SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

S.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) assesses the potential environmental impacts of the Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project proposed by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) in partnership with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines. MRWPCA is the lead agency for this CEQA process. Inquiries about the project and the CEQA process should be directed to:

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S.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the Proposed Project is to replenish the Seaside Groundwater Basin with 3,500 AFY of purified recycled water to replace a portion of CalAm's water supply as required by state orders. To accomplish this primary objective, the Proposed Project would need to meet the following objectives:

- Be capable of commencing operation, or of being substantially complete, by the end of 2016 or, if after 2016, no later than necessary to meet CalAm's replacement water needs;
- Be cost-effective such that the project would be capable of supplying reasonably-priced water; and
- Be capable of complying with applicable water quality regulations intended to protect public health.

Secondary objectives of the Proposed Project include the following:

- Provide additional water to the Regional Treatment Plant that could be used for crop irrigation through the Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant and Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project system;
- Develop a drought reserve to allow the increased use of Proposed Project source waters as crop irrigation within the area served by the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project during dry years
- Assist in preventing seawater intrusion in the Seaside Groundwater Basin;
- Assist in diversifying Monterey County's water supply portfolio.

S.3 SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project is a water supply project that will serve northern Monterey County. The project will provide purified recycled water for recharge of a groundwater basin that serves as drinking water supply, and recycled water to augment the existing Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project's crop irrigation supply. The project is jointly sponsored by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) and the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (Water Management District), and also includes participation by the City of Salinas, the Marina Coast Water District, and the Monterey County Water Resources Agency. The Proposed Project location and facilities are shown in **Figure S-1**.

The project includes the collection of a variety of new source waters and conveyance of that water to the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (Regional Plant) for treatment and recycling. The water would then be used for two purposes: replenishment of the Seaside Groundwater Basin with purified recycled water to replace some of CalAm's existing drinking water supplies; and provision of additional recycled water supply for agricultural irrigation in northern Salinas Valley (both described below).

The Regional Plant is located two miles north of the City of Marina and operated by MRWPCA. The Regional Plant currently collects wastewater and some stormwater from its eleven member service area, and treats a large portion of this incoming flow to a tertiary treatment standard that enables it to be used for unrestricted agricultural irrigation purposes in the northern Salinas Valley. Flow that is not sent to the tertiary treatment system is discharged through an outfall to Monterey Bay after receiving secondary treatment.

The new source waters would supplement the existing incoming wastewater flows, and would include the following: 1) water from the City of Salinas agricultural wash water system, 2) stormwater flows from the southern part of Salinas and the Lake El Estero facility in Monterey, 3) surface water and agricultural tile drain water that is captured in the Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough, and 4) surface water and agricultural tile drain water that flows in the Blanco Drain. Most of these new source waters would be combined within the existing wastewater collection system before arriving at the Regional Plant; water from Blanco Drain would be conveyed on its own directly to the Regional Plant. A conceptual flow schematic of the existing and proposed systems to bring source water to the Regional Treatment Plant is shown in **Figure S-2**. The combined flow would be treated using the existing Regional Plant processes and then further treated to recycle it for the following two purposes:

- **Replenishment of the Seaside Groundwater Basin.** The project would enable California American Water Company (CalAm) to reduce its diversions from the Carmel River system by up to 3,500 acre-feet per year by injecting the same amount of highly-treated water into the Seaside Basin. This purified recycled water would be produced from a new advanced water treatment facility that would be constructed at the Regional Plant. This new facility would treat some of the new blend of source waters described above. The "product water" from the advanced treatment plant would be conveyed to and injected into the Seaside Basin via a new pipeline and new well facilities. The purified recycled water would then mix with the existing groundwater and be stored for future urban use by CalAm, thus enabling a reduction in Carmel River system diversions by the same amount.

- **Additional recycled water for agricultural irrigation in northern Salinas Valley.** Currently, the only sources of supply for the existing water recycling facility at the Regional Plant (called the Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant) are municipal wastewater and small amounts of urban dry weather runoff. Municipal wastewater flows have declined in recent years due to aggressive water conservation efforts by the MRWPCA member entities. By increasing the amount and type of source waters entering the existing wastewater collection system, additional recycled water can be provided for use in the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project's agricultural irrigation system. It is anticipated that during normal and wet years approximately 4,500 to 4,750 acre-feet per year of additional recycled water supply could be created for irrigation purposes. During drought years, as much as 5,900 AFY could be created for crop irrigation. Some modifications would be made to the water recycling facility to optimize and enhance the delivery of recycled water to growers.

A conceptual process flow schematic for the Proposed Project flows at the Regional Treatment Plant is provided in **Figure S-3**.

The project would also include a drought reserve component to support use of the new supply for crop irrigation during dry years. The project provides for an additional 200 acre-feet per year of purified recycled water that would be injected in the Seaside Basin in wet and normal years for up to five consecutive years. This will result in a "banked" drought reserve totaling up to 1,000 acre feet. During dry years, the Proposed Project could provide less than 3,500 acre feet of water to the Seaside Basin; however, CalAm would be able to extract the banked water to make up the difference to its supplies, such that its extractions and deliveries would not fall below 3,500 acre-feet per year. The source waters that are not sent to the advanced treatment facility during dry years would be sent to the Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant to increase crop irrigation supplies for the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project.

The Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project would require modifications to existing facilities and construction of new physical facilities, briefly listed below.

- **Source water diversion and storage.** New facilities would be required to divert and convey the new source waters through the existing municipal wastewater collection system and to the Regional Plant.
- **Treatment facilities at Regional Plant.** A new advanced water treatment plant would be constructed at the Regional Plant site. This facility would include a state-of-the-art treatment system that uses multiple membrane "barriers" to purify the water, product water stabilization to prevent pipe corrosion due to water purity, a pump station, and a brine and wastewater mixing facility. There would also be modifications to the Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant to optimize and enhance the delivery of recycled water to growers.
- **Product water conveyance.** New pipelines, a pump station and appurtenant facilities would be constructed to move the product water from the Regional Plant to the Seaside Groundwater Basin for injection.
- **Injection well facilities.** The injection facilities would include new wells (in the shallow and deep aquifers), back-flush facilities, pipelines, electricity/ power distribution facilities, and electrical/motor control buildings.

- **Distribution of groundwater from Seaside Basin.** Two new CalAm water distribution system pipelines would be needed to deliver the extracted groundwater to CalAm customers.

Construction of the Proposed Project is anticipated to require approximately 18 months, plus three months of testing and start-up, and the project is currently planned for initial operation by late 2017. MRWPCA is evaluating the use of alternative construction approaches, such as design-build, to expedite the construction schedule.

S.4 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table S-1 summarizes the impacts of the Proposed Project. A summary of the cumulative impacts and the Proposed Project contribution to those impacts, as applicable, is presented in **Table S-2**. For each impact considered to be significant or potentially significant, the table summarizes the recommended mitigations. **Tables S-1** and **S-2** are intended to provide a summary of the Proposed Project impacts and mitigation measures that are described in detail in **Chapter 4, Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures**; please refer to that section for complete discussion.

S.5 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

This chapter presents the alternatives analysis for the Proposed Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project. This section sets forth the objectives of the Proposed Project, summarizes its significant impacts, discusses the alternatives considered but eliminated from further analysis, describes the range of alternatives considered, and compares the impacts of the alternatives evaluated to the impacts of the Proposed Project.

The State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6(a), state that an EIR must describe and evaluate a reasonable range of alternatives to the Proposed Project, or to the location of the project, that would feasibly attain most of the project's basic objectives, but that would avoid or substantially lessen any significant adverse effects of the project. An EIR is not required to consider every conceivable alternative to a Proposed Project. Rather, it must consider a reasonable range of potentially feasible alternatives that will foster informed decision-making and public participation. The CEQA Guidelines further state that the specific alternative of "no project" shall also be evaluated. The EIR must evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives and include sufficient information about each alternative to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison with the impacts of the Proposed Project. This chapter is organized into the following sections:

Section 6.1, Introduction and Approach, provides an overview of CEQA requirements pertaining to the identification and analysis of alternatives, and the Chapter organization. This section also includes the objectives of the Proposed Project and a summary of significant impacts of the Proposed Project by topical area (**Table 6-1**). The section concludes with the identification of CEQA alternatives evaluated in this Chapter.

Section 6.2, Alternatives Considered but Eliminated*,* discusses the alternatives that were considered, but eliminated from further analysis in this EIR. This section is organized into two parts.

6.2.1 Alternative Water Supplies Considered but Eliminated

6.2.2 Alternative Components of the Proposed Project Considered but Eliminated

Section 6.3, Alternatives Analysis, describes the alternatives to the Proposed Project, compares the impacts of the alternatives to the impacts of the Proposed Project, and also evaluates the alternatives' ability to accomplish the project objectives. This section is organized into three parts:

6.3.1 No Project

6.3.2 Alternatives to Proposed Project

6.3.1.1 Reduced Seaside Basin Replenishment Alternative

6.3.1.2 Alternatives to Source Water Diversion and Use

6.3.1.3 Alternatives for Product Water Conveyance

6.3.1.4 Alternatives to CalAm Distribution System Pipelines

6.3.3 Conclusion of Alternatives Analysis

Section 6.4, Environmentally Superior Alternative, identifies an environmentally superior alternative, as required by CEQA.

