whitewater recreation creating significant impacts to the water quality of the South Fork? The RMP EIR identified three potential types of water quality degradation that could result from whitewater recreation. First, bacterial contamination of the river could result from either discharges from faulty septic systems or human defecation along the river banks. Second, storm water runoff may carry vehicle-related contaminants from parking lots into the river. Third, erosion from campgrounds, access facilities and trails may increase the river's turbidity. The RMP's mitigation monitoring plan requires that a monitoring program be implemented for the first two water quality indicators, bacteria levels and stormwater runoff. This document describes the monitoring plans for the first two indicators that, combined, form the overall monitoring program. The third indicator, erosion and turbidity, are monitored through the County's grading permit and Special Use Permit inspection programs.

Resources and Constraints

Regulatory

Physical area of the monitoring program is constrained by the project area of the RMP: Chili Bar to Salmon Falls. RMP Mitigation monitoring plan establish a requirement for a bacteria and stormwater runoff monitoring program. There are no SWQCB or RWQCB permit requirements for the County's RMP.

Responsible agencies and roles

The RMP places joint-responsibility for the water quality monitoring program with the Division of Parks and Trails River Program and the Public Health Department. Both have contributed to the preparation of this monitoring program. To make optimal use of budget and time resources, County River Program staff will conduct all sampling, the Public Health lab will analyze all samples obtained for bacteria monitoring, and the independent lab, California Laboratory Services, will analyze all samples obtained for stormwater runoff monitoring.

Fiscal

The monitoring program will be funded through the County's River Trust Fund. This Fund is managed by the County River Program to provide a source of long-term funding for the implementation of the RMP. Fiscal Year 2012-2013 River Trust Fund appropriations include \$4000 for Public Health lab analysis of e. coli samples and approximately \$1000 for California Laboratory Service's analysis of stormwater runoff samples. County River Program staff time is paid by the River Trust Fund.

Document Organization

The RMP monitoring program is comprised of two distinct monitoring plans, one for bacteria monitoring and the second for stormwater runoff monitoring. Each section of this document contains a description for both monitoring plans.

PROGRAM GOALS AND PURPOSE

- *Goals are broadly defined results*
- *Objectives are specific, measurable, or time-bound results*
- *Strategy is the method or process used to reach the goals*
- *Program is the combined set of monitoring plans for bacteria and stormwater runoff*
- *Plan is the set of actions or methods to monitor bacteria and stormwater runoff*

The program's goals and purpose are derived from the RMP mitigation monitoring plan. The mitigation monitoring plan requires the County to provide data from the project area on several constituents in order to determine whether there is attainment of the RWQCB Basin Plan Objectives for bacteria and oil and grease. Therefore, the program's first goal is to comply with RMP mitigation monitoring plan. The second program goal is to allow comparison of the results to other studies, particularly the SMUD UARP relicensing *Water Quality Study Plan*. The third goal is to advance the state of knowledge of the water quality implications of stormwater flows from project area parking lots and tributary streams on South Fork.

Study Questions

Three main study questions have been developed from the discussion and analysis contained in the EIR. They state the primary issues related to the potential effects of whitewater recreation on the South Fork of the American.

Question 1: Do bacteria levels exist on the South Fork that indicate a potential human health threat to boaters and swimmers?

Question 2: Do bacteria levels indicate potential problems with septic leach fields of whitewater recreation-related campgrounds and facilities that would trigger a more detailed sanitary survey?

Question 3: Does runoff from project area parking lots impact the water quality of the South Fork?

Objectives

From these questions, a set of monitoring plan objectives are proposed:

- Objective 1: Bacteria monitoring frequency that provides information on whether Basin Plan standards for bacteria are being attained in the project area. Monitoring will have a primary focus on the May through September boating and swimming season of high recreation contact. A secondary focus will be placed on monitoring during the first major storm events each fall.
- Objective 2: The bacteria monitoring will be adequate to detect a failing septic system or leach field from any whitewater recreation-related campgrounds. This detection would trigger a more detailed sanitary survey by the County's Environmental Management Department.
- Objective 3: Monitor stormwater runoff from the parking lots of project area campgrounds and river access facilities to determine whether the runoff contains oil and grease levels that result, once the runoff enters the South Fork, in the river exceeding Basin Plan standards for oil and grease.

PROGRAM STRATEGY

Bacteria monitoring:

The strategy to monitor bacteria in this program has been developed to address Study Questions 1 & 2. Three inter-related sampling plans are proposed for bacteria monitoring: periodic screening, Basin Plan compliance, and First Flush. The three sampling plans are the process that will be used to provide data to answer the study questions. The rationale for the sampling plans is based on existing monitoring data, the Basin plan standards, and the *Water Quality Study Plan* adopted by SMUD for its UARP hydroelectric relicensing process.

Periodic screening

The County has conducted a periodic screening program to monitor the South Fork for levels of bacteria since 1995. Inferences from data collected from this monitoring appear to reveal some potential variations in water quality. Conditions causing or related to those variations have not been well established. The RWQCB has indicated that the continuation of the periodic screening would be adequate to meet that agency's interest in monitoring the river for potential long-term or chronic water quality impacts. The periodic screening will capture data on bacteria levels in the South Fork under a variety of flow regimes, which are described below in the Sampling Plan section.

Basin Plan compliance

The South Fork's state-designated beneficial uses include contact recreation. The Basin Plan prescribes bacteria standards for contact recreation, and a monitoring protocol (five samples in a 30-day period) to provide data to determine whether the standards are being met.

- Basin Plan compliance monitoring for fecal coliform will be conducted during the peak-use period of June-July-August each year.

Stormwater runoff:

The Caltrans Guidance Manual: *Stormwater Monitoring Protocols – July 2000* has been adapted to provide the approach to monitoring the whitewater recreation-related parking lots within the 100-year floodplain or parking areas that discharge runoff into the South Fork. This monitoring will occur during the first significant rain events of each fall season.

The strategy to monitor stormwater runoff employs a two-phased approach. The first phase each fall season is an initial screening, which samples a broad set of constituents of potential concern. Constituents not detected, or measured at levels well below thresholds of concern, can be excluded from the second set of runoff monitoring. Thresholds have been well below the thresholds of concern so second runoff monitoring has not been necessary.

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

The bases for the selection of the analytical constituents for the monitoring program are: the RMP mitigation monitoring plan; the state's Basin Plan objectives; an EPA bacteria monitoring guidance document; the Caltrans Guidance Manual noted above; and input from the County Environmental Management Department and Public Health Lab.

Bacteria monitoring

E. coli will be used as the constituent for periodic or screening program. Although the current Basin Plan standard for bacteria is based on the constituent fecal coliform, the bacteria e. coli has been selected for the screening program for the following reasons:

- County Public Health Lab capabilities, cost efficient,
- EPA's draft *Implementation Guidance for Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Bacteria (May 2002)* recommends the adoptions of e. coli criteria to better protect waters designated for recreation.
- The RWQCB advised the County in 10/2002 that the SWRCB Basin Plan is expected to be revised in the future to include this constituent in the definition of water quality objectives for bacteria.

The Basin Plan compliance monitoring will use e. coli as the constituent. If any samples during the 30 day period exceed the EPA standard for bacteria, the County will switch to analysis of fecal coliform, and obtain five samples during a 30-day period.

Stormwater runoff

The RMP mitigation monitoring plan drew upon the Basin Plan standards to require that oil and grease be the analytical constituents for monitoring storm water runoff from parking areas.

The County Environmental Management Department recommended several additional constituents be included in the storm water runoff monitoring plan:

- Electrical Conductivity (EC): EC measurements can give an estimate of the variations in the dissolved mineral content of storm water in relation to receiving waters (Caldrons)
- pH: pH is universally used to express the intensity of the acid or alkaline condition of a water sample. The pH of natural waters ranges between the values of 6 and 9. Extremes of pH can have deleterious effects on aquatic ecosystems.
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS): TSS In general, suspended solids are considered a pollutant when they significantly exceed natural conditions and have a detrimental effect on the beneficial uses designated for the receiving waters.
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC): TOC is a general indicator of the organic content of a sample.

MONITORING SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

Bacteria Monitoring

Sites have been selected for bacteria periodic screening according to the following criteria:

- Control site: The **Nugget site** is immediately below Chili Bar dam and immediately above the project area. The Nugget functions as a control site for bacteria monitoring. Data from this site provides bacteria values for the water before the river enters the project area. The bacteria values may indicate potential water quality impacts from upstream sources, which will have to be considered in the analysis of the monitoring results from the project area.
- Representative of project area: The **Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park (Marshall Gold SHP), Henningsen Lotus County Park (County Park), Turtle Pond (below Greenwood Cr. confluence) and Skunk Hollow sites** represent the most popular swimming areas (both boating and non-boating related swimming) in the project area. These sites have been selected in the study design to achieve Objective 1 and provide data on Question 1.
- Sampling locations able to detect potential bacteria discharges from project campgrounds: The Marshall Gold SHP, County Park, and Turtle Pond sites are immediately downstream (within ½ mile) of significant concentrations of campgrounds and/or river access sites. These sampling locations will provide data to allow analysis of Question 2 and Objective 2.
- Site access: Each site is easily accessible year-round to County Parks' staff.

- Personnel safety: County Parks' staff can safely ferry boats across the river channel at each site at a wide range of flows in order to obtain samples.
- Time: County Parks' staff are able to obtain samples at each site within one workday and deliver the samples to the County Public Health Lab within the maximum holding time.

Stormwater monitoring

The EIR mitigation monitoring plan for mitigation measure 6-2 requires the County to sample runoff from unpaved parking areas during initial season rainstorms and during the peak season afternoons for petroleum contamination(emphasis added). The River Program has determined that there is no rationale for eliminating paved parking areas from the monitoring plan. In fact, paved parking areas probably contribute a greater portion of a season's initial rain event to runoff than do unpaved parking areas.

Figure 1 shows the location of all properties with parking lots utilized for whitewater recreation. The parking lots include the properties with Special Use Permits (shown in pink), Marshall Gold SHP, the County Park and the Skunk Hollow lot within the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area. The properties selected for monitoring include: 1) properties where vehicle parking occurs within 100-year floodplain; 2) properties with lots above the floodplain, but the runoff appears to discharge directly into the South Fork. Following below, each parking lot from Chili Bar dam downstream to Folsom Lake will be listed, and a rationale for inclusion or exclusion from the monitoring plan will be provided.

Table 1 Stormwater runoff site selection

Property name	Monitoring site	Rationale for inclusion/exclusion
Nugget	No	Floodplain area not used for parking Parking areas (gravel) lightly utilized.
Chili Bar	Yes	Parking area (river cobbles) in floodplain. Little to no surface runoff going directly into river. Primary put in for private boaters on the upper section of river.
American River Resort	No	Most camping and parking areas (paved and gravel) above floodplain; no discharge to river observed during initial rain events.
Coloma Resort	No	Main camping and parking area (gravel and decomposed granite) discharges into South Fork. No rafting companies use campground.
Marshall Gold SHP	No	Parking areas (paved) do not drain towards river No discharge to river observed during rain events.
Point Pleasant	No	Parking areas (gravel) not in floodplain. Not open to the public.
Ponderosa RV Resort	No	Camp and parking area (gravel and decomposed granite) in floodplain; did not have runoff when visited in fall 2002. No rafting companies use campground and campground not open to the general public.
Beaver Point area – 3 SUPs	No	Parking areas (gravel) above the floodplain; no runoff towards river observed.
Henningsen Lotus County Park	Yes	Parking area (paved) within 10 year floodplain drains into vegetation and cobble.
Camp Lotus	No	Parking area (decomposed granite) within floodplain with large vegetation buffer from river.
Environmental Traveling Co	No	Parking area (gravel) above floodplain; no runoff towards river observed.
Bacchi Ranch	No	Parking area (gravel and decomposed granite) above floodplain; no runoff towards river observed during site visit.
River Bend	No	Parking area (gravel) within floodplain; did not have runoff when visited. Vegetation buffer between parking area and river.
Mother Lode	No	Parking area (gravel) above floodplain; additional parking may be within floodplain; no runoff towards river observed. Vegetation buffer between parking areas and river.
Skunk Hollow (State Park lot)	Yes	Parking area (paved) above floodplain; discharge from lot drained into Skunk Creek, which empties into river within 100+ yards.
Salmon Falls (State Park lot)	No	Skunk Hollow will provide adequate data
Greenwood Cr. (BLM lot)	Yes	Paved lot drains into drainage that flows into Greenwood Cr. 300 yards above S. Fork Confluence.

SAMPLING PLANS

Bacteria Periodic screening:

Frequency:

The periodic screening sampling plan incorporates event-based monitoring within a plan that divides the calendar year into two segments:

- Monthly sampling and analysis for E.coli from October through May at each monitoring site.
- Twice monthly sampling and analysis for E. coli from June, August and September at each monitoring site.
- Five samples taken in the month of July.

The sampling conducted for the screening effort will adjust the dates of collection to obtain data for several types of flow regimes the river has operated under in recent years:

- River experiencing daily fluctuating flows from fish flow (250) to 4000 cfs (this regime has occurred throughout the year).
- River experiencing extended periods on fish flow releases (typically during the fall or periods of hydro facility maintenance)
- River experiencing extended periods of flow of at least 2000 cfs (spring runoff)
- River experiencing high flows after winter storm events

Reviewers' input is requested on the number of samples that would have to be collected to conduct statistical analysis of differences in water quality for each flow regime.

Methods:

Shore grab samples and transect composite samples listed in Table 2

Sample collection methods

Five river transect composite samples are collected, with two near-shore grab samples collected at Marshall Gold Discovery SHP and the County Park. Transect composite samples are obtained by drawing five individual samples: one near each bank, and three mid-river samples at the quarter, half and three quarter distance across the channel. The five samples are combined into a single sample that represents the cross-section of the river at that site.

Sample containers used for the individual grab samples are sealed and sterilized 120 ml obtained from the County Health lab. 500 ml polypropylene bottles are used to mix the transect samples. Sampling is done when the County Public Health Lab is open, Monday-Thursday.

Grab sample methodology

Caps are removed from sample bottles, avoiding contamination of the inner surface of the cap or bottle. Samples are drawn from about one foot below the surface of the river. The container is filled without rinsing, and the cap is replaced immediately.

For the transect samples, the five individual samples for each transect are combined into the 500 ml polypro bottle. Sufficient air space is left in the large bottle to allow thorough mixing by shaking. 100 ml of the mixed sample is poured back into the bottle that was used to draw the individual samples.

All samples are placed in a cooler of ice and transported to the County Public Health Lab within five hours.

Sample records and chain of custody

Sample bottles are numbered with an indelible marker to record the sampling location. A County Public Health Lab form is used to record information on each sample submitted (date and time collected; sampling point; river flow). Sample information (date and time collected and submitted) is also listed on a log-in sheet at the Public Health Lab.

These methods will also be utilized for the basin plan compliance.

Bacteria Basin Plan compliance:

Frequency: 5 samples in 30 days during peak summer season

STORMWATER SAMPLING PLAN

- Stormwater sampling plan is derived from the two-phased approach.
- First phase outlined in the table below.
- Second phase sampling plan will be an outcome of results of first phase.

**Table 2
Summary of the proposed monitoring program**

Monitoring activity	Monitoring sites	New, revised or ongoing	Constituents analyzed	Sampling frequency
Bacteria screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nugget bank ▪ Nugget transect ▪ Marshall Gold park bank ▪ Marshall Gold park transect ▪ County Park bank ▪ County Park transect ▪ Turtle Pond bank ▪ Turtle Pond transect ▪ Salmon Falls bank 	Ongoing	E.coli	<p>Monthly October through April, twice monthly May, June, September with sampling conducted to capture the following flow regimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Daily fluctuating flows from fish flow (200 cfs) to 4000 cfs (event possible throughout the year). ▪ Extended periods of fish flow releases (typically during the fall or periods of hydro facility maintenance). ▪ Extended periods of flow of at least 2000 cfs (spring runoff) ▪ First flush (see below) ▪ High flows after winter storm events
Bacteria Basin Plan Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nugget bank ▪ Nugget transect ▪ Marshall Gold park bank ▪ Marshall Gold park transect ▪ County Park bank ▪ County Park transect ▪ Turtle Pond bank ▪ Turtle Pond transect ▪ Salmon Falls bank 	Ongoing	Fecal coliform	<p>5 samples in 30-day period with the third set of samples obtained during third week of July. Justification: Basin Plan standards for a sampling plan.</p>

Monitoring activity	Monitoring sites	New, revised or ongoing	Constituents analyzed	Sampling frequency
Stormwater runoff from project area parking lots	Chili Bar parking lot - outflow County Park - outflow Greenwood Cr. parking lot - outflow Skunk Hollow - outflow	Ongoing	Oil and Grease PH EC TSS TOC	<p>For paved parking areas, first rain event each season that produced more than .10" of rain as measured at the Auburn Dam Ridge site on the NOAA California Nevada River Forecast Center web page.</p> <p>For gravel and decomposed granite parking areas, first rain event each season that produces runoff from these parking areas. 2002 observations indicated that a least 1" of rain in 24 hours preceding the sampling would have to occur to produce runoff from typical project parking areas.</p>

LABARATORY ANALYTICAL METHODS

The analytical method for the bacteria analysis has been supplied by the County Health Lab and describes its procedures for analysis of samples for levels of E. Coli. The analytical method for the stormwater runoff have been supplied by California Lab Services, Sacramento, Ca, and describes its procedures for analysis of samples for a suite of stormwater runoff constituents

Quality Assurance

The quality assurance procedures for the bacteria analysis has been supplied by the County Health Lab and describes its quality assurance procedures for analysis of samples for levels of E. Coli. The quality assurance procedures for the stormwater runoff analysis have been supplied by California Lab Services, Sacramento, CA.

Data Quality Evaluation

- Circulated to Environmental Management for comments

Data Validation and Reporting

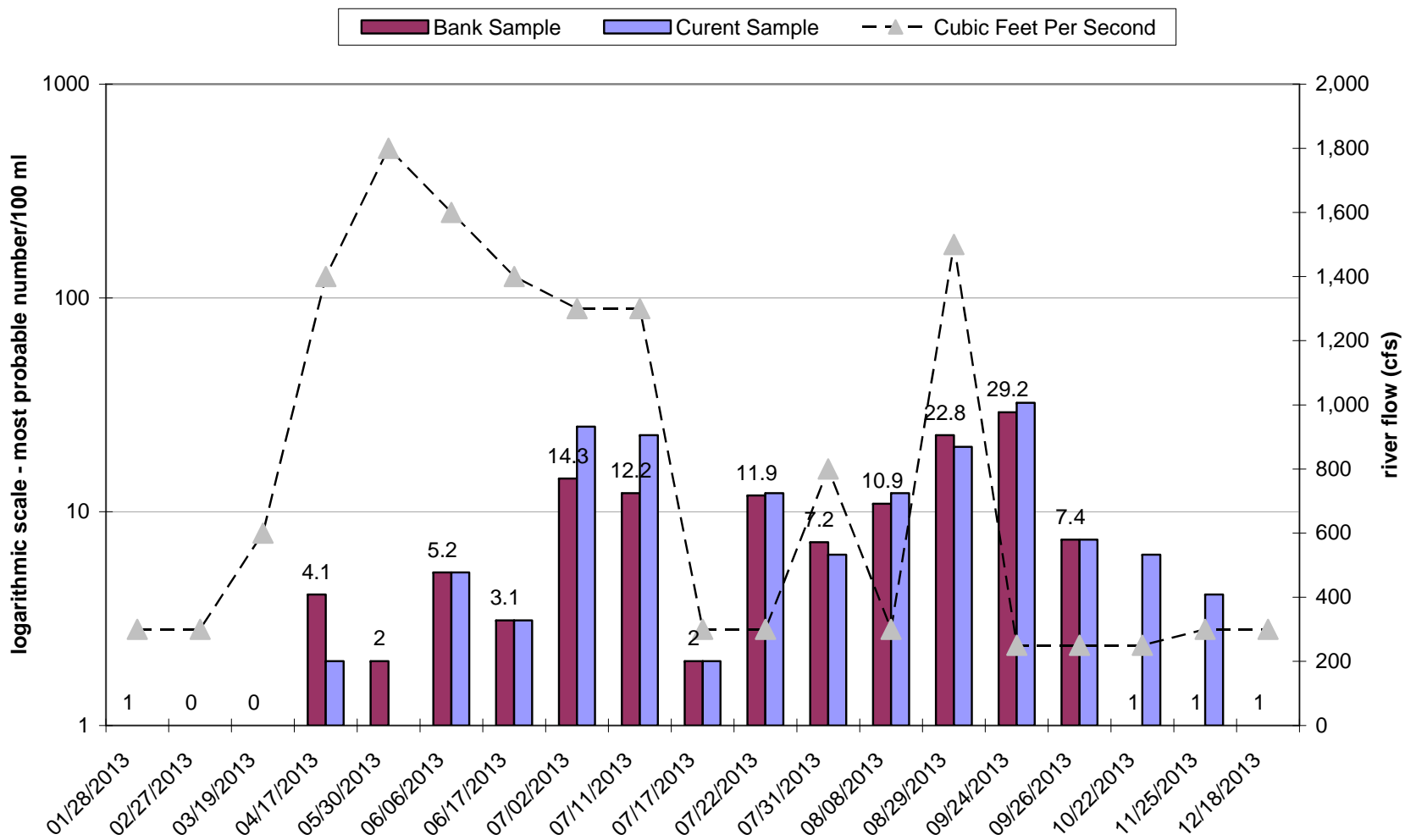
- Circulated to Environmental Management for comments

RESULTS

The graphs below show the results of the water quality testing for bacteria during the 2013. The bacteria levels existing on the South Fork of the American River below Chili Bar Dam samples indicated no potential human health threat to boaters and swimmers in 2013.

