



Modification of Water Right Permit 21112 Project

Draft Environmental Impact Report

Presentation to the Coloma Lotus Advisory Committee

August 7, 2025

Presentation Outline

- Project Overview
- Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR)
 - Whitewater boating impact analysis example
- Questions

Permit 21112 Overview

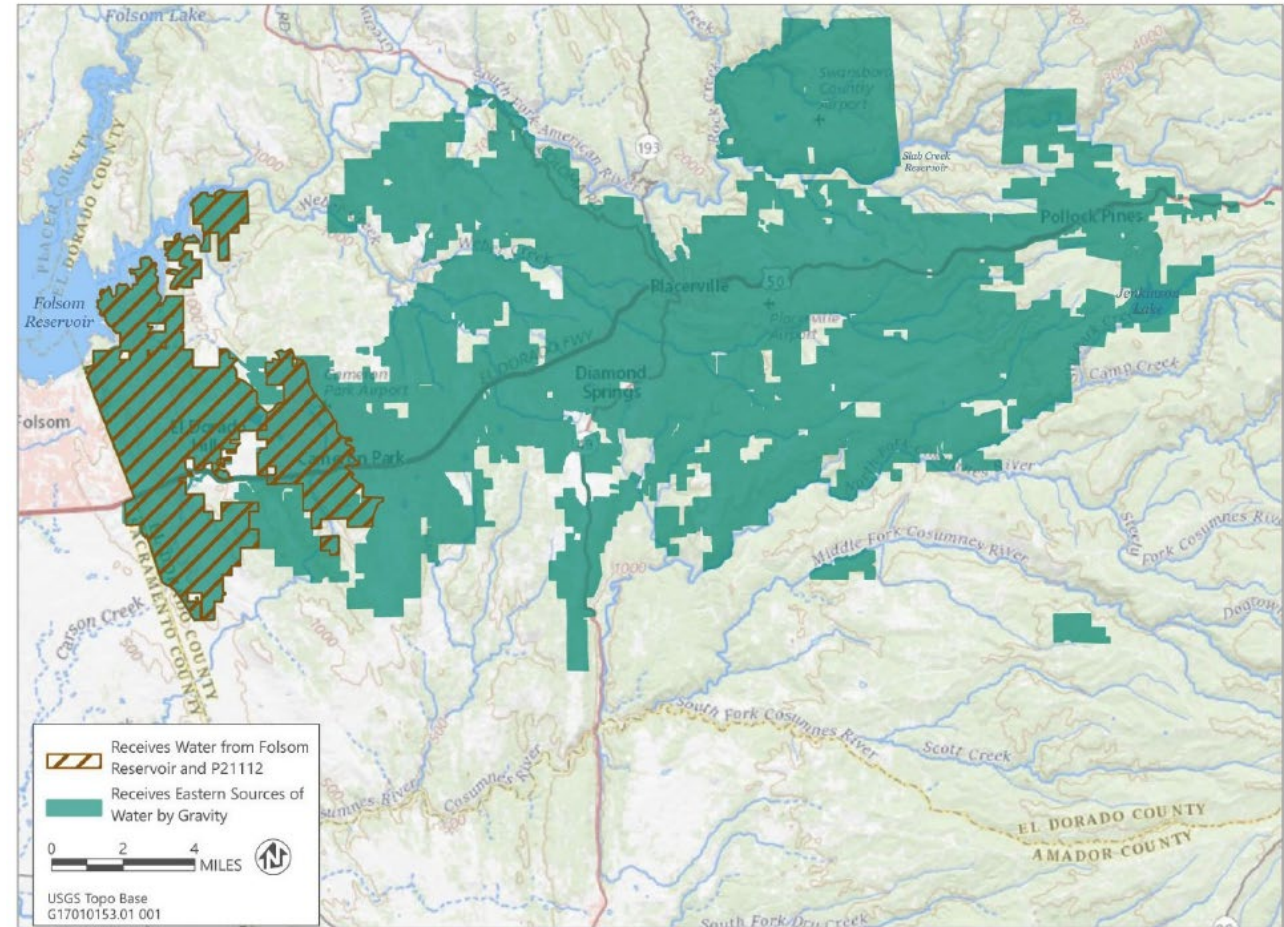
- EID currently holds Water Right Permit 21112
- Permit 21112 allows for direct diversion and re-diversion of previously stored water at Folsom Reservoir for consumptive use
 - 17,000 acre-feet of consumptive use per year
- Permit 21112 allows for diversion to storage in Caples, Silver, and Aloha Lakes
 - 32,931 acre-feet diversion to storage per year
- Portion of Permit 21112 water supply needed to serve future water demands that are east of El Dorado Hills and at a higher elevation