S.6 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

Based on the comments received during the Notice of Preparation scoping periods, the following key topics and areas of controversy have been identified:

- alternatives to the proposed project
- relationship of the proposed project to the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project
- source water diversion methods and impacts
- effectiveness of proposed advanced water treatment facility
- disposal of reverse osmosis concentrate to the existing MRWPCA ocean outfall
- product water conveyance facility siting and impacts
- quality and quantities of purified recycled water to be replenished

EXHIBIT 18-A
Pure Water Monterey DEIR

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Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
KEY TO ACRONYMS: NI – No Impact; LS – Less than Significant; LSM – Less than Significant with Mitigation; SU – Significant and Unavoidable; BI- Beneficial Impact														
Aesthetics (AE)														
AE-1: Construction Impacts on Scenic Views, Scenic Resources and Visual Quality of the Surrounding Areas. Proposed Project construction would not result in substantial effects on scenic views, scenic resources or the visual character of the areas surrounding Proposed Project facilities.	LS	NI	LS	LS	NI	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
AE-2: Construction Impacts due to Temporary Light and Glare. Proposed Project construction could result in substantial, temporary sources of light or glare.	LS	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	LSM	NI	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure AE-2**: Minimize Construction Nighttime Lighting. (Applies to the Injection Well Facilities Site and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline). As part of its contract specifications, MRWPCA shall require its construction contractors to implement site-specific nighttime construction lighting measures for nighttime construction at the proposed Injection Well Facilities site. The measures shall, at a minimum, require that lighting be shielded, directed downward onto work areas to minimize light spillover, and specify that construction lighting use the minimum wattage necessary to provide safety at the construction sites. MRWPCA shall ensure these measures are implemented at all times during nighttime construction at the Injection Well Facilities site and for the duration of all required nighttime construction activity at this location.
AE-3: Degradation of Visual Quality of Sites and Surrounding Areas. Proposed Project components would not result in a substantial degradation of the visual character of the project area and its surroundings.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	**LS***	None required. The following mitigation measure is recommended to be adopted due to City of Seaside comments on the Notice of Preparation: **Mitigation Measure AE-3:** Provide Aesthetic Screening for New Above-Ground Structures. (Applies to the following project components: Product Water Conveyance Coastal Booster Pump Station and Injection Well Facilities). Proposed above-ground features at the Coastal option of the Booster Pump Station and Injection Well Facilities (at a minimum, at the well clusters and back-flush basin), shall be designed to minimize visual impacts by incorporating screening with vegetation, or other aesthetic design treatments, subject to review and approval of the City of Seaside.
AE-4: Impacts due to Permanent Light and Glare during Operations. Operation of Proposed Project facilities may result in a substantial new source of light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure AE-4**: Exterior Lighting Minimization. (Applies to the following project components: Product Water Conveyance Booster Pump Station - (both Options) and Injection Well Facilities) To prevent exterior lighting from affecting nighttime views, the design and operation of lighting at the Product Water Conveyance Booster Pump Station - RUWAP and Coastal Options and Injection Well Facilities, shall adhere to the following requirements: · Use of low-intensity street lighting and low-intensity exterior lighting shall be required. · Lighting fixtures shall be cast downward and shielded to prevent light from spilling onto adjacent offsite uses. · Lighting fixtures shall be designed and placed to minimize glare that could affect users of adjacent properties, buildings, and roadways. · Fixtures and standards shall conform to state and local safety and illumination requirements.
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas (AQ)														
AQ-1: Construction Criteria Pollutant Emissions. Construction of the Proposed Project would result in emissions of criteria pollutants, specifically PM10, that may conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan and may violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation in a region that is non-attainment under State ambient air quality standards.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LSM***	**Mitigation Measure AQ-1**: Construction Fugitive Dust Control Plan. (Applies to all Project Component Sites where ground disturbance would occur.) The following standard Dust Control Measures shall be implemented during construction to help prevent potential nuisances to nearby receptors due to fugitive dust and to reduce contributions to exceedances of the state ambient air quality standards for PM10, in accordance with MBUAPCD's CEQA Guidelines. · Water all active construction areas at least twice daily with water (preferably from non-potable sources); frequency should be based on the type of operation, soil, and wind exposure. · Prohibit grading activities during periods of high wind (over 15 mph). · Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials and require trucks to maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard. · Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites. · Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets; · Enclose, cover, or water daily exposed stockpiles (dirt, sand, etc.); · Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. · Wheel washers shall be installed and used by truck operators at the exits of the construction sites to the AWT Facility site, the Injection Well Facilities, and the Booster Pump Station. · Post a publicly visible sign that specifies the telephone number and person to contact regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond to complaints and take corrective action within 48 hours. The phone number of the MBUAPCD shall also be visible to ensure compliance with MBUAPCD rules.

Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
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AQ-2: Construction Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Pollutant Emissions. Construction of the Proposed Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
AQ-3: Construction Odors. Construction of the Proposed Project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
AQ-4C: Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Construction of the Proposed Project would generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, but would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts due to greenhouse gas emissions and the related global climate change impacts.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
AQ-5: Operational Air Quality Violation. Operation of the Proposed Project would result in criteria pollutant emissions, but would not violate air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
AQ-6: Operational Criteria Pollutant Emissions. Operation of the Proposed Project would result in a net increase of criteria pollutants in a region that is non-attainment under State ambient air quality standards, but the increase would not be cumulatively considerable.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
AQ-7: Operational Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Pollutants. Operation of the Proposed Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
AQ-8: Operational Odors. Operation of the Proposed Project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.
AQ-9C: Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Operation of the Proposed Project would generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly. These emissions would not exceed significance thresholds such that they would result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts of greenhouse gas emissions and the related global climate change impacts. In addition, the Proposed Project would not conflict with applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.

Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
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Biological Resources: Fisheries (BF)														
BF-1: Habitat Modification Due to Construction of Diversion Facilities. Construction of the proposed Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough diversions could indirectly result in habitat modifications for endangered or threatened fish species as a result of construction activities and dewatering the construction sites.	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure BF-1a**: Construction during Low Flow Season. (Applies to Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough Diversions) Conduct construction of diversion facilities during periods of low flow outside of the SCCC steelhead migration periods, i.e. between June and November, which would be outside of the adult migration period from December through April and outside of the smolt migration period from March through May. **Mitigation Measure BF-1b:** Relocation of Aquatic Species during Construction. (Applies to Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough Diversions). Conduct pre-construction surveys to determine whether tidewater gobies or other fish species are present, and if so, implement appropriate measures in consultation with applicable regulatory agencies, which may include a program for capture and relocation of tidewater gobies to suitable habitat outside of work area during construction.
BF-2: Interference with Fish Migration. Operation of the Proposed Project would result in changes in stream flows that may interfere with fish migration in the Salinas River and Reclamation Ditch.	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure BF-2a:** Maintain Migration Flows. (Applies to the Reclamation Ditch Diversion) Operate diversions to maintain steelhead migration flows in the Reclamation Ditch based on two criteria – one for upstream adult passage in Jan-Feb-Mar and one for downstream juvenile passage in Apr-May. For juvenile passage, the downstream passage shall have a flow trigger in both Gabilan Creek and at the Reclamation Ditch, so that if there is flow in Gabilan Creek that would allow outmigration, then the bypass flow requirements, as measured at the San Jon Gage of the Reclamation Ditch, shall be applied (see Hagar Environmental Science, *Estimation of Minimum Flows for Migration of Steelhead in the Reclamation Ditch*, February 27, 2015, in Appendix G-2, of this EIR). If there is no flow in Gabilan Creek, then only the low flow (minimum bypass flow requirement as proposed in the project description) shall be applied, and these flows for the dry season at Reclamation Ditch as measured at the San Jon USGS gage shall be met. Alternately, as the San Jon weir located at the USGS gage is considered a barrier to steelhead migration and the bypass flow requirements have been developed to allow adult and smolt steelhead migration to have adequate flow to travel past this obstacle, if the weir were to be modified to allow steelhead passage, the mitigation above would not have to be met. Therefore, alternate Mitigation Measure BF-2a has been developed, as follows: **Mitigation Measure Alternate BF-2a**: Modify San Jon Weir. (Applies to the Reclamation Ditch Diversion) Construct modifications to the existing San Jon weir to provide for steelhead passage. Modifications could include downstream pool, modifications to the structural configuration of the weir to allow passage or other construction, and improvements to remove the impediment to steelhead passage defined above.
BF-3: Reduction in Fish Habitat or Fish Populations Due to Project Operations. Operation of the Proposed Project diversions would not reduce the habitat of a fish species or substantially affect fish populations.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.
Biological Resources: Terrestrial (BT)														
BT-1: Construction Impacts to Special-Status Species and Habitat. Proposed Project construction may adversely affect, either directly or through habitat modification, special-status plant and wildlife species and their habitat within the Project Study Area.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	**LSM**	See complete text following this table.

Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
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BT-2: Construction Impacts to Sensitive Habitats. Proposed Project construction may adversely affect sensitive habitats (including riparian, wetlands, and/or other sensitive natural communities) within the Project Study Area.	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	LS	LSM	LS	NI	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure BT-2a**: Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts to Riparian Habitat and Wetland Habitats. (Applies to Tembladero Slough Diversion, Blanco Drain Diversion, and Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option) When designing the facilities at these component sites, the MRWPCA shall site and design project features to avoid impacts to the riparian and wetland habitats shown in Attachment 8 of Appendix H and Appendix I, including direct habitat removal and indirect hydrology and water quality impacts, to the greatest extent feasible while taking into account site and engineering constraints. To protect this sensitive habitat during construction, the following measures shall be implemented: • Place construction fencing around riparian and wetland habitat to be preserved to ensure construction activities and personnel do not impact this area. • All proposed lighting shall be designed to avoid light and glare into the riparian and wetland habitat. Light sources shall not illuminate these areas or cause glare. In the event that full avoidance is not possible and a portion or all of the riparian and wetland habitat would be impacted, the following minimization measures shall be implemented: • Impacted riparian and wetland habitat shall be mitigated at a 1:1 replacement-to-loss ratio through restoration and/or preservation. The final mitigation amounts shall be determined during the design phase but cannot be less than 1:1. It is expected that the mitigation can occur within the Locke Paddon Lake watershed, along the Tembladero Slough, and within the Salinas River corridor near the Blanco Drain near where impacts may occur. A Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) shall be prepared by a qualified biologist to mitigate for impacts to riparian and wetland habitat. The HMMP shall outline the details of a riparian and wetland habitat restoration plan, including but not limited to, planting plan, success criteria, monitoring protocols to determine if the success criteria have been met, adaptive management protocols in the case that the success criteria are not met, and funding assurances. **Mitigation Measure BT-2b:** Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts to Central Dune Scrub Habitat. (Applies to CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) When designing the Monterey Pipeline, the project proponents shall site and design project features to avoid impacts to the central dune scrub habitat shown in Attachment 8 of Appendix H, including direct habitat removal, to the greatest extent feasible while taking into account site and engineering constraints. To protect this sensitive habitat during construction, the following measures shall be implemented: • Place construction fencing around central dune scrub habitat to be preserved to ensure construction activities and personnel do not impact this area. • All proposed lighting shall be designed to avoid light and glare into the central dune scrub habitat. Light sources shall not illuminate central dune scrub habitat areas or cause glare. If full avoidance is not possible and a portion or all of the central dune scrub habitat would be impacted, the following minimization measures shall be implemented: • Approximately 2.7 acres of central dune scrub habitat could be impacted by the project. Impacted central dune scrub habitat shall be mitigated at a 1:1 replacement-to-loss ratio through restoration and/or preservation. The final mitigation amounts shall be determined during the design phase. It is expected that the mitigation can occur onsite or within the immediate vicinity. A Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) shall be prepared by a qualified biologist to mitigate for impacts to central dune scrub habitat. The HMMP shall outline the details of a central dune scrub habitat restoration plan, including but not limited to, planting plan, success criteria, monitoring protocols to determine if the success criteria have been met, adaptive management protocols if success criteria are not met, and funding assurances. **Mitigation Measure BT-2c**: Avoidance and Minimization of Construction Impacts Resulting from Horizontal Directional Drilling under the Salinas River (Applies to Blanco Drain Diversion) The project proponents in coordination with the contractor shall prepare and implement a Frack-Out Plan to avoid or reduce accidental impacts resulting from horizontal directional drilling beneath the Salinas River. The Frack-Out Plan shall address spill prevention, containment, and clean-up methodology in the event of a frack out.
BT-3: Construction Impacts to Movement of Native Wildlife and Native Wildlife Nursery Sites. Proposed Project construction would not adversely affect native wildlife corridors and wildlife nursery sites.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.

Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
KEY TO ACRONYMS: NI – No Impact; LS – Less than Significant; LSM – Less than Significant with Mitigation; SU – Significant and Unavoidable; BI- Beneficial Impact														
BT-4: Construction Conflicts with Local Policies, Ordinances, or Approved Habitat Conservation Plan. Proposed Project construction would potentially conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. A conflict may occur if the HMP plant species within the Proposed Project component sites on the former Fort Ord that do not require a take authorization from the Service or CDFW are impacted, and seed salvage is not conducted. There are no approved HCPs applicable to the Proposed Project.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure BT-4**. HMP Plant Species Salvage. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, and Injection Well Facilities site within the former Fort Ord only) For impacts to the HMP plant species within the Project Study Area that do not require take authorization from USFWS or CDFW, salvage efforts for these species shall be evaluated by a qualified biologist per the requirements of the HMP and BO. A salvage plan shall be prepared and implemented by a qualified biologist, which shall would include, but is not limited to: a description and evaluation of salvage opportunities and constraints; a description of the appropriate methods and protocols of salvage and relocation efforts; identification of relocation and restoration areas; and identification of qualified biologists approved to perform the salvage efforts, including the identification of any required collection permits from USFWS and/or CDFW. Where proposed, seed collection shall occur from plants within the Project Study Area and topsoil shall be salvaged within occupied areas to be disturbed. Seeds shall be collected during the appropriate time of year for each species by qualified biologists. At the time of seed collection, a map shall also be prepared that identifies the specific locations of the plants for any future topsoil preservation efforts. The collected seeds shall be used to revegetate temporarily disturbed construction areas and reseeding and restoration efforts on- or off-site, as determined appropriate in the salvage plan.
BT-5: Operational Impacts to Special-Status Species. Proposed Project operations would not adversely affect, either directly or through habitat modification, special-status plant and wildlife species and their habitat.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
BT-6: Operational Impacts to Sensitive Habitats. Proposed Project operations may adversely affect sensitive habitats (including riparian, wetlands, and/or other sensitive natural communities) within and adjacent to the Project Study Area.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	NI	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure BT-6**. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BT-1a for Avoidance and Minimization of Operational Impacts to Sensitive Habitat (Applies to Applies to Reclamation Ditch Diversion, Tembladero Slough Diversion, Blanco Drain Diversion, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) During operation and maintenance activities, implementation of Mitigation Measures BT-1a, which avoid and minimize impacts through implementing construction best management practices and monitoring, would reduce potential impacts to sensitive habitat to a less-than-significant level.
BT-7: Operational Impacts to Movement of Native Wildlife and to Native Wildlife Nursery Sites. Proposed Project operations would not adversely affect native wildlife corridors and wildlife nursery sites.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
BT-8: Operational Conflicts with Local Policies, Ordinances, or approved Habitat Conservation Plan. Proposed Project operations would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
Cultural and Paleontological Resources (CR)														
CR-1: Construction Impacts on Historic Resources. Proposed Project construction may result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a known historic resource as defined in 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines or historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure CR-1**: Avoidance and Vibration Monitoring for Pipeline Installation in the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, and Downtown Monterey. (Applies to portion of the CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) CalAm shall construct the section of the Monterey Pipeline located on Stillwell Avenue within the Presidio of Monterey Historic District and within W. Franklin Street in downtown Monterey as close as possible to the centerlines of these streets to: (1) avoid direct impacts to the historic Presidio Entrance Monument, and (2) reduce impacts from construction vibration to below the 0.12 inches per second (in/sec) peak particle velocity vibration PPV) threshold. If CalAm determines that the pipeline cannot be located near the centerline of these street segments due to traffic concerns or existing utilities, the historic properties identified on Table 4.6-2 of this EIR shall be monitored for vibration during pipeline construction, especially during the use of jackhammers and vibratory rollers. If construction vibration levels exceed 0.12 in/sec PPV, construction shall be halted and other construction methods shall be employed to reduce the vibration levels below the standard threshold. Alternative construction methods may include using concrete saws instead of jackhammers or hoe-rams to open excavation trenches, the use of non-vibratory rollers, and hand excavation. If impact sheet pile installation is needed (i.e., for horizontal directional drilling or jack-and-bore) within 80 feet of any historical resource or within 80 feet of a historic district, CalAm shall monitor vibration levels to ensure that the 0.12-in/sec PPV damage threshold is not exceeded. If vibration levels exceed the applicable threshold, the contractor shall use alternative construction methods such as vibratory pile drivers.

Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures

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CR-2: Construction Impacts on Archaeological Resources or Human Remains. Proposed Project construction may result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of one known archaeological resource and to unknown archaeological resources during construction and/or encounter unknown human remains.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure CR-2a**: Archaeological Monitoring Plan. (Applies to the segment of the CalAm Distribution Pipeline through the Presidio of Monterey and along W. Franklin Street and to the Lake El Estero Diversion Site) Each of the project proponents shall contract a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Qualification Standard (Lead Archaeologist) to prepare and implement an Archaeological Monitoring Plan, and oversee and direct all archaeological monitoring activities during construction. Archaeological monitoring shall be conducted for all subsurface excavation work within 100 feet of Presidio #2 in the Presidio of Monterey, in downtown Monterey on W. Franklin Street between High and Figueroa Streets; and at potentially sensitive archaeological sites at Lake El Estero. At a minimum, the Archaeological Monitoring Plan shall: • Detail the cultural resources training program that shall be completed by all construction and field workers involved in ground disturbance; • Designate the person(s) responsible for conducting monitoring activities, including Native American monitor(s), if deemed necessary; • Establish monitoring protocols to ensure monitoring is conducted in accordance with current professional standards provided by the California Office of Historic Preservation; • Establish the template and content requirements for monitoring reports; • Establish a schedule for submittal of monitoring reports and person(s) responsible for review and approval of monitoring reports; • Establish protocols for notifications in case of encountering cultural resources, as well as methods for evaluating significance, developing and implementing a plan to avoid or mitigate significant resource impacts, facilitating Native American participation and consultation, implementing a collection and curation plan, and ensuring consistency with applicable laws including Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code; • Establish methods to ensure security of cultural resources sites; • Describe the appropriate protocols for notifying the County, Native Americans, and local authorities (i.e. Sheriff, Police) should site looting and other illegal activities occur during construction with reference to Public Resources Code 5097.99. During the course of the monitoring, the Lead Archaeologist may adjust the frequency—from continuous to intermittent—of the monitoring based on the conditions and professional judgment regarding the potential to encounter resources. If archaeological materials are encountered, all soil disturbing activities within 100 feet of the find shall cease until the resource is evaluated. The Lead Archaeologist shall immediately notify the relevant Proposed Project proponent of the encountered archaeological resource. The Lead Archaeologist shall, after making a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archaeological resource, present the findings of this assessment to the lead agency, or CPUC, for the CalAm Distribution Pipeline. In the event archaeological resources qualifying as either historical resources pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5 or as unique archaeological resources as defined by Public Resources Code 21083.2 are encountered, preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigation. If preservation in place is not feasible, the applicable project proponent(s) shall implement an Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan (ARDTP). The Lead Archaeologist, Native American representatives, and the State Historic Preservation Office designee shall meet to determine the scope of the ARDTP. The ARDTP will identify a program for the treatment and recovery of important scientific data contained within the portions of the archaeological resources located within the project Area of Potential Effects; would preserve any significant historical information obtained; and will identify the scientific/historic research questions applicable to the resources, the data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. The results of the investigation shall be documented in a technical report that provides a full artifact catalog, analysis of items collected, results of any special studies conducted, and interpretations of the resource within a regional and local context. All technical documents shall be placed on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. **Mitigation Measure CR-2b**: Discovery of Archaeological Resources or Human Remains. (Applies to all Proposed Project components) If archaeological resources or human remains are unexpectedly discovered during any construction, work shall be halted within 50 meters (±160 feet) of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist. If the find is determined to be significant, appropriate mitigation measures shall be formulated and implemented. The County Coroner shall be notified in accordance with provisions of Public Resources Code 5097.98-99 in the event human remains are found and the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified in accordance with the provisions of Public Resources Code section 5097 if the remains are determined to be of Native American origin. **Mitigation Measure CR-2c**: Native American Notification. (Applies to all Proposed Project components) Because of their continuing interest in potential discoveries during construction, all listed Native American Contacts shall be notified of any and all discoveries of archaeological resources in the project area.
CR-3: Construction Impacts on Unknown Paleontological Resources. Proposed Project construction would not result in damage to or destruction of unknown paleontological resources.	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.

Table S-1
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Energy and Mineral Resources (EN)														
EN-1: Construction Impacts due to Temporary Energy Use. Proposed Project construction could result in wasteful or inefficient use of energy if construction equipment is not maintained or if haul trips are not planned efficiently. The Proposed Project would not conflict with existing energy standards.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure EN-1**: Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan. (Applies to all Proposed Project components) MRWPCA (for all components except the CalAm Distribution System) or CalAm (for the Cal Am Distribution System) shall contract a qualified professional (i.e., construction planner/energy efficiency expert) to prepare a Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan that identifies the specific measures that MRWPCA or CalAm (and its construction contractors) will implement as part of project construction to increase the efficient use of construction equipment. Such measures shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: procedures to ensure that all construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained at all times; a commitment to utilize existing electricity sources where feasible rather than portable diesel-powered generators; consistent compliance with idling restrictions of the state; and identification of procedures (including the use of routing plans for haul trips) that will be followed to ensure that all materials and debris hauling is conducted in a fuel-efficient manner.
EN-2: Operational Impacts due to Energy Use. Proposed Project operations would not result in the consumption of energy such that existing supplies would be substantially constrained nor would the Project result in the unnecessary, wasteful, or inefficient use of energy resources.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
EN-3: Operational Impacts on Mineral Resources. The Proposed Project would not result in a significant impact due to the loss of availability of known mineral resources of value to the region or to the state or to any locally-important mineral recovery site.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
Geology, Soils, and Seismicity (GS)														
GS-1: Construction-Related Erosion or Loss of Topsoil. Construction of the Proposed Project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
GS-2: Construction-Related Soil Collapse and Soil Constraints during Pipeline Trenching. Construction of some Proposed Project pipeline components would be located on geologic units or soils that are unstable, or that may become unstable during project construction, and potentially result in soil instability or collapse; however, this exposure would not result in a substantial risk to people or structures.	LS	LS	NI	NI	LS	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
GS-3: Exposure to Fault Rupture. The Proposed Project would be located in a seismically active area, and portions of the Proposed Project may be affected by fault rupture from an earthquake on local faults; however, this exposure would not result in a substantial risk to people or structures.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
GS-4: Exposure to Seismic Ground Shaking and Liquefaction. The Proposed Project would be located in a seismically active area; however, Proposed Project operations would not expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death involving exposure to seismic groundshaking and liquefaction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.