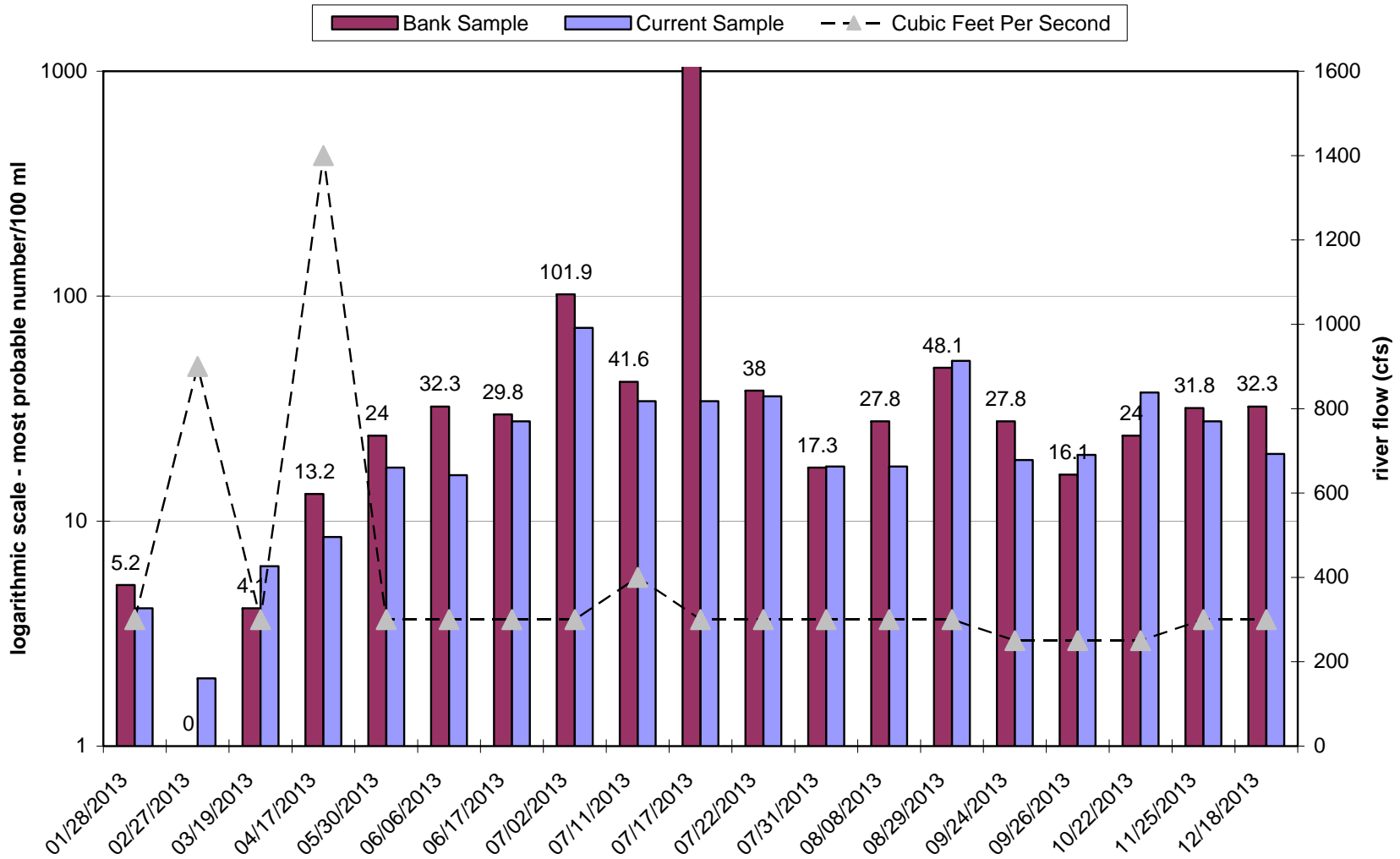
The table shows the results of the stormwater testing of runoff from the parking lots of project area parking areas to determine whether the runoff contains oil and grease levels. The results did not show stormwater pollution exceeding the Basin Plan standards for oil and grease. The testing for oil and grease from parking areas has not shown any significant and in many cases no oil and grease running off since the implementation of the 2001 RMP and therefore the continued monitoring should be considered being removed so as it can be inferred that parking by boaters does not contribute significant oil and grease pollution into the South Fork American River.

E. Coli levels Below Chili Bar Dam 2013

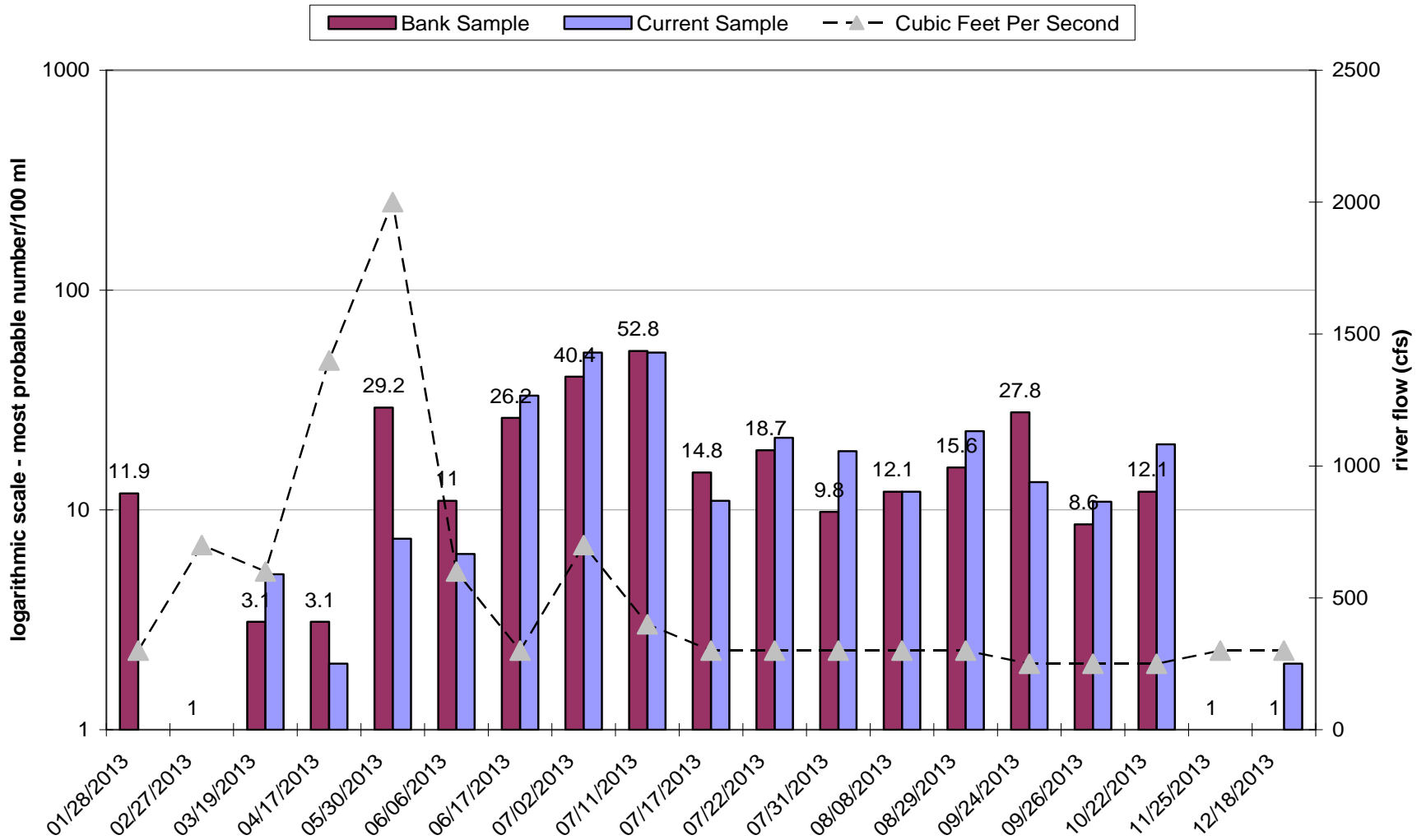


Appendix B. Water Quality Monitoring Program and Test Results

E. Coli levels at Henningsen Lotus Park 2013

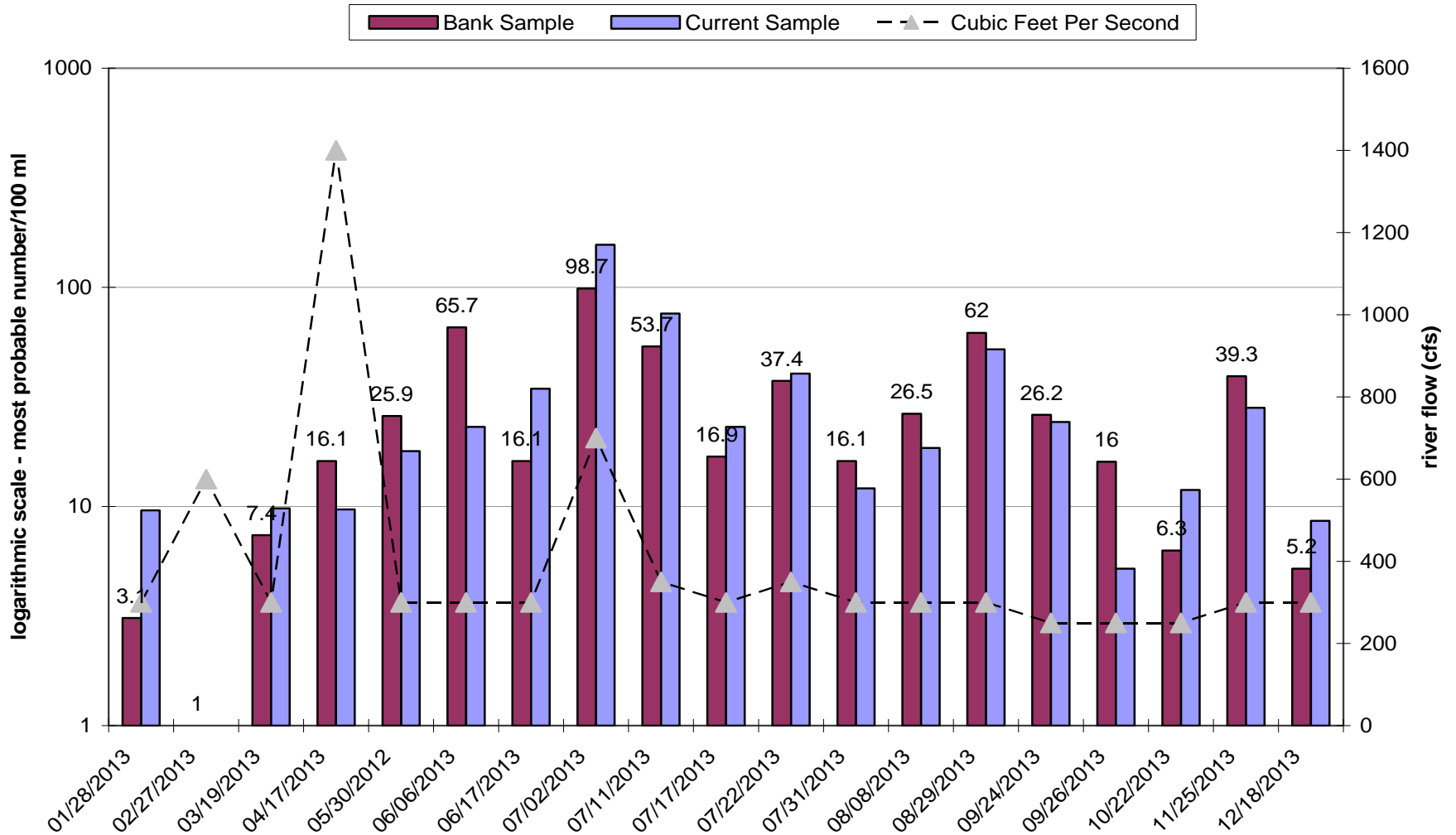


E. Coli levels at Marshal Gold State Historic Park 2013



Appendix B. Water Quality Monitoring Program and Test Results

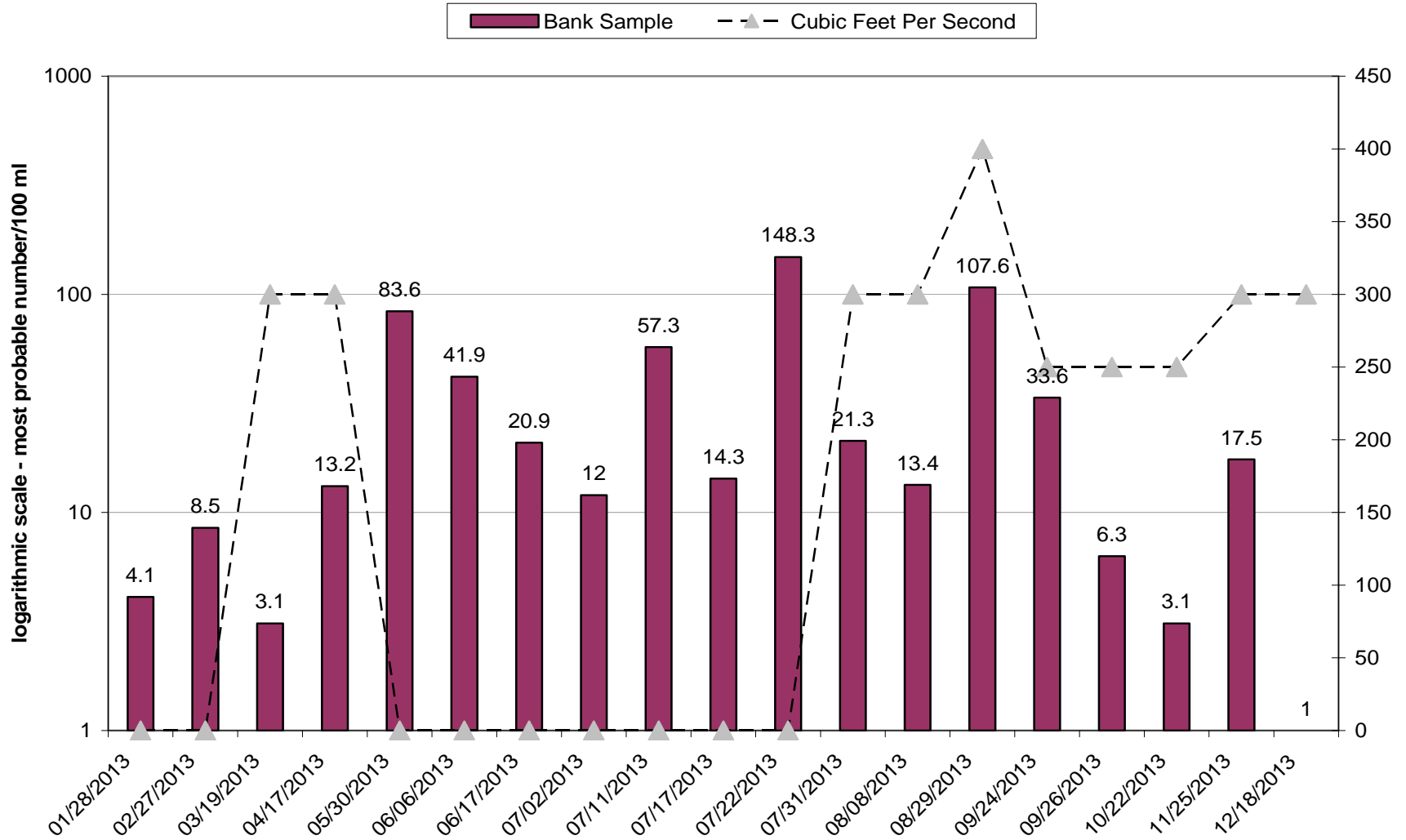
E. Coli levels at Turtle Pond Area 2013



Appendix B. Water Quality Monitoring Program and Test Results

Appendix B. Water Quality Monitoring Program and Test Results

E. Coli levels at Salmon Falls 2013



Appendix B. Water Quality Monitoring Program and Test Results

RIVER PROGRAM STORM WATER RESULTS 2013 - 2014

SAMPLE NAME	SAMPDATE	METHOD CODE	METHOD NAME	ANALYTE	RESULT	UNITS
Chili Bar	11/20/2013 02:30:00 PM	Conductivity-120.1	EPA 120.1	Specific Conductance (EC)	130	µmhos/cm
Chili Bar	11/20/2013 02:30:00 PM	O&G-1664 CTA	EPA 1664A	Hexane Extractable Material (HEM, Oil & Grease)	27	mg/L
Chili Bar	11/20/2013 02:30:00 PM	Nitrate + Nitrite as N 300.0	EPA 300.0	Nitrate/Nitrite as N	1000	µg/L
Chili Bar	11/20/2013 02:30:00 PM	TotSuspSolids-SM2540D CTA	SM2540D	Total Suspended Solids	14	mg/L
Chili Bar	11/20/2013 02:30:00 PM	pH water SM4500-H B	SM4500-H B	pH	7.95	pH Units
Chili Bar	11/20/2013 02:30:00 PM	TOC SM5310B	SM5310B	Total Organic Carbon	18	mg/L
HLP	11/20/2013 11:30:00 AM	Conductivity-120.1	EPA 120.1	Specific Conductance (EC)	19	µmhos/cm
HLP	11/20/2013 11:30:00 AM	O&G-1664 CTA	EPA 1664A	Hexane Extractable Material (HEM, Oil & Grease)	16	mg/L
HLP	11/20/2013 11:30:00 AM	Nitrate + Nitrite as N 300.0	EPA 300.0	Nitrate/Nitrite as N	ND	µg/L
HLP	11/20/2013 11:30:00 AM	TotSuspSolids-SM2540D CTA	SM2540D	Total Suspended Solids	7.1	mg/L
HLP	11/20/2013 11:30:00 AM	pH water SM4500-H B	SM4500-H B	pH	5.67	pH Units
HLP	11/20/2013 11:30:00 AM	TOC SM5310B	SM5310B	Total Organic Carbon	12	mg/L
Greenwood Cr.	11/20/2013 10:15:00 AM	Conductivity-120.1	EPA 120.1	Specific Conductance (EC)	21	µmhos/cm
Greenwood Cr.	11/20/2013 10:15:00 AM	O&G-1664 CTA	EPA 1664A	Hexane Extractable Material (HEM, Oil & Grease)	12	mg/L
Greenwood Cr.	11/20/2013 10:15:00 AM	Nitrate + Nitrite as N 300.0	EPA 300.0	Nitrate/Nitrite as N	ND	µg/L
Greenwood Cr.	11/20/2013 10:15:00 AM	TotSuspSolids-SM2540D CTA	SM2540D	Total Suspended Solids	ND	mg/L
Greenwood Cr.	11/20/2013 10:15:00 AM	pH water SM4500-H B	SM4500-H B	pH	6.67	pH Units
Greenwood Cr.	11/20/2013 10:15:00 AM	TOC SM5310B	SM5310B	Total Organic Carbon	14	mg/L
Skunk Hollow	11/20/2013 11:00:00 AM	Conductivity-120.1	EPA 120.1	Specific Conductance (EC)	55	µmhos/cm
Skunk Hollow	11/20/2013 11:00:00 AM	O&G-1664 CTA	EPA 1664A	Hexane Extractable Material (HEM, Oil & Grease)	22	mg/L
Skunk Hollow	11/20/2013 11:00:00 AM	Nitrate + Nitrite as N 300.0	EPA 300.0	Nitrate/Nitrite as N	ND	µg/L
Skunk Hollow	11/20/2013 11:00:00 AM	TotSuspSolids-SM2540D CTA	SM2540D	Total Suspended Solids	31	mg/L
Skunk Hollow	11/20/2013 11:00:00 AM	pH water SM4500-H B	SM4500-H B	pH	6.78	pH Units
Skunk Hollow	11/20/2013 11:00:00 AM	TOC SM5310B	SM5310B	Total Organic Carbon	39	mg/L

Appendix B. Water Quality Monitoring Program and Test Results

APPENDIX C

2013 EL DORADO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT BOATING SAFETY UNIT SUMMARY FOR THE SOUTH FORK OF THE AMERICAN RIVER

EL DORADO COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE BOATING SAFETY UNIT 2013 SUMMARY SOUTH FORK OF THE AMERICAN RIVER

The El Dorado County Sheriff's Office boating unit has jurisdiction of the South Fork of the American River as well as other public waterways and lakes within El Dorado County.

The South Fork of the American River from Chili Bar to Folsom Lake is unique in that it offers whitewater rafting, kayaking, river boarding, and other related activities. The South Fork of the American River is rated as a Class III stretch of river which requires skill and proper equipment to navigate safely. During the summer months, the river is extremely active with commercial and private rafting and boating trips.

As it pertains to the river, the boating unit is responsible for law enforcement, rescue, recovery, and boating education. The Sheriff's Office works in conjunction with the El Dorado County Parks River Patrol, California State Parks, BLM, and Fish & Game. The Sheriff's Office has maintained good working relationships with the above agencies and has worked closely with County Parks River Patrol. The County Parks River Patrol has very knowledgeable patrol staff that often assists the Sheriff's Office with rescue work. Additionally, their patrol staff keeps the Sheriff's Office boating unit aware of any enforcement or safety issues that occur on the river.

The 2013 river season was consistent with previous seasons (low water conditions). Common issues from commercial rafting companies and river users were the following:

1. Non-permitted persons running commercial rafting trips.
2. "Tubers" (subjects floating on the river in inner tubes, small pool rafts, and other inflatable objects not intended for whitewater use).
3. Complaints of illegal activities (underage alcohol consumption, marijuana use, bridge jumping, and littering) along the river shoreline from the Lotus Highway 49 Bridge to Henningson-Lotus County Park.

In 2013, the boating unit continued to see multiple groups possibly operating non-permitted commercial rafting trips along the river. In order to properly address this ongoing problem, it is the recommendation of the Sheriff's Office that the River Management Plan undergo revision and more appropriate wording added to sections pertaining to permitting and usage.

In 2013, the boating unit continued to see a rise in the number of "tubers" and people recreating on the South Fork of the American River without PFDs of the proper fit or type. Although county ordinance 12.64.070 only requires persons to correctly wear a Coast Guard Approved PFD, the above mentioned PFDs are not intended for whitewater use and do not provide an adequate amount of buoyancy in whitewater. Stepped up enforcement in this area resulted in several citations being issued for improper or no PFDs.

In 2013, the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office dispatch center received three calls for service regarding river related incidents on the South Fork of the American River. In each of the calls, inexperienced swimmers, rafters, and kayakers were found and/or rescued by law enforcement personnel. None of the subjects rescued required medical assistance.

In 2013, river conditions were considered average to below average with much similar water flows as seen in 2012. Because of this, the boating unit noticed a continued decrease of boating related accidents and saw an increase in the number of boaters successfully navigating many of the river's most dangerous rapids. The 2013 river season had one reported river-related fatality (non-boating related). There were no river-related deaths during the 2012 river season. By comparison, 2011 had one fatality, 2010 had none, 2009 had one fatality, 2008 had none, and 2007 had two fatalities.

Included below is the statistical information as it pertains to the South Fork of the American River in 2013.

	VERBAL WARNINGS	CITATIONS	PHYSICAL ARRESTS
PFD Violations	27	5	0
Bridge Jumping	0	3	0

Vessels Assisted	75
Persons Assisted	145
Searches	3
Accident Investigations	1
Organized Water Events	0

Submitted by Sergeant James Byers / El Dorado County Sheriff's Office
12/31/13

APPENDIX D

**RIVER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE
COMMENTS ON THE 2013 RIVER SEASON**

El Dorado County River Management Advisory Committee Comments on the 2013 River Season

The River Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) discussed the 2012 river season at the November 19, 2013 RMAC meeting. The following is a summary of their comments and suggestions and implementation of the RMP. The minutes from the November RMAC meeting can be found on the Co. Rivers web site. These comments were made by individual members and do not necessarily reflect the committee as a whole.

- Noise and Trespassing in Quite Zone by river users
- Inner tube users intentional and unintentional littering
- Inner tuber alcohol use, not wearing life vests and trespassing and not knowing take out locations
- Would like more on shore Patrol by Sheriffs department in from Coloma to Henningsen Lotus Park
- Recommend more patrols in the Quite Zone (Coloma to Greenwood Cr.) during non-peak times, afternoons and weekends
- CA State Parks keep Salmon Falls/Skunk Hollow open year round
- There is less river etiquette these days by both private and commercial boaters
- Patrols by EDC Parks River Patrol in kayaks is most effective on the upper, middle and lower sections. That land based law enforcement patrols by the EDC Sheriffs Office, State Parks and BLM would be more effective than on the river.
- Would like to see law enforcement focus on parking lots and pirate boating (illegal commercial outfitting)
- More River Shuttles needed
- Successful river clean ups executed in 2013
- Problems with crime at certain access points particularly Greenwood Cr. and Skunk Hollow
- Parking at choke points overflowing onto road
- Safety issues and equipment concerns with unqualified private boaters
- Concern over occasional conflict between private boaters and commercial outfitters

APPENDIX E
PUBLIC COMMENTS ON THE 2013 RIVER SEASON

Public Comments on the 2013 River Season

These comments were made at the November 19, 2013 RMAC meeting.

