

State of California
State Water Resources Control Board
DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS
P.O. Box 2000, Sacramento, CA 95812-2000
Tel: (916) 341-5300 Fax: (916) 341-5400
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights>

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR PETITIONS

This form is required for all petitions.

Before the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) can approve a petition, the State Water Board must consider the information contained in an environmental document prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This form is not a CEQA document. If a CEQA document has not yet been prepared, a determination must be made of who is responsible for its preparation. As the petitioner, you are responsible for all costs associated with the environmental evaluation and preparation of the required CEQA documents. Please answer the following questions to the best of your ability and submit any studies that have been conducted regarding the environmental evaluation of your project. If you need more space to completely answer the questions, please number and attach additional sheets.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CHANGES OR WORK REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED

For a petition for change, provide a description of the proposed changes to your project including, but not limited to, type of construction activity, structures existing or to be built, area to be graded or excavated, increase in water diversion and use (up to the amount authorized by the permit), changes in land use, and project operational changes, including changes in how the water will be used. For a petition for extension of time, provide a description of what work has been completed and what remains to be done. Include in your description any of the above elements that will occur during the requested extension period.

See Attachment A to Petition, and the accompanying Attachment B (maps), Attachment C (Weber Reservoir Environmental Affects Analysis, and Attachment D (photographs).

Insert the attachment number here, if applicable: 1

Coordination with Regional Water Quality Control Board

For change petitions only, you must request consultation with the Regional Water Quality Control Board regarding the potential effects of your proposed change on water quality and other instream beneficial uses. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 794.) In order to determine the appropriate office for consultation, see: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterboards_map.shtml. Provide the date you submitted your request for consultation here, then provide the following information.

Date of Request

May 21, 2018

Will your project, during construction or operation, (1) generate waste or wastewater containing such things as sewage, industrial chemicals, metals, or agricultural chemicals, or (2) cause erosion, turbidity or sedimentation?

Yes No

Will a waste discharge permit be required for the project?

Yes No

If necessary, provide additional information below:

On May 18, 2018, El Dorado Irrigation District (District) contacted Ms. Michelle Snapp of the Central Valley RWQCB (916-464-4824, michelle.snapp@waterboards.ca.gov) to notify her of the District's proposed 2018 water transfer. The CVRWQCB has not provided any comments as of this date, but the District will notify staff if any comments are received. The District provided Ms. Snapp with a copy of the Petition and this EIP concurrently with the filing of the Petition with the Division. Also see Attachment A to the Petition.

Insert the attachment number here, if applicable: A

Local Permits

For temporary transfers only, you must contact the board of supervisors for the county(ies) both for where you currently store or use water and where you propose to transfer the water. (Wat. Code § 1726.) Provide the date you submitted your request for consultation here.

Date of Contact

May 21, 2018

For change petitions only, you should contact your local planning or public works department and provide the information below.

Person Contacted: Not applicable

Date of Contact:

Department:

Phone Number:

County Zoning Designation:

Are any county permits required for your project? If yes, indicate type below. Yes No

Grading Permit Use Permit Watercourse Obstruction Permit

Change of Zoning General Plan Change Other (explain below)

If applicable, have you obtained any of the permits listed above? If yes, provide copies. Yes No

If necessary, provide additional information below:

Not applicable.

Insert the attachment number here, if applicable:

Federal and State Permits

Check any additional agencies that may require permits or other approvals for your project:

- Regional Water Quality Control Board Department of Fish and Game
- Dept of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams California Coastal Commission
- State Reclamation Board U.S. Army Corps of Engineers U.S. Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

Have you obtained any of the permits listed above? If yes, provide copies. Yes No

For each agency from which a permit is required, provide the following information:

Agency	Permit Type	Person(s) Contacted	Contact Date	Phone Number
Not applicable.				

If necessary, provide additional information below:

Although not required, the District served notice of the petition on May 21, 2018 to Lauren Mulloy, the Department of Fish & Wildlife's Region 2's water rights staff contact, as well as Kevin Thomas, Region 2's Environmental Program Manager - Fisheries, at 1701 Nimbus Road, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670, 916-358-2909. To date, CDFW has not provided any comments on the District's temporary transfer petition.

Insert the attachment number here, if applicable:

Construction or Grading Activity

Does the project involve any construction or grading-related activity that has significantly altered or would significantly alter the bed, bank or riparian habitat of any stream or lake? Yes No

If necessary, provide additional information below:

Not applicable.

Insert the attachment number here, if applicable:

Archeology

Has an archeological report been prepared for this project? If yes, provide a copy. Yes No

Will another public agency be preparing an archeological report? Yes No

Do you know of any archeological or historic sites in the area? If yes, explain below. Yes No

If necessary, provide additional information below:

Not applicable.

Insert the attachment number here, if applicable:

Photographs

For all petitions other than time extensions, attach complete sets of color photographs, clearly dated and labeled, showing the vegetation that exists at the following three locations:

- Along the stream channel immediately downstream from each point of diversion
- Along the stream channel immediately upstream from each point of diversion
- At the place where water subject to this water right will be used

Maps

For all petitions other than time extensions, attach maps labeled in accordance with the regulations showing all applicable features, both present and proposed, including but not limited to: point of diversion, point of rediversion, distribution of storage reservoirs, point of discharge of treated wastewater, place of use, and location of instream flow dedication reach. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, §§ 715 et seq., 794.)

Pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 794, petitions for change submitted without maps may not be accepted.

All Water Right Holders Must Sign This Form:

I (we) hereby certify that the statements I (we) have furnished above and in the attachments are complete to the best of my (our) ability and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my (our) knowledge. Dated May 21, 2018 at Placerville, California .

Water Right Holder or Authorized Agent Signature

Water Right Holder or Authorized Agent Signature

NOTE:

- **Petitions for Change** may not be accepted unless you include proof that a copy of the petition was served on the Department of Fish and Game. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 794.)
- **Petitions for Temporary Transfer** may not be accepted unless you include proof that a copy of the petition was served on the Department of Fish and Game and the board of supervisors for the county(ies) where you currently store or use water and the county(ies) where you propose to transfer the water. (Wat. Code § 1726.)

Attachment A

*Water Transfer Description and
Environmental Information
for 2018 EID to
Kern County Water Agency
and Dudley Ridge Water District
Temporary Water Transfer Project*

Attachment A

Introduction

This document (Attachment) provides details, analyses, maps, figures and graphics in support of a proposed 2018 water transfer for up to 5,000 acre-feet from El Dorado Irrigation District (“EID”) to buyers located in regions requiring the water to be exported from the Delta – specifically Kern County Water Agency (“KCWA”) and Dudley Ridge Water District (“DRWD”), collectively the “Buyers,” as part of the State Water Contractors’ (“SWC”) Dry Year Transfer Program. The information is intended to facilitate review and approval of the transfer by the State Water Resources Control Board (“SWRCB”), as required for a portion of the proposed transfer.

Organization

The remainder of this Attachment is organized as follows:

1. Overview of Transfer Parties –a brief introduction to both EID and the SWC buyers, with relevant information regarding the basis for the transfer
2. Summary of the Proposed Transfer – a summary of the proposed transfer, including sources of water, method to make water available, and requested changes to a water right license for a portion of the transfer
3. Requested Changes to the Point of Diversion and Place of Use for Water Right License 2184 (A001692)
4. Transfer Details –information regarding the proposed timing of releases, flow rates and other relevant details, including graphs, maps and tables and proposed measurement/compliance metrics
5. Demonstrating Compliance with Water Code Statutes - information regarding no injury to other legal users or to fish and wildlife, as required under Water Code Section 1727
6. Other relevant information

1. Overview of Transfer Parties

The proposed transfer is between EID and Kern County Water Agency (“KCWA”) and Dudley Ridge Water District (“DRWD”), collectively the Buyers, for delivery of the water during summer and fall of 2018. The following provides a brief overview of each public water supplier.

El Dorado Irrigation District

El Dorado Irrigation District was organized in 1925 under the Irrigation District Law (Water Code Section 20500, et seq.). EID provides water to a population of approximately 110,000 people within its service area for municipal, industrial, and irrigation uses, as well as wastewater treatment and recycled water services, to meet the growing needs of its

customers. It also operates recreational facilities as a condition of its Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license. As such, EID is one of the few California districts that provide a full complement of water services.

