projects included in the IWRMP are planned over the next several years, with expenses of $2 million in 2014 rising to approximately $10 million in 2020. The White Rock diversion, the new water treatment plant, and new transmission lines are not planned for construction until around 2025. However, the timing and scale of these projects will be continually evaluated as demand dictates.

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The initial treatment plant will be 5–10 million gallons per day (mgd) and expandable to the full buildout demand of 44–58 mgd when the water is eventually needed. The District will update the plan at regular intervals to ensure the timing and size of the planned projects are in alignment with the growth in demand.

How will the District pay for these facilities? This IWRMP and the Wastewater Facilities Master Plan will feed into an update of the District’s FCCs. As new customers connect to our system, the charges paid by these new hookups will go into a capital reserve fund to pay for expanded facilities identified in the plan. Through this process, the District ensures that new customers pay for their share of the costs to expand the system, not existing customers. It’s a very long-term plan. And the plan is scalable, meaning treatment capacity can be increased over the years and transmission lines can be added later.

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The Waterfront

Forebay Dam Modification Project Public Meeting Convened

On April 1, the District convened a public scoping meeting as part of initiating the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process for the El Dorado Forebay Dam Modification Project (Project). The meeting was held to provide community members an opportunity to ask questions about the Project and comment on the scope and content of the environmental analysis.

The meeting was held during the public review period for the Initial Study/Notice of Preparation, a document that describes the Project and identifies the anticipated level of environmental impacts associated with the Project. Comments received during the 30-day public review period, which ended on April 11, will be considered during the preparation of the draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The draft EIR will provide a detailed analysis of the potential environmental effects and also discuss ways for minimizing or avoiding those effects. The draft EIR is scheduled to be available for public review in October 2013.

The Project is designed to meet the following objectives: protect public safety by limiting life and property below the dam; comply with the California Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) dam safety requirements; and improve the reliability of the drinking water system and optimize renewable hydroelectric power generation. Construction will begin in the spring/summer of 2015, with completion in the fall/winter of 2016. The main elements of the Project involve constructing an earthen stability buttress below the Forebay Dam, raising the dam 10 vertical feet, and remediating associated facilities.

The El Dorado Forebay is an off-stream reservoir, created by an earthen embankment dam, in El Dorado County near Pollock Pines on the north side of U.S. Highway 50. The construction of Forebay Dam was completed in 1923 as a key part of the El Dorado Hydroelectric Project which stores water diverted from the South Fork of the American River and four upper watershed reservoirs for drinking water and renewable hydroelectric power generation. For more information, or if you would like to receive project updates that will be posted to our website, please sign up through our eNews at www.eid.org or scan the QR code with your smart phone to go directly to the Forebay Dam Modification Project overview webpage.

New at Sly Park

Beginning this season, stand up paddle boards will be available to rent, along with kayaks, canoes, pedal and paddle boats.

In March, EID contracted with Ballard Diving and Salvage to remove two submersible pumps that deliver water to the El Dorado Hills water treatment plant. In April 2010, four submersible pumps were installed in Folsom Reservoir as part of the El Dorado Hills water treatment plant improvements project. In June and July of 2012, two of the pumps failed. Both of the pumps require removal, repair, and reinstallation to maintain water delivery reliability.

Water Tours this Summer

For the fourth year, EID invites you to tour the El Dorado Hills Water Treatment Plant. Please join us at 10:00 a.m. on either Wednesday, July 17 or Wednesday, August 21. Both tours last about two hours. Tours are limited to 25 participants, so be sure to reserve your spot today by going to our website reservation page under About Us > Community Outreach > Join a Tour. Or, call Jim Murphy at (530) 642-4408.

If you need an ADA accommodation, please call 72 hours in advance to (530) 642-4045.

The Waterfront

Scheduled 2013 Regular Board Meetings

January February March April May June July August September October November December
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In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and California law, it is the policy of the El Dorado Irrigation District to offer its public programs, services and meetings in a manner that is readily accessible to everyone, including individuals with disabilities. If you are a person with a disability and require information or materials in an appropriate alternative format, or if you require any other accommodation, please contact the ADA Coordinator at the number or address below at least 72 hours prior to the meeting or when you desire services. Advance notification of this guideline will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility. The District ADA Coordinator can be reached by phone at (530) 642-4045 or e-mail at adacoordinator@eid.org.