- **Hilde Schwietzer would like to see more effort toward a ban on alcohol on Holiday weekends like there is on other area rivers. Would like more patrols by Parks River Patrol and Sheriff Boating Unit in the Quite Zone, parking areas and between Hwy 49 and Henningsen Lotus Park (on land). She suggested hiring another Parks River Patrol specifically for middle section patrols.**
- **Ythsta Resovich commented that it was comforting to have Parks River Patrol kayakers and experience out on the river for help. She Suggested community safety courses for to help with inner tubber knowledge and safety.**
- **Melody Lane submitted written comments which begin on the next page.**

11/19/13 Annual RMAC Meeting - Melody Lane, Founder Compass2Truth

I'm not going to mince words this evening...

Over the past year EDC has experienced a crisis in the lack of ethics, transparency and accountability particularly as it pertains to the topic of tonight's annual RMAC meeting. Just because County Counsel claims an action is 'legal' does not mean it is ethical. To name just a few the issues include the following:

1. Deliberate censoring and falsification of RMAC minutes by county staff
2. CA Public Records Act violations
3. Brown Act Violations
4. Lotus-Henningson Park
5. Bully tactics & retaliation
6. Conspiracy Against Rights
7. Lack of proper resident representation on RMAC issues
8. ^{8/3 BLM} Lack of code & law enforcement relevant to campgrounds in the SFAR Quiet Zone

In regard to the last matter of Code & Law Enforcement, Section 6 of the RMP is very specific. It addresses State, County and departmental coordination as it pertains to jurisprudence, or **Common Law** to be exact. Our meetings with the Sheriff and County staff have been for the purpose of identifying resident's concerns, correcting and adhering to the laws and ordinances to ensure those issues are properly addressed according to the LAW.

To put it bluntly, our efforts to see truth & justice administered have been sabotaged by the scandals of corruption plaguing the offices of our elected representatives and civil servants...

To quote a comment I made to the 11/5/13 BOS in this EDC Bullying article, *"As a former HR professional and public servant for EDC, I can assure you that harassment, slander, intimidation, bully tactics, censoring and corruption cannot and will not be tolerated by the citizens of EDC. In case you need a reminder, **you work for us.**"*

My recommendation is that you simply do what is RIGHT and adhere to the LAW...or suffer the legal consequences. I hereby order RMAC delegates to enter these documents into the public record and include appropriate representation in the Annual RMAC report submitted to the Planning Commission:

1. InEDC 11/8/13 Bullying article
2. 11/19/13 RMAC transcript

CC: D.A. Vern Pierson & Sheriff D'Agostini

<http://www.inedc.com/1-6734> 11-8-13

Opinion: The Untold Story of EDC Ethics, Bullying & Accountability



"You'll recall that was the day Chairman Briggs DISRESPECTFULLY shut off the microphone and stormed out of the room again when I held his feet to the fire for UNETHICAL BULLY TACTICS."
Melody Lane | Nov 8 2013

Members of the Society of Professional Journalists believe that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. The duty of the journalist is to further those ends by seeking TRUTH and providing a fair and comprehensive account of events and issues. Conscientious journalists from all media and specialties strive to serve the public with thoroughness and honesty. Professional INTEGRITY is the cornerstone of a journalist's credibility. Members of the Society share a dedication to ETHICAL behavior and adopt this code to declare the Society's principles and standards of practice.

Please give this the media attention it deserves...

The following is the November 5th El Dorado County Board of Supervisors Open Forum Transcript presented by Melody Lane, Founder of Compass2Truth:

As you know by now, the foundation of Compass2Truth is based upon Constitutional and biblical principles. The Founding Fathers worst nightmare is coming true. They believed that an overreaching government would naturally seek to control the freedoms of its people. That's why they put checks and balances into the system.

But one of the problems with representative government is that it only works when the citizenship is engaged. John Adams, Founding Father and second US President, said, "Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other." The common thread here is the morality and character of leadership.

The US government was set up to serve the people. But now the government not only is served by the people, the politicians running it are conducting a war against us. Jesus reminds us in Matthew 24:4, "Take heed that no man deceive you."

Public Comment, M. Lane

On October 22nd I provided feedback to the BOS regarding California Public Records Act requests and AB1234 Ethics Training. You'll recall that was the day Chairman Briggs DISRESPECTFULLY shut off the microphone and stormed out of the room again when I held his feet to the fire for UNETHICAL BULLY TACTICS. Among other things, he had falsely accused me of "fibbing to the people...you're wrong and you're misleading them."

That also happened to be 2 days prior to my flight back to my home state of Wisconsin to attend my mother's funeral. I just returned to California yesterday at 1:30 AM. It wasn't until last night that I had the opportunity to view the video of the October 29th BOS meeting, specifically Item #20 concerning AB1234 Ethics Training and its relationship to BULLY TACTICS by our government officials.

Supervisor Veerkamp, I want to acknowledge your comment regarding AB1234 as it pertains to biblical principles to first remove the planks from your own eyes before you criticize others.

In that regard, while I was attending to family business in Milwaukee I submitted a request to pull Items #13 & #14 from the October 29th Consent Calendar for public discussion. That request was ignored.

You should also be aware the items I'd submitted into the public record on 10/22 were glaringly MISSING from the minutes that were unanimously APPROVED by the BOS on the 29th of October. I've said it before but I'll say it again--such political tactics Jesus referred to as a hypocritical brood of vipers.

As a former HR professional and public servant for EDC, I can assure you that harassment, slander, intimidation, bully tactics, censoring and corruption cannot and will not be tolerated by the citizens of EDC. In case you need a reminder, you work for us...

In light of the subject matter of those two highly controversial meetings Chris Daley referenced in the Mountain Democrat, I'd like to provide the BOS the opportunity to give a public explanation about the legality of your rationale.

Who has the CHARACTER to speak up first and give an account for the BOS permissive bully actions?

(BOS response was deafening silence.)

Melody: "Supervisors, your silence speaks volumes about the character of the Board of Supervisors."

One last question for you to ponder: What's so wrong about the BOS simply doing what's RIGHT?

Mr. Clerk: I ORDER you to ensure these documents are entered into the public record:

1. October 27, 2013 @ 9:14 PM Request to Pull Items #13 & #14 from 10/29 Consent Calendar
2. 9/24/13 CPRA – American River Resort & Coloma Resort TSUPs
3. 9/28/13 EDSO CPRA – Coloma Resort
4. 10/22/13 Transcript
5. 11/5/13 Transcript (4 min. 10 sec.)

CC: D.A. Vern Pierson & Sheriff D'Agostini

October 22, 2013 BOS Open Forum Transcript:

In a government of the people, by the people and for the people, the citizens own the public lands, the roads, and their freedom. The government has been entrusted with stewardship of those citizen-owned assets and the protection of them, but we see our rights abused regularly by government representatives.

Freedom of speech has become governed by political correctness. Our elected representatives refuse to respond to constituents. The government has no right to punish its citizens because the representatives of the people are trying to hold government accountable.

Chairman Briggs: Permit me to refresh your memory about false accusations you made against me not long ago:

“You’re fibbing to the people. You’re misleading them. You do it every week. You are inaccurate. How does it feel? We do a pretty good job up here and the county is really responsive in the Public Records Act. I have never known them not to be responsive and you come up here every week and you call our staff...uh, pardon me...you say that we’re not responsive, we don’t listen, silence is golden...blah, blah, blah...and you’re wrong and you’re misleading people. That’s the last words you’re going to get out of me.”

I’d like to provide you a little feedback about recent some CPRAs submitted to the BOS demonstrating El Dorado County’s government BS (that’s Bureaucratic Shenanigans):

- 1) The CPRA submitted to the BOS on 8/27/13 was incomplete and transmitted electronically 2 days late by the Clerk of the Board.
- 2) The specific CPRA submitted to the BOS on 9/24/13 regarding the American River Resort was never received at all. Note it was due October 8th.
- 3) Here’s my favorite example: On October 1st I submitted a very specific CPRA to the Sheriff’s Office requesting an appointment to view 2 case files. A response was due 10/15/13. The response I received from Lt. Golmitz was dated September 23rd prior to my CPRA submission on 10/1 yet it was postmarked the very day I submitted it to the BOS. Additionally his letter included 2 other CFS numbers that I did NOT request via that CPRA. (BTW, CFS numbers have no physical file to contain documentation. That’s how the Sheriff manages to keep the crime statistics down.)

On October 8th I received another response to the same CPRA from Lt. Golmitz. This one was dated October 4th. In his letter he refers to Government Code Section 54985 and an El Dorado County Resolution 113-95 dated May 16, 1995. That resolution no longer exists on the EDC Resolution website because it was superseded by AB1234 which was signed by the Governor October 7, 2005.

AB1234 is the Ethics Training bill that stipulates agencies may charge the direct cost of producing a copy of a record.

The direct cost of duplication includes the pro-rata (proportionate cost) of copying equipment as well as the pro-rata cost of the person running the equipment.

Public Comment, M. Lane

The direct costs of duplication do not include costs affiliated with the research, retrieval, or redaction of a record as Sheriff D'Agostini claimed on September 18th when he addressed a group of us in El Dorado Hills.

The theory is that these costs must be borne by the agency as part of its duty to serve the public. In other words, charging \$10 for a report requested via a CPRA that actually costs 10 cents per page is referred to as Unjust Enrichment.

There is about as much government transparency and accountability as a black cat at midnight. As a reminder, YOU work for US. Who is really pulling the wool over the eyes of constituents? Your response, please.

(BOS response)

Mr. Clerk: Please enter these documents into the public record:

6. 9/24/13 CPRA – American River Resort & Coloma Resort TSUPs
7. 9/28/13 EDSO CPRA – Coloma Resort
8. 10/22/13 Transcript

CC: D.A. Vern Pierson & Sheriff D'Agostini

Melody Lane

Founder – Compass2Truth

Conservatives Serving God in Truth and Liberty

(530) 642-1670

“The further society drifts from truth, the more they will hate those who speak it.” ~ George Orwell ~

- See more at: <http://www.inedc.com/1-6734#sthash.E8T3TQgR.dpuf>

APPENDIX F

River Management Plan Five Year Summary Report 2002-2006



Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan: 2002-2006

Background

The River Management Plan (RMP) was developed to manage use of the South Fork of the American River that flows within the boundaries of the County of El Dorado and adjacent land. The plan was designed to monitor and evaluate use within and along the river in order to minimize impacts to the environment and private land owners. The plan was approved by the Board of Supervisors in 2001.

The RMP specifies that the annual reports be compiled every 5th year for submission to the Planning Director (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division Director) and the County General Services Director (now the County's Chief Administrative Officer). The purpose of the annual reports is to summarize the progress or implementation of the Program Elements that are detailed in Section 6 of the RMP.

The following is a summary of implementation of the Program Elements for the 5 year period from 2002 to 2006. Elements that are quoted from the RMP (Section 6, Program Elements) are shown in italics. Sub-Elements, when referenced, are shown in parentheses. The summary was developed by the Community Development Agency, Environmental Management Division with input from the Sheriff's Department and the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division.

Element 1 – Educational Programs

Element 1 details how educational programs will be developed and utilized to provide river users and landowners with information that can be used to improve safety and social conditions, including river use, requirements, and rights of boaters and landowners.

“1.1 The County will continue to publish a Quarterly Newsletter to provide landowners/ residents” with the following information.”

The Quarterly Newsletter has been published intermittently since 2001. The newsletter includes an annual summary of landowner and boater rights, limitations, and trespass issues (1.1.1); a directory of services and contact information (1.1.2); information on River Management

Advisory Committee (RMAC) meetings and participation (1.1.3) and a calendar of river related events (1.1.4).

On average, there have been two newsletters printed each year for mailing to landowners within the area affected by the RMP and river use. Copies were also made available to other interested parties upon request.

“1.2 Signs will be developed under the supervision of the County Department of General Services in collaboration with the RMAC, El Dorado County Sheriff’s Department (Sheriff’s Department), the River Safety Committee (RSC), the Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park (SHP), and the American River Conservancy.”

The design guidelines for signs developed for this Element have been utilized in all river-related signage. The cost of design guidelines, sign text, manufacture, placement, and maintenance has been funded by River Trust Funds.

Signs have been installed as specified within Element 1.2 (sub-Elements 1.2.1 through 1.2.3) of the RMP that provide the public with the following information:

- The beginning and ending of public lands and the Quiet Zone (which begins at Indian Creek above Coloma, and ends at Greenwood Creek below Rivers Bend); mileage to the location of public restrooms; reminders to the public to only stop on public lands; warnings to the public of the need to wear a life vest; and water flow fluctuations (1.2.1).
- River land status and river mile between Chili Bar and Salmon Falls. Road signs clearly identify public take outs, campgrounds, and parks. Signs for restroom locations are placed when restrooms cannot be easily observed from the river (1.2.2).
- River flow information is presented on kiosks at public put-ins warning people of proper rafting skills and recommended equipment (1.2.3).
 - Element 1.2.3.2 states that signage informing boaters of dangers associated with the Middle Run will be installed in the event that a Special Use Permit (SUP) modification near Highway Rapid results in private boaters utilizing this area. No such modification has occurred to trigger installation.

“1.3 Standardized informational kiosks, using the sign design guidelines developed above, will be placed at Chili Bar, Henningsen Lotus Park, Camp Lotus, Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park, and Salmon Falls/Skunk Hollow.”

As specified in Element 1.3, kiosks were designed and constructed by the General Services Department (sub-Element 1.3.2) using a standardized color palate and similar materials where appropriate.

“1.4 The County Department of General Services will continue to facilitate a “flow phone” telephone system.”

The flow phone system provides information throughout the boating season. The flow phone uses a voice message system that is updated when the flow schedule changes, either monthly or seasonally, with information pertaining to high water flow, river safety, and river running recommendations. Currently, other information that is specified by this Element is not included on the flow phone, such as recent recreational use levels; estimates of high and low use periods; parking, camping, and

shuttle options; however the message does contain the web address and phone numbers for obtaining additional information. The flow phone number is posted on the kiosks located at put-in sites.

“1.5 The County Department of General Services will continue to expand its use of the Internet to disseminate and receive information on river management activities via the County’s RMP website.”

A web page located at: <http://edcgov.us/Rivers/> contains information and links pertaining to running the South Fork American River (flow information, approved commercial rafting companies, registration forms, maps, shuttle information, and camping information). The website also contains links to the Annual Reports, River Management Plan, and the River Management Advisory Committee (RMAC).

“1.6 Using brochures, kiosks, and the Internet, the County will institute an educational program designed to provide river users and landowners/managers within the river corridor information regarding the value of plant, fish, and wildlife resources and the habitats on which they depend, and encourage protection of riparian vegetation.”

An educational program that informs rivers users and landowners/managers is fulfilled through the newsletters, guide company talks, Commercial Outfitter managers’ spring meetings, Headwaters Guide Institute Seminars, the Boating and Waterways South Fork American Boating Guide Trail, public kiosks, river maps, and visitor contact by River Program staff.

“1.7 The County will increase efforts to educate boaters (especially those putting in at Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park and at Henningsen Lotus Park) of the requirements and sensitivities of the Quiet Zone.”

In addition to signs on the river that identify the Quiet Zone, River Program staff educated boaters at put-ins and boaters on the river about the Quiet Zone by informing them of the Quiet Zone regulation and the Quiet Zone boundaries.. If commercial rafters and their customers are violating the Quiet Zone, River Program staff cites the commercial rafting company for the violation. There was one Commercial Outfitter cited for violating the Quiet Zone during the reporting period of 2002 through 2006.

“1.8 As a part of the river education program, the County will continue to provide information on the location of trash disposal containers and toilets.”

Restroom locations can be found on kiosk maps, river maps provided to the public, and signs located on the river. Private boater tags remind boaters of the requirement to bring a trash container on the river.

“1.9 The County will continue to provide information on the approved river put-in and takeout areas, campgrounds, and lunch stops.”

Kiosk maps and river maps provide the locations for public river put-ins and take-outs, along with the locations of the public campgrounds. Updates are made as facility improvements and additions are completed.

“1.10 Commercial Guide Educational Programs”

Every spring, the County holds a managers and guides meeting which is attended by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California State Parks, El Dorado County (EDC) Sheriffs Boating Unit Deputy, a member of RMAC, and, periodically, representatives from the American River Conservancy and Coloma Lotus Fire (Elements 1.10.1.1 and 1.10.1.1.1). These meetings cover

ongoing permit regulations, problems identified from river use, changes to permits, guide education on natural history, river safety, and acceptable behavior in and around the Quiet Zone (Element 1.10.1.1.2 and 1.10.2).

“1.11 The County, in coordination with Marshall Gold Discovery SHP and American River Conservancy representatives, will lead cultural resources and natural resources workshops at Henningsen Lotus Park and on-river.”

A day long workshop, put on by the Headwater Guide Institute with coordination from the American River Conservancy, River Program, and California Marshall Gold State Historic Park, is conducted annually. The workshop is open to the public and outfitters.

Element 2 – Safety Programs

Element 2 discusses the importance of safety and defines the responsible agencies for implementing safety programs as they pertain to the RMP.

“2.1 River Safety Committee (RSC)”

Elements 2.1.1 through 2.1.3 describe the formation and coordination of the River Safety Committee (RSC). Elements 2.1.1 through 2.1.3 discuss agency responsibilities, participation by private boaters for safety, and incident response.

Element 2.1.1 states that the RSC will be “coordinated by, and provided training under the direction of, the Sheriff’s Department”. There has been no recent activity of the River Safety Committee.

The Sheriff’s Department formed the RSC during the winter months of 2002, and held several organizational meetings. As specified in Element 2.1.2, participation was to be comprised of representatives from the Sheriff’s Boating Safety Unit, the El Dorado Fire Protection District, California State Parks – Auburn Whitewater Recreation Office, riverside residents, and interested professional and expert boaters. It is the opinion of the El Dorado County Sheriff’s Department that the River Safety Committee has become unnecessary because the County Search and Rescue (SAR) program, which is under the purview of the Sheriff’s Department, and the Sheriff’s Department’s dive and boating units, fulfill the intent of the Program Element.

Element 2.1.3 states that the RSC “will form a volunteer River Search and Rescue Team, consisting of government agency personnel and qualified local paddlers”. Interagency trainings have occurred sporadically since 2002.

“2.2 Agency Safety and Rescue Training

Agencies currently cooperating with El Dorado County river management activities have varying degrees of river safety and swiftwater rescue capabilities. To unify, upgrade, and update safety and rescue activities, representatives of the RSC, under the direction of the Sheriff’s Department, will be authorized to conduct training sessions for agency personnel.”

Element 2.2.1 states that annual agency safety and rescue training session will be conducted to train individuals for emergency response and rescue. Element 2.2.2 states that RSC instructors will be paid a reasonable fee for executing training activities. However, no Swiftwater Rescue Instructor (SRT) has been trained to conduct these activities. Therefore, this training has not occurred.

“2.3 The Sheriff’s Department, County Parks, and commercial outfitters will continue to offer boating safety instruction, boating emergency procedures, first-aid, and evacuation and emergency communications education.”

The Sheriff's Department and County Parks (now the River Program) provided boating safety education through the annual spring manager's and guide's meetings, workshops with user groups, and the activities described in Element 2.4.

"2.4 County Park Staff Activities"

This Element discusses staffing along and on the river and when staff will focus on specific responsibilities that pertain to the RMP.

The County of El Dorado River Program is generally staffed by three people: the River Recreation Supervisor and two seasonal river patrol staff. As specified in Elements 2.4.1, 2.4.2, and 2.4.3, the river patrol's daily activities typically include: boater education at the river access points; river safety patrol; Quiet Zone patrol; and river use monitoring. The emphasis among these four activities varies with the season, day of week, and river section that a patroller works.

On Saturdays, two patrollers usually work lower section of the river (also known as the Gorge), from Henningsen Lotus Park to Salmon Falls (Folsom Reservoir), combining aspects from each of these activities during the work day (Element 2.4.2). One patrol staff member monitors river use at Chili Bar and performs a patrol on the Chili Bar run (Chili Bar to Coloma). On Sundays, two patrollers usually work on the Chili Bar section, while one person patrols and monitors river use on the Gorge section. Staff also helps maintain the BLM composting toilets.

The components of the river patrol activities are outlined below:

Provide boater education for non-commercial boaters:

- Provide information on boating safety, boater responsibilities, and river flow information to boaters at river accesses and on river patrols.
- Implement private boater registration system.
- Implement large group and institutional group registration system.

River safety patrol:

- Aid boaters (i.e. wrapped boats and swimmers) on weekends at key rapids while monitoring river use.
- Provide a safety/sweep function by running the Class III sections late in the day.
- Annually place a backboard, c-collar, and head stabilizers below Meat Grinder, Satan's Cesspool, and Fowlers Rock rapids for the regular boating season.

Quiet Zone patrol:

- Provide dual education/enforcement on-river patrol through the Coloma to Greenwood section.
- Emphasize controlling Quiet Zone noise, use of public lands, and use of lifejackets by all boaters and tubers.
- Provide safety information and aid to people floating/boating on the Class II section of the river.

River use monitoring:

- Conduct monitoring on weekends for the carrying capacity system.
- Audit commercial river use.
- Track non-commercial river use levels.

"2.5 The Sheriff's Department will remain the lead agency for river emergency response."

Element 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 delegate the responsibility for river regulation, law enforcement, and river rescue planning and response to the Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department is also responsible for riverside enforcement and prosecution of private boaters. The Sheriff's Boating Unit annually provides a report on their river season which is included in the River Program Annual Report as an appendix.

"2.6 The El Dorado County Fire Protection District will continue to coordinate with the Sheriff's Department for river rescue planning and response functions."

The Sheriff's Department, through dispatch response protocols, coordinates emergency responses to river related emergencies.

"2.7 The County will use boater density carrying-capacity thresholds and additional management actions as described in Element 7 to address safety issues associated with high boater density and use levels."

For the report period of 2002 – 2006, this Element was not triggered because boater density had not become high enough to require additional safety measures.

Element 3 – Transportation Programs

Element 3 requires traffic studies and adherence to performance standards to ensure that traffic patterns are not affected by river use. The Element advocates for a reduction in traffic and illegal parking through the use of shuttles.

"3.1 The County will encourage the private sector to implement a river shuttle service."

Shuttle services were not available during the 2002 through 2006 reporting period.

"3.2 The County will seek to obtain a central meeting location and parking area that enables and encourages boaters to organize shuttles on their own as a method to reduce traffic on local roads as well as provide a needed service."

Most of the Commercial Outfitters have staging areas for their clients within the outfitter's private location of business. The clients are shuttled to and from the start and end point of their trip by the rafting company that supplies the trip.

Element 3.2.1 specifies that two areas on the north end of Coloma be given special consideration for off-river parking and staging. During the reporting period, parking capacity was sufficient and did not require the additional parking and staging areas to be developed.