EID is located in El Dorado County on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The service area is bounded by Sacramento County to the west and the community of Strawberry to the east. The area north of the communities of Coloma and Lotus establishes the northern-most part of the service area, while the communities of Pleasant Valley and South Shingle Springs establish the southern boundary. EID's contiguous service area spans 220 square miles and ranges from 500 feet in elevation, at the Sacramento County line, to more than 4,000 feet in elevation in the eastern part of EID. Two hundred pressure-regulating zones are required for reliable operation. The water system contains more than 1,295 miles of pipeline, 27 miles of ditches, 5 treatment plants, 34 storage tanks and reservoirs, and 38 pumping stations.

EID owns and operates a FERC-licensed hydroelectric power generation system consisting of a powerhouse, 5 reservoirs (Echo Lake, Lake Aloha, Caples Lake, Silver Lake, and El Dorado Forebay), and over 22 miles of flumes, canals, siphons, and tunnels. Project facilities are located east of Placerville in El Dorado, Alpine, and Amador counties. EID also owns and operates several other water facilities including Jenkinson Lake and numerous other water rights and reservoirs acquired in the 1900's including Weber Reservoir and many pre-1914 water rights.

Kern County Water Agency and Dudley Ridge Water District

The Buyers are members of the SWC, a statewide, non-profit association of 27 public agencies from Northern, Central, and Southern California that purchase water under contract from the California State Water Project (SWP). Collectively, SWC delivers water to more than 25 million residents throughout the state and more than 750,000 acres of agricultural land.

Dudley Ridge Water District

The District was formed in 1963 and encompasses more than 37,000 acres of farmland in southern Kings County on the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley. The District lies south of Kettleman City and is bounded on the northeast by the Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District, on the south by the Kings-Kern county line, and generally on the west by the California Aqueduct (Aqueduct). Interstate 5 traverses the District in a northwest-southeast direction.

Land use within the District is agricultural; the District's boundaries do not encompass any incorporated or unincorporated communities. The District's primary water source is imported surface water supplies from the SWP via the Aqueduct; the District does not use local groundwater due to its low yields and poor quality. The concrete-lined Aqueduct brings

water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, via the Banks Pumping Plant, down the west side of the Central Valley.

The District delivers SWP water from the Aqueduct through five delivery structures (turnouts). From each turnout, water is delivered to landowners through approximately 12 miles of District-owned concrete-lined distribution canals and 10 miles of pipelines to metered farm turnouts. In addition to the water distribution canals and pipelines, the District owns a terminal reservoir to capture operational spills, whereby the final field deliveries can be made directly from the reservoir. While this reservoir historically has been utilized, privately owned storage reservoirs have since been constructed that supplant its operation. In addition to the SWP supplies, water has been made available through programs for water regulation and storage in off-site groundwater basins and from purchases, transfers, and unbalanced exchanges from other water agencies.¹

Kern County Water Agency

The Agency was created in 1961 by a special act of the California State Legislature and serves as the local contracting entity for the SWP. The Agency participates in a wide scope of water management activities, including water quality, flood control, and groundwater operations to preserve and enhance Kern County's water supply.² The Agency covers all of Kern County, is the second-largest participant in the SWP, and has long-term contracts with 13 local water districts, called Member Units, and Improvement District No. 4 (ID4) for SWP water.

The Agency's Member Units are:

- Belridge Water Storage District
- Berrenda Mesa Water District
- Buena Vista Water Storage District
- Cawelo Water District
- Henry Miller Water District
- Kern Delta Water District
- Lost Hills Water District
- Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District
- Semitropic Water Storage District
- Tehachapi-Cummings County Water District
- Tejon-Castac Water District
- West Kern Water District
- Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District

¹ Description is from Dudley Ridge Water District 2012 Agricultural Water Management Plan
² http://www.kcwa.com/about_kcwa/about.shtml

The first deliveries of water from the SWP to Kern County began in 1968 via the Aqueduct, which passes through the west side of Kern County before crossing the Tehachapi Mountains into southern California. SWP water is then transported to Bakersfield and other areas on the east side of the San Joaquin Valley through the CrossValley Canal (CVC), a 22-mile canal with seven low-lift pump stations, built and operated by the Agency. CVC capacity is 1,422 cubic feet per second (cfs). The delivered water is then used for agricultural, municipal, and water recharge purposes.

In 1971, the Agency formed ID4 to provide a supplemental water supply for the urban Bakersfield area through the importation of SWP water. As a participant in the CVC, ID4 uses the 21.5-mile facility to move water into ID4 and to adjacent groundwater banking areas. Water delivered to ID4 is either directly recharged to replenish the underlying groundwater aquifer or delivered to the Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant where it is treated and then delivered to retail water purveyors. These retail purveyors include the California Water Service Company, the City of Bakersfield, the East Niles Community Services District, and the North of the River Municipal Water District which wholesales water to Oildale Mutual Water Company. In response to declining groundwater quality and to meet additional demands in the growing Bakersfield area, the Agency developed the Treated Water Capacity Expansion Project (completed in 2011) to deliver treated water to the north, northwest, and east portions of metropolitan Bakersfield.

2. Summary of the Proposed Transfer

The up to 5,000 AF transfer quantity would consist of releases from Weber Reservoir (approximately 800 AF), Caples Lake (up to approximately 2,800 AF), and Silver Lake (up to approximately 3,200 AF) that would otherwise be added to storage in Jenkinson Lake or used directly to meet summer/fall 2018 demands that would instead be met with water previously stored in Jenkinson Lake. Because the total potential quantity available from the three reservoirs exceeds the proposed maximum transfer volume (up to 5,000 AF), EID would have flexibility to adjust operations at any of the reservoirs as conditions or operations may warrant during the transfer period to fulfill the proposed 5,000-AF transfer quantity. However, EID would not exceed the maximum individual estimated reservoir release volumes stated above.

Under the proposed transfer, EID would release approximately 800 AF from Weber Reservoir, which stores water pursuant to Water Right License 2184 (Application 1692). This portion of the transfer requires approval of a Petition for Change Involving Water Transfers from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to temporarily add a Place of Use (POU) and Point(s) of Rediversion (PORD) under License 2184. The portion of the water transfer subject to the change petition is exempt from the CEQA under California Water Code (CWC) Section 1725 and CEQA Guidelines 15282(u) as long as the transfer would not injure any legal user of the water or unreasonably affect fish, wildlife, or other instream beneficial uses. Information regarding potential effects of the Weber Reservoir re-operation portion of the proposed transfer is included in Section 5 of this Attachment.

To accomplish the portion of this transfer associated with the Water Right License 2184, EID seeks the following temporary (one year or less) changes in the POU and PORD, consistent with California Water Code §1725-§1732, to Water Right License 2184:

1. Proposed New Users: Kern County Water Agency and Dudley Ridge Water District.
2. Proposed Point of Rediversion: The SWP's Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant ("Banks") will be added as a point of rediversion to allow the Department of Water Resources ("DWR") to wheel the water to Buyers' service areas. The proposed point of rediversion is identified on maps filed with the Division of Water Rights under Application 5630 (SWP). Specifically, the point of rediversion is described as: *Banks Pumping Plant via Clifton Court Forebay*: N 2,126,440 ft., E 6,256,425 ft., California Coordinate System Zone 3, NAD 83, being within the NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Projected Section 20, T1S, R4E, MDB&M.
3. Proposed Place of Use: The transferred water will be used within the Buyer's specific service areas contained within the SWP service area. The service areas are shown on the SWP service area map, Map 1878-1, 2, and 3 on file with the Division of Water Rights under Application 5630.

Maps demonstrating the locations of EID's water sources, existing POD and POU under Water Right License 2184, the proposed flow paths to Folsom Reservoir and from Folsom Reservoir to the Buyers service area, and the requested PORDs and POU are provided in **Attachment B**.

In the proposed transfer, EID will also release up to approximately 2,800 AF from Caples Lake, and up to approximately 3,200 AF from Silver Lake. Caples Lake stores water under a pre-1914 water right (Statement 015941), and Silver Lake stores water pursuant to a pre-1914 water right (Statement 004708). Transfer of these stored pre-1914 waters are subject to CEQA review, but do not require a petition to the SWRCB. EID has prepared an Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) to comply with CEQA requirements for transfer of the pre-1914 water rights. The IS/ND is available on the EID website at www.eid.org (SCH# 2018052052).

Weber Reservoir Re-Operation

For approximately a decade, EID has made discretionary releases from Weber Reservoir to provide non-federal supplies for its own use through a Warren Act Contract at Folsom Reservoir. Due to the availability of other supplies beginning in 2015 that have not previously been available and strategic management of reservoir operations, EID does not anticipate releasing stored water currently available in this reservoir during 2018. Therefore, absent the transfer, EID would only make minimum releases as required by law in 2018, thereby retaining water diverted under Water Right License 2184 in storage.

