Addendum to the
Mitigated Negative Declaration for the

Caples Lake and Silver Lake East Campground Improvements Project

Prepared for:

El Dorado Irrigation District

June 2023

State Clearinghouse No. 2019069119

Prepared by:

GEI Consultants

Consulting Engineers and Scientists

Addendum to the Mitigated Negative Declaration

Caples Lake and Silver East Campground Improvements Project

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historic Places
Cultural Resources Addendum	Cultural Resources Addendum for the Silver Lake East Campground Improvements
cy	cubic yards
EID	El Dorado Irrigation District
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
GHG	greenhouse gases
gpm	Gallon per minute
HWY 88	Highway 88
IS/MND	Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Negative Declaration
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
No.	Number
NO_x	nitrous oxides
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micrometers
PM_{10}	particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than 10 micrometers
Project or proposed project	Caples Lake and Silver Lake East Campground Improvements Project
ROG	reactive organic gases
SAFCA	Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The El Dorado Irrigation District (EID), as lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)[1], distributed the Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Caples Lake and Silver Lake East Campground Improvements Project (proposed project or project)[2] on June 28, 2019 for a 30-day public review period. The State Clearinghouse No. is 2019069119. EID adopted the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) and approved the Project at its Board of Directors' meeting held on August 12, 2019. A copy of the IS/MND and the MMRP are available for review at EID's offices at 2890 Mosquito Road Placerville, CA 95667, and online at the Governor's Office of Planning and Research Website: https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/2019069119/2

The proposed project analyzed in the MND included restoration and improvements to an existing groundwater well located outside the Silver Lake East Campground on property owned by EID. After further investigation, it was determined that restoring this well was not feasible. EID, in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service, identified a new well location within the Silver Lake East Campground.

This Addendum to the MND consists of minor technical changes or additions to the proposed project (hereafter referred to as the proposed project refinements or project refinements) for drilling and developing a new well, construction of a previously proposed utility building at a new location, installing the previously identified solar array at a newly proposed location, installation of a casing and waterline under Highway 88 (HWY 88) to extend from the existing Silver Lake West Campground system to the existing Silver Lake East Campground system, installing a new water line and electrical conduit between the new well location and the utility building, and connecting the new waterline from the new facilities to the existing campground water distribution system.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(b) states that an addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary and none of the conditions described in Section 15162(a) have occurred. EID has determined that the proposed changes to the project (described in Section 2, "Project Refinements") constitute minor technical changes or additions, and none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 (see Section 1.2, "Regulatory Context") requiring preparation of a subsequent environmental impact report (EIR) or negative

[1] CEQA is found at California Public Resources Code, Sections 21000 et seq., and the State CEQA Guidelines are found at California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.

[2] El Dorado Irrigation District. 2019 (August). *Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Caples Lake and Silver Lake East Campground Improvements Project* State Clearinghouse No. 2019069119. Available: https://files.ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/252724-2/attachment/7qoBBHPJRYiVD9MiIldFMzl0wnooJXYWfgOjz0foG2z35Ii_eFsFzw_aUZGZYhfu4II6tLJrSsk064Zv0 Accessed April 27, 2023

declaration have occurred. Therefore, EID has prepared this Addendum to the project MND in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.

1.2 Regulatory Context

As described in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a), when an EIR has been certified or an ND or MND has been adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR or subsequent ND or MND shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

    a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

    b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

    c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

    d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Section 15164(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines states that a lead agency may prepare an addendum to an adopted ND or MND if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described above in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or subsequent ND or MND have occurred.

The analysis in Section 3, "Environmental Analysis," below, demonstrates based on substantial evidence that the proposed refinements to the project:

- would not result in any new significant environmental effects, and
- would not substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant effects.

In addition, no new information of substantial importance has become available which shows that:

- the project would have new significant effects,
- the project would have substantially more severe significant effects,
- mitigation measures previously found to be infeasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, or
- mitigation measures that are considerably different from those analyzed in the IS/MND would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment.