"3.3 The County will undertake the following actions to respond to illegal parking"

Elements 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 require that illegal parking areas that are identified by complaints from the public and merchants be designated as double-fine zones and have signs that notify motorists of those zones. A double-fine zone ordinance has not yet been adopted by the County.

Elements 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 discuss current "no parking zones" and the authorization by the Sheriff's Department to tow illegally parked vehicles. During this reporting period, the Department of Transportation (now the Community Development Agency, Transportation Division) had a Traffic Advisory Committee that discusses where no parking zones should be established.

"3.4 Commercial outfitters may not use Mt. Murphy Bridge for commercial boating activities transport."

In addition to the prohibition for Commercial Outfitters stated in this Element, there is no public put-in on the other side of Mt. Murphy Bridge which is owned by California State Parks and the Coloma Resort. Coloma Resort's Special Use Permit does not allow for commercial boating activities. Therefore, allowing commercial boating activities would be a violation of their permit.

"3.5 The County will conduct detailed traffic studies and adhere to performance standards"

The El Dorado County Department of Transportation (now the Community Development Agency, Transportation Division) oversaw the counting of road traffic on County Roads. The collected data was used to identify road segments that exceed the County General Plan's identified Level of Service for that road segment. Daily traffic volumes were monitored at the same locations that were analyzed in the plan's Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Table 1, and Figures 1 and 2 show the traffic trends on these road segments. The following summarizes the results of the DOT traffic studies:

- Traffic volumes at the monitored locations remain within the Level of Service standards described in the EIR.
- The 2006 traffic counts support the 2005 traffic counts: both counts indicate an increase in midweek traffic levels on all road segments in the project area since the 1997 EIR analysis.
- On weekends, several road segments had lower traffic volumes than in 1997. A lower number of boaters on weekends in 2005 and 2006 than in 1997 contributed to lower traffic volumes on Bassi Road and Salmon Falls Road north of the river.

Table 1. Daily traffic volumes on County roads in the project area

Segment	1997* summer weekday average	2005 summer weekday average	2006 summer weekday average	1997 summer weekend traffic volumes	2005 summer weekend traffic volumes (avg. of Sat + Sun)	2006 summer weekend traffic volumes (avg. of Sat + Sun)	Traffic count dates
Bassi Road	800	955	956	1800	1469	1376	Aug 12-18 2005 Aug 11-17 2006
Cold Springs South of Gold Hill Rd	3000	3442	No Count	2500	2693	No Count	July 6-12 2005
Lotus Rd, South of Thompson Hill	4800	5653	5475	4800	5419	4990	Aug 12-18 2005 Aug 10-14 2006
Marshall Rd, near Hwy 49	3100	3791	3675	2900	3156	2945	Aug 12-18 2005 Aug 15-21 2006
Salmon Falls Rd, North of river	1300	1733	1760	1700	1861	1844	Aug 12-18 2005 Aug 10-16 2006
Salmon Falls Rd, South of river	1800	2696	2627	1900	2278	2275	Aug 12-18 2005 Aug 10-16 2006

* Traffic volumes reported in the RMP's EIR (1997 column) rounded data to the nearest 100

Figure 1. El Dorado County DOT Weekday Average Traffic Volumes on Road Segments within the Project Area

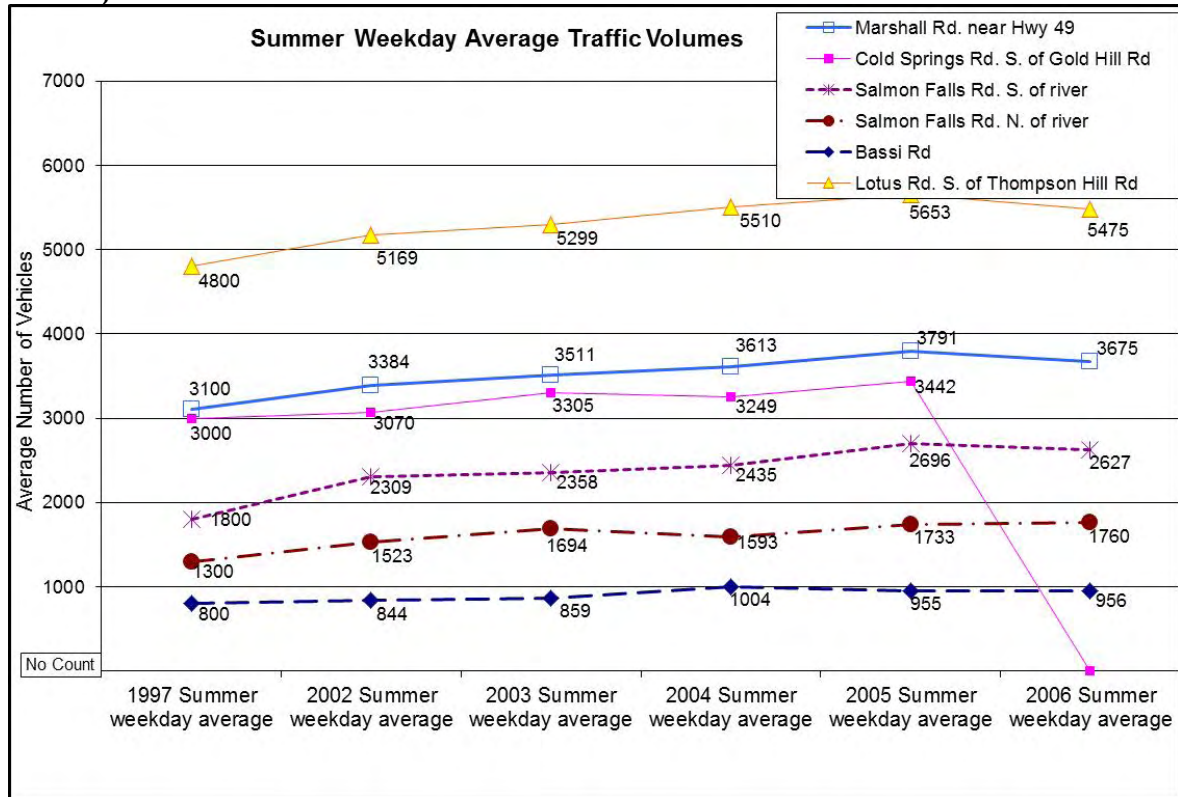
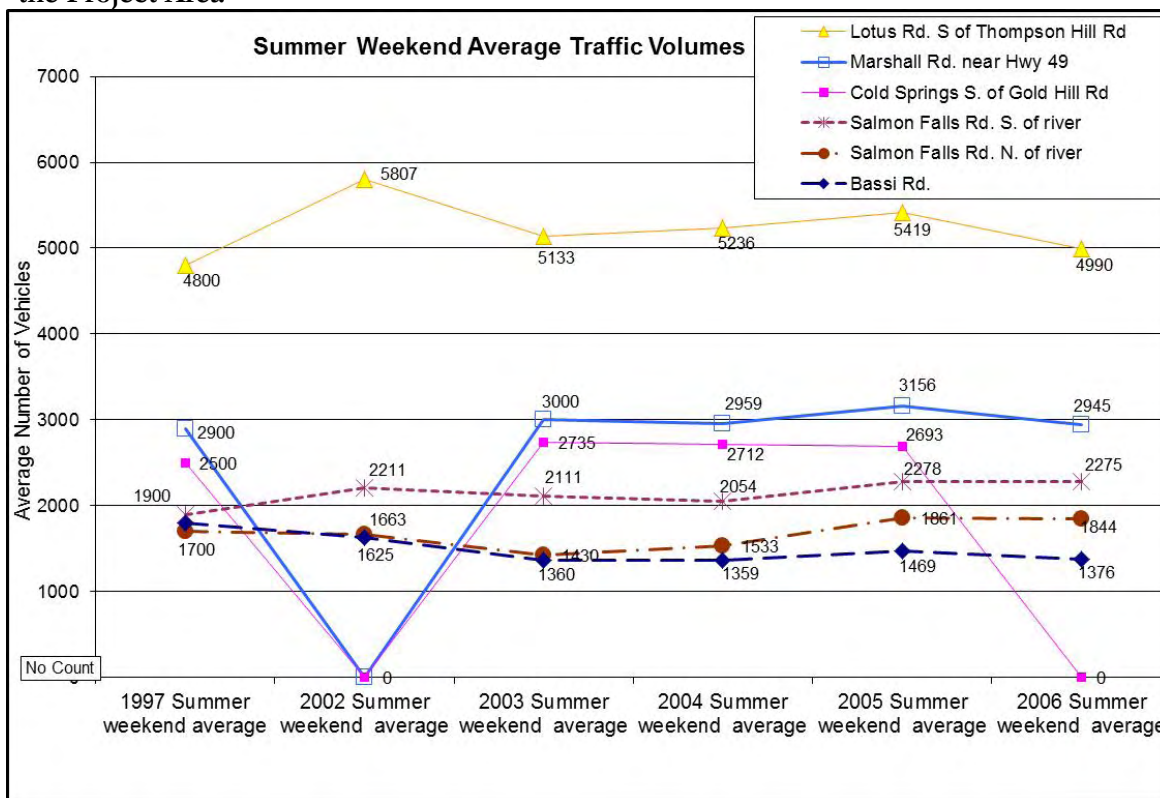


Figure 2. El Dorado County DOT Weekend Average Traffic Volumes on Road Segments within the Project Area



Element 4 – Monitoring and Reporting Programs

This Program Element “identifies methods and protocols for the County to collect information regarding river use, community satisfaction, water quality, and other environmental conditions within the river corridor”.

“4.1 Carrying Capacity Monitoring - To determine use levels and boat densities in order to identify carrying-capacity threshold exceedance associated with Element 7, County Parks will perform boater and boat counts at Troublemaker, Barking Dog and Satan’s Cesspool rapids.”

River Program staff routinely monitors use levels and boat densities as specified in the RMP to evaluate if capacity thresholds are exceeded by recording boat traffic as boats proceed down river. Based on monitoring of use on the river, River Program staff has recommended that Meatgrinder and Fowler’s Rock rapids be added as official boater count locations. These rapids are the first Class III rapids on the upper and lower section of river. Monitoring at these locations would enable staff to educate and help unprepared boaters before problems arise. River Program staff are currently monitoring these locations in addition to those specified in the RMP.

Appendix B of the RMP details the Mitigation Monitoring Plan. The section that details assessment of boater densities (page B-21) states that “two kayaks will be counted as one craft because of their superior maneuverability”. Appendix D of the RMP specifies the data and standards used for monitoring; however, there is no definition of “craft” for counting purposes. For consistency, it is recommended that the same definition used in Appendix B, be incorporated into Appendix D.

“4.2 Incident Reporting/ Cooperating Agency Reports - The Sheriff’s Department and County Department of General Services staff will continue to develop incident and accident, regulation violation, and safety report

summaries. The County will compile the information in an annual report, and present findings to the RMAC. These reports also will include incident information made available by California State Parks, the BLM, and other cooperating agencies. These annual reports will be compiled on a computer data base and summarized in the Department's post-season report. The geographic locations of incidents and accidents will be recorded for inclusion in the County's Geographic Information System (GIS)."

Drownings and violations are recorded in the Annual Reports. To date, the information collected has not been geo-referenced (logging of coordinates) so that GIS maps can be developed. Geo-referencing would require coordination between agencies to ensure that the data is being collected consistently and using like coordinate systems.

"4.3 Public Comments/Complaints"

This Element specifies how the public and landowners can lodge complaints, including traffic, parking, and river management issues, and how complaints will be recorded and resolved. This Element also includes a reporting function to provide information on complaints to the public. Element 4.3.1 requires that landowners, residents, and river users have access to standardized comment and complaint forms. These forms and drop boxes are available at the river information kiosks. Drop boxes are checked frequently and comments are reviewed and addressed. The comment and complaint form includes: "Date", "My Suggestions", "My Suggestions Would Benefit", "Other Comments or Suggestions", and "Name (Optional)". Comments have not been collated or reviewed as specified in 4.3.3.

"4.4 The County GIS will be used to catalogue the spatial location of river use data, including incident/accident reports and public complaints/comments, and to assess management trends and management needs."

The County GIS has provided land status maps with boating information with mailing address support on a case by case basis. As previously stated, GIS mapping is limited at this time due to the lack of geo-referenced data available.

"4.5 The County Department of General Services will continue to compile a summary of river use patterns and totals, incident reports, revenue stream, and County river management expenditures for staff presentation in an annual report at a post-season RMAC meeting."

Except for the year 2005, Annual Reports have been completed every year since the approval of the RMP. The reports are reviewed by both RMAC and the Planning Commission. Copies of the annual reports are available on the County Web Page at:

http://edcgov.us/Government/EMD/Rivers/Annual_River_Use_Report.aspx

"4.6 Water Quality Sampling and Analysis"

Water quality sampling and analysis are conducted to evaluate impacts due to runoff into the river that may contain sediments, fluids from motor vehicles and human waste (4.6.2). Samples are collected to evaluate the effects from storm water runoff as required by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan (4.6.3.1). Samples are also collected periodically during peak river usage to evaluate bacteria concentrations (4.6.3.2).

Any exceedance of water quality standards as defined by the Basin Plan must be reported to the appropriate agencies (4.6.4). There have not been any exceedances detected above Basin Plan thresholds to date. Details on water quality results and testing plans can be found in the River Program Annual Reports.

“4.7 The County will continue to require that all river-related land uses have the proper zoning and SUPs for proposed or existing uses. Annual and complaint-based inspections of lands subject to SUPs will be conducted as specified in Element 6.5.”

The Planning Department (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division) conducted inspections of each campground in 2002. Approximately 120 hours of staff resources were used to complete these inspections. Most campgrounds were found to be in compliance with the SUP's conditions and any minor violations were addressed and corrected. Since 2002, inspections have been conducted only on a complaint basis. Annual inspections were not feasible due to staff and financial limitations. Complaint inspections for the period of 2002 – 2006 were performed for the Planning Department by the Code Enforcement Officer.

“4.8 Noise Monitoring - The County will develop and implement a system for conducting noise monitoring and reporting for noise-sensitive areas near project area campgrounds and at other sensitive locations along the river, with focus on areas within the Quiet Zone.”

The mitigation monitoring plan (Appendix B in the RMP) places responsibility on County Parks (now the River Program) to implement a noise monitoring system one year after the November 2001 adoption of the RMP. The monitoring would provide the County with noise data that could be used as a basis for issuing violations of noise standards as defined in the General Plan. There are several factors, however, that currently inhibit a noise monitoring program in the County:

- Currently, there is no noise ordinance in effect in El Dorado County which applies to violations of the County General Plan Noise Standards.
- County Ordinance Code 9.16.050 does not have a decibel level identified that has been deemed unreasonable. Therefore, a private land owner would need to initiate the complaint that the noise is interfering with their peace and quiet on their property.
- If there was an enforceable ordinance, the County would have to utilize a certified noise monitoring specialist in order to substantiate any noise standard exceedances.
- There is not a uniform policy regarding whether amplified music is allowed at SUP campgrounds. Several campgrounds' SUPs allow amplified music and other campgrounds' SUPs do not allow amplified music.

“4.9 Recreation Impact Monitoring - County Parks will coordinate with California State Department of Parks and Recreation and BLM staff to identify the occurrence of conflicts between non-whitewater recreation, historic interpretation, mining, and uses administered by the RMP. County Parks' staff also will survey Henningsen Lotus Park users about intended recreational uses and the possible limitation of recreational opportunities resulting from whitewater recreation use.”

No conflicts between uses have been observed or brought to the attention of the County River Program by the BLM or State Parks. County Parks (now the River Program) did not survey Henningsen Lotus Park users.

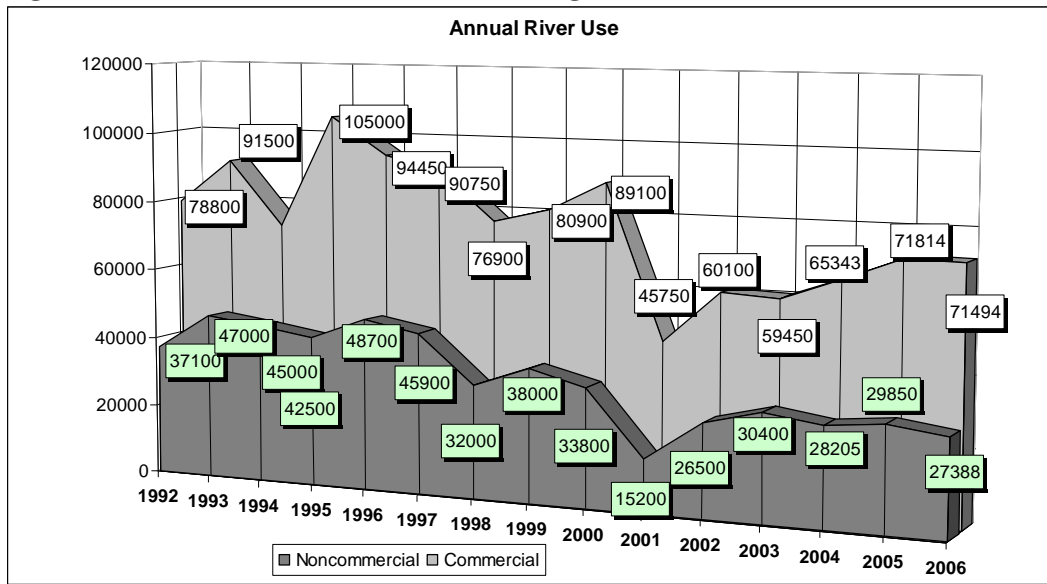
“4.10 The County will hire sufficient seasonal summer staff to enforce and investigate river use characteristics, land use, and other management actions.”

From 2002 to 2006, the River Program consisted of one River Recreation Supervisor and two seasonal River Instructors (River Program). With densities of river use reported from 2001 through 2006, this number of staff was sufficient to implement this Element.

The chart below (Figure 3) displays information on the annual number of commercial and non-commercial boaters from 1992 through 2006. Records on annual boater use peaked in the summer

of 1995.

Figure 3. Annual River Use from 1992 through 2006.



“4.11 The County will record river use data compiled during normal RMP operations in the County GIS.”

River use data collected has not been compiled into the County GIS. As stated previously, data has not been geo-referenced such that they can be mapped using GIS. Coordination would be necessary between the various agencies collecting data to ensure that the data is consistent and accurate. Coordination should include, but not be limited to, determination of the preferred coordinate system, data point determination, and types of data that should be recorded.

Element 5 – Agency and Community Coordination Programs

Element 5 defines protocols for the sharing of information and recommendations through pre- and post-season annual meetings, coordination of community involvement activities including meeting participation and volunteer opportunities, and coordination with federal and state agencies concerning river management issues. The RMAC serves an important role in many of these functions. The RMAC advises the Planning Commission and Board on RMP amendments, Special Use Permit applications, and use of the River Trust Fund. Monthly public meetings are held as a community forum. RMAC membership, role, and conduct are established by Resolution 120-2001.

“5.1 Pre- and Post-Season RMAC Meetings- Each November, the RMAC will hold a post-season meeting to summarize the year’s river management character. This meeting will be publicized by notices distributed to river-area residents and merchants, in addition to the usual RMAC mailing list. The meeting will feature a summary report by County staff and opportunities for residents, outfitters, private boaters, merchants, and all other interested persons to discuss river operations. County staff will be tasked with the review of the minutes of this session to identify issues requiring special attention in the coming recreation season. The minutes of this session will be presented to the Planning Commission by the RMAC Chairperson.”

All RMAC meeting notices, agendas, and minutes are posted on the county website at: http://edcgov.us/Government/EMD/Rivers/River_Advisory_Committee.aspx. County staff prepares a summary report that contains the items discussed at the meeting. Items are reviewed by staff to determine if changes need to be made to address issues for the upcoming season. Post

RMAC season comments made by the public and RMAC members about the river management program can be found in the annual reports located at the above cited website (5.1.1).

Element 5.1.2 states that the various utilities that use water from the river present a forecast for river flow and stream operations. With Sacramento Municipal Utility District's (SMUD) Upper American River Project (UARP) Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing agreement, the flow forecast schedule will be designated annually after the California State Department of Water Resources annual May Snow Survey. The new license for the UARP will have a flow schedule based on the water year type which is determined from data collected during the survey. The scheduled releases listed in the following table start at approximately 8am at Chili Bar.

South Fork American River Below Chili Bar Reservoir Dam Minimum Recreational Flow by Water Year (cfs)								
WATER YEAR								
TYPE	PERIOD	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Super Dry	April - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1300					3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	3 Hrs @ 1300			3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	5 Hrs @ 1300	5 Hrs @ 1300
	Labor Day - September						3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
	October - March						3 Hrs @ 1300	
Critically Dry	March - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1300					3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	3 Hrs @ 1300			3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	5 Hrs @ 1500	5 Hrs @ 1500
	Labor Day - September					3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
	October - February						3 Hrs @ 1300	
Dry	March - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300				3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300		3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	Labor Day - September					3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
	October - February						3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
Below Normal	March - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300		3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300		3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	6 Hrs @ 1500	6 Hrs @ 1500
	Labor Day - September				3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	October	3 Hrs @ 1300				3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	November - February						3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300
Above Normal	March - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1300	4 Hrs @ 1750	4 Hrs @ 1750
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	6 Hrs @ 1750	6 Hrs @ 1750
	Labor Day - September				3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	October	3 Hrs @ 1300				3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	November - February						3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
Wet	March - Memorial Day	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	6 Hrs @ 1750	6 Hrs @ 1750
	Memorial Day - Labor Day	4 Hrs @ 1500	4 Hrs @ 1500	4 Hrs @ 1500	4 Hrs @ 1500	4 Hrs @ 1500	6 Hrs @ 1750	6 Hrs @ 1750
	Labor Day - September				3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	October	3 Hrs @ 1300				3 Hrs @ 1300	3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500
	November - February						3 Hrs @ 1500	3 Hrs @ 1500

“5.2 The County Department of General Services will coordinate with utilities (i.e., PG&E, SMUD, and EID) to ensure their participation in a pre-season outfitter meeting to receive flow information and outlooks. The goal of this Element is to improve communication with utilities.”

Although SMUDs relicensing with FERC is pending, SMUD has started implementing the regular release schedule, which is public information. Therefore, regular communication with the utilities specified in this Program Element is no longer necessary. County staff will communicate with the utilities in the event that circumstances change.

“5.3 The County will identify opportunities for individuals and organizations to provide service to the river environment. In addition to river cleanups, tree planting, and river safety training, events will be coordinated and conducted by the County to use the efforts of the interested volunteers.”

The River Program has used volunteers for river clean ups, noxious weed removal projects, river patrols, bathroom maintenance projects, trail building, and restoration projects. For example, river

clean ups occur at least two times per year.

“5.4 The River Festival has provided an important opportunity to coordinate with the river community. The County will use this opportunity to provide river safety and management information to festival participants. The festival will be subject to standard Temporary Use Permit (TUP) provisions, as required by the Planning Department.”

The Annual River Festival has been held in the spring each year with various events being located at Henningsen Lotus Park, Chili Bar, First Threat Rapid, Nugget Campground, and EarthTrek Campground. The Annual River Festival provides the public a venue for coordinating with the river community.

“5.5 Any CEQA evaluation of a proposed RMP modification will be noticed and considered in accordance with CEQA.”

If an update to the River Management Plan is proposed, a CEQA analysis will be noticed and considered.