For the proposed transfer, EID would re-operate Weber Reservoir to draw it down under a schedule approved by DWR and deliver this water through Folsom Reservoir for transfer to the Buyers. EID would release approximately 800 AF from Weber Reservoir starting approximately July 1 and ending on or about September 30, with flows essentially consistent during a three-week period within this timeframe. Details are provided in Section 4.

EID is seeking SWRCB approval of the aforementioned temporary changes to its Weber Reservoir licensed water right (License 2184; Application 1692) under CWC Section 1725, et seq. EID will enter into a refill/conveyance agreement with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation).

Silver Lake/Jenkinson Lake Re-Operation

The transfer also would include up to approximately 2,800 AF released from EID's Caples Lake, and up to approximately 3,200 AF released from EID's Silver Lake, both of which store water pursuant to a pre-1914 water rights (Statement 015941 and Statement 004708, respectively). Transfer of the stored pre-1914 water is subject to CEQA review, but would not require a petition to SWRCB. Because the total potential quantity available from the three reservoirs exceeds the proposed maximum transfer volume (up to 5,000 AF), EID would have flexibility to adjust operations at any of the reservoirs as conditions or operations may warrant during the transfer period to fulfil the proposed 5,000-AF transfer quantity.

In the absence of the proposed transfer, EID's 2018 operation plan is to release water previously stored under Silver and Caples Lakes' pre-1914 water rights in summer and early fall for immediate consumptive use and/or delivery into Jenkinson Lake (which is within the Cosumnes River watershed). This planned without-transfer action would redirect releases of water previously stored in Silver Lake via EID's Kyburz Diversion Dam and El Dorado Canal, from which it would flow either directly to EID's water treatment plant or into Jenkinson Lake via the Hazel Creek Tunnel.

Under the proposed transfer, EID would instead use water already stored in Jenkinson Lake to meet equivalent demands during this time period in lieu of using water from Silver and Caples Lakes. This re-operation would allow water previously stored in Silver Lake and Caples Lake to instead be released and re-diverted at Folsom Reservoir between July 1 and September 30, 2018 for transfer to the Buyers. EID would draw on Jenkinson Lake storage for meeting demands, resulting in a lower than planned end-of-season storage in Jenkinson Lake. The decrease in Jenkinson Lake storage would be equal to the water released from Silver Lake and Caples Lake for transfer. This proposed re-operation is detailed in Section 4.

Temporary Storage in San Luis Reservoir

Transfer water released from Weber Reservoir would flow to Folsom Reservoir, be released through Folsom Dam, and then be re-operated via Lake Natoma into the LAR. From the LAR, water would flow to the Sacramento River then the San Joaquin River then to the PORD at the Banks Pumping Plant. Water would be redirected at the Banks Pumping Plant

and conveyed south via the Aqueduct to SLR. Transfer water may be temporarily stored in SLR and then delivered via the Aqueduct and the CVC to the Buyers' service areas.

3. Requested Changes to POD and POU for Weber Reservoir

As previously discussed, the transfer water includes water released from Weber Reservoir under License 2184 (Application 1692) and from Silver and Caples Lakes under pre-1914 rights S004708 and S015491, respectively. This petition only seeks approval from the SWRCB under CWC §1725-§1732 for the Weber Reservoir portion of the transfer water quantity.

Current Point of Diversion for License 2184 (Application 1692)

Current points of diversion and rediversion of Weber Reservoir include:

- Point of Diversion: Weber Reservoir Dam – North 27° 32' East 1,595 feet from the S1/4 corner of Section 18, T10N, R12E, MDB&M, being within the NW1/4 of SE1/4 of Section 18.
- Point of Rediversion: Folsom Reservoir Pump Station – North 25° 06' East, 2,358 feet from the SW corner of Section 1, T10N, R8E, MDB&M, being within the NW1/4 of SW1/4 of Section 1.

Proposed Point(s) of Rediversion for License 2184 (Application 1692)

EID proposes to temporarily add the following points of rediversion to Water Right License 2184:

1. Proposed Point of Rediversion:
 - a. The SWP's Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant ("Banks") will be added as a point of rediversion to allow the Department of Water Resources ("DWR") to deliver the water to Buyers' service areas. The proposed point of rediversion is identified on maps filed with the Division of Water Rights under Application 5630 (SWP) and shown in **Attachment B**. Specifically, the point of rediversion is described as: *Banks Pumping Plant via Clifton Court Forebay*: N 2,126,440 ft., E 6,256,425 ft., California Coordinate System Zone 3, NAD 83, being within the NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Projected Section 20, T1S, R4E, MDB&M.
 - b. San Luis Reservoir - This SWP Point of Rediversion is located 37° 4'27.36"N/121° 0'54.55"W California Coordinate System, Zone 3, NAD 83, being within the SE 1/4 of Section 7, T10S, R9E, MDB&M. This proposed point of temporary storage and rediversion is identified on maps filed with the Division under Application 5630 (SWP) for the use of San Luis Reservoir, and shown in **Attachment B**.

Current Place of Use of License 2184 (Application 1692)

The current POU for water in Weber Reservoir under License 2184 (Application 1692) includes:

1. Fish and Wildlife Preservation and Enhancement and Fire Protection uses at Weber Reservoir within SW1/4 of Section 17 and SE1/4 of Section 18, T10N, R12E, MDB&M, and Fish and Wildlife Preservation and Enhancement and Recreation uses within North Fork Weber Creek, Weber Creek and South Fork American River from Weber Reservoir Dam to Folsom Reservoir.
2. Municipal, Industrial, Irrigation and Fire Protection uses within the boundaries of EID comprising 30,702 acres as shown on map dated April 8, 1927 filed with the SWRCB and El Dorado Hills area as shown on map dated January 26, 2006, filed with the SWRCB.

Proposed Place of Use of License 2184 (Application 1692)

The transferred water will be used within the Buyer's specific service areas contained within the SWP service area. The service areas are shown on the SWP service area map, Map 1878-1, 2, and 3 on file with the Division of Water Rights under Application 5630, as shown in **Attachment B**.

Current Purpose of Use of License 2184 (Application 1692)

Water rights associated with Weber Reservoir under License 2184 (Application 1692) are granted for the following purposes of use as described under the POU: 1) Fish and Wildlife Preservation and Enhancement, 2) Fire Protection, 3) Recreation, 4) Municipal and Industrial, and 5) Irrigation.

Proposed Purpose of Use of License 2184 (Application 1692)

The petition requests no change to the existing purposes of use; KCWA and DRWD would use the transfer water predominantly for irrigation uses in their respective service areas.

4. Transfer Details

The section provides important details regarding the planned reservoir operations with and without the proposed transfer.

Weber Reservoir Proposed Re-operation

To achieve the target for approximately 800 AF water transfer from Weber Reservoir during the months of July and September, EID would release water from storage at a flow rate equal to or less than the observed maximum monthly flow (10.3 cfs in September 2016) that has occurred during the proposed transfer period over the past five years in Weber Creek (see **Table 1** for the period 2012 through 2017). Modeling results indicate that approximately 800 AF can be released from Weber Reservoir during July through September while maintaining releases at rates equal to or less than the maximum. It is anticipated that most or all of those releases for transfer would occur during the months of July and September. The maximum release rate during the period of the transfer release would not exceed approximately 10 cfs.