Because none of the conditions described in Section 15162(a) or (b) of the State CEQA Guidelines calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR or subsequent MND have occurred, consistent with Section 15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines an addendum to the MND is the appropriate CEQA document to evaluate the proposed refinements to the project.

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2. Project Refinements

EID is proposing construction of a new well and associated appurtenances to replace the existing spring feed water supply system with a more reliable and safe water supply system. Project activities include:

1) drilling and developing a new well,

2) construction of a new utility building previously analyzed in the IS/MND at a new location,

3) installation of the solar array previously analyzed in the IS/MND at a new location,

4) installation of a casing and waterline under HWY 88 to extend from the existing Silver Lake West Campground system to the existing Silver Lake East Campground system,

5) installation of a new water line and electrical conduit between the new well location and the utility building, and

6) connecting the new waterline from the new facilities to the existing campground water distribution system.

Construction of the project refinements would require removing approximately 21 trees (see **Figure 2-1**). Some of the project refinement activities may occur concurrently. EID will notify and coordinate work activities with the U.S. Forest Service. Standard construction equipment would be used and is identified for each project refinement in **Table 2-1**.

2.1 Well Drilling and Development

The well would be located at the northeastern side of the Silver Lake East Campground, approximately 320 feet from the campground access road near Campsites 57 and 58 (**Figure 2-1**). Construction of the well is anticipated to take 5 weeks and include the following phases: well drilling, water quality sampling, well development, well head development, and disinfection. The well would have a pumping capacity of 3 to 5 gallons-per-minute (gpm).

Well drilling would be performed with a standard construction equipment, as identified in **Table 2-1**, and drill cuttings would be disbursed on-site. Once drilling is complete, the well would be pumped, purged, and sampled for water quality testing. Water pumped from the well would be collected in a water truck and utilized for on-site dust control. EID would start the application for a State water supply facility certification after receipt of the water quality results. The development of the well includes the installation of the well casing and additional water quality testing as required. The well head would consist of a submersible pump, sanitary seal, and pump cover. After construction, the well and associated piping would be disinfected utilizing standardized chlorine disinfection protocol. The chlorinated water would be collected, de-chlorinated, and utilized for on-site dust control.

2.2 Construction of Utility Building

A new 20-foot by 20-foot utility building would be construction adjacent to the existing campground water tank to house the new 3,000-gallon water tank, associated piping, and disinfection equipment. Batteries and electrical equipment would be housed within the utility building. Building colors and materials would follow the U.S. Forest Service standards. Construction is anticipated to take approximately 7 weeks.

2.3 Solar Array

The new location of the solar array is adjacent to the well head. The solar array includes the installation of two 36-inch diameter concrete foundations, four solar panels, and associated panel supports. New electrical conduits would be installed to facilitate electrical connection from the solar array to the utility building. Construction of a 7-foot-tall chain link fence topped with 3 strand barbed wire around the solar array and well site will help protect from vandalism and damage to these new features. Construction is anticipated to take approximately 2.5 weeks.

2.4 Installation of Waterlines and Electrical Conduits

A new 6-inch casing would be constructed under HWY 88 using a horizontal directional drill rig. Drilling would be conducted by excavating 2- by 2-foot pits on both sides of HWY 88, a minimum 10 feet from the edge of pavement. The contractor would then install pre-cast vaults approximately 6 inches below the new casing. A 2-inch diameter waterline would be installed inside the casing to connect the existing Silver Lake West Campground on the west side of HWY 88 to the Silver Lake East Campground on the east side of HWY 88. This new water line would replace an existing connection between the two campgrounds via a new tie-in. Prior to establishing the new tie-in connection, a generator would be used to pressurize the system for testing and disinfection.

Installation of a second 2-inch water line and electrical conduit would occur at the existing access road located between the new well location and the utility building (see **Figure 2-1**), which would require trenching approximately 500 linear feet between the utility building and well site. The material from the trenching activities would be transferred to a dump truck and hauled off-site for disposal. The trench would be backfilled with aggregate base. A generator located at the well head would be used to power the well pump for pressure testing and disinfection. The chlorinated water will be collected, de-chlorinated, and utilized for on-site dust control. The 2-inch waterline would connect to the new well and storage tank. Lastly, installation of a third 2-inch waterline would be required to connect the new storage tank to the existing distribution system located adjacent to campsite 33. Construction of all waterlines and electrical conduit is anticipated to take approximately 9 weeks.