Your Water Quality Report is Now Available Online

Each year, EID provides its customers with an annual water quality report to let you know how our water quality stacks up against established federal and state drinking water standards. We encourage you to review this report as it provides details about the source and quality of the drinking water delivered to your community in 2012.

In recent years, EID has mailed its customers a printed copy of the water quality report to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). On February 21, 2013, the California Department of Public Health expanded its interpretation of the SDWA to allow for the electronic delivery of the water quality report. The electronic delivery method will allow EID to reduce the consumption of paper, and minimize printing and mailing costs.

EID maintains three water systems — two small systems that supply the unincorporated communities of Strawberry and Outingdale, and one that covers the rest of EID’s service area. Go to one of the following web addresses to read the 2012 water quality report for your community.

MAIN SYSTEM:

OUTINGDALE:

STRAWBERRY:

If you wish to have a paper copy, you can print one directly from our website. Or you may request a printed version by contacting EID customer services at 530-642-4000 or 916-965-0930.

Traduzca o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
The Board-approved IWRMP is a comprehensive master plan that ensures that the District focuses efforts and limited funds on system improvements that represent the greatest value. It identifies water demand forecasting, infrastructure needs, water supply needs, water recycling strategies, and a basis for the capital improvement program and financial planning. This IWRMP provides a comprehensive program that optimizes the use of potable water and recycled water resources. A Wastewater Facilities Master Plan, which will be developed as a separate report, is also under preparation. Together, these two plans provide a roadmap for development of future infrastructure for the District’s water, wastewater and recycled water systems, responding to increasing demands as approved by the County through the General Plan.

Was there public involvement in the development of this IWRMP?

Yes, there was stakeholder participation provided through three workshops conducted in 2009, 2010, and 2012 to inform and involve stakeholders interested in the project. The workshops included discussion of the project vision, objectives, and key issues, and presented interested parties with an overview of the basis of planning and assumptions. Stakeholders were also invited to provide input on future water supply concepts and the preliminary evaluation of alternatives, all of which were incorporated into the planning process.

Generally, what type and how many alternatives were identified, and what was the top alternative?

The initial screening resulted in seven alternatives for further analysis that were formulated around three general approaches for water supply: delivery by gravity from the eastern sources, delivery by direct transfer from the SMUD Upper Basin to the District and return its water to the El Dorado Canal. Alder Reservoir was the Bray Reservoir site near Missouri Flat Road. New treated water would then enter the District’s transmission system near Jenkinson Lake or a new water treatment plant. The most feasible, financially and geographically, new water supply would generate 11,250 acre-feet of new water supply that the District is starting construction on the third and final District water treatment plant to convert from the usage of chlorine gas to liquid sodium hypochlorite in the water treatment process. For the Reservoir A water treatment plant, sodium hypochlorite is the most cost effective of the available disinfection alternatives for water treatment and is also the safest to use. Reservoir A, located in Pollock Pines, was built in 1976 by the United States Bureau of Reclamation and has become outdated and inefficient. The project is anticipated to be completed in the spring of 2014. The El Dorado Hills and the Reservoir 1 water treatment plants were converted to sodium hypochlorite over the past three years.

In closing, I’d like to mention that the Board has recently adopted the Integrated Water Resources Master Plan. This is a very important planning document that will help guide the District in its management of its near and long term water supply. The draft plan is available on our website. Read more about this plan on page three and the Forebay project on page one of this newsletter.

Jim Abercrombie
General Manager

Message from the General Manager
Keeping Our Valuable Assets in Working Order

These chlorine gas cylinders at Reservoir A will be replaced with a liquid sodium hypochlorite disinfection system.

Did You Know?

It is illegal to discharge chlorinated water to the storm drain system. Water in pools, spas, and fountains is treated with a variety of chemicals such as chlorine and other additives which can harm our waterways if drained into them.