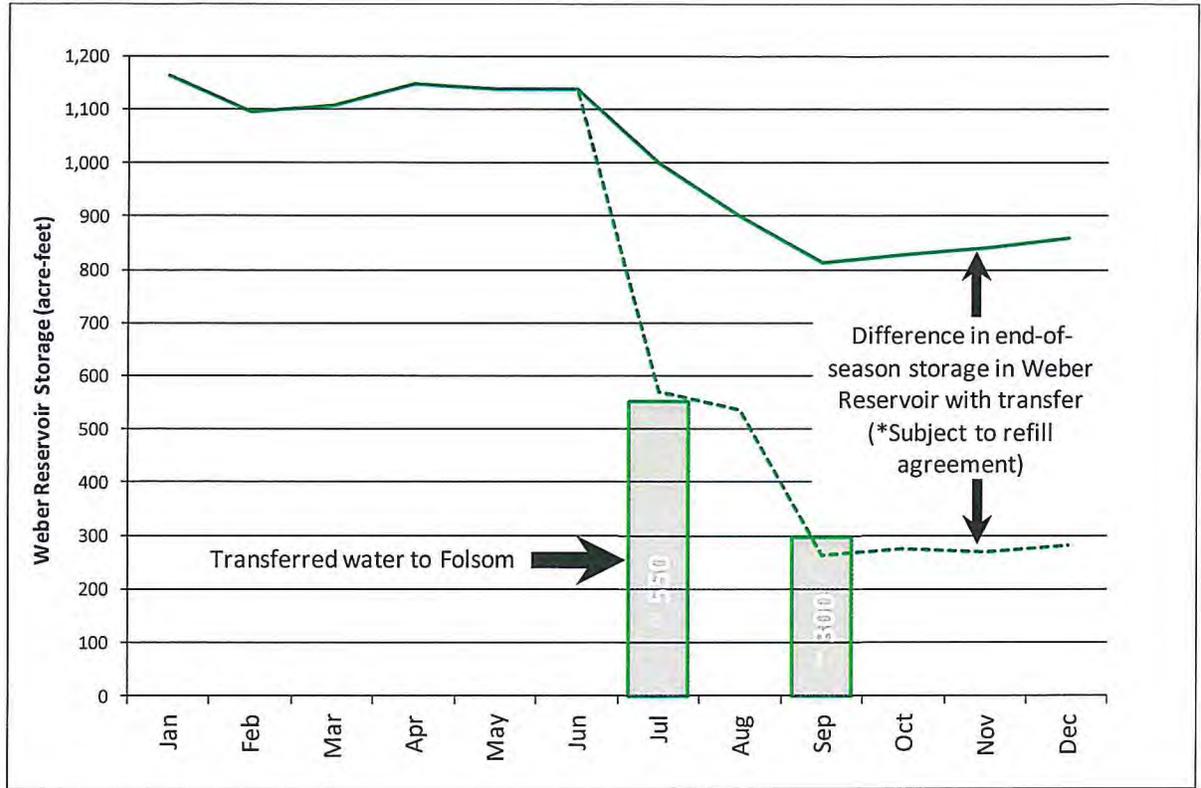
Table 1: Weber Reservoir 2018 storage conditions with/without the proposed transfer

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Transfer Period		Transfer Period	Oct	Nov	Dec
							Jul	Aug	Sep			
Maximum	34	30	30	9	15	5	5	4	10	8	5	49
Minimum	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Average	4	5	7	7	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	4
2018 Actual	2	1	2	4	2	1	---					
2018 Planned without Transfer Condition												
Released from Weber Reservoir							1	1	1	2	2	3
2018 Planned with Transfer Condition												
Released from Weber Reservoir (max)							10	1	6	3	3	3

Storage in Weber Reservoir at the beginning of July 2018 is expected to be at or near capacity. With the water transfer occurring through September, the resulting storage at the end of September would be approximately 260 AF.

The capacity of Weber Reservoir is 1,125 AF. Water Right License 2184 authorizes diversion of up to 1,000 AF per year, and requires an annual minimum storage of 200 AF on September 1, and minimum releases not less than 1 cubic foot per second (cfs) to protect and enhance fish, wildlife, and recreation in Weber Creek downstream of Weber Reservoir when reservoir storage is available. With the proposed transfer of approximately 800 AF from Weber Reservoir, the September 1 storage requirement would be met, and the planned carryover storage would be managed to ensure sufficient continued outflow releases beyond October 1. Based upon modeling of recent hydrology, Weber Reservoir storage would likely drop to approximately 260 AF, but may go as low as 200 AF depending on fall weather patterns, prior to refilling during the fall and winter of 2018/2019. Actual refill following the transfer will be subject to an agreement to be entered into with DWR. However, even using hydrologic conditions from 2013/14 and 2014/15 as proxy conditions, Weber Reservoir would easily refill following the transfer, and sufficient carryover storage is expected to be available in future years to provide required minimum flows. **Figure 1** demonstrates expected with and without the transfer storage conditions.

Figure 1: 2018 Storage Conditions with and without the proposed transfer



Silver Lake/Jenkinson Lake and Caples Lake/Jenkinson Lake Proposed Re-operation

The transfer also includes up to approximately 2,800 AF and 3,200 AF that EID would make available through the re-operation of pre-1914 water rights captured in EID's Caples and Silver lakes, respectively, and managed during the year between Caples and Silver lakes and Jenkinson Lake. EID operates Jenkinson Lake and upstream Project 184 reservoirs, including Caples and Silver lakes, cooperatively to optimize available water supplies and provide desired carry-over for subsequent years (see **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**).

EID's 2018 operation plan is to release water from Caples and Silver lakes previously diverted and stored under these lakes' pre-1914 water rights for immediate consumptive use and/or rediversion into Jenkinson Lake (in the Cosumnes River watershed). This planned without-transfer action would re-divert releases of water previously stored in Caples and Silver lakes through Hazel Creek Tunnel, via EID's Kyburz Diversion Dam and El Dorado Canal, to replenish Jenkinson Lake after it has been drawn down during summer through Hazel Creek Tunnel (via EID's Kyburz Diversion Dam and El Dorado Canal) (see **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**).

Under the proposed transfer, EID would further draw down Jenkinson Lake to meet consumptive demands during the transfer period in lieu of using water from Caples and Silver lakes. This re-operation would allow water previously stored in Caples and Silver lakes to instead be released and re-diverted at Banks Pumping Plant between July 1 and September 30, 2018 for transfer to the Buyers. The decrease in Jenkinson Lake storage would be approximately equal to the water released from Caples and Silver lakes for transfer.

It is anticipated that EID would transfer up to approximately 2,800 AF from Caples Lake and up to approximately 3,200 AF from Silver Lake in July, August, and September. For Caples Lake, transfers would be up to approximately 2,100 AF, 400 AF, and 300 AF during July, August, and September, respectively, according to most recent forecasts (see **Table 2**). For Silver Lake, July, August, and September transfers would be up to approximately 1,300 AF; 1,100 AF; and 800 AF; respectively (see **Table 3**). However, as described previously, EID is proposing to transfer up to 5,000 acre-feet to the Buyers. Therefore, these monthly available quantities represent maximum quantities – actual quantities would be dependent on flexible management of Silver Lake, Caples Lake, and Weber Reservoir during the transfer period as EID decides how best to meet the transfer quantity obligations (see **Figure 4**).

Caples Lake has a capacity of over 22,000 AF, Silver Lake has a capacity of 8,640 AF, and Jenkinson Lake has a capacity of over 41,000 AF. Because EID would draw on Jenkinson Lake storage for meeting demands, resulting in a lower than planned end-of-season storage in Jenkinson Lake, a refill/conveyance agreement with DWR in coordination with Reclamation for the water transferred from Caples and Silver lakes would be required for Jenkinson Lake. Conversely, carryover storage in Caples and Silver lakes would be consistent with past operations, so no refill/conveyance agreement would be applicable to Caples or Silver lakes.

Figure 2: Schematic of Silver Lake, Caples Lake and Jenkinson Lake interactions without the Proposed Transfer