Project – Modification of Water Right Permit 21112

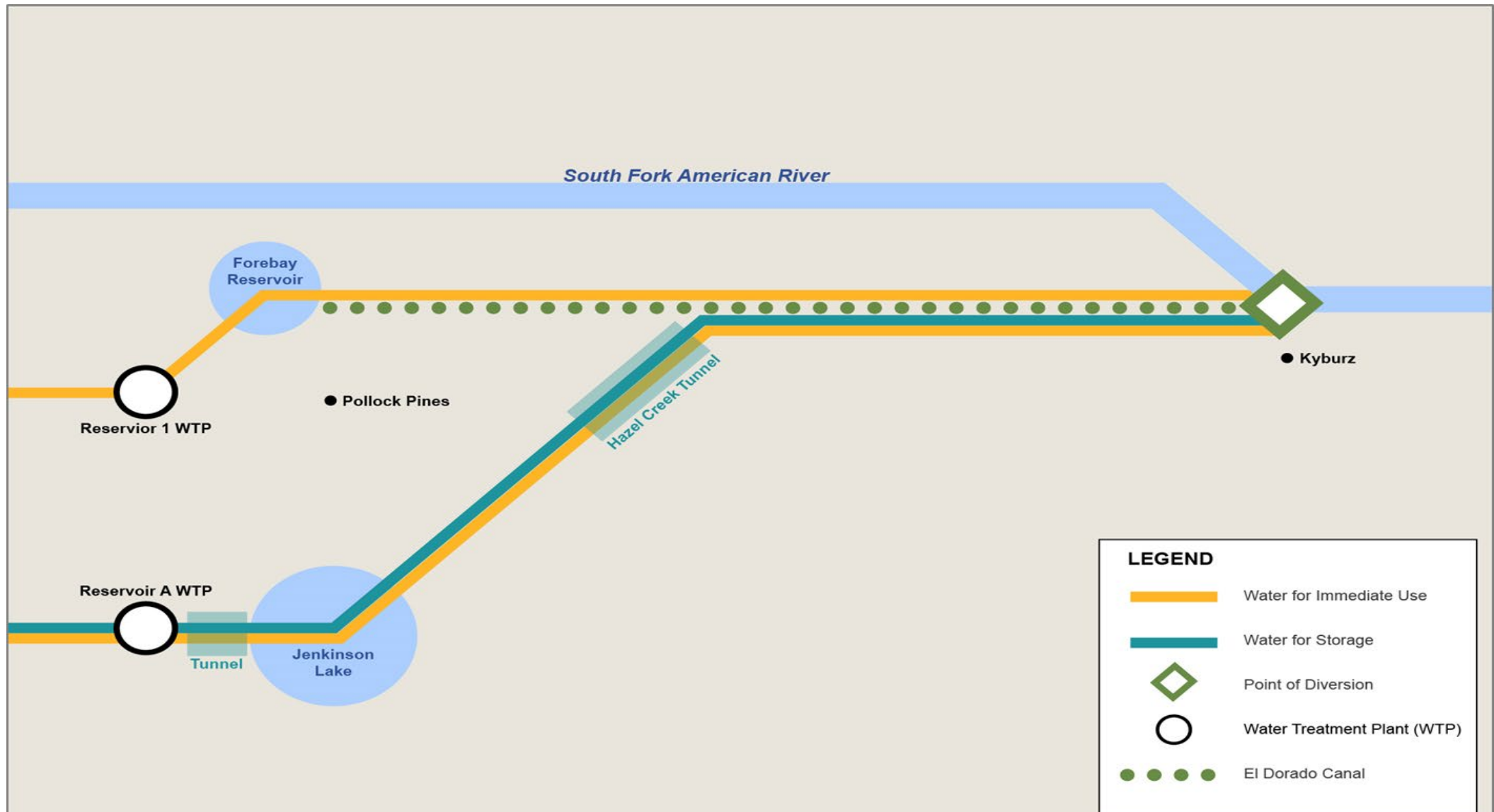
- Modification of Water Right Permit 21112 through a Change Petition with the State Water Resources Control Board
- Change petition seeks to add additional upstream point of diversion for consumptive use and place of storage
 - New point of diversion at El Dorado Diversion Dam (Kyburz)
 - New authorized place of storage at Jenkinson Lake

Project Objectives

- Meet future water demand as identified in long-term water supply planning efforts
- Reduce cost of water conveyance and delivery
- Increase flexibility and reliability in water delivery systems
- Optimize beneficial use of Water Right Permit 21112



Water Diversion from El Dorado Diversion Dam



Source: Figure created by Ascent Environmental in 2019.