“5.6 Litter Control”

Element 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 state that collection of river trash will be performed using staff, seasonal aides, non-profit organizations, and other volunteers. River clean ups have occurred on the upper (Chili Bar to Coloma) and lower sections (Coloma to Salmon Falls) with volunteers from commercial rafting companies and the public. On average, there were 18 volunteers and 3 yards of trash collected per river clean up. Boaters are educated by the River Program staff on the litter container requirements that must be followed when boating on the river. River Program staff also pick up trash on the river and on shore.

“5.7 Agency Coordination”

This Element requires interagency coordination to identify conflicts between the administration of the RMP and other non-whitewater uses (5.7.1). Element 5.7.2 states that the County will request annual reports from other agencies regarding environmental quality impacts. To implement this coordination, Element 5.7.3 requires a Memorandum of Understanding with other agencies that have jurisdiction over the river that delineates physical and functional areas of responsibility and coordination.

No formal MOU has been executed between the County, State Parks, and BLM, but there continues to be a high level of coordination between these agencies. When the BLM's South Fork American River plan is completed and SMUDs UARP relicense has been approved by the FERC, BLM may be interested in a formal MOU for coordination activities. However, current applicable laws, land status, and legal jurisdiction dictate most of the physical and functional responsibilities by each agency.

Element 6 – Permits and Requirements

Element 6 specifies requirements for Temporary and Special Use Permits associated with activities by Commercial Outfitters and non-commercial boating. These requirements are separate from the regulatory requirements which are specified by County ordinance.

“6.1 User Group and Definitions”

There are four categories of user groups defined in the RMP: Commercial Outfitters, Institutional Groups, Large Groups, and Private Boaters. Each group is defined by several criteria including whether or not fees are charged to customers; if there are paid employees; if the group is a non-profit; and if they are a large group or individual private boater.

“6.2 Commercial Outfitter Requirements”

Commercial Outfitter Requirements detailed in this section include permitting, safety and conduct for the Commercial Outfitters specifically required for them to maintain their permit to operate. Elements 6.2.1, Annual Commercial River Use Permits; 6.2.2, Maximum Group Size; 6.2.6, County Operating Reports and Fees; and Element 6.2.7, Commercial Guide Requirements, may require updating based on River Program staff experiences and discussion by RMAC and the Commercial Outfitters. Details for changes or updates to each sub-Element are as follows:

Element 6.2.1, Annual Commercial River Use Permits, specified the permit application procedures and standards are specified in the Stream and River Rafting Ordinance Chapter 5.48.

Sub-Element 6.2.1.4.4 addresses inactive status of River Use Permits. This Element allows minimal commercial use while maintaining possession of a River Use Permit. For example, some commercial permittees will run one trip during a given season and then will run no trips the following year in order to keep their permit active. This practice is not in the best interest of the public, because it reduces the competition between commercial rafting companies, or for the County, as it results in a loss in revenue that would be realized by an active rafting company. The County’s River Program relies on user fees from active permits to fund the program. In order to encourage active use of permits, it is recommended that the following updates be added to the permit requirements:

- “A permit cannot be in an inactive status for more than one year or be inactive for more than two years within a 5 year time frame”.
- The required permit maintenance fee for inactive permits shall be the same as the annual permit renewal fee.

6.2.2. Maximum Group Size

Element 6.2.2.1 states that the number of boats in a group cannot exceed 7 boats and are limited to 56 passengers in the group. Element 6.2.2.1 states that kayak and canoe groups are limited to 12 boats. Based on RMAC and Commercial Outfitter discussions, River Program staff recommend adding Element 6.2.2.3 for safety reasons, which would advocate wetsuits for all passengers and create a high water trip requirement that would prohibit single boat trips if flows are above 6,000 cfs. A designated safety kayak would not count as a second boat.

River Program staff also recommends adding Element 6.2.2.4 which requires that all commercial trips will have at least one guide on every trip (that meets the requirements outlined in 6.2.7 of the RMP), per every 8 guests. This requirement meets industry standards for safety and would eliminate the possibility of unguided trips being run by permitted outfitters.

6.2.6 County Operating Reports and Fees

Sub-Element 6.2.6.1.1 mandates that Commercial Outfitters provide monthly reports during the operating season to the County. River Program staff recommends that an additional reporting requirement be added to this Element that requires reporting of lost or missing persons, or deaths related to commercial river rafting trips.

Although the County River Program has a high level of coordination with the EDC Sheriff's Boating Unit, not all fatalities and missing persons are reported, or responded to by the Sheriff's Boating Unit, by the Fire Department or Emergency Management Services. This has led to the River Program being unable to respond in a more expedient fashion either to the emergency or inquiries from the media or other agencies. River Program staff recommends that outfitters be required to notify the permitting agency, which is the EMD River Program, within 24 hours of any incident involving lost or missing persons, or death from any cause, while on a river trip, with a written follow-up detailing the incident. California State Parks already has a similar requirement in place.

6.2.7 Commercial Guide Requirements

Element 6.2.7.1 requires trip leaders working for Commercial Outfitters to have current Swiftwater Rescue Certification. The RMP does not specify the standards required for the certification and there is not an adopted state or national standard. In 2002, River Program staff and Risk Management reviewed the standards that had been developed by County Parks (now, the River Program). Risk Management supported those standards. River Program staff recommends changing the RMP requirements in this section by adding the following:

- At least one guide per trip must have completed a swiftwater rescue training course.
- Outfitters may designate any guide as the swiftwater rescue trained person; he or she does not have to be the "trip leader".
- In-house courses, taught by experienced outfitter employees are adequate, and to allow for lower cost courses, Rescue III or American Canoe Association (ACA) cards of completion are not required.
- Courses must teach at least the suite of skills found in an ACA swiftwater rescue, Rescue III whitewater rescue technician, or equivalent course.
- Each year, Outfitters must submit a list of guides that meet swiftwater rescue training standards to the River Program office by the end of May for the upcoming river season.

6.2.7.2 El Dorado County will work with the commercial outfitters, landowners, and Federal, State, and County staff to develop river guide operational standards, knowledge, and skill levels. If problems caused by an obvious disregard or lack of knowledge are observed, these guidelines will be adopted as mandatory requirements by the County for all commercial outfitters, area managers, and guides.

EMD River Program, BLM, State Parks and the Commercial Outfitters meet twice a year to review the subjects of this Element. The RMP has a list of recommended knowledge and skills that should be followed by Commercial Outfitters staff.

"6.3 Non-Commercial Boater Requirements"

This Element details the requirements for non-commercial boaters based on the designation of the South Fork of the American River as a special use area under the State Harbor and Navigation Code Section 660. This designation requires non-commercial boaters that float in the designated area be aware of basic whitewater boating safety and pollution control. The subsections within this Element detail specifics pertaining to registration, safety, waste, and group sizes including Institutional Groups, Large Groups, and Private Boaters. County River Program distributes private boater tags (permits) which are required for navigation by non-commercial boaters.

"6.4 Temporary Use Permit (TUP) Requirements"

The Planning Department (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division) issued TUPs for events on the river and on public property for river-related events. Prior to final approval, applications were reviewed by the Sheriff's Department and the General Services Department. Data is not available to determine the number of TUPs issued during the 2002 through 2006 reporting period.

“6.5 Special Use Permit Issuance, Guidelines, and Inspections”

This Element specifies the Planning Department's (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division) role in the issuance and oversight of SUPs, and the preparation of SUP review guidelines for adoption by RMAC and the Planning Commission. The Element also outlines some of the requirements permittees must fulfill to maintain their permits.

Element 6.5.3 states that the County will annually, and on the basis of complaints, inspect private lands within a project area subject to a SUP for compliance. Private properties used by the public and commercial rafting companies have SUPs. There were 15 properties with SUPs along the South Fork below Chili Bar. The Planning Department did not conduct annual inspections of the SUP holders because it was not feasible due to limited staffing and resources. Complaint-based inspections were conducted by the Code Enforcement Officer.

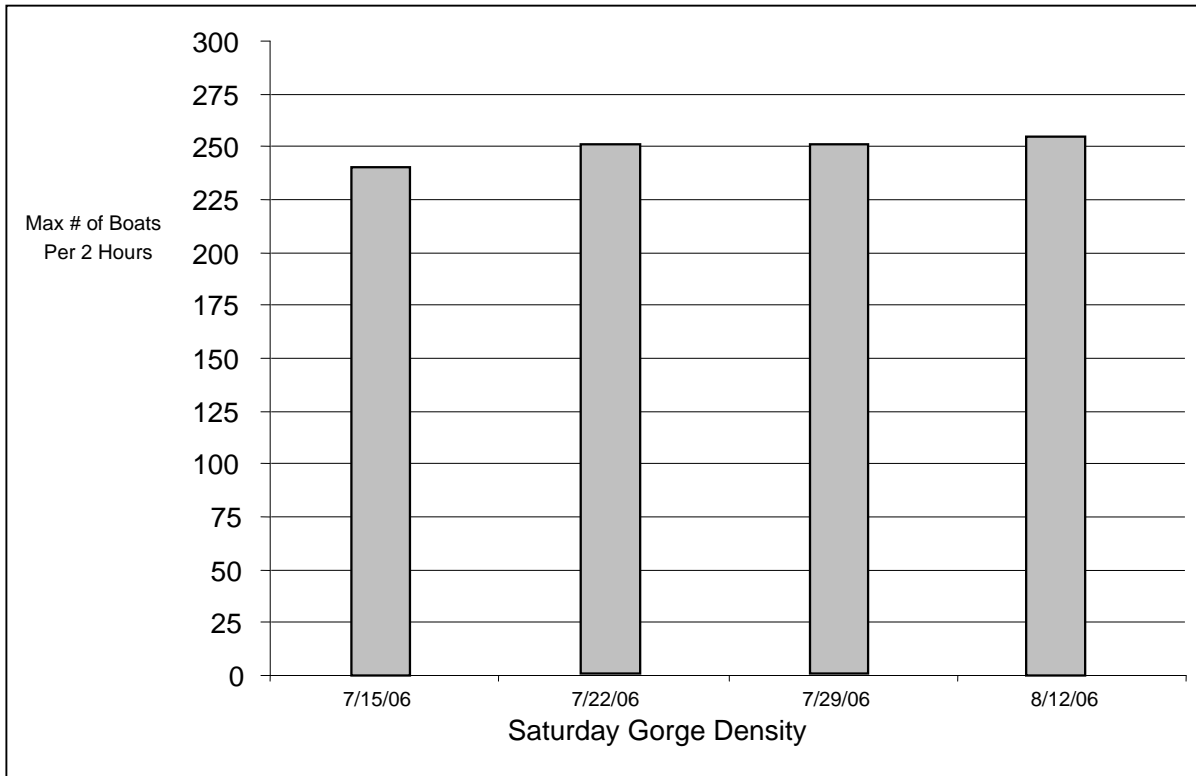
Element 7 – Carrying Capacity Exceedance Actions and Implementation

Element 7 explains how data collected on boater density and totals will be used to determine river management changes. Changes specified in this section would only be implemented if the boater carrying capacity thresholds, provided in Appendix D of the RMP, are exceeded. The Element specifies the methods that would be implemented to reduce use and density to levels that ensure boater safety and protection of resources. Element 7.3 outlines the steps that will be implemented if density thresholds are exceeded and Element 7.4 outlines the steps that will be implemented if Daily Boater Totals are exceeded.

“7.3 In the event that boat counts exceed a “density threshold” (as defined in Appendix D), the County will implement management actions to address density and associated safety issues on the South Fork as specified in this Element.”

The density threshold provided in Appendix D of the RMP is 300 boats in 2 hours (based on ¼-hour increments and a rolling 2-hour period) at Troublemaker, Barking Dog, or Satan's Cesspool rapids (encompasses the “Gorge Run”, also called the “lower section) on two days during any one season. The Peak Boat Density graph that follows (Figure 3), displays the results of the monitoring on the Gorge in 2006, after scheduled releases were started. Scheduled releases did not occur in 2006 until after July 7. Based on the data, Peak Boat Densities are below threshold values.

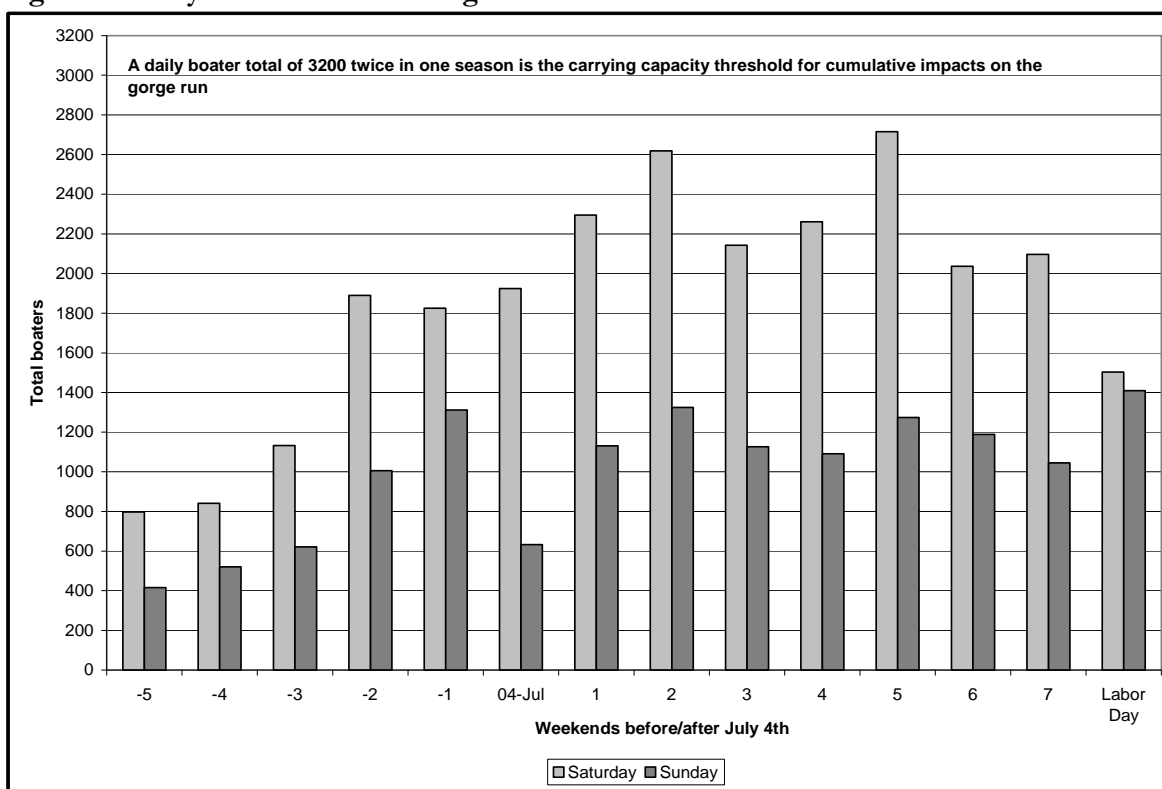
Figure 3. Peak Boat Density - Gorge Run - 2006



“7.4 In the event that data collected in a single year indicate exceedance of a “daily boater total” threshold (as defined in Appendix D), the County will implement management actions to reduce total daily boater use levels and allocate use to address potential environmental and other impacts associated with high levels of river use as specified in this Element.”

The Daily Total Boater threshold, provided in Appendix D of the RMP, is 2,100 boaters on two days during any one season on the upper reach, and 3,200 boaters on two days during any one season on the lower reach. Total Daily Boater Counts for 2006, shown on the following graph (Figure 4) indicate that the Gorge (lower) section of the South Fork has the most use on Saturdays. Totals are below threshold values.

Figure 4. Daily Boater Totals – Gorge run - 2006



Element 8 – Regulations and Ordinances

This Element discusses regulations and ordinances as they pertain to river use. Appendix C has copies of key county ordinance codes as reference.

“8.1 Pirate Boater Ordinance Enforcement”

Under the California State Business and Professions Codes the county can pursue Pirate Boaters (commercial outfitters operating without a River Use Permit) civilly and impose penalties on pirate boating operations. Penalties are divided between the county agency that initiates the action and the District Attorney’s Office.

Pirate boating continued to be a source of complaints from Commercial Outfitters, land owners, and private boaters. No enforcement action had been completed under authorization of the Business and Professions Code. More active enforcement may discourage Pirate Boaters from operating within the areas defined in the RMP.

“8.2 The County will amend Quiet Zone regulations and enforcement mechanisms to enable the issuance of citations to private rafters violating Quiet Zone requirements.”

A County Ordinance 5.50.080 was approved in March 19, 2002, that allows private boaters to be cited for violations within the Quiet Zone.

“8.3 To reduce the occurrence of trespass, the County will:

8.3.1 Increase prosecution of trespass violations.

8.3.2 Increase towing of vehicles parked in unauthorized areas.

8.3.3 Provide prompt response, towing, and substantial fines and/or prosecution when property owners report vehicles blocking access to driveways.”

This Element specifies enforcement as a means to curb trespassing. During the period covered by this report, River Program staff attempted to educate river users on their navigation rights and how to avoid trespassing. Staff also encouraged private property owners to place signs their property to reduce trespass problems. Trespassing was enforced by the Sheriff's Department.

8.4 Motorboats Prohibited by Ordinance Code 12.64.040

No violations were issued by the Sheriff's Department in violation of Ordinance Code 12.64.040

Element 9 – Facilities and Lands Management

This Element requires that the County maintain existing facilities and consider opportunities for additional “river-related” facilities. The County is also required by this Element to coordinate with landowners and other agencies for facilities and land use management.

“9.1 The County Department of General Services will obtain a memorandum of understanding with put-in owners in the Chili Bar area, allowing County staff (i.e., County Department of General Services and Sheriff's Department), the El Dorado County Fire Protection District, and RSC staff, formally recognized access to the put-in site to implement the updated RMP.”

During the period covered by this report, there was no MOU for the Chili Bar area.

“9.2 The County Department of General Services will work with California State Parks, Folsom Lake Division, and adjacent landowners in order to identify opportunities to increase parking in the vicinity of Salmon Falls.”

Increased opportunities for additional parking have been explored with State Parks, but no additional space for parking is available.

“9.3 The County may continue to explore opportunities for land acquisition and/or development of river access facilities within the corridor, including areas near Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park.”

Public River access opportunities near Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park have been developed by State Parks, including kiosks and a parking lot turnabout.

“9.4 The County will pursue identification of appropriate sites for the development of additional restroom facilities within the river corridor. The use of Phoenix composting toilets will be considered at such locations.”

Three Phoenix composting toilets were installed in the 1990's near the river on BLM lands. No additional restroom sites have been identified along the river.

“9.5 The County will work with the BLM to continue to maintain toilets on BLM sites.”

The County River Program and BLM staff regularly clean, supply, and maintain the BLM's three Phoenix composting toilets located near the river when doing river patrols. BLM has traditionally provided cleaning supplies.

“9.6 The County may allow, on a willing permittee basis, SUP modifications to enable private boaters to use the Highway Rapid area for put-ins and takeouts. Any such modification to a SUP is subject to all SUP issuance and modification requirements specified in this RMP.”

There have not been any applications received by the County for an SUP modification for private boater access near Highway Rapid.

“9.7 Trails”

Element 9.7 specifies that County will maintain trails that are “owned” by the County within the river corridor (9.7.1). The County will also coordinate with other agencies to develop new trails on public lands or private lands if the landowners express a willingness to allow public access; however no trails can be developed near residences without landowner consent (9.7.2).

County Facilities, Grounds and Maintenance Division maintained trails located within Henningsen Lotus Park. BLM and State Parks have been working on expanding the trail systems on their lands with input provided by the County. No trails have been developed near residences.

“9.8 Prior to and during construction of new facilities or modifications to existing facilities, the County will adhere to Mitigation Measures 5-1, 6-1, 8-1, 10-1, 10-2, 11-1, 12-1, 15-2, and 16-3 as described in Appendix B, Mitigation Monitoring Plan.”

The County did not construct any new facilities in the project area between 2002 and 2006.

“9.9 No net loss of riparian habitat (including wetlands) will occur as a result of development of RMP-related facilities.”

No loss of riparian habitat occurred due to the developments of RMP related facilities.

Element 10 – Funding

Element 10 discusses how permit and river use fees support the River Trust Fund. The River Trust Fund is the main source of funding for the County’s River Management Program and related activities. River activities conducted by the Sheriff’s Department have been funded by the California Department of Boating and Waterways.

“10.1 The River Trust Fund, created in 1981, will continue to function as a savings account for the deposit of commercial River Use Permit application fees and user day fees. County Parks provides fiscal administration of the River Trust Fund.”

The River Trust Fund (RTF) is primarily funded by permit fees that the Commercial Outfitters pay to the County. Additionally, Commercial Outfitters pay the County (currently, \$2 per person) for each paying customer the outfitter takes down the river. That fee has repaid the loan to update the River Management Plan.

“10.2 The River Trust Fund will be used, as budgeted by the County, as the basic funding source for improvements in the river corridor, including education programs, land lease/purchase, mitigation monitoring and reporting, staffing, and other management activities as specified in this RMP.”

The RTF has been used at some capacity for all the programs listed in this Element.

“10.3 The County will ensure that adequate funds are available or funding is secured prior to the implementation of the Elements of this RMP that may require increased County expenditures or Elements that could result in decreased revenue to levels below that necessary to conduct the management activities identified in this RMP.”

The RTF had a positive balance during fiscal years 2002 through 2006 as shown below:

RTF Balance as of July 1, 2002	\$ 53,843
RTF Balance as of July 1, 2003	\$ 81,256
RTF Balance as of July 1, 2004	\$ 95,067
RTF Balance as of July 1, 2005	\$ 135,324
RTF Balance as of July 1, 2006	\$ 208,157

Element 11 – River Data Availability

Element 11 discusses how data collected for water quality, river flow information, boater density, meeting notices and minutes will be collated and presented for public review. River Program data has been made available on the County Website at: <http://www.edcgov.us/Rivers/>. Information on river requirements and flow conditions are also available to the public at the information kiosks. This information is regularly updated as conditions change.

Summary of Recommendations for Modification to the River Management Plan

The RMP revision process is discussed in detail in Section 7 (7.2.2 Periodic Review) which specifies that the five-year summary of the annual reports is submitted to the County General Services Director (now the Chief Administrative Officer [CAO]) and the Planning Director (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division Director). Based on their review of the 5-year summary, the CAO and the Planning Director (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division Director) evaluate the adequacy of the RMP, as implemented. The evaluation considers:

- Responsiveness to County goals and policies;
- Completeness of impact mitigation measures; and
- Efficiency and economy of RMP implementations.

The findings of the evaluation are presented to the Planning Commission with recommendations to either continue implementation as prescribed; continue implementation with minor modifications, or update the RMP. Because this report was not completed after the first five-year period as prescribed in the RMP, the recommendations that follow should be carried forward with the recommendations included in the Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan 2007-2011.

The recommendations for updates, changes, or deletions provided within this report are summarized as follows:

Element 4.1 specifies monitoring of use levels and boat densities at Troublemaker, Barking Dog and Satan’s Cesspool rapids to evaluate if carrying capacity thresholds have been exceeded. River Program staff recommend adding Meatgrinder and Fowler’s rapids to the monitoring locations. These two rapids are the first Class III rapids on the upper and lower section of the river. Appendix B of the RMP details the Mitigation Monitoring Plan. The section that details assessment of boater densities (page B-21) states that “two kayaks will be counted as one craft because of their superior maneuverability”. Appendix D of the RMP specifies the data and standards used for monitoring; however, there is no definition of “craft” for counting purposes. For consistency, it is recommended that the same definition used in Appendix B be incorporated into Appendix D.