2.5 Demolition and Removal of Existing Water Tank

EID proposed to demolish and remove the existing 10,000-gallon concrete cylindrical water storage tank which is located adjacent to the new utility building location. (**Figure 2-1**). The water storage tank is approximately 9 feet high and 14 feet in diameter and includes a steel metal pipe extends from the top of the tank and into the ground, a small square entrance with a sheet of metal as a covering, and a set of built-in steel ladder steps at the top of the water storage tank. Demolition and removal are anticipated to take approximately 2 weeks.

2.6 Construction Equipment

A list of construction equipment needed to complete the project refinements is shown in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1. Construction Equipment Used

Construction Activity	Equipment Type	Number of Units
Well Drilling and Development	Drill rig	1
	Temporary pump with generator	1
	Small excavator/backhoe	1
	Dump truck	1
	Water truck	1
	Concrete truck	1
Construction of Utility Building	Excavator/backhoe	1
	Front loader	1
	Dump truck	1
	Concrete truck	1
Installation of Solar Array	Small excavator/backhoe	1
	Concrete truck	1
	Dump truck	1
Installation of Waterlines and Electrical Conduits	Horizontal direction drill rig	1
	Small excavator/backhoe/trencher	1
	Dump truck	1
	Generator	1
	Front loader	1
Demolition and Removal of Existing Water Tank	Excavator	1
	Dump truck	1
	Front loader	1

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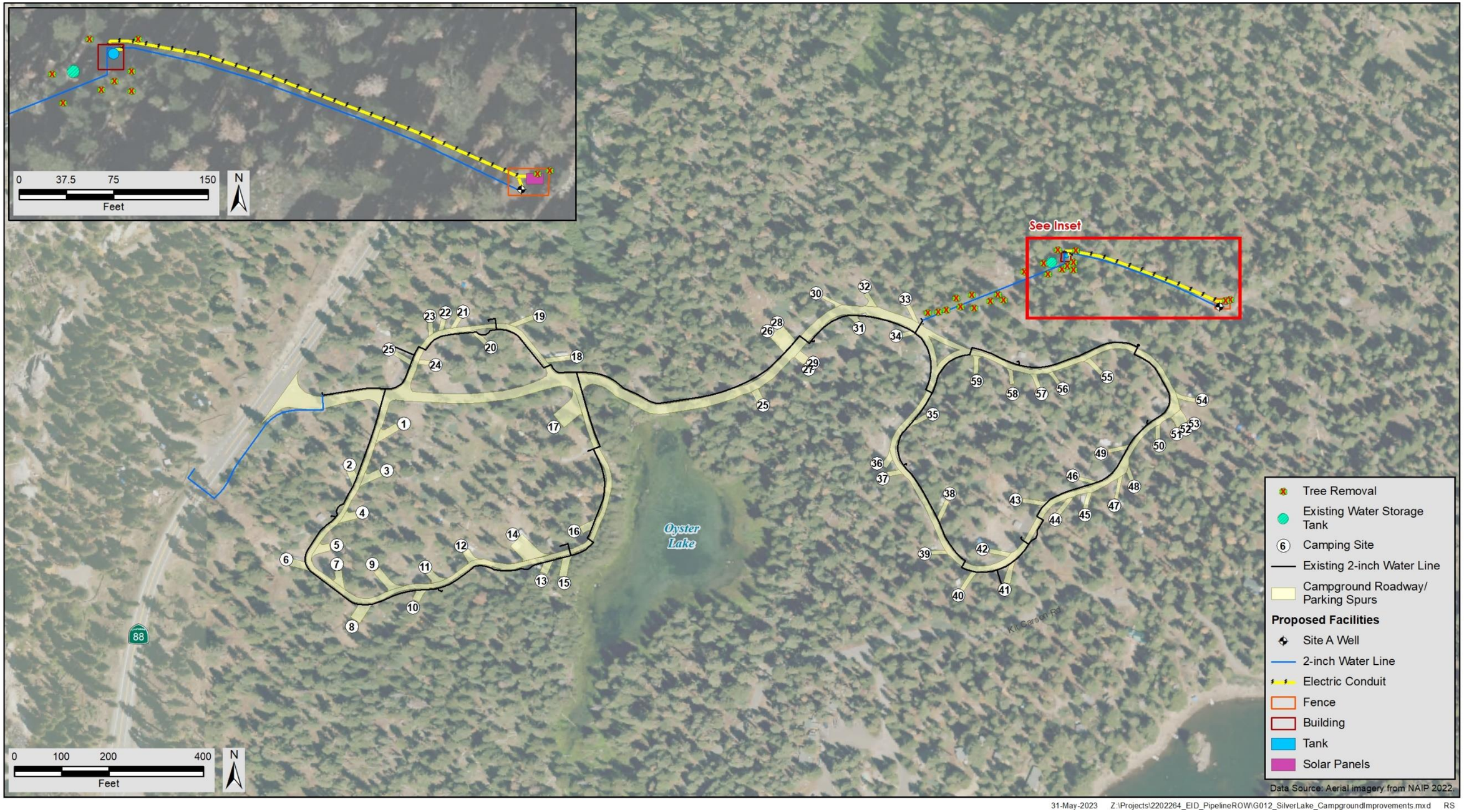
Figure 2-1. Project Refinements Overview