Proposed Diversion at the El Dorado Diversion Dam

- Utilizes existing infrastructure
- Water currently diverted for non-consumptive power generation would instead be used for consumptive use
- Less water would be returned to the South Fork below El Dorado Powerhouse due to change from power to consumptive uses
- Diverted water could be re-diverted to storage at Jenkinson Lake

Project-related Construction Activities

- No new physical infrastructure would be needed to divert Permit 21112 water at the El Dorado Diversion Dam
 - The El Dorado Canal has a maximum hydraulic capacity of 165 cubic feet per second (cfs)
 - Physical limitations of segments of the water conveyance system currently limit diversion to 145 cfs at the El Dorado Diversion Dam
- Permit 21112's authorized maximum rate of diversion is 156 cfs
 - Future improvements to the El Dorado Canal and the channel that conveys water from the outfall of the Hazel Creek Tunnel to Jenkinson Lake would be required

Project Phases

- Draft EIR impact analysis considers three phases of the Project
 - **Existing infrastructure operations:** Operation of existing facilities with their existing operational capacities
 - **Construction:** Construction activities associated with the conveyance improvements to Jenkinson Lake
 - **Post-construction operations:** Operation of facilities following construction to allow for a maximum rate of diversion of up to 156 cfs

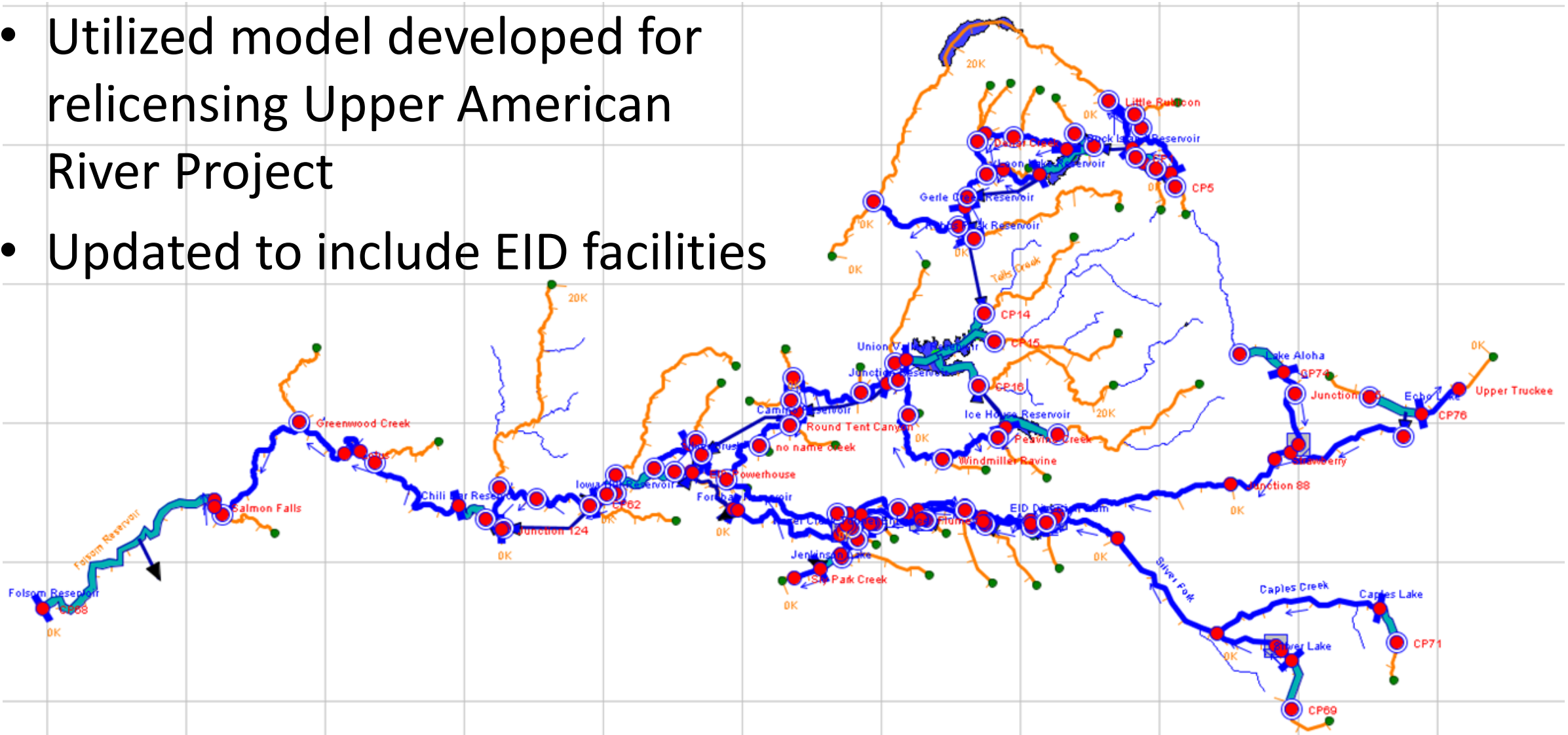
Hydrologic and Temperature Modeling