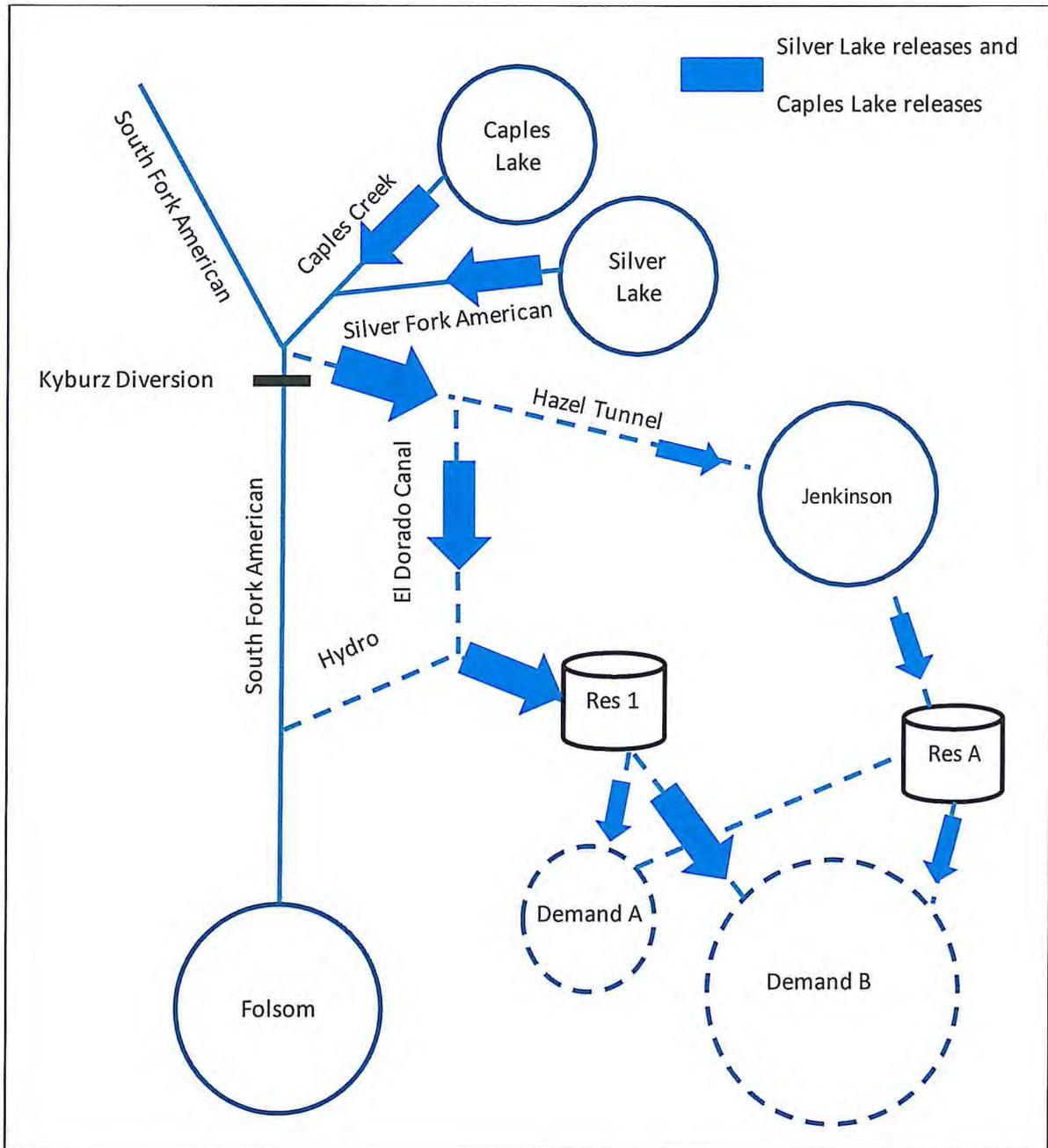
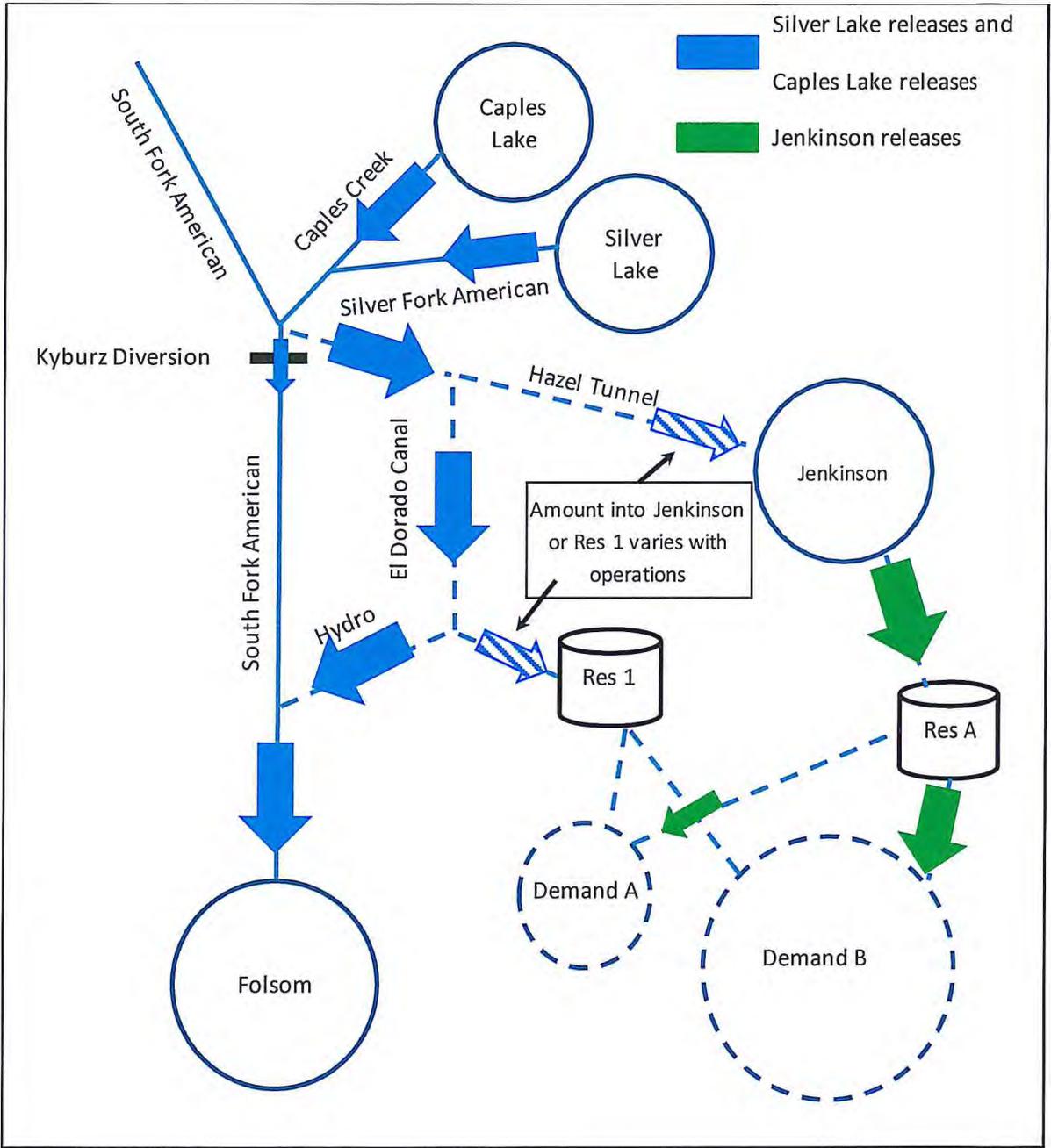


Figure 3: Schematic of Silver Lake, Caples Lake and Jenkinson Lake interactions with the Proposed Transfer



Transfer of the Caples Lake water stored under pre-1914 water right, S015941, and the Silver Lake water stored under pre-1914 water right, S004708, would not require petitions to SWRCB. Releases from Caples and Silver lakes would be conducted in accordance with all applicable requirements and coordinated with the Buyers.

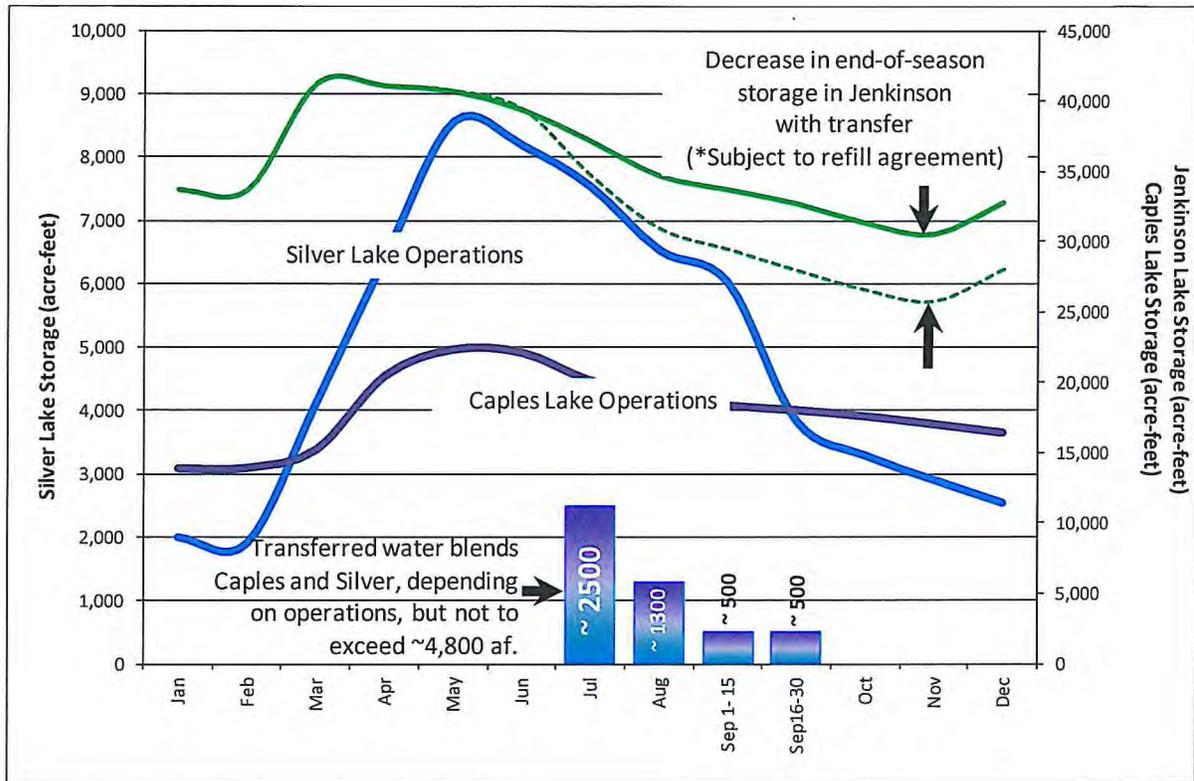
Table 2: Caples Lake and Jenkinson Lake 2018 storage conditions with/without the proposed transfer