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3. Environmental Analysis

This section contains the analysis of potential environmental effects of the proposed project refinements, based on substantial evidence, required to determine whether: (1) the necessary minor technical changes or additions described in the previous section and the resulting environmental impacts described below meet any of the criteria in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a) for preparing a subsequent EIR or negative declaration (or MND), (2) the minor technical changes or additions to the project meet the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 for preparing an addendum to the adopted MND, and (3) the analysis in the adopted MND and this Addendum contain substantial evidence supporting EID's decision to prepare this Addendum.

The proposed project refinements would not cause any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of significant effects previously identified in the IS/MND for the topic areas listed below because the types of activities associated with the proposed refinements would already occur under the approved project, were analyzed in the IS/MND, and would not be affected to any greater degree than that analyzed in the IS/MND:

- Energy
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Population, Housing, and Employment
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation and Traffic
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

The following topic areas may be affected by the proposed project refinements and are analyzed below:

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural and Forestry
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Noise

3.1 Aesthetics

The project refinements would involve constructing two new above-ground features and well infrastructure. Additionally, the previously analyzed solay array and small utility building would be constructed in new locations and the existing concrete water storage tank would be demolished and removed (see Figure 2-1). Construction of the project refinements would require short-term and temporary use of construction equipment. Construction of new above-ground features as well as demolition of the existing water tank would result in a permanent change to the landscape. Tree removal is required to construct the water line to the northeast of Silver Lake East Campground, as shown on Figure 2-1. This tree removal would not be visible from HWY 88, a State scenic highway.

The project refinement locations have the same visual character as the rest of the Silver Lake East Campground Improvements area that was evaluated in the IS/MND. The project refinements would be located near existing campsites but surrounding dense vegetation provides a barrier between the campsites and these features. Additionally, new features would generally be consistent with the look and types of materials that are currently visible at the campgrounds. The project refinements would not obstruct views of the nearby Oyster Lake. After construction of the project refinements, trees, rocks, and other scenic resources would continue to dominate the user's experience and the existing visual character at the campgrounds would be maintained. Impacts associates with State scenic HYW 88 would not change from what was evaluated in the IS/MND. The impacts of the project refinements would be equivalent to the impacts evaluated in the IS/MND. This impact would be less than significant.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry

The project refinement areas are zoned as Open Space and contain forestland. Tree removal would occur to help facilitate construction of the new water line to the northwest of Silver Lake East Campground, as shown in Figure 2-1; however, this impact would be similar to what was evaluated in the IS/MND. Therefore, the project as refined would result in a less-than-significant impact related to agricultural and forestry because it would not result in a conflict with existing zoning, cause rezoning, or result in a substantial loss of forestland. Therefore, this impact would remain less than significant.