- Essential tools needed to support the environmental review process
 - HEC-ResSim model to evaluate potential impacts to South Fork American River
 - CalSim III model to evaluate potential impacts to Central Valley Project / State Water Project operations
 - CE-QUAL-W2 to evaluate Folsom Reservoir coldwater pool and water temperature management on the lower American River



ResSim Model

- Utilized model developed for relicensing Upper American River Project
- Updated to include EID facilities



ResSim Model

- Hydrologic period = water years 1975 – 2021
- Model simulations represent system characteristics
 - Physical constraints (e.g., reservoir storage, conveyance capacities)
 - Regulatory constraints (e.g., minimum streamflows, lake level targets, water rights conditions)
 - Operational priorities (e.g., consumptive and hydropower demands)
- Model prioritizes compliance with conditions specified in Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licenses (e.g., recreational flows)

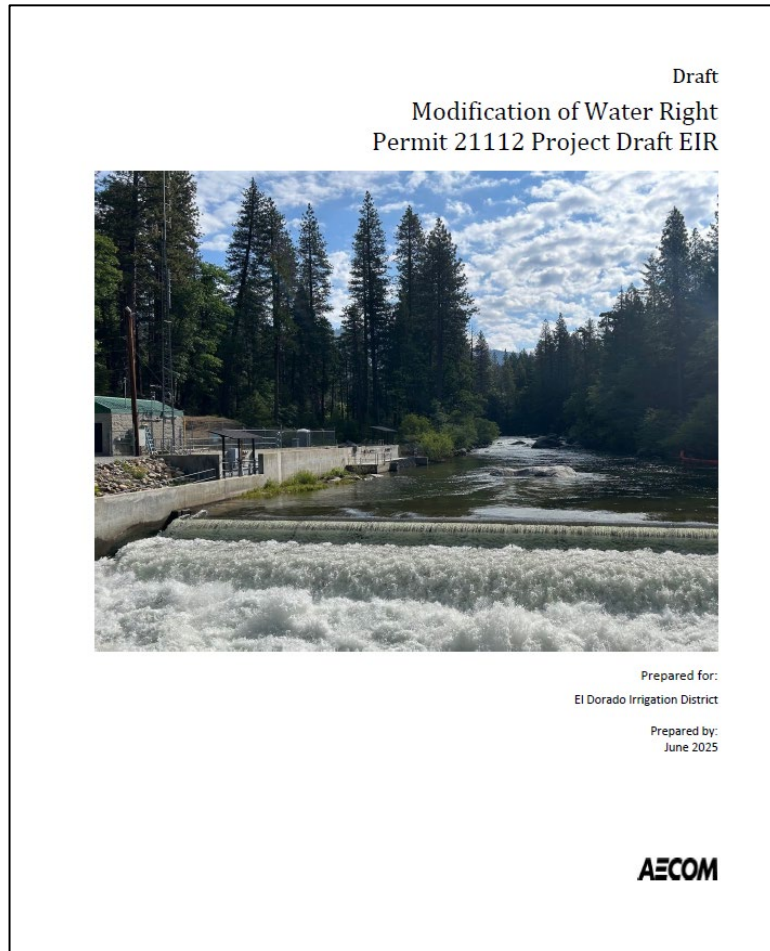
Modeling Scenarios

- Compares the proposed project and four project alternatives to two baseline conditions
 - **Current Baseline:** current water demands
 - **Future Baseline:** future water demands (2045)
- Utilizes two operational phases for proposed project and alternatives
 - **Existing Infrastructure:** diversion rates with existing conveyance constraints (145 cfs rate of diversion)
 - **Post-Construction:** diversion rates after conveyance improvements/construction (156 cfs rate of diversion)