Propriety maintained pools, spas, and fountains reduce the need to drain:

- Pay attention to the proper chemical levels.
- Maintain the water filtration and circulation systems.
- Manage pH and water hardness. This will reduce copper pipe corrosion that can stain your pool and end up in waterways.
- Hold down algae buildup through regular chlorine use, which prevents the need for the more toxic algaecides.
- And ask your pool maintenance service or local pool supply store for help in resolving persistent algae problems without using copper algaecides.

How to drain to your sewer cleanout:

Look on your property for a small circular cap on a pipe or for a concrete or metal cover marked “Sewer,” “C.O.” or “S.” Cleanouts are often located under them (see illustration). In either case, remove the cap and place the hose in the pipe to drain. To prevent backflow, don’t let the end of the hose touch the bottom of the sewer pipe while draining.

To learn more about draining your pool, spa, or fountain properly and get tips and links to more information, go to EID’s website and click on I Want to… > Drain a swimming pool, spa, or fountain.

Q & A: Integrated Water Resources Master Plan

A conversation between EID Communications and Community Relations Director Mary Lynn Carlton (right), Engineering Director Brian Mueller, and Engineering Manager Cindy Megardigan about EID’s new Integrated Water Resources Master Plan

EID recently completed a very detailed Integrated Water Resources Master Plan (IWRMP) which the Board adopted on March 25. Can you tell me the purpose of that plan and what Board policies govern the planning process?

The Board is committed to providing a safe and reliable water supply to both existing and future customers. The Board-approved IWRMP is a comprehensive master plan that ensures that the District focuses efforts and limited funds on system improvements that represent the greatest value. It identifies water demand forecasting, infrastructure needs, water supply needs, water recycling strategies, and a basis for the capital improvement program and financial planning. This IWRMP provides a comprehensive program that optimizes the use of potable water and recycled water resources. A Wastewater Facilities Master Plan, which will be developed as a separate report, is also under preparation. Together, these two plans provide a roadmap for development of future infrastructure for the District’s water, wastewater and recycled water systems, responding to increasing demands as approved by the County through the General Plan.

Why was this alternative more feasible than the others?

This alternative offers the lowest total present value; lowest long-term cost per acre-foot of water supply; provides for scalability of future infrastructure, provides future decision flexibility; maximizes availability of water supplies and treatment; and increases dry year supply reliability. Water available at the White Rock penstock is anticipated to be 30,000 acre-feet, increasing to 40,000 acre-feet after 2025. SMUD and the El Dorado Water and Power customers, which includes EID, negotiated an agreement with SMUD during its relicensing that also provides 15,000 acre-feet of drought storage in the SMUD Upper American River Project.

The Alder Reservoir option would capture water within the watershed and feed a 10-megawatt powerhouse and then return its water to the El Dorado Canal. Alder Reservoir would generate 11,250 acre-feet of new water supply that could be treated at the Reservoir A Water Treatment Plant near Jenkinson Lake or a new water treatment plant. The most feasible, financially and geographically, new water treatment plant location for the water diverted at White Rock is the Bay Reservoir site near Missouri Flat Road. New treated water would then enter the District’s transmission system near Diamond Springs. Additionally, new water transmission lines to serve Cameron Park and El Dorado Hills will be needed.

What is the estimated cost of the recommended alternative?

Over approximately the next 10 years, capital costs for the projects recommended in the plan are estimated at about $65 million. These costs will be collected through facility capacity charge (FCC) payments.

What is next in the process and when do you think construction would be started on a new water treatment plant?

As increased water demands warrant, the projects will be phased over time. Preliminary engineering and design of the various
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—Brian Mueller

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Scan the code and reserve your next stay at the park today!

Folsom Reservoir Pumps Pulled for Repair
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Divers worked at a depth of 98 feet to remove the two failed pumps from Folsom Reservoir. EID employees (bottom picture, from right) Auggie Rocha-Flores and Jeff Viera prepare the pumps for transport.

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Construction will begin in the spring/summer of 2015, with completion in the fall/winter of 2016. The main elements of the Project involve constructing an earthen stability buttress below the Forebay Dam, raising the dam 10 vertical feet, and remediating associated facilities.

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