Element 6.2.1.4.4 addresses inactive status of River Use Permits. In order to encourage active use of permits, it is recommended that the following updates be added to the permit requirements:

1. “A permit cannot be in an inactive status for more than one year or be inactive for more than two years within a 5 year time frame.” The updated language limits how long a permit can remain inactive.
2. The required permit maintenance fee for inactive permits shall be the same as the annual permit renewal fee.

Element 6.2 and its sub-Elements specify maximum group sizes. For safety reasons, it is recommended that the following new sub-Elements be added to the RMP:

1. Add sub-Element 6.2.2.3 which creates a high water trip requirement that would prohibit single boat trips if flows are above 6,000 cfs and advocate that all passengers wear wetsuits to reduce the risk of hypothermia.
2. Add sub-Element 6.2.2.4 requiring all commercial trips to have at least one guide on every trip for every 8 guests. The guide must meet the requirements outlined in Element 6.2.7.

Element 6.2.6.1.1 mandates that Commercial Outfitters provide monthly reports to the County during the operating season. River Program staff recommend adding an additional reporting requirement where Commercial Outfitters must notify the River Program of lost or missing persons, or deaths from any cause on a river trip within 24 hours, and provide a written follow-up detailing the incident.

Element 6.2.7.1 requires that trip leaders working for Commercial Outfitters have current Swiftwater Rescue Certification. Based on standards developed by County Parks (now the River Program) in 2002 it is recommended that the following be added to Element 6.2.7.1:

- At least one guide per trip must have completed a swiftwater rescue training course.
- Outfitters may designate any guide as the swiftwater rescue trained person; he or she does not have to be the “trip leader”.
- In-house courses, taught by experienced outfitter employees are adequate, and to allow for lower cost courses, Rescue III or American Canoe Association (ACA) cards of completion are not required.
- Courses must teach at least the suite of skills found in an ACA swiftwater rescue, Rescue III whitewater rescue technician, or equivalent course.
- Each year, Outfitters must submit a list of guides that meet swiftwater rescue training standards to the River Program office by the end of May for the upcoming river season.

APPENDIX G

River Management Plan Five Year Summary Report 2007-2011



Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan 2007-2011

Background

The River Management Plan (RMP) was developed to manage use of the South Fork of the American River that flows within the boundaries of the County of El Dorado and adjacent land. The plan was designed to monitor and evaluate use within and along the river in order to minimize impacts to the environment and private land owners. The plan was approved by the Board of Supervisors in 2001 and its continued implementation has been approved by the Planning Commission on an annual basis.

The RMP specifies that the annual reports be compiled every 5th year for submission to the Planning Director (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division Director), and the County General Services Director (now the County's Chief Administrative Officer). The purpose of the annual reports is to summarize the progress or implementation of the Program Elements that are detailed in Section 6 of the RMP.

The following is a summary of implementation of the Program Elements for the 5 year period from 2007 to 2011. Sections that are quoted from the RMP, (Section 6, Program Elements) are shown in italics. Subsections when referenced are shown in parentheses. The summary was developed by the Community Development Agency, Environmental Management Division with input from the Sheriff's Department and the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division.

Element 1 – Educational Programs

Element 1 details how educational programs will be developed and utilized to provide river users and landowners with information that can be used to improve safety and social conditions, including river use, requirements and rights of boaters and landowners. Sections 1.4 through 1.10 are discussed in the “Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan – 2002 – 2006” as no further updates or changes occurred to these Elements during the 2007 through 2011 reporting period.

“1.1 The County will continue to publish a Quarterly Newsletter to provide landowners/residents” with the following information.”

The Quarterly Newsletter has been published intermittently since 2001. The newsletter includes an annual summary of landowner and boater rights, limitations and trespass issues (1.1.1); a directory of services and contact information (1.1.2); information on River Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) meetings and participation (1.1.3) and a calendar of river related events (1.1.4).

On average, there have been two newsletters printed each year for mailing to landowners within the area affected by the RMP and river use. Copies were also made available to other interested parties upon request. Due to the trend of using the internet and social media to transmit information to the public, it is recommended that the newsletter be published electronically via the county website or by email, with hard copies available upon request. Because of the seasonal nature of the River Program, it is also recommended to reduce the number of newsletters to twice a year (spring and fall) rather than quarterly.

“1.2 Signs will be developed under the supervision of the County Department of General Services in collaboration with the RMAC, El Dorado County Sheriff’s Department (Sheriff’s Department), the River Safety Committee (RSC), the Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park (SHP), and the American River Conservancy.”

The design guidelines for signs developed for this Element have been utilized in all river-related signage. The cost of design guidelines, sign text, manufacture, placement, and maintenance has been funded by River Trust Funds.

Signs have been installed as specified within Element 1.2 (sub-Elements 1.2.1 through 1.2.3), but further coordination with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is needed for new signage for the new BLM takeout below Highway Rapid warning unprepared boaters of downstream dangers past Greenwood Creek.

Element 1.2.3.2 states that signage informing boaters of dangers associated with the Middle Run (Coloma to Greenwood Creek) will be installed in the event that a Special Use Permit (SUP) modification near Highway Rapid results in private boaters utilizing this area. No such modification has occurred to trigger installation.

“1.3 Standardized informational kiosks, using the sign design guidelines developed above, will be placed at Chili Bar, Henningsen Lotus Park, Camp Lotus, Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park, and Salmon Falls/Skunk Hollow.”

As specified in Element 1.3, kiosks were designed and constructed by the General Services Department (now the Chief Administrative Officer [CAO]) (1.3.2) using a standardized color palate and similar materials where appropriate. The following actions are recommended to fulfill Element 1.3:

- Information in the existing kiosks needs to be updated to reflect changes in land status.
- Some of the existing kiosks need to be repaired or replaced due to structural dilapidation.
- The River Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) recommends placement of a youth life jacket loaner station at Henningsen Lotus Park and Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park. The two public parks have high concentrations of shoreline river recreationists. Having life jackets available may offset future demands to County resources for rescues or body recoveries from park users. The liability of having these stations needs to be vetted through County Counsel. Grant funds may be available to cover costs to install and maintain the stations and the State Parks may also have funding for stations located within their boundaries.

Element 1.3 requires that kiosks are placed on public lands along the river. However, there are

many river users who put-in at private campgrounds which have no boating or river information provided. It is recommended that this Element be updated to include that County staff work with the owners of these facilities to install informational kiosk at put-ins on their respective properties.

“1.11 The County, in coordination with Marshall Gold Discovery SHP and American River Conservancy representatives, will lead cultural resources and natural resources workshops at Henningsen Lotus Park and on-river.”

A day long workshop, put on by the Headwater Guide Institute with coordination from the American River Conservancy, River Program, and California Marshall Gold State Historic Park, was conducted annually prior to 2009. The workshop was open to the public and outfitters. Challenges with funding for guest speakers and other expenses have limited this workshop in recent years. River Program staff recommends expenses for educational instructors/materials and food for participants be allocated from the River Trust Fund (RTF) or other funds available. Having the flexibility to use RTF funds to provide food or specialized instruction for workshops would help the ongoing fulfillment of this Element.

Element 2 - Safety Programs

Element 2 discusses the importance of safety and defines the responsible agencies for implementing safety programs as they pertain to the RMP. Sections 2.3, 2.5 and 2.6 are discussed in the “Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan – 2002-2006” as no further updates or changes occurred to these Elements during the 2007 through 2011 reporting period.

“2.1 River Safety Committee (RSC)”

Section 2.1.1 states that the RSC will be “coordinated by, and provided training under the direction of, the Sheriff’s Department”. There was no activity of the River Safety Committee from 2007 through 2011.

Section 2.1.3 states that the RSC “will form a volunteer River Search and Rescue Team, consisting of government agency personnel and qualified local paddlers”. Interagency trainings have occurred sporadically between 2007 and 2011.

The River Safety Committee objective needs review. The goals of the RSC are being met by the Sheriff’s Boating Unit and Dive team, Search and Rescue, El Dorado County Fire, and the County’s River Program. The goal of having a RSC or the goals and structure of the RSC should be updated.

“2.2 Agency Safety and Rescue Training. Agencies currently cooperating with El Dorado County river management activities have varying degrees of river safety and swiftwater rescue capabilities. To unify, upgrade, and update safety and rescue activities, representatives of the RSC, under the direction of the Sheriff’s Department, will be authorized to conduct training sessions for agency personnel.”

Section 2.2.1 states that annual agency safety and rescue training session will be conducted to train individuals for emergency response and rescue. Section 2.2.2 states that RSC instructors will be paid a reasonable fee for executing training activities.

Training activities, as specified within this Program Element, have not occurred, although the Sheriff’s Department units do conduct training activities within their department. RMAC has recommended the hiring a Swiftwater Rescue Instructor, as defined in Program Element 2.2.2, to offer Swiftwater Rescue Technician (SRT) training in the spring and fall.

“2.4 County Park Staff Activities”

Section 2.4.4 states that County Parks (now the River Program) will coordinate with the RSC on safety-oriented programs, such as swiftwater rescue courses for the public. Because the RSC is inactive, courses for the public have not been conducted. Staff has recommended, and RMAC concurs, that this Program Element could be fulfilled by contracting a River Rescue Instruction company that can offer free or reduced-cost courses for Outfitters and the public.

“2.7 The County will use boater density carrying-capacity thresholds and additional management actions as described in Element 7 to address safety issues associated with high boater density and use levels.”

For the report period, this Element was not triggered because boater density was not high enough to require additional safety measures.

Element 3 – Transportation Programs

Element 3 requires traffic studies and adherence to performance standards to ensure that traffic patterns are not affected by river use. The Element advocates for a reduction in traffic and illegal parking through the use of shuttles. Sections 3.2 and 3.4 are discussed in the “Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan – 2002-2006” as no further updates or changes occurred to these Elements during the 2007 through 2011 reporting period.

“3.1 The County will encourage the private sector to implement a river shuttle service.”

The River Store, Inc. received an El Dorado County Air Quality Management District grant to start up a boater and community shuttle service in 2008. The River Store, Inc. received \$22,000 from the County River Trust Fund as matching funds in 2008/2009 and \$22,000 in 2009/2010. The shuttle service ran May through October in 2011 and provided river users an opportunity to reduce the number of personal vehicles for river trips.

“3.3 The County will undertake the following actions to respond to illegal parking”

Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 require that illegal parking areas that are identified by complaints from the public and merchants be designated as double-fine zones and have signs that notify motorists of those zones. A double-fine zone ordinance has not yet been adopted by the County. The Community Development Agency, Transportation Division’s Traffic Advisory Committee should be asked to review the possibility or necessity of establishing double fine zones through a County ordinance to fulfill Program Element 3.3.2.

“3.5 The County will conduct detailed traffic studies and adhere to performance standards”

The County Department of Transportation, or DOT, (now the Community Development Agency, Transportation Division) continued its annual monitoring of the traffic volumes on RMP area roads during the summers of 2007 through 2011. Daily traffic volumes were monitored at the same locations that were analyzed in the plan’s Environmental Impact Report. Table 1, and Figures 1 and 2 show the traffic trends on these segments of roads. The following summarizes the results of the DOT traffic studies:

- Traffic counts at each location are over a one week period and as such can be influenced by unpredictable events (special events/construction/etc.).
- There have been 13 houses built within the Bassi Rd. Area of Benefit between 1995 and

2009.

- Traffic volumes at the monitored locations remain within the Level of Service standards described in the EIR.
- The 2011 traffic counts support the 2010 traffic counts: both counts indicate an increase in midweek traffic levels on all road segments in the project area since the 1997 EIR analysis.
- On weekends, several road segments have had lower traffic volumes than in 1997 and others higher. Lower number of boaters on weekends in 2011 than in 1997 could have contributed to lower traffic volumes, but further investigation is needed to evaluate the cause for lower volumes.

Table 1. Daily traffic volumes on County roads in the project area

Segment	1997* summer weekday average	2010 summer weekday average	2011 summer weekday average	1997 summer weekend traffic volumes	2010 summer weekend traffic volumes (avg. Sat + Sun)	2011 summer weekend traffic volumes (avg. Sat + Sun)	Traffic count dates
Bassi Road	800	1090	1542	1800	1514	2292	Aug. 2-8 2011 Aug. 4-8 2010
Cold Springs South of Gold Hill Rd	3000	3117	2968	2500	3000	2167	July 6-12 2011 July 9-15 2010
Lotus Rd, South of Thompson Hill	4800	5103	5224	4800	5375	5716	Aug 2-8 2011 Aug 4-10 2010
Marshall Rd near Hwy 49	3100	3495	3365	2900	2759	2841	Aug 2-8 2011 Aug 2-8 2010
Salmon Falls Rd, North of river	1300	1673	No Count	1700	1883	No Count	Aug 2-8 2011 Aug 10-16 2010
Salmon Falls Rd, South of river	1800	2707	2362	1900	No Count	2213	Aug 2-8 2011 Aug 10-16 2010

*Traffic volumes reported in the RMP's EIR (1997 column) rounded data to the nearest 100 vehicles.

Figure 1. El Dorado County DOT Weekday Traffic Counts on Road Segments within the Project Area

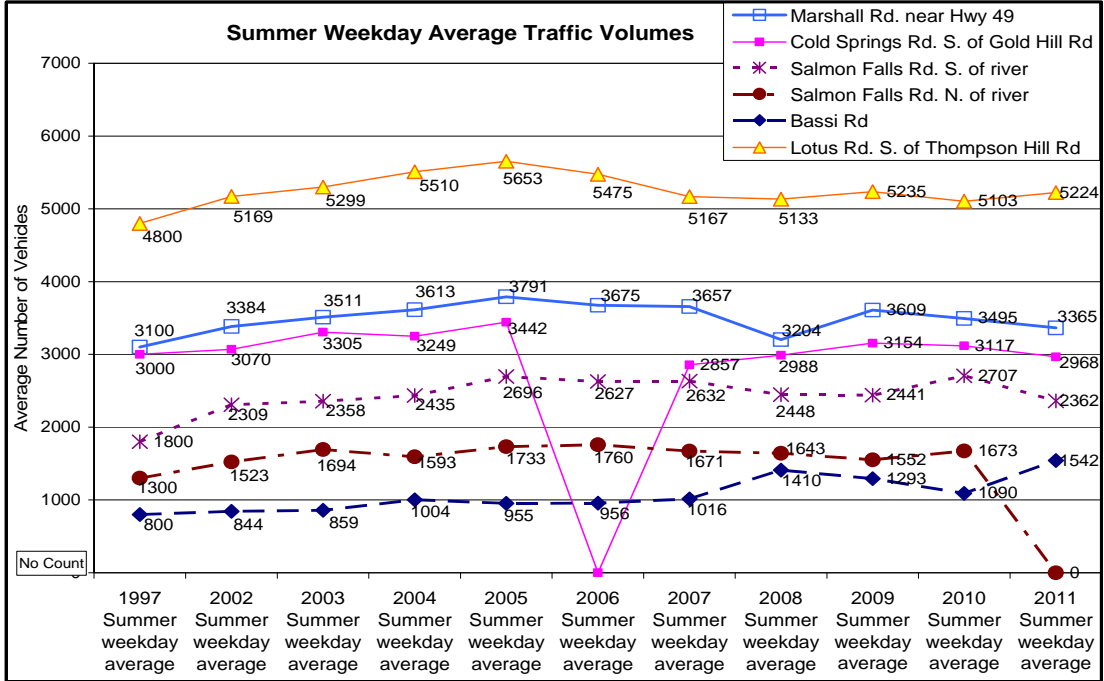
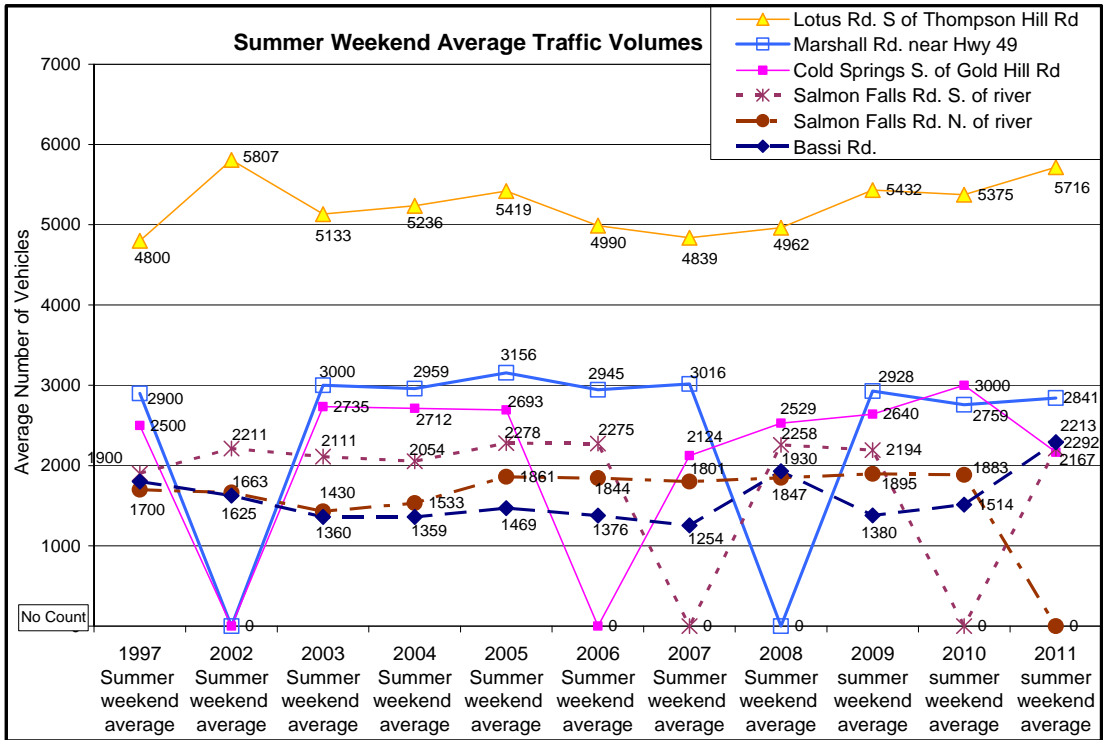


Figure 2. El Dorado County DOT Weekend Traffic Counts on Road Segments within the Project Area



Element 4 – Monitoring and Reporting Programs

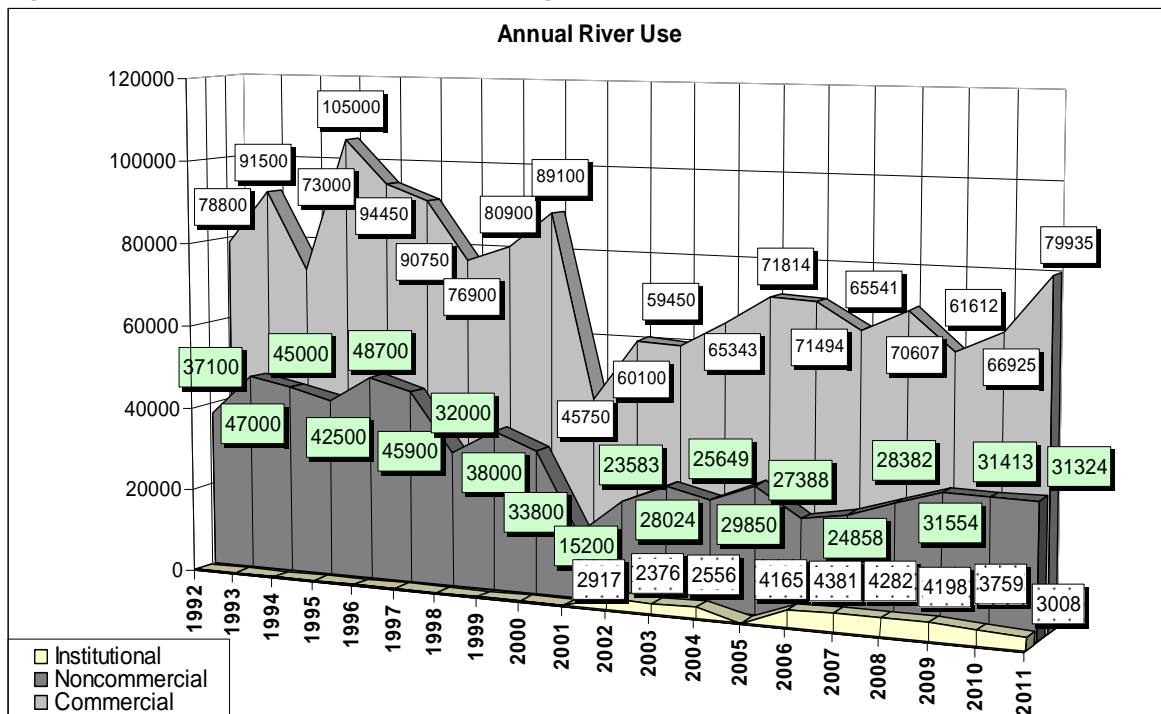
This Program Element “identifies methods and protocols for the County to collect information regarding river use, community satisfaction, water quality, and other environmental conditions within the river corridor”. Sections 4.1 through 4.9, and 4.11 are discussed in the “Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan – 2002-2006” as no further updates or changes occurred to these Elements during the 2007 through 2011 reporting period.

“4.10 The County will hire sufficient seasonal summer staff to enforce and investigate river use characteristics, land use, and other management actions.”

In 2007, 2008, and 2010, the River Program consisted of one River Recreation Supervisor and three seasonal River Instructors. In 2009, the River Program consisted of one River Recreation Supervisor and three seasonal River Instructors and one River Aide. In 2011, the River Program consisted of one River Recreation Supervisor and two seasonal River Instructors. With densities of river use reported from 2007 through 2011, this number of staff was sufficient to implement this Element. However, having three seasonal River Instructors is safer for staff and the public, and allows greater flexibility for patrolling and scheduling.

The chart below (Figure 3) displays information on the annual number of commercial and non-commercial boaters from 1992 through 2011. Records on annual boater use peaked in the summer of 1995 and data indicate that the number of commercial boaters in 2011 was the largest recorded on the river since 2000.

Figure 3. Annual River Use from 1992 through 2011



Element 5 – Agency and Community Coordination Programs

Element 5 defines protocols for the sharing of information and recommendations through pre- and

post-season annual meetings, coordination of community involvement activities including meeting participation and volunteer opportunities, and coordination with federal and state agencies concerning river management issues. The RMAC serves an important role in many of these functions. The RMAC advises the Planning Commission and Board on RMP amendments, Special Use Permit applications, and use of the River Trust Fund. Monthly public meetings are held as a community forum. RMAC membership, role, and conduct are established by Resolution 120-2001. Sections 5.1, 5.3 through 5.5 are discussed in “Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan – 2002-2006”.

“5.2 The County Department of General Services will coordinate with utilities (i.e., PG&E, SMUD, and EID) to ensure their participation in a pre-season outfitter meeting to receive flow information and outlooks. The goal of this Element is to improve communication with utilities.”

With the recent implementation of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District’s (SMUD) pending Upper American River Project (UARP) relicensing agreement with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), which mandates the regular scheduling of releases, regular communication with the utilities is not necessary. It is recommended that Element 5.2 be deleted from the RMP as it is no longer needed.