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GS-5: Exposure to Coastal Erosion and Sea Level Rise. The Proposed CalAm Distribution System Monterey Pipeline would be exposed to substantial soil erosion as a result of sea level rise.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure GS-5**: Monterey Pipeline Deepening. (Applies to CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline only). CalAm shall bury the Monterey Pipeline segment that is within the pre-determined coastal erosion hazard zone to a depth of five feet below the depth of the 2060, 100-year lower profile envelope. The extent of the coastal erosion hazard zone, length of affected pipeline section, and lower profile envelope for this pipeline segment shall be determined as per the Analysis of Historic and Future Coastal Erosion with Sea Level Rise (ESA-PWA, 2014).
GS-6: Hydro-Collapse of Soils from Well Injection. Proposed Project operation would not create a substantial risk to life or property due to its facilities being located on a geologic unit or soils that are unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of hydro-collapse.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.
GS-7: Exposure to Expansive and Corrosive Soils. The Proposed Project would not result in substantial risks to the public or other facilities due to location on expansive or corrosive soil types.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
Hazards and Hazardous Materials (HH)														
HH-1: Use and Disposal of Hazardous Materials During Construction. Proposed Project construction would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during construction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.

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HH-2: Accidental Release of Hazardous Materials During Construction. Proposed Project construction would potentially cause upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure HH-2a**: Environmental Site Assessment. (Applies to the Lake El Estero Diversion, Product Water Conveyance RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, Injection Well Facilities and the CalAm Distribution System) If required by local jurisdictions and property owners with approval responsibility for construction of each component, MRWPCA and CalAm shall conduct a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment in conformance with ASTM Standard 1527-05 to identify potential locations where hazardous material contamination may be encountered. If an Environmental Site Assessment indicates that a release of hazardous materials could have affected soil or groundwater quality at a project site, a Phase II environmental site assessment shall be conducted to determine the extent of contamination and to prescribe an appropriate course of remediation, including but not limited to removal of contaminated soils, in conformance with state and local guidelines and regulations. If the results of the subsurface investigation(s) indicate the presence of hazardous materials, additional site remediation may be required by the applicable state or local regulatory agencies, and the contractors shall be required to comply with all regulatory requirements for facility design or site remediation. **Mitigation Measure HH-2b**: Health and Safety Plan. (Applies to the Lake El Estero Diversion, Product Water Conveyance RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, the Injection Well Facilities, and the CalAm Distribution System) The construction contractor(s) shall prepare and implement a project-specific Health and Safety Plan (HSP) for each site on which construction may occur, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 to protect construction workers and the public during all excavation, grading, and construction. The HSP shall include the following, at a minimum: • A summary of all potential risks to construction workers and the maximum exposure limits for all known and reasonably foreseeable site chemicals (the HSP shall incorporate and consider the information in all available existing Environmental Site Assessments and remediation reports for properties within ¼-mile using the EnviroStor Database); • Specified personal protective equipment and decontamination procedures, if needed; • Emergency procedures, including route to the nearest hospital; • Procedures to be followed in the event that evidence of potential soil or groundwater contamination (such as soil staining, noxious odors, debris or buried storage containers) is encountered. These procedures shall be in accordance with hazardous waste operations regulations and specifically include, but are not limited to, the following: immediately stopping work in the vicinity of the unknown hazardous materials release, notifying Monterey County Department of Environmental Health, and retaining a qualified environmental firm to perform sampling and remediation; and • The identification and responsibilities of a site health and safety supervisor. **Mitigation Measure HH-2c**: Materials and Dewatering Disposal Plan. (Applies to the Lake El Estero Diversion, Product Water Conveyance System Options, the Injection Well Facilities, and the CalAm Distribution System) MRWPCA and CalAm and/or their contractors shall develop a materials disposal plan specifying how the contractor will remove, handle, transport, and dispose of all excavated material in a safe, appropriate, and lawful manner. The plan must identify the disposal method for soil and the approved disposal site, and include written documentation that the disposal site will accept the waste. For areas within the Seaside munitions response areas called Site 39 (coincident with the Injection Well Facilities component), the materials disposal plans shall be reviewed and approved by FORA and the City of Seaside. The contractor shall develop a groundwater dewatering control and disposal plan specifying how the contractor will remove, handle, and dispose of groundwater impacted by hazardous substances in a safe, appropriate, and lawful manner. The plan must identify the locations at which potential contaminated groundwater dewatering are likely to be encountered (if any), the method to analyze groundwater for hazardous materials, and the appropriate treatment and/or disposal methods. If the dewatering effluent contains contaminants that exceed the requirements of the General WDRs for Discharges with a Low Threat to Water Quality (Order No. R3-2011-0223, NPDES Permit No. CAG993001), the construction contractor shall contain the dewatering effluent in a portable holding tank for appropriate offsite disposal or discharge (see Section 4.11, Hydrology and Water Quality: Surface Water, for more information regarding this NPDES permit). The contractor can either dispose of the contaminated effluent at a permitted waste management facility or discharge the effluent, under permit, to the Regional Treatment Plant.
HH-3: Construction of Facilities on Known Hazardous Materials Site. Proposed Project construction would occur on a known hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5; however, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant hazard to people or the environment.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.

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HH-4: Use of Hazardous Materials During Construction Within 0.25-Miles of Schools. Proposed Project construction would not result in nor create a significant hazard to the public or the environment due to handling of hazardous materials or hazardous emissions within 0.25 mile of a school during construction.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.
HH-5: Wildland Fire Hazard during Construction. Proposed Project construction would not increase the risk of wildland fires in high fire hazard areas.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
HH-6: Use and Disposal of Hazardous Materials During Operation. Proposed Project operations would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
HH-7: Operation of Facilities on Known Hazardous Materials Site. Proposed Project facilities would be located on a known hazardous materials site; however, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant hazard to people or the environment.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
Hydrology and Water Quality: Groundwater (GW)														
GW-1: Construction Groundwater Depletion, Levels, and Recharge. Construction of the Proposed Project components would not deplete groundwater supplies nor interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of local groundwater levels.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
GW-2: Construction Groundwater Quality. Proposed Project construction would not violate any water quality standards or otherwise degrade water quality.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
GW-3: Operational Groundwater Depletion and Levels: Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin. Operation of the Proposed Project would not deplete groundwater supplies in the Salinas Valley nor interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater levels in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin.	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	BI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**BI**	None required.
GW-4: Operational Groundwater Depletion and Levels: Seaside Basin. Operation of the Proposed Project would not deplete groundwater supplies in the Seaside Basin nor interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater levels in the Seaside Basin.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.

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GW-5: Operational Groundwater Quality: Salinas Valley. Operation of the Proposed Project would not degrade groundwater quality in the Salinas Valley.	BI	BI	LS	LS	LS	NI	BI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**BI**	None required.
GW-6: Operational Groundwater Quality: Seaside Basin. Proposed Project operations would not degrade groundwater quality in the Seaside Basin, including due to injection of purified recycled water into the basin.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	BI/LS *	NI	NI	BI/ LS*	NI	NI	**BI/ LS***	None required.
Hydrology and Water Quality: Surface Water (HS)														
HS-1: Construction Impacts to Surface Water Quality due to Discharges. Proposed Project construction involving well drilling and development, and dewatering of shallow groundwater during excavation would generate water requiring disposal. Compliance with existing regulatory requirements would ensure that water disposal during construction would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not cause substantial erosion or siltation, and would not otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
HS-2: Construction Impacts to Surface Water Quality due to Earthmoving, Drainage Alterations, and Use of Hazardous Chemicals. Proposed Project construction would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not cause substantial erosion or siltation, and would not otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality including marine water quality, due to earthmoving, drainage system alterations, and use of hazardous chemicals.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
HS-3: Operational Impacts to Surface Water Quality due to Well Maintenance Discharges. Proposed Project operations would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not cause substantial erosion or siltation, and would not otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality due to well maintenance discharges.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.
HS-4: Operational Surface Water Quality Impacts due to Source Water Diversions. Proposed Project diversions would result in water quality benefits due to diversion and treatment of polluted waters; however, rapid water fluctuation from diversions at the Reclamation Ditch could induce erosion and sedimentation in downstream waters.	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure HS-4**: Management of Surface Water Diversion Operations (Applies to Reclamation Ditch Diversion, only) Rapid, imposed water-level fluctuations shall be avoided when operating the Reclamation Ditch Diversion pumps to minimize erosion and failure of exposed (or unvegetated), susceptible banks. This can be accomplished by operating the pumps at an appropriate flow rate, in conjunction with commencing operation of the pumps only when suitable water levels or flow rates are measured in the water body. Proper control shall be implemented to ensure that mobilized sediment would not impair downstream habitat values and to prevent adverse impacts due to water/soil interface adjacent to the Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough.

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HS-5: Operational Marine Water Quality due to Ocean Discharges. Proposed Project operational discharges of reverse osmosis concentrate to the ocean through the MRWPCA outfall would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality.	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.
HS-6: Operational Drainage Pattern Alterations. The Proposed Project would alter existing drainage patterns of the component sites by increasing impervious surfaces, but would not substantially increase the rate or amount of runoff such that it would: (1) cause erosion or siltation on- or off-site, (2) cause flooding on- or offsite, or (3) exceed the existing storm drainage system capacity.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
HS-7: Operational Carmel River Flows. Proposed Project operations would result in reduced pumping of the Carmel River alluvial aquifer resulting in increased flows in Carmel River that would benefit habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**BI**	None required.
HS-8: Operational Risks due to Location within 100-Year Flood Area. Portions of the Proposed Project would be located within a 100-year flood hazard area but would not impede or redirect flood flows.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.
HS-9: Operational Risks due to Flooding due to Levee/Dam Failure, or Coastal Inundation. During operations, some Proposed Project facilities may be exposed to flooding due to failure of a levee or dam, sea level rise, and storm surges/tides related to climate change, but this exposure would not pose a substantial nor significant risk of loss, injury, or death.	LS	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
HS-10: Operational Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow Risk. The Proposed Project operations would not expose people or structures to substantial risk from flooding due to a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
Land Use, Agriculture, and Forest Resources (LU)														
LU-1: Temporary Farmland Conversion during Construction. The Proposed Project would result in a temporary disruption to agricultural production on designated prime, unique and statewide important farmlands during construction, but would not directly or indirectly convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use.	NI	LSM	NI	NI	LSM	NI	NI	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure LU-1**: Minimize Disturbance to Farmland. (Applies to the Salinas Treatment Facility and a portion of the Blanco Drain Diversion) To support the continued productivity of designated Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance, the following provisions shall be included in construction contract specifications: · Construction contractor(s) shall minimize the extent of the construction disturbance, including construction access and staging areas, in designated important farmland areas. · Prior to the start of construction, the construction contractor(s) shall mark the limits of the construction area and ensure that no construction activities, parking, or staging occur beyond the construction limits. · Upon completion of the active construction, the site shall be restored to pre-construction conditions.

Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
KEY TO ACRONYMS: NI – No Impact; LS – Less than Significant; LSM – Less than Significant with Mitigation; SU – Significant and Unavoidable; BI- Beneficial Impact														
LU-2: Operational Consistency with Plans, Policies, and Regulations. The Proposed Project would have one or more components that would potentially conflict, or be inconsistent with, applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations without implementation of mitigation measures identified in this EIR.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	**LSM**	All other mitigation measures (see Table 4.12-5 in Section 4.12, Land Use, Agriculture, and Forest Resources).
LU-3: Operational Indirect Farmland Conversion. The Proposed Project would not change the existing environment such that Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance is converted to non-agricultural use.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.
Marine Biological Resources (MR)														
MR-1: Operational Impacts on Marine Biological Resources. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in substantial adverse effects on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species and would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.
Noise and Vibration (NV)														
NV-1: Construction Noise. Construction activity would result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of all Proposed Project sites during construction that would not be substantial at most construction sites, except at the Injection Well Facilities and CalAm Distribution Monterey Pipeline sites.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	SU	**SU**	**Mitigation Measure NV-1a**: Drilling Contractor Noise Measures. (Applies to Injection Well Facilities) Contractor specifications shall include a requirement that drill rigs located within 700 feet of noise-sensitive receptors shall be equipped with noise reducing engine housings or other noise reducing technology and the line of sight between the drill rig and nearby sensitive receptors shall be blocked by portable acoustic barriers and/or shields to reduce noise levels such that drill rig noise levels are no more 75 dBA at 50 feet. This would reduce the nighttime noise level to less than 60 dBA Leq at the nearest residence. The contractor shall submit to the MRWPCA and the Seaside Building Official, a "Well Construction Noise Control Plan" for review and approval. The plan shall identify all feasible noise control procedures that would be implemented during night-time construction activities. At a minimum, the plan shall specify the noise control treatments to achieve the specified above noise performance standard. **Mitigation Measure NV-1b**: Monterey Pipeline Noise Control Plan for Nighttime Pipeline Construction. (Applies to CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) CalAm shall submit a Noise Control Plan for all nighttime pipeline work to the California Public Utilities Commission for review and approval prior to the commencement of project construction activities. The Noise Control Plan shall identify all feasible noise control procedures to be implemented during nighttime pipeline installation in order to reduce noise levels to the extent practicable at the nearest residential or noise sensitive receptor. At a minimum, the Noise Control Plan shall require use of moveable noise screens, noise blankets, or other suitable sound attenuation devices be used to reduce noise levels during nighttime pipeline installation activities. **Mitigation Measure NV-1c**: Neighborhood Notice. (Applies to Injection Well Facilities and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) Residences and other sensitive receptors within 900 feet of a nighttime construction area shall be notified of the construction location and schedule in writing, at least two weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities. The notice shall also be posted along the proposed pipeline alignments, near the proposed facility sites, and at nearby recreational facilities. The contractor shall designate a noise disturbance coordinator who would be responsible for responding to complaints regarding construction noise. The coordinator shall determine the cause of the complaint and ensure that reasonable measures are implemented to correct the problem. A contact number for the noise disturbance coordinator shall be conspicuously placed on construction site fences and included in the construction schedule notification sent to nearby residences. The notice to be distributed to residences and sensitive receptors shall first be submitted, for review and approval, to the MRWPCA and city and county staff as may be required by local regulations.

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NV-2: Construction Noise That Exceeds or Violate Local Standards. Construction activity would result in a temporary increase that at some locations could generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plans and/or could violate local regulations.	NI	NI	LSM	SU	LSM	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	NI	**SU**	**Mitigation Measure NV-2a**: Construction Equipment. (Applies to Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites – Reclamation Ditch, Tembladero Slough and Blanco Drain, Product Water Conveyance Pipeline segments within the City of Marina and RUWAP Booster Station) Contractor specifications shall include a requirement that the contractor shall: - Assure that construction equipment with internal combustion engines has sound control devices at least as effective as those provided by the original equipment manufacturer. No equipment shall be permitted to have an un-muffled exhaust. - Impact tools (i.e., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) used for project construction shall be hydraulically or electrically powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler shall be placed on the compressed air exhaust to lower noise levels by approximately 10 dBA. External jackets shall be used on impact tools, where feasible, in order to achieve a further reduction of 5 dBA. Quieter procedures shall be used, such as drills rather than impact equipment, whenever feasible. - The construction contractor(s) shall locate stationary noise sources (e.g., generators, air compressors) as far from nearby noise-sensitive receptors as possible, - For Product Water Conveyance pipeline segments within the City of Marina, noise controls shall be sufficient to not exceed 60 decibels for more than twenty-five percent of an hour, **Mitigation Measure NV-2b:** Construction Hours. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance Pipelines and Booster Pump Station in the City of Marina). The construction contractor shall limit all noise-producing construction activities within the City of Marina to between the hours of 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM on weekdays and between 9:00 AM and 7:00 PM Saturdays, except that construction may be allowed until 8:00 PM during daylight savings time.
NV-3: Construction Vibration. Construction of the Proposed Project would not expose sensitive receptors to excessive groundborne vibration.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
NV-4: Operational Noise. Operation of the Proposed Project facilities would potentially increase existing noise levels, but would not exceed noise level standards and/or result in nuisance impacts at sensitive receptors.	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.
Population and Housing (PH)														
PH-1: Construction-Related Growth Inducement. Proposed Project construction would result in temporary increases in construction employment, but would not induce substantial population growth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**LS**	None required.
PH-2: Operations and Infrastructure-Related Growth Inducement. Operation of the Proposed Project would not directly result in population growth, and would not indirectly result in inducement of substantial population growth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**LS**	None required.
Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation (PS)														
PS-1: Construction Public Services Demand. Construction of the Proposed Project would not result in public service demands for fire and police protection services, schools, or parks that would result in the need for new or physically altered facilities to maintain service capacity or performance objectives.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.

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PS-2: Construction Landfill Capacity. Construction of the Proposed Project would result in generation of solid waste; however, the solid waste would be disposed at a landfill with sufficient permitted daily and overall capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
PS-3: Construction Solid Waste Policies and Regulations. Construction of the Proposed Project would potentially conflict with state and local statutes, policies and regulations related to solid waste.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure PS-3**: Construction Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan (relevant to all Proposed Project components). The construction contractor(s) shall prepare and implement a construction waste reduction and recycling plan identifying the types of construction debris the Proposed Project will generate and the manner in which those waste streams will be handled. In accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, the plan shall emphasize source reduction measures, followed by recycling and composting methods, to ensure that construction and demolition waste generated by the project is managed consistent with applicable statutes and regulations. In accordance with the California Green Building Standards Code and local regulations, the plan shall specify that all trees, stumps, rocks, and associated vegetation and soils, and 50% of all other nonhazardous construction and demolition waste, be diverted from landfill disposal. The plan shall be prepared in coordination with the Monterey Regional Waste Management District and be consistent with Monterey County's Integrated Waste Management Plan. Upon project completion, MRWPCA and CalAm shall collect the receipts from the contractor(s) to document that the waste reduction, recycling, and diversion goals have been met.
PS-4: Public Services Demand During Operation. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in public service demands for fire and police protection services, schools, or parks that would result in the need for new or physically altered facilities to maintain service capacity or performance objectives.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
PS-5: Landfill Capacity for Operations. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in adverse effects on landfill capacity or be out of compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
Traffic and Transportation (TR)														
TR-1: Construction Traffic. Proposed Project construction would result in a temporary increase in traffic volumes on regional and local roadways due to construction-related vehicle trips, which would not result in conflicts with any applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for performance of the circulation system.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
TR-2: Construction-Related Traffic Delays, Safety and Access Limitations. Construction activities could result in temporary traffic delays, safety hazards, and/or disruption of access.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	LS	LSM	LSM	NI	LSM	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure TR-2**: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan. Prior to construction, MRWPCA and/or its contractor shall prepare and implement a traffic control plan or plans for the roadways and intersections affected by MRWPCA construction (Product Water Conveyance Pipeline) and CalAm shall prepare and implement a traffic control plan for the roadways and intersections affected by the CalAm Distribution System Improvements (Transfer and Monterey pipelines). The traffic control plan(s) shall comply with the affected jurisdiction's encroachment permit requirements and will be based on detailed design plans. For all project construction activities that could affect the public right-of-way (e.g., roadways, sidewalks, and walkways), the plan shall include measures that would provide for continuity of vehicular, pedestrian, and bicyclist access; reduce the potential for traffic accidents; and ensure worker safety in construction zones. Where project construction activities could disrupt mobility and access for bicyclists and pedestrians, the plan shall include measures to ensure safe and convenient access would be maintained. The traffic control and safety assurance plan shall be developed on the basis of detailed design plans for the approved project. The plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the elements listed below: General a. Develop circulation and detour plans to minimize impacts on local streets. As necessary, signage and/or flaggers shall be used to guide