3.3 Air Quality

The project refinements would result in additional, new emissions of criteria air pollutants from worker vehicle trips, hauling, and use of construction equipment for demolition, excavation, grading, and other activities. Particulate matter emissions would also be generated from ground disturbance and hauling along unpaved segments of hauling routes. However, most of the haul route is paved with only the areas around the well site, utility building, and solar array being unpaved.

Emissions would be generated within Amador County and El Dorado County, which are within the Mountain Counties Air Basin. The Amador County Air District attains and maintains air quality conditions in Amador County and the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (AQMD) attains and maintains air quality conditions in El Dorado County. The El Dorado AQMD and Amador Air District have identified CEQA thresholds of significance for certain criteria air pollutants to assist lead agencies in determining air quality impacts for projects located in El Dorado County and Amador County respectively, as shown in Table 2-1. Emissions would be generated in El Dorado County AQMD from haul trips and construction worker trips, and emissions would be generated in Amador County Air District from vehicle engine exhaust from heavy-duty construction equipment, ground disturbing activities, haul trips, and construction worker trips.

ground-disturbing activities

Table 2-1. Air Quality Thresholds of Significance

Air District	Emissions Type	ROG	NO_x	PM_{10}
El Dorado County AQMD	Construction (short-term)	82 pounds per day	82 pounds per day	-
Amador County Air District	Construction (short-term)	100 tons per year	100 tons per year	70 tons per year

Notes: O3 = oxides, ROG = reactive organic gases, NOx = nitrogen oxides, CO = carbon monoxide, PM10 = particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter, PM2.5 = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter. PM10 standards are provided. All three counties do not have thresholds for PM2.5.

Source: El Dorado County Air Quality Management District 2002, Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District 2016; Amador Air District 2001

Project activities evaluated in the IS/MND within the Mountain Counties Air Basin included improvements to the existing campground units, infrastructure, and other facilities, including development of an offsite water pipeline and well site for the Silver Lake East Campground. Emissions generated in the Amador County Air Basin were estimated at approximately 0.05 tons per year of ROG, 0.44 tons per year of NO_x, and 0.02 tons per year of PM_{10}. Emissions generated in the El Dorado AQMD were estimated at approximately 1.49 pounds per day of ROG and 11.21 pounds per day of NO_x. The project refinements consist of similar construction activities and equipment use in the Mountain Counties Air Basin to what was analyzed in the IS/MND. Therefore, it can be reasonably determined that the daily and annual emissions of criteria air pollutants from the project refinements in the Mountain Counties Air Basin would be similar to or less than those estimated in the IS/MND. Therefore, the project refinements would generate additional emissions substantially below Amador County Air District and El Dorado County AQMD thresholds and would not warrant a more significant impact than what was evaluated in the IS/MND.

The project refinements would result in a less-than-significant impact related to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of applicable air quality plans, because it would not violate any air quality standard, and would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project refinements region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard.

3.4 Biological Resources

This analysis of biological resources that could be affected by the proposed project refinements is based on information presented in the IS/MND, existing conditions, and biological resources that are known or have the potential to be present in or adjacent to the refined project area.

Based on review of aerial imagery and information collected for the biological resources section in the IS/MND, the habitat type in the area of the project refinements consist of upper montane forest habitat and is consistent with the habitat type described in Section 3.4 “Biological Resources,” of the IS/MND, and this area does not support wetlands, riparian vegetation, or other sensitive habitats. There have been no observed changes in habitat conditions in the refined project area since the IS/MND was prepared. Construction of the project refinements would result in additional disturbance of a small area and would not substantially increase the severity of impacts to sensitive habitats that were evaluated in the IS/MND.