“5.6 Litter Control”

Section 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 state that collection of river trash will be performed using staff, seasonal aides, non-profit organizations, and other volunteers. Over the past five years, river clean-ups occurred once during the summer months on both the upper sections (Chili Bar to Coloma) and also on the lower sections (Coloma to Salmon Falls) of the river. Low flow river clean ups were also performed on the Coloma to Greenwood Creek section once each summer for a total of three river clean ups per year. River clean-ups are conducted with volunteers from commercial rafting companies and the public. On average, there were 18 volunteers and 3 yards of trash collected per river clean-up. Boaters were educated by the River Program staff on the litter container requirements that must be followed when boating on the river. River Program staff also pick up trash on the river and on shore.

Section 5.6.1 states that the County will expand its efforts to collect river trash on a monthly basis. However, organized monthly river clean-ups are not feasible because most of the river use, which facilitates river clean ups, occurs in the summer months. Water levels can also be unpredictable in the fall and spring which can render hazardous conditions for river clean-ups. Therefore, River Program staff recommend changing the goal of monthly river clean ups to one river clean-up on the upper section, one on the lower section, and one low flow (water) clean-up a year. If available, River Trust Funds can be used to facilitate river clean-ups, specifically for transportation and food for volunteers.

Clean-up days have been organized by the County with the assistance of private and commercial boaters. Other conservation organizations within El Dorado County, such as the Sierra Nevada Conservancy, also conduct river clean-up events. To date, these efforts have been separate from the County River Program events. In the future, working with other conservation groups to coordinate cleanup efforts will be encouraged.

“5.7 Agency Coordination”

This Element requires interagency coordination to identify conflicts between the administration of the RMP and other non-whitewater uses (Section 5.7.1). Section 5.7.2 states that the County will

request annual reports from other agencies regarding environmental quality impacts. To implement this coordination, Section 5.7.3 requires a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with other agencies that have jurisdiction over the river that delineates physical and functional areas of responsibility and coordination.

No formal MOU has been executed between the County, State Parks, and BLM, but there continues to be a high level of coordination between these agencies. When the BLM's South Fork American River plan is completed and the UARP license agreement has been approved by the FERC, the BLM is interested in a formal MOU for coordination activities. State Parks is also interested in formalizing an MOU. Meetings are scheduled in 2013 to begin the process of developing these MOUs. Current applicable laws, land status, and legal jurisdiction dictate most of the physical and functional responsibilities by each agency.

Element 6 – Permits and Requirements

Element 6 specifies requirements for Temporary and Special Use Permits associated with activities by Commercial Outfitters and non-commercial boating. These requirements are separate from the regulatory requirements which are specified by County ordinance. Sections 6.1 and 6.5 are discussed in the “Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan – 2002-2006” as no further updates or changes occurred to these Elements during the 2007 through 2011 reporting period.

“6.2 Commercial Outfitter Requirements”

Commercial Outfitter Requirements detailed in this section include permitting, safety, and conduct for the Commercial Outfitters specifically required for them to maintain their permit to operate. Commercial Guide Requirements; and Section 6.2.10, Violations, Penalties, and Appeals, may require updating based on River Program staff experiences and discussion by RMAC and the Commercial Outfitters. River Program staff recommends making any violation of Element 6.2, which is not currently listed as a Class II violation, subject to a Class I violation. This would expand the current list of violations in the RMP to include all commercial permit requirements, in addition the ones already specified in the RMP.

6.2.10 Violations, Penalties, and Appeals

County Ordinance Code 5.48.140 states that a violation of the swiftwater training requirements shall be a misdemeanor and must be prosecuted through the District Attorney's office. Because filing cases for prosecution is an expensive and time consuming process, the River Program staff recommends changing the ordinance to have this violation be considered a violation of the Commercial Outfitter permit conditions specified in the RMP. Commercial Outfitters that violate permit conditions can be fined by the implementing agency (currently the Community Development Agency, Environmental Management Division). The violation under the RMP would be considered a Class I Violation and added into Section 6.2.10.1.2 of the RMP Elements.

“6.3 Non-Commercial Boater Requirements”

This Element details the requirements for non-commercial boaters based on the designation of the South Fork of the American River as a special use area under the State Harbor and Navigation Code Section 660. This designation requires non-commercial boaters that float in the designated area be aware of basic whitewater boating safety and pollution control. The subsections within this Element detail specifics pertaining to registration, safety, waste, and group sizes including Institutional Groups, Large Groups, and Private Boaters. The River Program distributes private boater tags

(permits) which are required for navigation by non-commercial boaters.

6.3.6 Institutional Group Requirements

The RMP states that Institutional Groups are subject to the same requirements specified for non-commercial boaters (Elements 6.3.1 through 6.3.5). Additionally, Institutional Groups must register with the County River Program, provide proof of liability insurance, have designated trip leaders and provide post-season reports on river usage. RMAC has been working on updating this Element so that Institutional Group requirements are similar to the Commercial River Use Permit requirements. RMAC also recommends limiting the number of Institutional Groups to seven (7) per year, which is the current number of institutional groups that register with the County annually.

“6.4 Temporary Use Permit (TUP) Requirements”

The Community Development Agency, Development Services Division issues TUPs for events on the river and on public property for river-related events. Prior to final approval, applications are reviewed by the Sheriff's Department and the Chief Administrative Office. There were 24 TUPs issued by the Planning Department (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division) during the 2007 through 2011 reporting period.

Element 7 – Carrying Capacity Exceedance Actions and Implementation

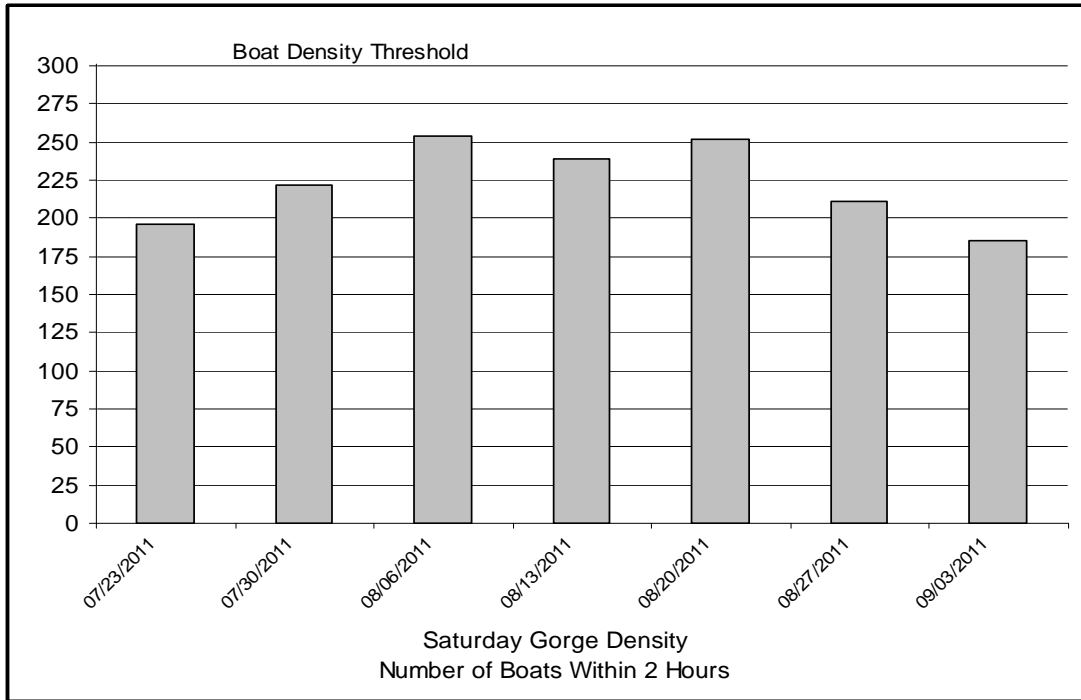
Element 7 explains how data collected on boater density and totals will be used to determine river management changes. Changes specified in this section would only be implemented if the boater carrying capacity thresholds, provided in Appendix D of the RMP, are exceeded. This Element specifies the methods that would be implemented to reduce use and density to levels that ensure boater safety and protection of resources. Section 7.3 outlines the steps that will be implemented if density thresholds are exceeded and Section 7.4 outlines the steps that will be implemented if Daily Boater Totals are exceeded. Sections 7.1 and 7.2 are discussed in the “Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan – 2002-2006” as no further updates or changes occurred to these Elements during the 2007 through 2011 reporting period.

“7.3 In the event that boat counts exceed a “density threshold” (as defined in Appendix D), the County will implement management actions to address density and associated safety issues on the South Fork as specified in this Element.”

The density threshold provided in Appendix D of the RMP is 300 boats in 2 hours (based on ¼-hour increments and a rolling 2-hour period) at Troublemaker, Barking Dog, or Satan's Cesspool rapids (encompasses the “Gorge Run”, also called the “lower section”) on two days during any one season. The Peak Boat Density graph that follows (Figure 4), displays the results of density monitoring on the Gorge Run, after scheduled releases were started in July 2006. Based on the data, Peak Boat Densities are below threshold values.

Chili Bar boat densities are not represented on Figure 4; however, on Sundays, boat densities on the Chili Bar run were below the 300 boat threshold. The largest number of boats observed within two hours on the Chili Bar run was 130 on Sunday, August 14, 2011.

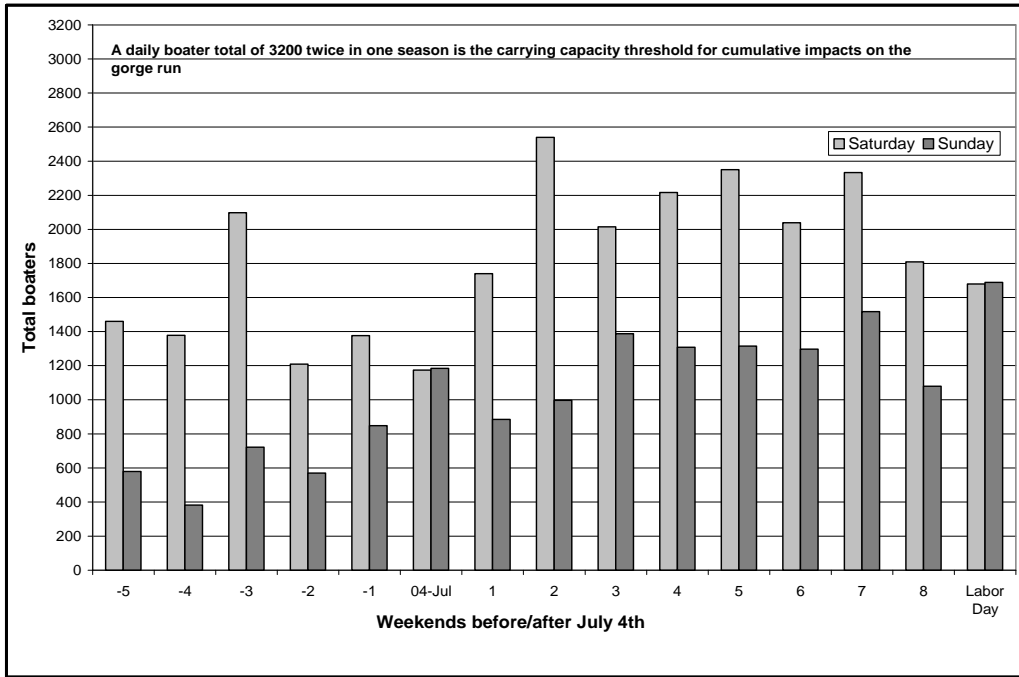
Figure 1. Boat Density Gorge Run in 2011



“7.4 In the event that data collected in a single year indicate exceedance of a “daily boater total” threshold (as defined in Appendix D), the County will implement management actions to reduce total daily boater use levels and allocate use to address potential environmental and other impacts associated with high levels of river use as specified in this Element.”

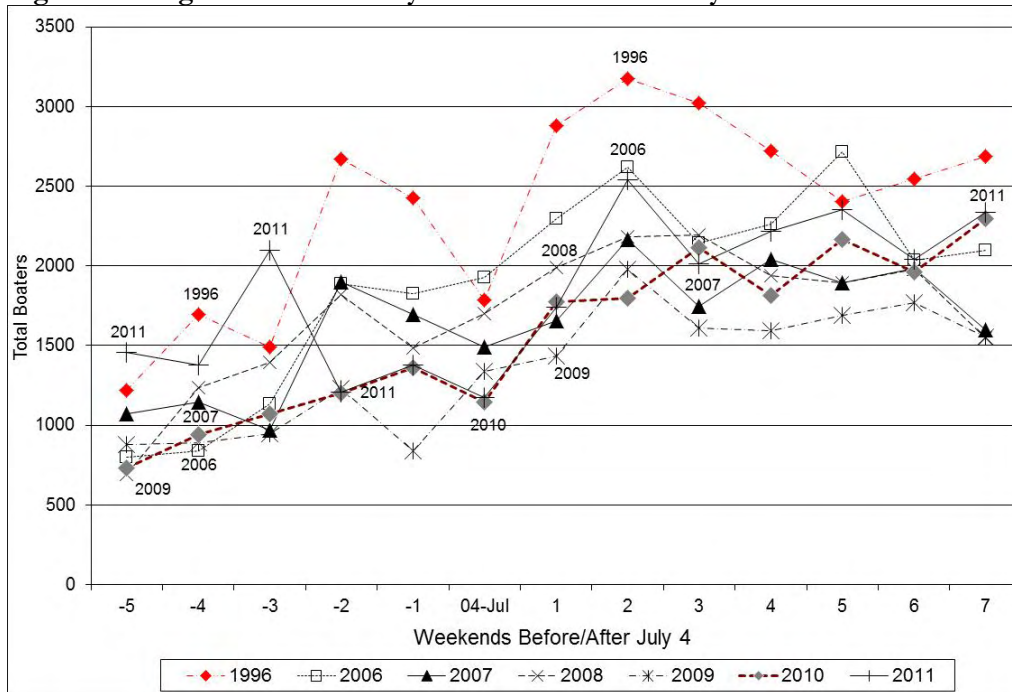
The Daily Total Boater threshold, provided in Appendix D of the RMP, is 2,100 boaters on two days during any one season on the upper reach (Chili Bar to Marshall Gold State Park), and 3,200 boaters on two days during any one season on the lower reach (Gorge Run). Figure 5 reflects the weekend boater totals on the Gorge in 2011. Data indicates that 2011 had the highest total number of boaters since 2000 (Figure 3). Figure 5 shows that even during the busiest year in over 10 years, the Daily Total Boater threshold was not exceeded.

Figure 5. Daily Boater Totals – Gorge run –2011



Figures 6 and 7 compare the current numbers of total daily boaters with river use in 1996. Record high numbers of total daily boaters were recorded in 1996, and those records were used to establish the thresholds for the carrying capacity indicator. The top values on the y-axis in figures 6 and 7 are set at the threshold for total daily boaters on the Gorge and Chili Bar Runs.

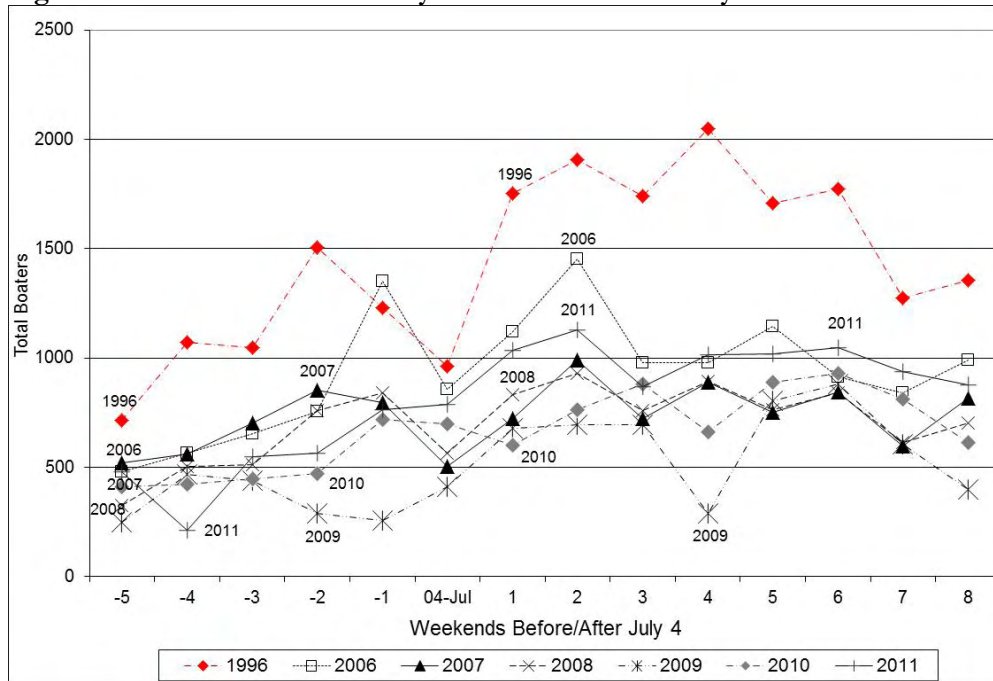
Figure 6. Gorge Run on Saturdays - Trends in Total Daily Boaters



Saturdays - Gorge Run:

- In 2011, the average number of boaters on the Gorge run was 20% lower than in 1996.
- In 2010, the average number of boaters on the Gorge run was 33% lower than in 1996.
- In 2009, the average number of boaters on the Gorge run was 40% lower than in 1996.
- In 2008, the average number of boaters on the Gorge run was 28% lower than in 1996.
- In 2007, the average number of boaters on the Gorge run was 30% lower than in 1996
- In 2006, the average number of boaters on the Gorge run was 19% lower than in 1996
- The daily boater total of 3,175 in 1996 is the historic peak number of boaters for the Gorge run.

Figure 7. Chili Bar Run on Sundays - Trends in Total Daily Boaters



Sundays- Chili Bar run:

- In 2011, the average number of boaters on the Chili Bar run was 44% lower than in 1996.
- In 2010, the average number of boaters on the Chili Bar run was 52% lower than in 1996.
- In 2009, the average number of boaters on the Chili Bar run was 66% lower than in 1996.
- In 2008, the average number of boaters on the Chili Bar run was 52% lower than in 1996.
- In 2007, the average number of boaters on the Chili Bar run was 49% lower than in 1996
- In 2006, the average number of boaters on the Chili Bar run was 35% lower than in 1996
- The daily boater total of 2,049 in 1996 is the historic peak number of boaters for the Gorge run.

Element 8 - Regulations and Ordinances

This Element discusses regulations and ordinances as they pertain to river use. Appendix C of the RMP has copies of key county ordinance codes as reference. Section 8.3 is discussed in the “Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan – 2002-2006 as no further updates or changes occurred to these Elements during the 2007 through 2011 reporting period.

“8.1 Pirate Boater Ordinance Enforcement”

Under the California State Business and Professions Codes, the County can pursue Pirate Boaters (Commercial Outfitters operating without a River Use Permit) civilly and impose penalties on pirate boating operations. Penalties are divided between the County agency that initiates the action and the District Attorney's Office.

The El Dorado County Sheriff's Boating Unit made a recommendation in their "El Dorado County Sheriff's Office Boating Safety Unit 2011 Summary" for the El Dorado County Council to revise Chapter 5.48 of the County Ordinance's definition of a "Commercial Outfitter" to assist the Sheriff's Department in reducing the number of persons running commercial rafting trips without the proper permits. This recommendation was based on an investigation of a rafting group that was advertised online. The group was promoting themselves as a "cost-sharing" rafting organizer, which appeared to circumvent County ordinance pertaining to the definition of "Commercial Outfitter". Sheriff investigators found that the County Ordinance's definition of "Commercial Outfitters" was too vague making it unlikely to prove a case of pirate boating.

"8.2 The County will amend Quiet Zone regulations and enforcement mechanisms to enable the issuance of citations to private rafters violating Quiet Zone requirements."

County Ordinance 5.50.080 was approved March 19, 2002, that allows private boaters to be cited for violations within the Quiet Zone. No private rafter Quiet Zone violations were issued for the period of this summary.

8.4 Motorboats Prohibited by Ordinance Code 12.64.040

No violations have been issued by the Sheriff's Department in violation of Ordinance Code 12.64.040

Element 9 – Facilities and Lands Management

This Element requires that the County maintain existing facilities and consider opportunities for additional "river-related" facilities. The County is also required by this Element to coordinate with landowners and other agencies for facilities and land use management. Sections 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, and 9.7 are discussed in the "Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan – 2002-2006".

"9.1 The County Department of General Services will obtain a memorandum of understanding with put-in owners in the Chili Bar area, allowing County staff (i.e., County Department of General Services and Sheriff's Department), the El Dorado County Fire Protection District, and RSC staff, formally recognized access to the put-in site to implement the updated RMP."

The County of El Dorado purchased the Chili Bar property in 2007. Therefore, a Memorandum of Understanding is no longer needed.

"9.2 The County Department of General Services will work with California State Parks, Folsom Lake Division, and adjacent landowners in order to identify opportunities to increase parking in the vicinity of Salmon Falls."

Increased opportunities for additional parking have been explored with State Parks, but no additional space for parking is available.

"9.6 The County may allow, on a willing permittee basis, SUP modifications to enable private boaters to use the Highway Rapid area for put-ins and takeouts. Any such modification to a SUP is subject to all SUP issuance and modification requirements specified in this RMP."

There was an application received by the County for an SUP modification for private boater access near Highway Rapid in 2011, but the application was withdrawn. With the BLM development of the Greenwood Creek river access, the goal of providing a public river put-in and take out has been met.

“9.8 Prior to and during construction of new facilities or modifications to existing facilities, the County will adhere to Mitigation Measures 5-1, 6-1, 8-1, 10-1, 10-2, 11-1, 12-1, 15-2, and 16-3 as described in Appendix B, Mitigation Monitoring Plan.”

The County did not construct any new facilities in the project area between 2007 and 2011.

“9.9 No net loss of riparian habitat (including wetlands) will occur as a result of development of RMP-related facilities.”

No loss of riparian habitat has occurred due to the development of RMP related facilities.

Element 10 – Funding

Element 10 discusses how permit and river use fees support the River Trust Fund. The River Trust Fund is the main source of funding for the County’s River Program and related activities. River activities conducted by the Sheriff’s Department have been funded by the California Department of Boating and Waterways. Sections 10.1 and 10.2 are discussed in the “Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan – 2002-2006”.

“10.3 The County will ensure that adequate funds are available or funding is secured prior to the implementation of the Elements of this RMP that may require increased County expenditures or Elements that could result in decreased revenue to levels below that necessary to conduct the management activities identified in this RMP.”

Due to increasing costs of goods and services, the RTF has been depleted, requiring some reduction in staff hours and decreased expenditures for the implementation of the RMP. Beginning with the 2011 season, River Program staff was reduced from three to two seasonal River Instructors to make sure that staffing costs remain within budgeted amounts. The RTF balances for the reporting period are:

RTF Balance as of July 1, 2007	\$263,066	
RTF Balance as of July 1, 2008	\$208,902	FY 07/08 - \$67,000 went toward the purchase of Chili Bar
RTF Balance as of July 1, 2009	\$212,214	FY 08/09 - \$44,000 used to fund shuttle grant
RTF Balance as of July 1, 2010	\$158,732	
RTF Balance as of July 1, 2011	\$177,324	

Element 11 – River Data Availability

Element 11 discusses how data collected for water quality, river flow information, boater density, meeting notices and minutes will be collated and presented for public review. River Program data has been made available on the County Website at: <http://www.edcgov.us/Rivers/>. Information on river requirements and flow conditions are also available to the public at the information kiosks. This information is regularly updated as conditions change.