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														vehicles to detour routes and/or through the construction work areas. b. Implement a public information program to notify motorists, bicyclists, nearby residents, and adjacent businesses of the impending construction activities (e.g., media coverage, email notices, websites, etc.). Notices of the location(s) and timing of lane closures shall be published in local newspapers and on available websites to allow motorists to select alternative routes. Roadways c. Haul routes that minimize truck traffic on local roadways and residential streets shall be used to the extent feasible. d. Schedule truck trips outside of peak morning and evening commute hours to minimize adverse impacts on traffic flow. e. Limit lane closures during peak hours. Travel lane closures, when necessary, shall be managed such that one travel lane is kept open at all times to allow alternating traffic flow in both directions along affected two-lane roadways; the contractor shall use steel plates or trench backfilling to restore vehicle access at the end of each workday. f. Restore roads and streets to normal operation by covering trenches with steel plates outside of normal work hours or when work is not in progress. g. Comply with roadside safety protocols to reduce the risk of accidents. Provide "Road Work Ahead" warning signs and speed control (including signs informing drivers of state legislated double fines for speed infractions in a construction zone) to achieve required speed reductions for safe traffic flow through the work zone. Train construction personnel to apply appropriate safety measures as described in the plan. h. Provide flaggers in school areas at street crossings to manage traffic flow and maintain traffic safety during the school drop-off and pickup hours on days when pipeline installation would occur in designated school zones. i. Maintain access to private driveways. j. Coordinate with MST so the transit provider can temporarily relocate bus routes or bus stops in work zones as deemed necessary. Pedestrian and Bicyclists k. Perform construction that crosses on street and off street bikeways, sidewalks, and other walkways in a manner that allows for safe access for bicyclists and pedestrians. Alternatively, provide safe detours to reroute affected bicycle/pedestrian traffic. Recreational Trails l. At least two weeks prior to construction, post signage along all potentially affected recreational trails; Class I, II, and II bicycle routes; and pedestrian pathways, including the Monterey Peninsula Recreational Trail, to warn bicyclists and pedestrians of construction activities. The signs shall include information regarding the nature of construction activities, duration, and detour routes. Signage shall be composed of or encased in weatherproof material and posted in conspicuous locations, including on park message boards, and existing wayfinding signage and kiosks, for the duration of the closure period. At the end of the closure period, CalAm, MRWPCA or either of its contractors shall retrieve all notice materials. Emergency Access m. Maintain access for emergency vehicles at all times. Coordinate with facility owners or administrators of sensitive land uses such as police and fire stations, transit stations, hospitals, and schools. n. Provide advance notification to local police, fire, and emergency service providers of the timing, location, and duration of construction activities that could affect the movement of emergency vehicles on area roadways. o. Avoid truck trips through designated school zones during the school drop-off and pickup hours.
TR-3: Construction-Related Roadway Deterioration. Construction truck trips could result in increased wear-and-tear on the designated haul routes, which could result in temporary impacts to performance of the regional circulation system.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure TR-3**: Roadway Rehabilitation Program (applies to all Proposed Project components) Prior to commencing project construction, MRWPCA (for all components other than the CalAm Distribution System Improvements) and CalAm (for CalAm Distribution System Improvements) shall detail the preconstruction condition of all local construction access and haul routes proposed for substantial use by project-related construction vehicles. The construction routes surveyed must be consistent with those identified in the construction traffic control and safety assurance plan developed under Mitigation Measure TR-2. After construction is completed, the same roads shall be surveyed again to determine whether excessive wear and tear or construction damage has occurred. Roads damaged by project-related construction vehicles shall be repaired to a structural condition equal to that which existed prior to construction activities.
TR-4: Construction Parking Interference. Construction activities may temporarily affect parking availability.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	NI	LSM	LSM	NI	LSM	LSM	**LSM**	**Mitigation Measure TR-4**: Construction Parking Requirements.(Applies to Product Water Conveyance pipelines (RUWAP and Coastal Alignments) in Marina and Seaside, and CalAm Distribution System: Transfer Pipeline and Monterey Pipeline). Prior to commencing project construction, the construction contractor(s) shall coordinate with the potentially affected jurisdictions to identify designated worker parking areas that would avoid or minimize parking displacement in congested areas of Marina, Seaside, and downtown Monterey. The contractors shall provide transport between the designated parking location and the construction work areas. The construction contractor(s) shall also provide incentives for workers that carpool or take public transportation to the construction work areas. The engineering and construction design plans shall specify that contractors limit time of construction within travel lanes and public parking spaces and provide information to the public about locations of alternative spaces to reduce parking disruptions.

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TR-5: Operational Traffic. Operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would result in small traffic increases on regional and local roadways, but would not substantially affect the performance of the regional circulation system.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
Water Supply and Wastewater Systems (WW)														
WW-1: Construction-Related Water Demand. The Proposed Project would result in a temporary increase in water use due to construction-related demands, but existing water supplies would be sufficient to serve construction-related demands and construction activities would not require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
WW-2: Construction-Related Wastewater Generation. The Proposed Project would result in a temporary increase in wastewater generation due to demand from construction workers, but existing wastewater treatment facilities have sufficient capacity to serve construction-related demands.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
WW-3: Operational Water Supply and Entitlements. Sufficient water supplies are available for operation of the Proposed Project; prior to construction of each source water diversion component and prior to diversion of secondary treated effluent, the project proponent would obtain applicable water rights, permits, or agreements.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	**LS**	None required.
WW-4: Operational Wastewater Treatment Capacity. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	**LS**	None required.

EXHIBIT 18-A
Pure Water Monterey DEIR

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Mitigation Measures for Impact BT-1: Construction Impacts to Special-Status Species and Habitat

Mitigation Measure BT-1a: Implement Construction Best Management Practices. (Applies to All Proposed Project Components) The following best management practices shall be implemented during all identified phases of construction (i.e., pre-, during, and post-) to reduce impacts to special-status plant and wildlife species:

1. A qualified biologist must conduct an Employee Education Program for the construction crew prior to any construction activities. A qualified biologist must meet with the construction crew at the onset of construction at the site to educate the construction crew on the following: 1) the appropriate access route(s) in and out of the construction area and review project boundaries; 2) how a biological monitor will examine the area and agree upon a method which would ensure the safety of the monitor during such activities, 3) the special-status species that may be present; 4) the specific mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the construction effort; 5) the general provisions and protections afforded by the USFWS and CDFW; and 6) the proper procedures if a special-status species is encountered within the site.
2. Trees and vegetation not planned for removal or trimming shall be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum extent possible through the use of exclusionary fencing, such as hay bales for herbaceous and shrubby vegetation, and protective wood barriers for trees. Only certified weed-free straw shall be used, to avoid the introduction of non-native, invasive species. A biological monitor shall supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.
3. Protective fencing shall be placed prior to and during construction to keep construction equipment and personnel from impacting vegetation outside of work limits. A biological monitor shall supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.
4. Following construction, disturbed areas shall be restored to pre-construction contours to the maximum extent possible and revegetated using locally-occurring native species and native erosion control seed mix, per the recommendations of a qualified biologist.
5. Grading, excavating, and other activities that involve substantial soil disturbance shall be planned and carried out in consultation with a qualified hydrologist, engineer, or erosion control specialist, and shall utilize standard erosion control techniques to minimize erosion and sedimentation to native vegetation (pre-, during, and post-construction).
6. No firearms shall be allowed on the construction sites at any time.
7. All food-related and other trash shall be disposed of in closed containers and removed from the project area at least once a week during the construction period, or more often if trash is attracting avian or mammalian predators. Construction personnel shall not feed or otherwise attract wildlife to the area.

Mitigation Measure BT-1b: Implement Construction-Phase Monitoring. (Applies to Salinas Pump Station, Salinas Treatment Facility, Blanco Drain Diversion, Project Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Pipeline Alignment Options, Injection Well Facilities, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) The project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to monitor all ground disturbing construction activities (i.e., vegetation removal, grading, excavation, or similar activities) to protect any special-status species encountered. Any handling and relocation protocols of special-status wildlife species shall be determined in coordination with CDFW prior to any ground disturbing activities, and conducted by a qualified biologist with appropriate scientific collection permit. After ground disturbing project activities are complete, the qualified biologist shall train an individual from the construction crew to act as the on-site construction biological monitor. The construction biological monitor shall be the contact for any special-status wildlife species encounters, shall conduct daily inspections of equipment and

materials stored on site and any holes or trenches prior to the commencement of work, and shall ensure that all installed fencing stays in place throughout the construction period. The qualified biologist shall then conduct regular scheduled and unscheduled visits to ensure the construction biological monitor is satisfactorily implementing all appropriate mitigation protocols. Both the qualified biologist and the construction biological monitor shall have the authority to stop and/or redirect project activities to ensure protection of resources and compliance with all environmental permits and conditions of the project. The qualified biologist and the construction monitor shall complete a daily log summarizing activities and environmental compliance throughout the duration of the project. The log shall also include any special-status wildlife species observed and relocated.

Mitigation Measure BT-1c: Implement Non-Native, Invasive Species Controls. (Applies to All Proposed Project Components) The following measures shall be implemented to reduce the introduction and spread of non-native, invasive species:

1. Any landscaping or replanting required for the project shall not use species listed as noxious by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA).
2. Bare and disturbed soil shall be landscaped with CDFA recommended seed mix or plantings from locally adopted species to preclude the invasion on noxious weeds in the Project Study Area.
3. Construction equipment shall be cleaned of mud or other debris that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds and inspected to reduce the potential of spreading noxious weeds, before mobilizing to arrive at the construction site and before leaving the construction site.
4. All non-native, invasive plant species shall be removed from disturbed areas prior to replanting.

Mitigation Measure BT-1d: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for California Legless Lizard. (Applies to the Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, Injection Well Facilities, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) The project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to prepare and implement a legless lizard management plan in coordination with CDFW, which shall include, but is not limited to, the protocols for pre-construction surveys, construction monitoring, and salvage and relocation. The management plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

Pre-Construction Surveys. Pre-construction surveys for legless lizards shall be conducted in all suitable habitat proposed for construction, ground disturbance, or staging. The qualified biologist shall hold or obtain a CDFW scientific collection permit for this species. The pre-construction surveys shall use a method called “high-grading.” The high grading method shall include surveying the habitat where legless lizards are most likely to be found, and the survey must occur under the conditions when legless lizards are most likely to be seen and captured (early morning, high soil moisture, overcast, etc.). The intensity of a continued search may then be adjusted, based on the results of the first survey in the best habitat.

A “three pass method” shall be used to locate and remove as many legless lizards as possible. A first pass shall locate as many legless lizards as possible, a second pass should locate fewer lizards than the first pass, and a third pass should locate fewer lizards than the second pass. All search passes shall be conducted in the early morning when legless lizards are easiest to capture. Vegetation may be removed by hand to facilitate hand raking and search efforts for legless lizards in the soil under brush. If lizards are found during the first pass, an overnight period of no soil disturbance must occur before the second pass, and the same requirement shall be implemented after the second pass. If no lizards are found during the second pass, a third pass is not required. Installation of a barrier, in accordance with the three pass method, shall be required if legless lizards are found at the limits of construction (project boundaries) and sufficient soft sand and vegetative cover are present to suspect additional lizards are in the immediate vicinity on the adjacent property. A barrier shall prevent movement of legless lizards into the property. All lizards discovered shall be handled according to the salvage procedures outlined below.

Construction Monitoring. Monitoring by a qualified biologist shall be ongoing during construction. The onsite monitor shall be present during all ground-disturbing construction activities. To facilitate the careful search for lizards during construction, vegetation may need to be removed. If removal by hand is impractical, equipment such as a chainsaw, string trimmer, or skid-steer may be used, if a monitor and crew are present. The task of the vegetation removal is to remove plants under the direction of the

monitor, allowing the monitor to watch for legless lizards. After plants are removed, the monitor and crew shall search the exposed area for legless lizards. If legless lizards are found during pre-construction surveys or construction monitoring, the protocols for salvage and relocation identified below shall be followed. Upon completion of pre-construction surveys, construction monitoring, and any resulting salvage and relocation actions, a report shall be submitted to the CDFW. The CDFW must be notified at least 48 hours before any field activity begins.