Review of biological resources databases was conducted for this Addendum and did not reveal any special-status species with potential to occur in the project refinements area that were not previously addressed in the IS/MND (*see* **Appendix A**). Based on current habitat conditions, the refined project

area does not provide suitable habitat to support special-status plant species. Ground disturbance would primarily occur in areas of compacted soils, where moonworts, bryophytes, mud sedge, and willowherb are unlikely to occur. The only special-status invertebrate with potential to occur is western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*); however, high-quality foraging habitat is present in the region and would likely be preferred. Additionally, this species is highly mobile. Therefore, potential impacts from project refinements would be less-than-significant.

Potential suitable habitat for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog is present at Oyster Lake, and marginal habitat is present in the Montane coniferous forest adjacent to Oyster Lake. Given the distance from Oyster Lake to the project refinements (approximately 800 feet), this impact would remain less than significant. In addition, EID would implement Mitigation Measure BIO-1 "Minimize Potential Impacts on Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog," and GEO-1 "Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan or a Storm Water Management Plan and Associated BMPs," previously adopted and incorporated into the project refinements, to reduce impacts to special-status amphibians to less than significant.

The proposed project refinements would not increase impacts on special-status birds because habitat in the refined project area is unsuitable or only marginally suitable. The only nesting bird species with potential to nest in the vicinity of the project refinements is willow flycatcher. However, this species has very low potential to nest in the sparse riparian vegetation along Oyster Lake, Oyster Creek, and the Silver Fork American River. Potential for nesting is further limited by the existing high levels of human disturbance in these areas during the nesting season. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

The project refinements would not substantially affect the severity of previously identified impacts to biological resources or be expected to result in additional, new impacts to biological resources.

3.5 Cultural Resources

The analysis of impacts to cultural resources is based on ground-disturbing activities in new construction areas for the project refinements and the cultural resources study prepared for the IS/MND. The locations of the project refinements were included in the Area of Potential Effect evaluated in the cultural resources assessment for the Silver Lake East Campground Improvements Project[3], as well as a Cultural Resources Addendum for the Silver Lake East Campground Improvements[4] (Cultural Resources Addendum), as requested by USFS to evaluate the historical significance of the existing concrete water storage tank. No additional record searches or pedestrian survey were conducted for this analysis; however, EID staff provided photographs of the existing water storage tank and can be seen in the Cultural Resources Addendum. Based on the findings and recommendations in the Cultural Resources Addendum, the existing water storage tank was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and is recommended as ineligible because the structure lacks sufficient historical significance and thus does not appear to meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility. Therefore, this structure is not discussed further.

The Sacred Land Database search previously conducted had negative results. The California Historical Resources Information System records searches, USFS records searches, and background research found

[3] El Dorado Irrigation District. 2019. *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Silver Lake East Campground Improvements Project, Amador County, California*. April 5, 2019

[4] El Dorado Irrigation District. 2023. *Cultural Resources Addendum for the Silver Lake East Campground Improvements, Amador County, California*. May 25, 2023.

one previously identified historical resource within the Silver Lake East Campground project area and another previously identified resource was found immediately outside the project footprint. Both resources were located during the pedestrian survey conducted for the IS/MND, and are outside the project refinements area, and no additional resources were found. While the geoarchaeological desktop study indicated that the project area has high sensitivity for buried resources, historical land use suggests that any deposits that may have been present would have been previously disturbed.

Although very unlikely, there is a possibility that historical, archaeological, or paleontological resources and human remains may be discovered during ground disturbing activities for the project refinements. If this were to occur, this occurrence would be consistent with the type and severity of potentially significant impacts that were identified in the IS/MND. EID would implement Mitigation Measures CR-1 "Address Previously Undiscovered Historic Properties, Archeological Resources, and Tribal Cultural Resources;" CR-2, "Address Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Near the Silver Lake East Campground;" and CR-3; "Avoid Potential Effects on Undiscovered Burials," which were previously adopted and incorporated into the project to reduce impacts on historical, archaeological, or paleontological resources and human remains to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, this impact would remain less than significant.