Summary of Recommendations for Modification to the River Management Plan

The RMP revision process is discussed in detail in Section 7 (7.2.2 Periodic Review) which specifies that the five-year summary of the annual reports is submitted to the County General Services Director (now the Chief Administrative Officer [CAO]) and the Planning Director (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division Director). Based on their review of the 5-year summary, the CAO and the Planning Director (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division Director) evaluate the adequacy of the RMP, as implemented. The evaluation considers:

- Responsiveness to County goals and policies;
- Completeness of impact mitigation measures; and
- Efficiency and economy of RMP implementations.

The findings of the evaluation are presented to the Planning Commission with recommendations to either continue implementation as prescribed; continue implementation with minor modifications, or update the RMP. In addition, the recommendations provided in the Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan: 2002-2006, should also be evaluated with the following.

The recommendations for updates, changes or deletions provided within this report are summarized as follows:

Element 1.1 requires that a quarterly newsletter is published for landowners and residents along the river. It is recommended that this Element be updated such that the newsletter is produced twice a year (spring and fall) rather than quarterly and that the newsletter is published electronically with hard copies issued only to those who specifically request a hard copy.

Element 1.3 requires that information kiosks are placed at various locations along the river on public lands. Because of the number of boaters that utilize private campgrounds and resorts along the river, it is recommended that this Element be updated to include that County staff will work with the owners of these facilities to install informational kiosk at put-ins on their respective properties.

Element 2.4.4 requires that County Parks (now the River Program) coordinate with the RSC on programs including swiftwater rescue courses for the public. Because the RSC's role is currently fulfilled by the Sheriff's Department (and other agencies), courses for the public have not been conducted. Staff has recommended, and RMAC concurs, that this Program Element could be updated by adding that contracting a River Rescue Instruction company, which could offer free or reduced-cost courses for outfitters and the public, would fulfill this Program Element.

Element 3.3 requires that the County respond to illegal parking areas identified by complaints by

designated these areas as double-fine zones. The Department of Transportation's (now the Community Development Agency, Transportation Division) Traffic Advisory Committee should be asked to review the possibility or necessity of establishing double-fine zones through a County ordinance to fulfill Program Element 3.3.2.

Element 5.2 requires the County General Services Department (now Chief Administration Office) to coordinate with utilities that use the river resources to determine changes in flow. SMUD has a pending relicensing agreement with FERC and has already implemented a published schedule of releases that affect flow eliminating the needs to coordinate with the utilities. It is recommended that Element 5.2 be deleted.

Element 5.6.1 states that the County will make an effort to expand river trash clean-ups to a monthly basis. Monthly cleanups are neither necessary, because use on the river is heaviest during the summer months, nor feasible, due to changes in water levels during the winter months. It is recommended that the monthly clean-up goal change to two per year; one clean-up on the upper section (Chili Bar Run) and one clean-up on the lower section (Gorge Run).

Element 6.2 details the requirements for Commercial Outfitters. River Program staff recommend making violations of any of the requirements specified in Element 6.2, (that are not already listed as Class I or II violations), as Class I violations, expanding the current list of violations listed in the RMP.

Element 6.2.10 discusses the violations and associated penalties. County Ordinance identifies violations of the swiftwater training requirements as a misdemeanor that can be prosecuted by the District Attorney's Office. However, due to the expense and time it takes to build cases for swiftwater training violations, prosecution of violators has not been feasible. It is recommended that the ordinance be changed to make these violations of the swiftwater training requirements considered violations of the Commercial Outfitter permit requirement on which fines can be levied by the implementing agency (currently the Community Development Agency, Environmental Management Division). If implemented, the violation should be considered as a "Class I" violation and added to Program Element 6.2.10.1.2.

Element 6.3.6 states that Institutional Groups are subject to the same requirements specified for non-commercial boaters (Sections 6.3.1 through 6.3.5). RMAC recommends limiting the number of Institutional Groups to seven (7) per year, which is the current number of institutional groups that register with the County annually.

Element 8.1 discusses Pirate Boater Ordinance Enforcement. The Sheriff's Department Boating Unit recommends that the definition of "Commercial Outfitter" be revised in County Ordinance Chapter 5.58 to make it possible to prosecute for-profit rafters that advertise "cost-sharing".

Element 9.1 discusses the need for an MOU with private property owners in the Chili Bar area. Because the County purchased this property in 2007, an MOU is no longer needed and the Element can be deleted.

Element 9.6 discusses SUP modifications to allow private boaters to use the Highway Rapid area for river access. BLM has developed access at nearby Greenwood Creek fulfilling this Element. Therefore, it can be removed from the RMP.

APPENDIX H

River Management Plan Five Year River Summary Reports Recommended RMP Minor Modifications and Memo from Planning

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT

COUNTY OF EL DORADO

<http://www.edcgov.us/devservices>



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3368 LAKE TAHOE BLVD. SUITE 302
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CA 96150
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tahoebuild@edcgov.us

TO: Planning Commission Agenda of: March 28, 2013

FROM: Roger Trout, Development Services Director Item No.: 8

DATE: March 5, 2013

RE: SA12-0302/River Management Plan 5-Year Summary Review for 2002-06 and 2007-11

The River Management Plan (RMP) was developed to manage use of the South Fork of the American River that flows within the boundaries of the County of El Dorado and adjacent land. The plan was designed to monitor and evaluate use within and along the river in order to minimize impacts to the environment and private land owners. The plan was approved by the Board of Supervisors in 2001 and its continued implementation has been approved by the Planning Commission on an annual basis.

Section 7.2.2 of the RMP specifies that the annual reports be compiled every 5th year for submission to the Planning Director (now the Community Development Agency, Development Services Division Director), and the County General Services Director (now the County's Chief Administrative Officer). The purpose of the annual reports is to summarize the progress or implementation of the Program Elements that are detailed in Section 6 of the RMP.

The two Directors are to “[e]valuate the adequacy of the RMP, as implemented, in consideration of conditions reported in the summary report. Such evaluation will consider the following:

- *Responsiveness to County goals and policies,*
- *Completeness of impact mitigation measures, and*
- *Efficiency and economy of RMP implementation.*

The County Planning Director will present the findings of this review to the County Planning Commission, including recommendations to:

- *Continue implementation of the RMP as currently prescribed,*
- *Continue implementation of the RMP with minor modifications, or*
- *Update the RMP.”*

Two reports have been prepared. The first, covering the years from 2002 through 2006 (Attachment 1) is provided because the 5-Year report for that time period was not done. It is intended to look retrospectively at the activities on and along the river during that time and review them in the context of the RMP. The second report (Attachment 2) covers the more recent time period of 2007 through 2011. Contained within both reports are a total of 17 recommendations to “*continue implementation of the plan with minor modifications.*” The specific measures are described in detail on pages 22-23 of the 2002-2006 report and pages 16-17 of the 2007-2011 report. They have been consolidated in Attachment 3.

As required by the RMP, the Planning Commission is to first review the report and the recommendations of the Director. If the Commission agrees with the recommendations, it is sent back to staff to complete a CEQA analysis of the proposed modifications. That analysis and the specific changes to the plan are then brought back to the Commission for review and action.

Recommendation: Staff recommends the Planning Commission take the following action:

1. Accept the Five Year Summary Reports for 2002-2006 and 2007-2011; and
2. Direct staff to complete a CEQA Initial Study and appropriate CEQA document and return for consideration by the Commission of the recommended minor modification to the River Management Plan as provided Attachment 3.

SUPPORT INFORMATION

Attachments to Staff Memo:

Attachment 1	Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan: 2002-2006
Attachment 2	Five Year Summary Report for Implementation of the River Management Plan: 2007-2011
Attachment 3	List of Recommended Minor Modifications to the El Dorado County River Management Plan

Attachment 3

List of Recommended Minor Modification to the El Dorado County River Management Plan (From the 2002-2006 and 2007-2011 Five Year Summary Reports)

Element 1.1 requires that a quarterly newsletter is published for landowners and residents along the river. It is recommended that this Element be updated such that the newsletter is produced twice a year (spring and fall) rather than quarterly and that the newsletter is published electronically with hard copies issued only to those who specifically request a hard copy.

Element 1.3 requires that information kiosks are placed at various locations along the river on public lands. Because of the number of boaters that utilize private campgrounds and resorts along the river, it is recommended that this Element be updated to include that County staff will work with the owners of these facilities to install informational kiosk at put-ins on their respective properties.

Element 2.4.4 requires that County Parks (now the River Program) coordinate with the RSC on programs including swiftwater rescue courses for the public. Because the RSC's role is currently fulfilled by the Sheriff's Department (and other agencies), courses for the public have not been conducted. Staff has recommended, and RMAC concurs, that this Program Element could be updated by adding that contracting a River Rescue Instruction company, which could offer free or reduced-cost courses for outfitters and the public, would fulfill this Program Element.

Element 3.3 requires that the County respond to illegal parking areas identified by complaints by designating these areas as double-fine zones. The Department of Transportation's (now the Community Development Agency, Transportation Division) Traffic Advisory Committee should be asked to review the possibility or necessity of establishing double-fine zones through a County ordinance to fulfill Program Element 3.3.2.

Element 4.1 specifies monitoring of use levels and boat densities at Troublemaker, Barking Dog and Satan's Cesspool rapids to evaluate if carrying capacity thresholds have been exceeded. River Program staff recommend adding Meatgrinder and Fowler's rapids to the monitoring locations. These two rapids are the first Class III rapids on the upper and lower section of the river. Appendix B of the RMP details the Mitigation Monitoring Plan. The section that details assessment of boater densities (page B-21) states that "two kayaks will be counted as one craft because of their superior maneuverability". Appendix D of the RMP specifies the data and standards used for monitoring; however, there is no definition of "craft" for counting purposes. For consistency, it is recommended that the same definition used in Appendix B be incorporated into Appendix D.

Element 5.2 requires the County General Services Department (now Chief Administration Office) to coordinate with utilities that use the river resources to determine changes in flow. SMUD has a pending relicensing agreement with FERC and has already implemented a

published schedule of releases that affect flow eliminating the needs to coordinate with the utilities. It is recommended that Element 5.2 be deleted.

Element 5.6.1 states that the County will make an effort to expand river trash clean-ups to a monthly basis. Monthly cleanups are neither necessary, because use on the river is heaviest during the summer months, nor feasible, due to changes in water levels during the winter months. It is recommended that that the monthly clean-up goal change to two per year; one clean-up on the upper section (Chili Bar Run) and one clean-up on the lower section (Gorge Run).

Element 6.2 details the requirements for Commercial Outfitters. River Program staff recommend making violations of any of the requirements specified in Element 6.2, (that are not already listed as Class I or II violations), as Class I violations, expanding the current list of violations listed in the RMP.

Element 6.2 and its sub-Elements specify maximum group sizes. For safety reasons, it is recommended that the following new sub-Elements be added to the RMP:

1. Add sub-Element 6.2.2.3 which creates a high water trip requirement that would prohibit single boat trips if flows are above 6,000 cfs and advocate that all passengers wear wetsuits to reduce the risk of hypothermia.
2. Add sub-Element 6.2.2.4 requiring all commercial trips to have at least one guide on every trip for every 8 guests. The guide must meet the requirements outlined in Element 6.2.7.

Element 6.2.1.4.4 addresses inactive status of River Use Permits. In order to encourage active use of permits, it is recommended that the following updates be added to the permit requirements:

1. “A permit cannot be in an inactive status for more than one year or be inactive for more than two years within a 5 year time frame.” The updated language limits how long a permit can remain inactive.
2. The required permit maintenance fee for inactive permits shall be the same as the annual permit renewal fee.

Element 6.2.6.1.1 mandates that Commercial Outfitters provide monthly reports to the County during the operating season. River Program staff recommend adding an additional reporting requirement where Commercial Outfitters must notify the River Program of lost or missing persons, or deaths from any cause on a river trip within 24 hours, and provide a written follow-up detailing the incident.

Element 6.2.7.1 requires that trip leaders working for Commercial Outfitters have current Swiftwater Rescue Certification. Based on standards developed by County Parks (now the River Program) in 2002 it is recommended that the following be added to Element 6.2.7.1:

1. At least one guide per trip must have completed a swiftwater rescue training course.
2. Outfitters may designate any guide as the swiftwater rescue trained person; he or she does not have to be the “trip leader”.

3. In-house courses, taught by experienced outfitter employees are adequate, and to allow for lower cost courses, Rescue III or American Canoe Association (ACA) cards of completion are not required.
4. Courses must teach at least the suite of skills found in an ACA swiftwater rescue, Rescue III whitewater rescue technician, or equivalent course.
5. Each year, Outfitters must submit a list of guides that meet swiftwater rescue training standards to the River Program office by the end of May for the upcoming river season.

Element 6.2.10 discusses the violations and associated penalties. County Ordinance identifies violations of the swiftwater training requirements as a misdemeanor that can be prosecuted by the District Attorney’s Office. However, due to the expense and time it takes to build cases for swiftwater training violations, prosecution of violators has not been feasible. It is recommended that the ordinance be changes to make these violations of the swiftwater training requirements considered violations of the Commercial Outfitter permit requirement on which fines can be levied by the implementing agency (currently the Community Development Agency, Environmental Management Division). If implemented, the violation should be considered as a “Class I” violation and added to Program Element 6.2.10.1.2.

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APPENDIX I

River Management Advisory Committee recommended changes to the Institutional Group Requirements in the River Management Plan

Proposal - Final
Institutional Group Permit Update to the River Management Plan

Background:

This draft of proposed revisions of the institutional permit system on the South Fork American River as managed by El Dorado County, has been revised in response to 3 formal rounds of stakeholder and public input and multiple discussion at the monthly RMAC meetings..

Reference:

This document cites, and is best understood in reference to Element 6 of the El Dorado County South Fork American River Management Plan, http://www.co.el-dorado.ca.us/Government/EMD/Rivers/River_Management_Plan.aspx

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Currently, and in the past, although Non-Profit organizations operate as organized entities, they have been considered a subset of the Private boater segment, with their river use being counted as part of the overall Private boater numbers.

The disparity between how categories of organized entities (Commercial and Non-Profit) are managed makes it harder overall to manage various aspects of the County River Program or to proactively plan for growth.

At the crux of the current disparity are three things:

- **River user capacity caps set forth in the River Management Plan**
Commercial entities are regulated by a limited number of River Use Permits (RUPs) that identify specific usage numbers, but Non-Profit entities, as part of the Private Boater group are unregulated. Both contribute to total river usage along with true private boater numbers, but if total daily capacity caps for either the Chili Bar or Gorge river segments are exceeded, Commercial entities will be impacted by usage reductions, but non-profit entities will not.
- **Operational and safety standards that differ**
Aside from the current, operational reality, this difference results in mistrust between the two guiding communities that should form a unified backbone of safety and cooperation on what is the most popular whitewater river in the Western U.S.
- **Differences in responsibility, accountability and representation**
Commercial entities pay fees into the River Management Trust Fund (RMTF), are operationally accountable in real time and are represented on the RMAC while Non-Profit entities pay no fees, report at the end of the year and lack RMAC representation.

RMAC saw an opportunity to simultaneously address capacity issues, rationalize the disparity in regulations/accountability, address RTF funding needs and provide a way for the Non-profit community to be a full partner in RMAC decision making, and by providing an opportunity for future representation on the RMAC.

The possibility of increasing contributions to the RMTF through this process is another factor; in that, the non-profit organizations will be able to operate with transparency and with responsibility in the future while contributing to the stewardship of the South Fork American River's resources for the public at-large.

After 4+ years comprising basic work, refinement, RMAC input, public input, and the input of non-profit organizations and commercial entities, RMAC and the Non-Profit Organization Sub Committee recommends the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission make the following River Management Plan changes that will provide a well-developed plan to formalize the River Use Permits to non-profit organizations that have been historically active on the South Fork of the American River.

For consideration:

1. Definitions

- **Standard institutional trip:** a trip in which all participants' may be charged fees or charges only to recover the actual costs of the trip (shared cost.).
 - An organization cannot require money of participants in excess of actual shared cost for a trip
 - The shared cost does not need to be evenly distributed among the participants**Institutional groups may only operate standard trips, with the exception of 3 fundraising trips per year.**
- **Fundraising trip:** A trip in which participants may be charged an amount that exceeds shared cost in order to support the organizations stated goals and organizational charter.
- **Guest:** A trip participant.
Institutional volunteers such as guides, guides-in-training or staff are NOT considered guests, but must still be reported.
- **Trip:** One (1) day on river. (overnight trip is 2 days)
- **User Day Allocations – 1 person on river = 1 user day**
 - **Base allocation:** the number of guests/weekend day.
Derived by averaging the number of paying guests (2006-2012) and dividing that number by 30 (number of weekend days starting with Memorial Day weekend and ending on Labor Day weekend)

- **Peak Season:** Begins Memorial Day weekend and ending on Labor Day weekend
 - **Off Season:** Begins after Labor Day weekend and ends before Memorial Day weekend
 - **Shared cost:** The actual cost of a trip
 - Shared cost includes:
 - Insurance costs
 - Shuttle (Bus/van charter fees, vehicle fuel, professional driver)
 - Equipment rental (boats, etc)
 - River Equipment Shuttle
 - Put-in and/or takeout fees
 - Tow-out fees
 - Safety gear (wrap kits, ropes, throw bags)
 - PFDs
 - Lost paddles
 - Consumable 1st aid and repair supplies
 - Food
 - Organizationally owned vehicle maintenance
 - Shared cost does NOT include:
 - Capital purchases and improvements (i.e. boats, equipment leases, trailers, racks, frames, boxes, coolers, organizationally-owned transportation) (see #7 below)
 - Volunteers cannot receive compensation for equipment. Guides cannot rent or lease equipment to the organization
 - Staff wages
2. **Institutional volunteers are exempt from the shared cost requirement.**
Other non-guests are included in (NOT exempt from) shared cost. (same as current RMP 6.1.2)
 3. **Donations or fees may not be prerequisites to participate in a shared cost institutional trip.** (same as current RMP 6.1.2)
 4. **Institutional groups may solicit donations or membership immediately after any trip,** but may not make participation on a trip contingent on post-trip donations.
 5. **Each permitted institutional groups may operate up to (3) fundraising trips per calendar year.**

Fundraising trips may charge an amount that exceeds shared cost in order to support the organizations stated goals and organizational charter.

The size of a fundraising trip:

- Allowed 7 boats maximum

- Allowed up to 56 TOTAL people (includes volunteers, guides, family, friends, and organizational staff)

6. Staff

Institutional groups may have paid staff to administrate their on-river program.

- Staff wages cannot be included in shared cost
- Staff cannot be compensated for guiding
- Volunteers may not be compensated for guiding

7. Capital Improvements

Capital improvements made by institutional groups, such as equipment or facilities, must be made exclusively with funding sources that are not river trip-based (such as grants), with the exception of funds raised during the allowed number of fundraising trips. 6.1.1.3

8. Advertising restrictions on Institutional groups (Reference 6.1.1.5- commercial def.)

- Institutional groups may only advertise the provision or availability of whitewater trips to their constituent groups, and only in terms of their organization’s mission. All communication, including individual web pages, should include the organization’s mission and be easily distinguishable to the casual viewer from communication from commercial outfitters.

Any public advertising or announcements solely for the purposes of advertising the provision or availability of whitewater trips is prohibited.

9. Limit institutional use to a closed pool of 7 total number of institutional permits (reference: Institutional Use Allocation - Appendix A)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Beale Air Force Base | Travis Air Force Base |
| Healing Waters | Sierra Club Inner City Outings (ICO) |
| Friend of the River (FOR) | Project Go (PGO) |
| Cavalry Chapel | |

10. Institutional permit holder daily usage limits :

Peak Season Allocation (Memorial Day to Labor Day)

All institutional groups fall under

Weekend (Sat-Sun)

- Allowed 7 boats maximum per weekend day
- Allowed base allocation* of guest/day - can flex up to 30 guests/weekend day

Institutional groups MAY "flex" their base allocation up to 30 guest/day, but may not exceed their TOTAL user day (guest) allocation. (The TOTAL number of guests between the Memorial Day weekend and the Labor Day weekend is calculated at thirty times the base allocation. Example: Base

allocation of 14, means that the total allocation would be 420 (14 X 30 = 420).

Institutional Group Peak Season Allocation Table

	Calvary Chapel	FOR	ICO	Healing Waters	PGO	Travis AFB	Beale AFB
Base Allocation*	14	23	8	8	11	8	6
Peak Season Weekend TOTAL Allocation	420	690	240	240	330	240	180
Peak Season Weekday TOTAL Allocation	420	690	240	240	330	240	180

Mid-week (M-F) - aligns with current guaranteed commercial allocation

- Allowed 7 boats maximum per week day
- Allowed 25 guest /week day - can flex to 50 guest maximum /weekday maximum
- Weekly total guests may not exceed 125 guests
- TOTAL mid-week allocation may not exceed the total weekday allocation

Off-Season Allocation (after Labor Day to before Memorial Day)

Weekend (Sat-Sun)

- Allowed 7 boats maximum per weekend day
- Allowed up to 30 guests maximum/weekend day

Mid-week (M-F) - aligns with current guaranteed commercial allocation

- Allowed 7 boats maximum per week day
- Allowed up to 50 guest maximum /weekday
- Weekly total guest allocation may not exceed 125 guests

Exemptions (not counted against the permit allocation):

- Trips run as part of the formal curriculum of an accredited college or university will be governed by large trip registration.
- Guides in training

- 11. Institutional permits may not be transferred**, but revert to the county for reallocation by a recommendation from RMAC. County to issue 7 institutional permits based on prior years usage. Organizations may be granted inactive status for 1 year
- Inactive Status may not exceed 2 years in a rolling 5-year period. Exceedance = loss of permit; permit returns to County Institutional permit pool
 - (2) Consecutive years of non use = loss of permit; permit returns to County Institutional permit pool

12. Guide Requirements 6.2.4 - Same as commercial

13. Health Requirements - Same as commercial

14. **Parking Locations and Transportation Plan Requirements.** Institutional groups must file a transportation plan/annual application - same as commercial (reference: Annual Permit Application - Appendix C).
15. **Reporting.** County Electronic Monthly Operating Reports (eMORS) 6.2.9
- Reporting - same as commercial – monthly numbers to be filed by the end of the following month through eMOR (reference: Monthly Operating Report - Appendix B).
16. **Fees**
- 50% of commercial river use fees for all participants of trips run by institutional/non-governmental organizations
 - 100% of commercial fees for participants of all other organizations, including those that are government affiliated.
17. **Violations, Penalties, & Appeals** - Same as commercial
18. **Parking & Transportation**
- Transportation Plan- same as commercial
 - Parking - must meet County guidelines and follow County-provided location recommendations
19. **Health Permits** – Same as commercial

Appendixes

- A. Institutional Use Allocation
- B. eMOR (Monthly Operating Report) sample
- C. Sample Transportation Plan (Annual Permit Application)