Salvage and Relocation. Only experienced persons may capture or handle legless lizards. The monitor must demonstrate a basic understanding, knowledge, skill, and experience with this species and its habitat. Once captured, a lizard shall be placed in a lidded, vented box containing clean sand. Areas of moist and dry sand need to be present in the box. The boxes must be kept out of direct sunlight and protected from temperatures over 72°F. The sand must be kept at temperatures under 66°F. Ideal temperatures are closer to 60°F. On the same day as capture, the lizards shall be examined for injury and data recorded on location where found as well as length, color, age, and tail condition. Once data is recorded, lizards shall be relocated to appropriate habitat, as determined through coordination with the CDFW, qualified biologist, and potential landowners.

Suitability of habitat for lizard release must be evaluated and presented in a management plan. The habitat must contain habitat factors most important to the health and survival of the species such as appropriate habitat based on soils, vegetated cover, native plant species providing cover, plant litter layer and depth, soil and ambient temperature, quality and composition of invertebrate population and prey availability. Potential relocation sites that contain the necessary conditions may exist within the habitat reserves on the former Fort Ord, including the Fort Ord National Monument. Lizards shall be marked with a unique tag (pit or tattoo) prior to release. Release for every lizard shall be recorded with GPS. GPS locations shall be submitted as part of the survey result report to document the number and locations of lizards relocated.

Mitigation Measure BT-1e: Prepare and Implement Rare Plant Restoration Plan to Mitigate Impacts to Sandmat Manzanita, Monterey Ceanothus, Monterey Spineflower, Eastwood's Goldenbush, Coast Wallflower, and Kellogg's Horkelia. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, Injection Well Facilities, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline; does not apply to HMP species within the former Fort Ord) Impacts to rare plant species individuals shall be avoided through project design and modification, to the extent feasible while taking into consideration other site and engineering constraints. If avoidance is not possible, the species shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio for area of impact through preservation, restoration, or combination of both. A Rare Plant Restoration Plan, approved by the lead agency prior to commencing construction on the component site upon which the rare plant species would be impacted, shall be prepared and implemented by a qualified biologist. The plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

a. A detailed description of on-site and/or off-site mitigation areas, salvage of seed and/or soil bank, plant salvage, seeding and planting specifications, including, if appropriate, increased planting ratio to ensure the applicable success ratio. Specifically, seed shall be collected from the on-site individuals that would be impacted and grown in a local greenhouse, and then transplanted within the mitigation area. Plants shall be transplanted while they are young seedlings in order to develop a good root system. Alternatively, the mitigation area may be broadcast seeded in fall; however, if this method is used, some seed shall be retained in the event that the seeding fails to produce viable plants and contingency measures need to be employed.
b. A description of a 3-year monitoring program, including specific methods of vegetation monitoring, data collection and analysis, restoration goals and objectives, success criteria, adaptive management if the criteria are not met, reporting protocols, and a funding mechanism.

The mitigation area shall be preserved in perpetuity through a conservation easement or other legally enforceable land preservation agreement. Exclusionary fencing shall be installed around the mitigation area to prevent disturbance until success criteria have been met.

Mitigation Measure BT-1f: Conduct Pre-Construction Protocol-Level Botanical Surveys within the Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option between Del Monte Boulevard and the Regional Treatment Plant site on Armstrong Ranch; and the remaining portion of the Project Study Area within the Injection Well Facilities site. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option and non-HMP species at the Injection Well Facilities site.) The project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species within the Project Survey Area of the Product Water Conveyance Pipeline: Coastal Alignment Option between Del Monte Boulevard and the Regional Treatment Plant site on Armstrong Ranch and the portion of the Injection Well Facilities site not yet surveyed. Protocol-level surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist at the appropriate time of year for species with the potential to occur within the site. A report describing the results of the surveys shall be provided to the project proponents prior to any ground disturbing activities. The report shall include, but is not limited to: 1) a description of the species observed, if any; 2) map of the location, if observed; and 3) recommended avoidance and minimization measures, if applicable. The avoidance and minimization measures shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Impacts to species individuals shall be avoided through project design and modification, to the extent feasible while taking into consideration other site and engineering constraints.
- If impacts to State listed plant species cannot be avoided, the project proponents shall comply with the CESA and consult with the CDFW to determine whether authorization for the incidental take of the species is required prior to commencing construction. If it is determined that authorization for incidental take is required from the CDFW, the project proponents shall comply with the CESA to obtain an incidental take permit prior to commencing construction on the site upon which state listed plant species could be taken. Permit requirements typically involve preparation and implementation of a mitigation plan and mitigating impacted habitat at a 3:1 ratio through preservation and/or restoration. At a minimum, the impacted plant species shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio through preservation and/or restoration, as described below. The project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to prepare a mitigation plan, which shall include, but is not limited to identifying: avoidance and minimization measures; mitigation strategy, including a take assessment, avoidance and minimization measures, compensatory mitigation lands, and success criteria; and funding assurances. The project proponents shall be required to implement the approved plan and any additional permit requirements.
- If impacts to non-State listed, special-status plant species cannot be avoided, the species shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio for acreage and/or individuals impacted through preservation, restoration, or combination of both. A Rare Plant Restoration Plan, approved by the project proponents prior to commencing of construction on the site upon which the rare plant would be impacted, shall be prepared and implemented by a qualified biologist. The plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
    - A detailed description of on-site and/or off-site mitigation areas, salvage of seed and/or soil bank, plant salvage, seeding and planting specifications, including, if appropriate, increased planting ratio to ensure the applicable success ratio. Specifically, seed shall be collected from the on-site individuals that will be impacted and grown in a local greenhouse, and then transplanted within the mitigation area. Plants shall be transplanted while they are young seedlings in order to develop a good root system. Alternatively, the mitigation area may be broadcast seeded in fall; however, if this method is used, some seed shall be retained in the event that the seeding fails to produce viable plants and contingency measures need to be employed.
    - A description of a 3-year monitoring program, including specific methods of vegetation monitoring, data collection and analysis, restoration goals and objectives, success criteria, adaptive management if the criteria are not met, reporting protocols, and a funding mechanism.

The mitigation area shall be preserved in perpetuity through a conservation easement or other legally enforceable land preservation agreement. Exclusionary fencing shall be installed around the mitigation area to prevent disturbance until success criteria have been met.

Mitigation Measure BT-1g: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Special-Status Bats. (Applies to Salinas Pump Station, Salinas Treatment Facility, Blanco Drain Diversion, Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options and Booster Stations, Injection Well Facilities, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) To avoid and reduce impacts to special-status bat species, the project proponents shall retain a qualified bat specialist or wildlife biologist to conduct site surveys during the reproductive season (May 1 through September 15) to characterize bat utilization of the component site and potential species present (techniques utilized to be determined by the biologist) prior to tree or building removal. Based on the results of these initial surveys, one or more of the following shall occur:

- If it is determined that bats are not present at the component site, no additional mitigation is required.
- If it is determined that bats are utilizing the component site and may be impacted by the Proposed Project, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to any tree or building removal (or any other suitable roosting habitat) within 100 feet of construction limits. If, according to the bat specialist, no bats or bat signs are observed in the course of the pre-construction surveys, tree and building removal may proceed. If bats and/or bat signs are observed during the pre-construction surveys, the biologist shall determine if disturbance would jeopardize a maternity roost or another type of roost (i.e., foraging, day, or night).
- If a single bat and/or only adult bats are roosting, removal of trees, buildings, or other suitable habitat may proceed after the bats have been safely excluded from the roost. Exclusion techniques shall be determined by the biologist and would depend on the roost type.
- If an active maternity roost is detected, avoidance is preferred. Work in the vicinity of the roost (buffer to be determined by biologist) shall be postponed until the biologist monitoring the roost determines that the young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the roost. The monitor shall ensure that all bats have left the area of disturbance prior to initiation of pruning and/or removal of trees that would disturb the roost. If avoidance is not possible and a maternity roost must be disrupted, authorization from CDFW shall be required prior to removal of the roost.

Mitigation Measure BT-1h: Implementation of Mitigation Measures BT-1a and BT-1b to Mitigate Impacts to the Monterey Ornate Shrew, Coast Horned Lizard, Coast Range Newt, Two-Striped Garter Snake, and Salinas Harvest Mouse. (Applies to Blanco Drain Diversion, Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, Injection Well Facilities, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) If these species are encountered, implementation of **Mitigation Measures BT-1a** and **BT-1b**, which avoid and minimize impacts through implementing construction best management practices and monitoring, would reduce potential impacts to these species to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure BT-1i: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Monterey Dusky-Footed Woodrat. (Applies to Blanco Drain Diversion, Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, and Injection Well Facilities) To avoid and reduce impacts to the Monterey dusky-footed woodrat, the project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction surveys in suitable habitat proposed for construction, ground disturbance, or staging within three days prior to construction for woodrat nests within the project area and in a buffer zone 100 feet out from the limit of disturbance. All woodrat nests shall be flagged for avoidance of direct construction impacts and protection during construction, where feasible. Nests that cannot be avoided shall be manually deconstructed prior to land clearing activities to allow animals to escape harm. If a litter of young is found or suspected, nest material shall be replaced, and the nest left alone for 2-3 weeks before a re-check to verify that young are capable of independent survival before proceeding with nest dismantling.

Mitigation Measure BT-1j: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for American Badger. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options) To avoid and reduce impacts to the American badger, the project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct focused pre-

construction surveys for badger dens in all suitable habitat proposed for construction, ground disturbance, or staging no more than two weeks prior to construction. If no potential badger dens are present, no further mitigation is required. If potential dens are observed, the following measures are required to avoid potential significant impacts to the American badger:

- If the qualified biologist determines that potential dens are inactive, the biologist shall excavate these dens by hand with a shovel to prevent badgers from re-using them during construction.
- If the qualified biologist determines that potential dens may be active, the den shall be monitored for a period sufficient (as determined by a qualified biologist) to determine if the den is a maternity den occupied by a female and her young, or if the den is occupied by a solitary badger.
- Maternity dens occupied by a female and her young shall be avoided during construction and a minimum buffer of 200 feet in which no construction activities shall occur shall be maintained around the den. After the qualified biologist determines that badgers have stopped using active dens within the project boundary, the dens shall be hand-excavated with a shovel to prevent re-use during construction.
- Solitary male or female badgers shall be passively relocated by blocking the entrances of the dens with soil, sticks, and debris for three to five days to discourage the use of these dens prior to project construction disturbance. The den entrances shall be blocked to an incrementally greater degree over the three to five day period. After the qualified biologist determines that badgers have stopped using active dens within the project boundary, the dens shall be hand-excavated with a shovel to prevent re-use during construction.