3.6 Geology and Soils

The project refinements would not change the previously identified impacts in IS/MND Section 3.7 "Geology and Soils," because project-related construction would occur in similar soil types and because geologic impacts were evaluated at a regional scale. Potentially significant impacts were previously identified for construction-related soil erosion. Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, "Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated BMPs," which was previously adopted and incorporated into the project, would reduce all potentially significant impacts from construction-related soil erosion to a less-than-significant level.

3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The project refinements would result in new greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from hauling and use of construction equipment for excavation, demolition, grading, and other activities. The project was estimated to generate a total of 220 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents in the IS/MND. Since construction activities and use of equipment generating GHG emissions would be a smaller portion of the total activities evaluated in the IS/MND, the project refinements would generate a small amount of GHG emissions during construction activities. Therefore, emissions would be below the significance threshold identified in the IS/MND, which is the SMAQMD threshold of 1,100 metric tons carbon dioxide equivalents per year.

The project refinements would not result in additional operational GHG emissions than what was evaluated in the IS/MND. Therefore, the project refinements would not substantially affect the severity of previously identified GHG impacts or be expected to substantially conflict with existing California legislation and GHG reduction plans adopted to reduce Statewide GHG emissions. Therefore, this impact would remain less than significant.

3.8 Hydrology and Water Quality

The project refinements would not substantially alter the drainage pattern of the site or redirect flood flows. Stormwater would be diverted during construction in accordance with Mitigation Measure GEO-

1 to avoid erosion or siltation. During construction, EID would conduct water quality sampling from the well to assure that safe drinking water standards are met. Additionally, disinfection of the well and associated pipeline, and waterlines using chlorine disinfection protocol would occur prior to use of these new facilities.

The proposed refinements include replacing the existing spring-feed water supply system that currently supplies potable water to the campgrounds with a groundwater well as analyzed in the IS/MND. Since the water supply is currently supplied by groundwater, use of the well would not alter this use or quantity, only the location of the supply. Additionally, the well would have a pump capacity of 3 to 5 gpm, which is consistent with the existing Kay's Resort well that was proposed for use in the IS/MND, and use of groundwater would be moderated by the 3,000-gallon storage tank. Therefore, the project refinements would not substantially affect the severity of previously identified hydrology and water quality impacts. This impact would remain less than significant.

3.9 Noise

Generation of noise and vibrations from use of equipment at new construction locations would occur in Amador County and is similar in nature to sources of noise and vibration analyzed in the IS/MND. The noise and vibrations produced by the proposed project refinements would occur in new areas at the same site; however, potential impacts would be the same as previously analyzed because the same types and levels of noise would be generated by construction equipment at the refined project location and sensitive receptors would not change. The distance between proposed construction activities and the closest acoustically sensitive uses, Kit Carson Lodge, would be approximately 0.20-mile a distance further away that project activities analyzed in the IS/MND. Potential noise impacts under the Amador County noise ordinance were considered in the IS/MND and found to be less than significant. As determined in the IS/MND, the project refinements-related construction vibration would not be heard at the nearest sensitive receptors. Groundborne vibration levels generated from vehicular traffic are not typically perceptible outside of the road right-of-way for rubber-tired vehicles. Therefore, impacts to noise and vibrations from construction activities would remain less than significant.

The project refinements would mainly involve temporary and short-term construction activities. Following construction activities, facility operations and maintenance would be similar to activities that occur now without the project refinements. The well pump may emit a small amount of perceptible noise when operating during the day, however, due to the size of the well (3 to 5 gpm), the noise generated would not be significant. Therefore, this impact would remain less than significant.

4. Conclusions

Based on the previous Final IS/MND and the analysis in this Addendum, the project refinements would result in none of the conditions described in Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines that would trigger the need to prepare a subsequent EIR or subsequent negative declaration (or MND). The proposed minor technical changes (project refinements) evaluated in this Addendum:

- would not result in any new significant environmental effects,
  would not substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant effects,
- would not result in mitigation measures or alternatives previously found to be infeasible becoming feasible, and
- would not result in mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous CEQA document that would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment.