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CEQA Timeline



- Notice of Preparation
 - Public review September 21 – October 20, 2022
 - Public scoping meeting October 5, 2022
- Draft EIR
 - Public review June 11 – August 11, 2025
 - Public Meeting – July 16, 2025
 - Draft EIR available
 - <http://www.eid.org/Permit21112>

Draft EIR

- Describes the existing environmental conditions
- Describes and analyzes the environmental effects of the project
- Considers reasonable alternatives to the project
- Discusses ways to avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects

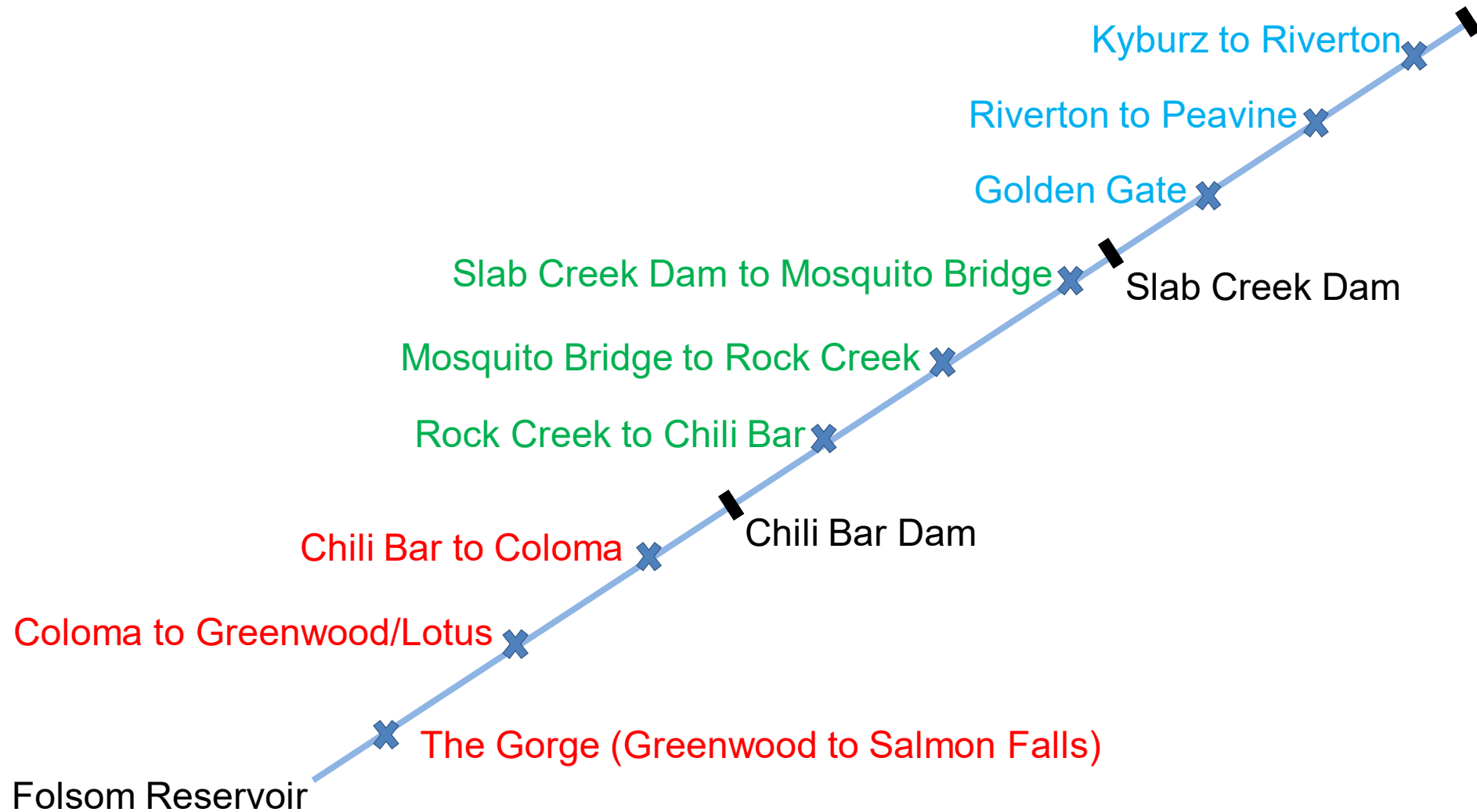
Environmental Factors Analyzed

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gases
- Hazards and Hazardous Material
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO WHITEWATER BOATING