Caples Reservoir Releases													
2012 through 2017 Historical Data and Planned Reservoir Operations (all values in CFS)													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Transfer Period			Sep 16 to Sep 30	Oct	Nov	Dec
							Jul	Aug	Sep 1 to Sep 15				
Maximum	386	27	136	80	361	370	204	70	89	39	94	92	71
Minimum	5	3	5	5	12	15	6	6	5	5	5	6	6
Average	33	12	26	30	60	76	45	43	27	27	11	16	14
2018 Actual	24	11	7	29	43	32	---						
2018 Planned without Transfer Condition													
Released from Caples Reservoir							35	6	5	5	5	8	10
routed to Jenkinson or directly to WTP							35	6	5	5	5	8	10
Increased Jenkinson release to meet WTP demand							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018 Planned with Transfer Condition (subject to operational flexibility in conjunction with Silver Lake)													
Released from Caples Reservoir (max)							35	11	22	5	5	8	10
routed to Jenkinson or directly to WTP (max)							0	0	0	5	5	8	10
Increased Jenkinson release to meet WTP demand (max)							35	11	22	0	0	0	0

Table 3: Silver Lake and Jenkinson Lake 2018 storage conditions with/without the proposed transfer

Silver Lake Reservoir Releases A9 + A24													
2012 through 2017 Historical Data and Planned Reservoir Operations (all values in CFS)													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Transfer Period				Oct	Nov	Dec
							Jul	Aug	Sep 1 to Sep 15	Sep 16 to Sep 30			
Maximum	613	443	152	250	469	458	164	33	14	63	160	142	320
Minimum	6	4	1	5	20	17	14	11	7	5	7	7	7
Average	28	32	30	69	114	70	28	16	28	28	21	13	33
2018 Actual	123	19	16	123	106	69	---						
2018 Planned without Transfer Condition													
Released from Silver Lake							21	18	15	33	10	9	8
routed to Jenkinson or directly to WTP							21	18	15	33	10	9	8
Increased Jenkinson release to meet WTP demand							0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018 Planned with Transfer Condition (subject to operational flexibility in conjunction with Caples Lake)													
Released from Silver Lake (max)							21	18	15	63	8	7	7
routed to Jenkinson or directly to WTP (max)							0	0	0	0	8	7	7
Increased Jenkinson release to meet WTP demand (max)							21	18	15	63	0	0	0

Figure 4: 2018 Storage Conditions with and without the proposed transfer for Silver Lake, Caples Lake, and Jenkinson Lake



5. Demonstrating Compliance with Water Code Statutes

The following provides the SWRCB with necessary information to answer the key questions articulated in Water Code §1727, namely:

- §1727(b)(1) The proposed temporary change would not injure any legal user of the water, during any potential hydrologic condition that the board determines is likely to occur during the proposed change, through significant changes in water quantity, water quality, timing of diversion or use, consumptive use of the water, or reduction in return flows.
- §1727(b)(2) The proposed temporary change would not unreasonably affect fish, wildlife, or other instream beneficial uses.

Information to Support Finding of No-Injury from Proposed Changes to Weber Reservoir Re-operation

No legal user of water would be injured with the proposed project because EID's transfer of water would only slightly increase, not decrease, streamflow in Weber Creek and the South Fork American River below the El Dorado Powerhouse. Any such increase would be minor and would not cause any water flows to increase above seasonal levels when compared to the past 5 years.

Transfer water released from Weber Reservoir would flow to Folsom Reservoir, be released through Folsom Dam, and then be re-operated via Lake Natoma into the LAR. From the LAR, water would flow to the Sacramento River then the San Joaquin River then to the PORD at the Banks Pumping Plant. Water would be rediverted at the Banks Pumping Plant and conveyed south via the Aqueduct to SLR. Transfer water may be temporarily stored in SLR and then delivered via the Aqueduct and the CVC to the Buyers' service areas.

The diversion of Transfer Water at the Banks intake facility would also comply with current standards and all state and federal regulations and permits that apply to the proposed PORDs. The proposed transfer of approximately 800 AF from Weber Reservoir, as well as the supply available from Silver Lake and Caples Lake for a total proposed transfer of up to 5,000 AF, is currently in storage in accordance with EID's water rights and, with or without this proposed transfer, would not be available to any other legal user of water. The Water Transfer would not affect EID's ability to meet future obligations.

In addition, as part of the proposed project, EID and DWR in coordination with Reclamation would enter into a refill/conveyance agreement for Weber Reservoir and Jenkinson Lake with conditions acceptable to both parties. One such condition is that CVP and SWP water system operations would not be adversely affected during the 2019 refill period by the transfer of previously stored water in 2018.

Information to Support Finding of No Unreasonable Affects on the Environment from Weber Reservoir Re-operation

An analysis of effects from EID's proposed Water Transfer on fish and aquatic wildlife in Weber Reservoir, Weber Creek, and downstream watercourses indicates that less-than-significant effects (*no unreasonable effects*) on those resources would likely occur.

Attachment C details this finding.

6. Other Relevant Information

In addition to DWR, Reclamation and SWRCB, EID the Buyers are coordinating with appropriate local, state and federal agencies to obtain all necessary approvals, consultations or noticing for the proposed transfer including:

1. California Department of Fish and Wildlife
2. California Regional Water Quality Control Board
3. All Counties affected by the transfer, including: Alpine, Amador, El Dorado, Fresno, Kern, Kings, and Merced.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

Consistent with Water Code § 1726, a copy of this Petition will be sent prior to Public Notice to Lauren Mulloy, the CDFW Region 2 water rights staff contact, at 1701 Nimbus Road, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670, 916-358-2909, and to Kevin Thomas, Environmental Program Manager – CDFW Fisheries. Mr. Thomas was involved in review of EID's successful 2015 reservoir re-operation transfer from Weber Reservoir. As detailed in **Attachment C**, the transfer has been determined to not have unreasonable effects.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

EID has not formally contacted the Regional Board staff, but intends to send a copy of this Petition prior to the posting of the Public Notice and opening of the comment period. The water proposed for transfer is very high-quality runoff derived from snowmelt and rains falling in eastern El Dorado County.

Specifically, the proposed transfer would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The proposed transfer would use existing reservoirs, streams, and rivers operating within all applicable requirements. Given ambient flow conditions and the relatively small amount of transfer water released, there would not be any existing water quality standards or waste discharge requirements that would not be met. The small amount of the transfer (up to 5,000 AF, of which approximately 800 AF is from Weber Reservoir) being added to Folsom Reservoir would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Agricultural activities in the Buyer's service areas would not change as a result of the proposed project, and no new violations in water quality standards or waste discharge requirements would occur.