These conclusions confirm that neither a subsequent EIR nor a subsequent MND is required, and this Addendum to the proposed project's MND is the appropriate CEQA document under CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 to evaluate the minor technical changes and resulting environmental impacts thereof.

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Appendix A. Biological Resources Database Searches

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Caples Lake (3812061))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum southern long-toed salamander	AAAAA01085	None	None	G5T4	S3	SSC
Aplodontia rufa californica Sierra Nevada mountain beaver	AMAFA01013	None	None	G5T3T4	S2S3	SSC
Botrychium ascendens upswept moonwort	PPOPH010S0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.3
Botrychium minganense Mingan moonwort	PPOPH010R0	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
Carex hystericina porcupine sedge	PMCYP036D0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
Carex scirpoidea ssp. pseudoscirpoidea western single-spiked sedge	PMCYP03C85	None	None	G5T5	S2	2B.2
Chaenactis douglasii var. alpina alpine dusty maidens	PDAST20065	None	None	G5T5	S2	2B.3
Claytonia megarhiza fell-fields claytonia	PDPOR030A0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.3
Draba asterophora var. asterophora Tahoe draba	PDBRA110D1	None	None	G2T2?	S2?	1B.2
Elymus scribneri Scribner's wheat grass	PMPOA2H170	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
Epilobium howellii subalpine fireweed	PDONA06180	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
Erethizon dorsatum North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None	G5	S3	
Gulo gulo wolverine	AMAJF03010	Proposed Threatened	Threatened	G4	S1	FP
Lepus townsendii townsendii western white-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03041	None	None	G5T5	S3?	SSC
Martes caurina sierrae Sierra marten	AMAJF01014	None	None	G4G5T3	S3	
Myotis thysanodes fringed myotis	AMACC01090	None	None	G4	S3	
Myotis volans long-legged myotis	AMACC01110	None	None	G4G5	S3	
Ochotona princeps schisticeps gray-headed pika	AMAEA0102L	None	None	G5T4	S2S4	
Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi Lahontan cutthroat trout	AFCHA02081	Threatened	None	G5T3	S2	
Pekania pennanti Fisher	AMAJF01020	None	None	G5	S2S3	SSC

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Picoides arcticus	ABNYF07090	None	None	G5	S2	
black-backed woodpecker						
Potamogeton praelongus	PMPOT030V0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.3
white-stemmed pondweed						
Rana sierrae	AAABH01340	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	WL
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog						
Strix nebulosa	ABNSB12040	None	Endangered	G5	S1	
great gray owl						
Taxidea taxus	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
American badger						

Record Count: 25

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

California Native Plant Society

Search Results

12 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: Quad is one of [**3812061**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK
Botrychium ascendens	upswept moonwort	Ophioglossaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Jun)Jul-Aug	None	None	S2	2B.3
Botrychium minganense	Mingan moonwort	Ophioglossaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Sep(Oct)	None	None	S3	4.2
Carex hystericina	porcupine sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Jun	None	None	S2	2B.1
Carex scirpoidea ssp. *pseudoscirpoidea*	western single-spiked sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	S2	2B.2
Chaenactis douglasii var. *alpina*	alpine dusty maidens	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	S2	2B.3
Claytonia megarhiza	fell-fields claytonia	Montiaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	S2	2B.3
Draba asterophora var. *asterophora*	Tahoe draba	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Aug(Sep)	None	None	S2?	1B.2
Elymus scribneri	Scribner's wheat grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	S3	2B.3
Epilobium howellii	subalpine fireweed	Onagraceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	S4	4.3
Lewisia kelloggii ssp. *hutchisonii*	Hutchison's lewisia	Montiaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Aug	None	None	S3	3.2
Meesia triquetra	three-ranked hump moss	Meesiaceae	moss	Jul	None	None	S4	4.2
Potamogeton praelongus	white-stemmed pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	Jul-Aug	None	None	S2	2B.3

Showing 1 to 12 of 12 entries

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