SFAR Whitewater Boating Runs



Boatable Flow Ranges on SFAR Runs

Run	Put-In	Take-out	Difficulty	Boatable Flow Range (in cfs)	Required Recreation Flows (in cfs)
Kyburz to Riverton	Kyburz	US Highway 50 bridge at Riverton	III–IV	600–1,200	None
			IV–V	1,200–3,000	None
Riverton to Peavine	US Highway 50 bridge at Riverton	Peavine Ridge Road	III–IV	600–4,000	None
Golden Gate	Peavine Ridge Road	Forebay Road	IV–V(V+)	600–2,000	None
Slab Creek	Slab Creek Dam	White Rock Powerhouse	IV–V	500–2,000	850–1,500
Chili Bar	Highway 193	Coloma	II–III+	700–1,750	1,300–1,750
			III–IV	1,750–10,000	
Coloma to Greenwood	Coloma	BLM Greenwood Creek River Access	II	600–12,000	None
The Gorge	BLM Greenwood Creek River Access	Folsom Reservoir (Salmon Falls Road Bridge)	II–III	800–2,000	None
			III–IV	2,000–10,000	None

Boatable Day Analysis

- **Definition of boatable day**

- Three consecutive hours of flows within the boatable flow range between the hours of 7am - 7pm
- Duration of three hours
 - Shortest amount of time for FERC-required Chili Bar recreational flows, and most runs can be accomplished in three hours

- **Threshold of Significance**

- Would the Project result in substantial adverse changes to, or loss of, recreational uses affecting a substantial number of people?

Impact Analysis

The analysis of boatable days evaluates both “average” and “maximum” changes in boatable days:

- 1)Average Change:** average change in the number of boatable days by month for each water year type
- 2)Maximum Change:** maximum change, both positive and negative, in the number of boatable days by month for each water year type

Impact Analysis Whitewater Recreation: Chili Bar Run

Average Change in the Monthly Number of Boatable Days by Water Year Type for Chili Bar Run at 700 to 1,750 cfs – Future Baseline versus Future Project Conditions, Existing Infrastructure

Water Year Type	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
Wet	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above Normal	0	0	0	0	0	+1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
Below Normal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dry	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
Critically Dry	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Impact Analysis Whitewater Recreation: Chili Bar Run

Maximum Change in the Monthly Number of Boatable Days by Water Year Type for Chili Bar Run at 700 to 1,750 cfs – Future Baseline versus Future Project Conditions, Existing Infrastructure

Water Year Type	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
Wet	-1	0	0	+3/-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above Normal	0	0	+1	+1	-1	+1	+2	-1	0	0	0	0
Below Normal	-1	0	0	-2	+1/-1	+1	+1/-1	0	+1/-1	+1	0	0
Dry	0	0	0	-3	+2/-4	-1	-2	+3/-3	0	0	0	0
Critically Dry	0	0	-1	-3	-2	+1/-5	+1/-1	-2	+1/-1	0	0	+1/-1

Impact Analysis Whitewater Recreation: Impact Conclusions

Impact Conclusion (example):

- **Chili Bar Run:** Overall, the changes to boatable days on the Chili Bar run at either the higher or lower difficulty level would not substantially change whitewater boating use on this run and the impact to recreation would be **less than significant**

Findings of the Draft EIR

- All environmental impacts can be reduced to less-than-significant level under CEQA with implementation of mitigation measures
- Mitigation measures associated with construction-related activities

Draft EIR Public Review Period

- Draft EIR available on EID website:
 - <http://www.eid.org/Permit21112>
- June 11 – August 11, 2025
- Comments due by
5:00 p.m. on August 11, 2025

How to Provide Written Comments

- Email comments
P21112EIR@eid.org
- Mail comments
El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA 95667
Attn: Brian Deason
- Responses to written comments will be provided in Final EIR

Questions?