County Notifications

EID will provide a copy of the petition to the counties of Alpine, Amador, El Dorado, Fresno, Merced, Kern, and Kings as required by Water Code Section 1726(c) [*A petitioner shall provide a copy of the petition to...the board of supervisors of the county or counties in which the petitioner currently stores or uses the water subject to the petition, and the board of supervisors of the county or counties to which the water is proposed to be transferred.*]

Proposed New Users Information

Kern County Water Agency
Lara Kimm
P.O. Box 58
Bakersfield, CA 93302

Dudley Ridge Water District
c/o Rick Besecker
Provost & Pritchard Engineering Group,
Inc.
286 W. Cromwell Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711

Attachment B

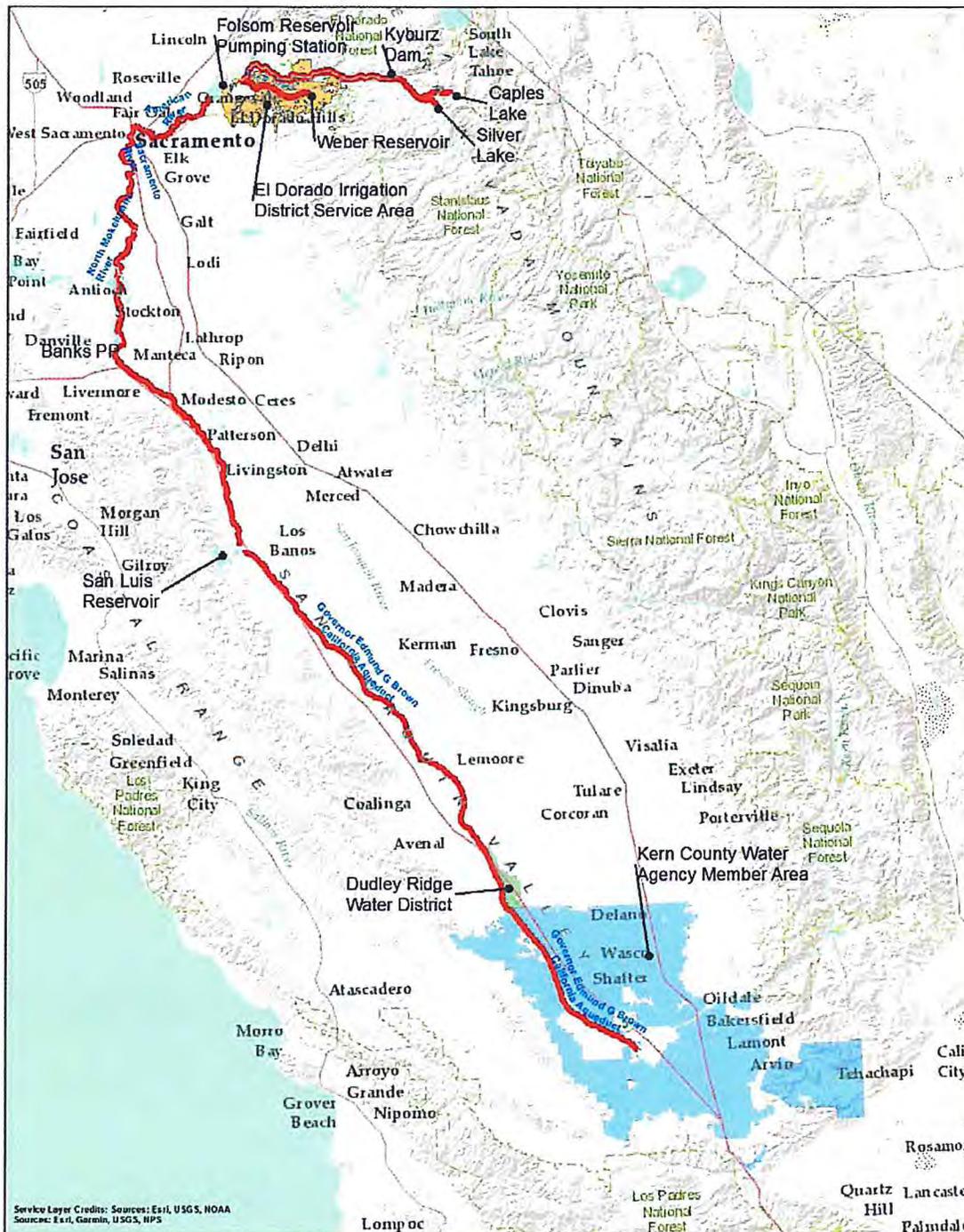
Maps

Attachment B

Introduction

This attachment provides the following maps to support Attachment A:

1. Proposed Weber Reservoir Re-operation Transfer – this map indicates the location of Weber Reservoir, the existing PODs and POU, along with the proposed flow path to Folsom Reservoir.
2. Proposed Silver Lake and Caples Lake Re-operation Transfer – this map indicates the location of Silver Lake and Caples Lake, existing PODs and POU, along with the proposed flow path to Folsom Reservoir.
3. Transfer Overview – this map indicates the requested additional PORD and Kern County Water Agency and Dudley Ridge Water District POUs, as well as the flow path from Folsom Reservoir to Banks Pumping Plant and, via the California Aqueduct, to the Buyer's service area.



Transfer Overview

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Attachment C

Environmental Effects of Flow Releases from Weber Reservoir

Attachment C

As detailed in Attachment A, El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) proposes to transfer up to 5,000 acre-feet (AF) of water that would otherwise be maintained in storage during summer and fall 2018 to Dudley Ridge Water District and Kern County Water Agency, collectively the Buyers, through re-operations of EID reservoirs (Water Transfer). The total of up to 5,000 AF of water to be transferred consists of sources in EID's Weber Reservoir, Caples Lake, and Silver Lake. Up to approximately 800 AF of the total transferrable water would be released from EID's Weber Reservoir, which stores water pursuant to Water Right License 2184 (Application 1692). Absent the proposed transfer, the 800 AF would remain in Weber Reservoir and not be released to Weber Creek during 2018. Under California Water Code (CWC) Section 1725, the Weber Reservoir portion of the transfer requires a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) determination that the proposed release of water from Weber Reservoir into Weber Creek, thence Folsom Reservoir and lower American River for eventual delivery to the Buyers would not unreasonably affect fish, wildlife, or other instream beneficial uses. Although the Caples Lake and Silver Lake portions of the transfer use pre-1914 water rights and are not subject to this Department determination, the Weber Reservoir and Caples and Silver lakes portions of the transfer were jointly analyzed in an Initial Study/Proposed Negative Declaration released for public and agency review on May 18, 2018. A copy of that document has been attached hereto.

CWC Section 1725 states that *a permittee or licensee may temporarily change the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to a transfer or exchange of water or water rights if the transfer would only involve the amount of water that would have been consumptively used or stored by the permittee or licensee in the absence of the proposed temporary change, would not injure any legal user of the water, and would not unreasonably affect fish, wildlife, or other instream beneficial uses* (underline added). CEQA requires the evaluation of significant impacts. For this analysis, it was assumed that any less-than-significant effect under CEQA would likewise not be considered an unreasonable effect under CWC Section 1725.

An analysis of effects from EID's proposed Water Transfer on fish and aquatic wildlife in Weber Reservoir, Weber Creek, and downstream water courses indicates that effects would be less-than-significant, and therefore, not unreasonable.

Weber Reservoir

Weber Reservoir is characterized as open water habitat and Weber Creek downstream of Weber Reservoir receives a relatively constant discharge from the reservoir. When water is stored in the reservoir the discharges are at least 1 cubic foot per second (cfs) from Weber Reservoir as required by a Department-approved streamflow plan. EID also makes discretionary releases in larger volumes when it elects to divert this supply from Folsom Reservoir under a Warren Act Contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). Portions of lower Weber Creek that do not lose surface connectivity (i.e., perennial) provide cover and foraging habitat for a variety of aquatic and water-dependent wildlife, including resident native and nonnative fish. Weber Creek flows into the South Fork American River

(SFAR), just upstream of its confluence with Folsom Lake. No migratory fish species are present in the Weber Creek drainage due to the downstream presence of both Folsom Lake Dam and Nimbus Dam on Lake Natoma.

The known fish fauna of Weber Reservoir predominantly consists of rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and several non-native centrarchid (bass and sunfish) species. Other native fish species that may potentially be present in Weber Reservoir include Sacramento sucker (*Catostomus occidentalis*), California roach (*Hesperoleucus symmetricus*), and prickly sculpin (*Cottus asper*). Non-native fish species that may be present include brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), smallmouth bass (*M. dolomieu*), spotted bass (*M. punctulatus*), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), green sunfish (*L. cyanellus*), and common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*).

No special-status fish or amphibian species are present in Weber Reservoir. California red-legged frog (CRLF) (*Rana draytonii*) were historically (but not currently) sighted in ponds adjacent to lower Weber Creek. However, the only current population of CRLF in the upper Weber Creek watershed is located in a 63-acre area known as Spivey Pond, owned by the American River Conservancy. Bullfrogs and non-native predatory fish are abundant in Weber Reservoir, precluding the possibility of the presence of CRLF in the reservoir. CRLF breeding occurs from mid-December through early April along the margins and shallow parts of natural or manmade ponds, or wide, slow sections of streams without predatory, non-native fish species. Breeding sites require inundation into summer for tadpoles to reach a size for metamorphosis.

Weber Creek

No special-status fish or amphibian species are currently known to be present in Weber Creek. CRLF are present in the American River basin, and have been historically (but not currently) sighted in ponds adjacent to lower Weber Creek (see discussion of Weber Reservoir).

Rainbow trout, a spring spawner, is the only native trout species in Weber Creek, with non-native brown trout, a fall spawner, potentially present. Other fish species that may occur in Weber Creek are as described for Weber Reservoir. According to past studies performed during the early 2000s, the benthic macroinvertebrate (BMI) community in Weber Creek is somewhat less diverse and abundant than compared to other west slope streams, due at least partially to consistently low stream flows. BMI are the primary prey for trout and native fish species. Though most BMI species are present as various instars (life history stages) throughout the year, BMI production is highest in spring.

Water Transfer Effects on Weber Reservoir

The maximum water transfer from Weber Reservoir of approximately 800 AF would be released at rates less than the observed maximum monthly flow (10.3 cfs in September 2016) that has occurred during the proposed transfer period over the past 5 years (since 2012) in Weber Creek (Table 1). The maximum release rate during the period of water transfer release would be approximately 10 cfs.

Storage in Weber Reservoir at the beginning of July 2018 is expected to be at or near capacity. With the water transfer occurring through September, the resulting storage at the end of September would be approximately 260 AF.

The capacity of Weber Reservoir is 1,125 AF. Water Right License 2184 authorizes diversion of up to 1,000 AF per year, and requires an annual minimum storage of 200 AF on September 1, and minimum releases not less than 1 cubic foot per second (cfs) to protect and enhance fish, wildlife, and recreation in Weber Creek downstream of Weber Reservoir when reservoir storage is available. With the proposed transfer of up to approximately 800 AF from Weber Reservoir, the September 1 storage requirement would be met, and the planned carryover storage would be managed to ensure sufficient continued outflow releases beyond October 1. Based upon modeling of recent hydrology, Weber Reservoir storage would likely drop to approximately 260 AF, but may go as low as 200 AF depending on fall weather patterns, prior to refilling during the fall and winter of 2018/2019. A minimum of 200 AF will be maintained as of September 1 per California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights Order WR 2007-0035-DWR. Traditionally, Weber Reservoir easily refills as evident during even the most recent historically dry periods of 2014 and 2015 when the reservoir refilled. The refill pattern in winter 2019 and/or spring release pattern in spring/summer 2019 will be subject to a refill/conveyance agreement developed by EID, the Buyers, and DWR in close coordination with Reclamation. However, even using hydrologic conditions from 2013/14 and 2014/15, Weber Reservoir would easily refill and sufficient carryover storage is expected to be available in future years to provide required minimum flows.

Table 1. Weber Reservoir Releases

Weber Reservoir Releases												
2012 through 2017 Historical Data and Planned Reservoir Operations (all values in CFS)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Transfer Period Jul	Aug	Transfer Period Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maximum	34	30	30	9	15	5	5	4	10	8	5	49
Minimum	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Average	4	5	7	7	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	4
2018 Actual	2	1	2	4	2	1	---					
2018 Planned without Transfer Condition												
Released from Weber Reservoir							1	1	1	2	2	3
2018 Planned with Transfer Condition												
Released from Weber Reservoir (max)							10	1	6	3	3	3

Because the proposed project would be temporary and would not result in fluctuations in the reservoir and streamflow levels that are outside of the historic range, the potential for adverse effects on aquatic/riparian habitat, fish and wildlife would be minimal to negligible. Such potential impacts would be limited primarily to vegetation immediately adjacent to the Weber Reservoir high water line; however, vegetation would not be substantially affected by the proposed single year water transfer because water levels typically fluctuate based on precipitation, and the transfer would occur during the summer when the reservoir is typically drawn down. Plant species that occur within the reservoir high water line are acclimated to historic fluctuations in water levels. Reduced reservoir elevations in Weber Reservoir

would also not significantly affect movements or migrations of any fish or wildlife species. Weber Reservoir typically has little to no inflow during the July to September timeframe of the proposed Water Transfer. Adherence to minimum pool requirements (Division of Water Rights Order WR 2007-0035-DWR) would further protect habitat for those fish species that are resident to Weber Reservoir. Therefore, the Water Transfer would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. The impact would be less than significant (i.e., not unreasonable).

Water Transfer Effects on Weber Creek

The proposed Water Transfer would likely have temporary beneficial effects to aquatic resources in Weber Creek, due to an increase in magnitude of the low flows currently released from Weber Reservoir; minimum reservoir release to Weber Creek is approximately 1 cfs throughout the year, depending on the previous month's inflow and reservoir storage conditions. The maximum flow observed during the proposed transfer period (July 1st through September 30th) over the past 5 years was 10.3 cfs (in 2016), with an average monthly flow of about 2 cfs over that time period (see Table 1). The entire Weber Reservoir Water Transfer would be up to approximately 800 AF, and would occur in July and September, resulting in maximum streamflows in Weber Creek of approximately 10.0 cfs.

Differences in wetted channel width and wetted area along the stream margins between the proposed Water Transfer and historic (over the past 5 years) conditions would be negligible, as average water depth is expected to increase only up to 3 inches. Such changes in depths and water velocities to microhabitats (riffles, pools, runs) in Weber Creek would not significantly affect existing cover values for fish, or negatively affect the quality of food-producing (BMIs) riffles in those habitats. Direct adverse effects to aquatic resources would also be negligible, as potential effects to existing instream habitats would be minimal to negligible.

In addition to the magnitude of flows, the ramping rate of increased or decreased flows may also have the potential to adversely affect aquatic resources if it occurs at a rate that could immediately displace or strand fish or other aquatic resources. The Weber Dam and Reservoir Operations Manual identifies a ramping rate from the reservoir such that changes in Weber Creek in-stream depth would not exceed 0.5 feet per hour as measured at Weber outlet gage W-3. This rate was approved by the Department as being suitable for minimizing or preventing stranding or displacement of those fish species present below Weber Dam. The Water Transfer would follow this specified ramping rate. Additionally, potential effects of ramping would be further ameliorated with distance downstream from the release point.

The proposed project would temporarily provide slightly more water (up to 800 AF) in Weber Creek and into SFAR, Folsom Lake, the lower American River, the lower Sacramento River, and into the Delta. This slight flow increase, spread over the months of July and September, would have negligible effects on river flows, aquatic habitats, water temperatures, and resulting movements or migrations of any fish or wildlife species. Therefore, the Water Transfer would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory

wildlife corridors, or impede fish spawning, fish rearing, and the use of native wildlife nursery sites. This impact would not be an unreasonable effect on fish and wildlife.

Other instream beneficial uses include water quality, which would not be significantly affected by the proposed Water Transfer. All water quality standards would be met with the Water Transfer.

The high refill capacity of Weber Reservoir ensures that sufficient carryover storage would be available in future years to provide required minimum flows, though the refill and/or spring release pattern of Weber Reservoir in 2019 would be subject to a refill/conveyance agreement developed by EID, the Buyers, and DWR in close coordination with Reclamation. Benefits to the aquatic environment downstream of Folsom Reservoir as a result of the Water Transfer are anticipated to be nominal even in a year like 2018 when Central Valley Project and State Water Project deliveries are reduced given the small volume of water being transferred. Assuming the total Water Transfer was released in July or September 2018 from Folsom Reservoir, the proposed project's releases from Folsom Reservoir would account for less than 0.5 percent of projected LAR flows during July and September 2018, under both Reclamation's Central Valley Operations 50 percent and 90 percent operational forecasts (based upon May 17, 2018, Central Valley Operations Update provided for the American River purveyors).

Attachment D

*Photographs to Support
Environmental Information for Petition*

Photo 1: Weber Reservoir and upstream habitat (Google Earth image screen shot June 24, 2015)



Photo 2: Weber Reservoir and downstream habitat (Google Earth image screen shot June 24, 2015)



Photo 3: Folsom Lake and upstream habitat (Google Earth image screen shot June 24, 2015)



Photo 4: Folsom Lake and downstream habitat (Google Earth image screen shot June 24, 2015)



Photo 5: Proposed place of use within Kern County Water Agency (typical) (Google Earth image screen shot May 18, 2018)



Photo 6: Proposed place of use within Dudley Ridge Water District (typical) (Google Earth image screen shot May 18, 2018)