Mitigation Measure BT-1k: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Protected Avian Species, including, but not limited to, white-tailed kite and California horned lark. (Applies to All Components) Prior to the start of construction activities at each project component site, a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for suitable nesting habitat within the component Project Study Area and within a suitable buffer area from the component Project Study Area. The qualified biologist shall determine the suitable buffer area based on the avian species with the potential to nest at the site.

In areas where nesting habitat is present within the component project area or within the determined suitable buffer area, construction activities that may directly (e.g., vegetation removal) or indirectly (e.g., noise/ground disturbance) affect protected nesting avian species shall be timed to avoid the breeding and nesting season. Specifically, vegetation and/or tree removal can be scheduled after September 16 and before January 31. Alternatively, a qualified biologist shall be retained by the project proponents to conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting raptors and other protected avian species where nesting habitat was identified and within the suitable buffer area if construction commences between February 1 and September 15. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the start of construction activities during the early part of the breeding season (February through April) and no more than 30 days prior to the initiation of these activities during the late part of the breeding season (May through August). Because some bird species nest early in spring and others nest later in summer, surveys for nesting birds may be required to continue during construction to address new arrivals, and because some species breed multiple times in a season. The necessity and timing of these continued surveys shall be determined by the qualified biologist based on review of the final construction plans.

If active raptor or other protected avian species nests are identified during the pre-construction surveys, the qualified biologist shall notify the project proponents and an appropriate no-disturbance buffer shall be imposed within which no construction activities or disturbance shall take place until the young have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival, as determined by a qualified biologist.

Mitigation Measure BT-1l: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Burrowing Owl. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) In order to avoid impacts to active burrowing owl nests, a qualified biologist

shall conduct pre-construction surveys in suitable habitat within the construction footprint and within a suitable buffer, as determined by a qualified biologist, of the footprint no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction at a component site. If ground disturbing activities are delayed or suspended for more than 30 days after the pre-construction survey, the site shall be resurveyed. The survey shall conform to the DFG 1995 Staff Report protocol. If no burrowing owls are found, no further mitigation is required. If it is determined that burrowing owls occupy the site during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31), then a passive relocation effort (e.g., blocking burrows with one-way doors and leaving them in place for a minimum of three days) shall be undertaken to ensure that the owls are not harmed or injured during construction. Once it has been determined that the owls have vacated the site, the burrows shall be collapsed, and ground disturbance can proceed. If burrowing owls are detected within the construction footprint or immediately adjacent lands (i.e. within 250 feet of the footprint) during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), a construction-free buffer of 250 feet shall be established around all active owl nests. The buffer area shall be enclosed with temporary fencing, and construction equipment and workers shall not enter the enclosed setback areas. Buffers shall remain in place for the duration of the breeding season or until it has been confirmed by a qualified biologist that all chicks have fledged and are independent of their parents. After the breeding season, passive relocation of any remaining owls shall take place as described above.

Mitigation Measure BT-1m: Minimize effects of nighttime construction lighting. (Applies to Injection Well Facilities and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) Nighttime construction lighting shall be focused and downward directed to preclude night illumination of the adjacent open space area.

Mitigation Measure BT-1n: Mitigate Impacts to Smith's blue butterfly. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) Removal or damage to obligate host plant species (coast and dune buckwheat) shall be avoided through project design and modification to the extent feasible while taking into consideration other site and engineering constraints, unless protocol-level surveys by an approved biologist determine the species is not present.

If avoidance is not possible and protocol-level surveys are not conducted, or if protocol-level surveys have a positive presence finding, Section 7 formal consultation under the federal ESA with the USFWS would be required due to the project's federal nexus (e.g., federal funding) and the potential impacts to federally listed species that may result from the Proposed Project. If the project construction activities would be likely to adversely affect the species, a Section 7 consultation would be initiated, and the USFWS would issue a Biological Opinion for the project. The Biological Opinion would require measures to reduce impacts to this species such that jeopardy to the species is avoided. Measures shall include, but would not be limited to, restoration and/or preservation at a 3:1 ratio of impacted habitat and buckwheat plant and/or seed salvage prior to ground disturbing activities. Any measures required by the Biological Opinion shall be incorporated into the Proposed Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program and implemented in accordance with the Biological Opinion.

Mitigation Measure BT-1o: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Monarch butterfly. (Applies to CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) If any eucalyptus trees must be removed during the monarch butterfly winter roosting season (generally October – February), the site containing the trees shall be surveyed by a qualified biologist to ensure that a roosting colony is not present prior to eucalyptus tree removal. Since timing of monarch migration on the coast varies year to year, the survey shall be conducted at a time to coincide with monarch roosting activity on the coast for that particular year as determined by a qualified biologist. Information on monarch roosting activity must be verified with a qualified biologist prior to conducting the survey. If a roosting colony is not detected, tree removal may commence and no further surveys are warranted. However, if a roosting colony is detected, trees shall not be removed until the winter roosting season has concluded (i.e., no more monarchs have been observed in the general area or using the trees).

Mitigation Measure BT-1p: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Western Pond Turtle. (Applies to Blanco Drain Diversion and Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option) A qualified biologist shall survey suitable habitat no more than 48 hours before the onset of work activities at the

component site for the presence of western pond turtle. If pond turtles are found and these individuals are likely to be killed or injured by work activities, the biologist shall be allowed sufficient time to move them from the site before work activities begin. The biologist shall relocate the pond turtles the shortest distance possible to a location that contains suitable habitat and would not be affected by activities associated with the project.

Mitigation Measure BT-1q: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to California Red-Legged Frog. (Applies to Salinas Treatment Facility and Blanco Drain Diversion) The following measures for avoidance and minimization of adverse impacts to California Red-Legged Frog (CRLF) during construction of the Proposed Project components are those typically employed for construction activities that may result in short-term impacts to individuals and their habitat. The focus of these measures is on scheduling activities at certain times of year, keeping the disturbance footprint to a minimum, and monitoring.
The MRWPCA shall annually submit the name(s) and credentials of biologists who would conduct activities specified in the following measures. No project construction activities at the component site would begin until the MRWPCA receives confirmation from the USFWS that the biologist(s) is qualified to conduct the work.
A USFWS-approved biologist shall survey the work site 48 hours prior to the onset of construction activities. If CRLF, tadpoles, or eggs are found, the approved biologist shall determine the closest appropriate relocation site. The approved biologist shall be allowed sufficient time to move CRLF, tadpoles or eggs from the work site before work activities begin. Only USFWS-approved biologists shall participate in activities associated with the capture, handling, and moving of CRLF.
Before any construction activities begin on the project component site, a USFWS-approved biologist shall conduct a training session for all construction personnel. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of the CRLF and its habitat, the importance of the CRLF and its habitat, general measures that are being implemented to conserve the CRLF as they relate to the project, and the boundaries within which the project construction activities may be accomplished. Brochures, books and briefings may be used in the training session, provided that a qualified person is on hand to answer any questions.

A USFWS-approved biologist shall be present at the work site until such time as all removal of CRLF, instruction of workers, and disturbance of habitat have been completed. After this time, the biologist shall designate a person to monitor on-site compliance with all minimization measures and any future staff training. The USFWS-approved biologist shall ensure that this individual receives training outlined in Mitigation Measure BT-1a and in the identification of CRLF. The monitor and the USFWS-approved biologist shall have the authority to stop work if CRLF are in harm's way.

The number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity shall be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal. Routes and boundaries shall be clearly demarcated, and these areas shall be outside of riparian and wetland areas to the extent practicable.

Work activities shall be completed between April 1 and November 1, to the extent practicable. Should the project proponent demonstrate a need to conduct activities outside this period, the project proponent may conduct such activities after obtaining USFWS approval (applies to Blanco Drain site only).

If a work site is to be temporarily dewatered by pumping, intakes shall be completely screened with wire mesh not larger than five millimeters (mm) to prevent CRLF from entering the pump system. Water shall be released or pumped downstream at an appropriate rate to maintain downstream flows during construction. Upon completion of construction activities, any barriers to flow shall be removed in a manner that would allow flow to resume with the least disturbance to the substrate.

The Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force's Fieldwork Code of Practice shall be followed to minimize the possible spread of chytrid fungus or other amphibian pathogens and parasites.

EXHIBIT 18-A
Pure Water Monterey DEIR

Table S-2
Summary of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

#	Topical Section/ Cumulative Impact Issue		Determination of Significance and Discussion of Contribution of the Proposed Project to Cumulative Impacts (if applicable)	Mitigation Measures
4.2	Aesthetics		LS: There would be no significant cumulative construction or operational aesthetic impacts.	
4.3	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas	Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions	LS: The Proposed Project construction would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts due to greenhouse gas emissions and the related global climate change impacts.	
		Overall Greenhouse Gas Emissions	LS: The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts of greenhouse gas emissions and the related global climate change impacts	
		Air Quality: Overall PM10	**LSM:** The Proposed Project would potentially make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative of regional emissions of PM_{10}; however, with implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, the impact would be reduced to less than significant and the proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.	AQ-1 (see Table S-1)
4.4	Biological Resources: Fisheries		LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative impacts to biological resources: fisheries.	
4.5	Biological Resources: Terrestrial		LS: The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to biological resources: terrestrial.	
4.6	Cultural and Paleontological Resources		LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative impacts to cultural and paleontological resources.	
4.7	Energy and Mineral Resources	Energy	LS: The Proposed Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative energy impact.	
		Minerals	LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative impacts to mineral resources.	
4.8	Geology, Soils, and Seismicity		LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative geology, seismicity or soils impacts.	
4.9	Hazards and Hazardous Materials		LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative impacts related to hazards or hazardous materials.	
4.10	Hydrology/Water Quality: Groundwater		LS: The Proposed Project would not contribute to significant cumulative impacts to groundwater levels, recharge, storage or quality in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin. There would be no significant construction or operational impact to groundwater levels, recharge or storage in the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts to groundwater quality in the Seaside Basin.	
4.11	Hydrology/Water Quality: Surface Water	Inland Surface Waters	LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative impacts to hydrology and water quality of inland surface waters.	
		Marine Surface Waters	**LSM:** The Proposed Project would potentially make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to marine water quality due to the potential exceedance of the California Ocean Plan water quality objectives for several constituents; however, with implementation of Mitigation Measure HS-C, the impact would be reduced to less than significant and the proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.	HS-C (see full text following this table)

Table S-2
Summary of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

#	Topical Section/ Cumulative Impact Issue		Determination of Significance and Discussion of Contribution of the Proposed Project to Cumulative Impacts (if applicable)	Mitigation Measures
4.12	Land Use, Agriculture, and Forest Resources		LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative land use impacts, and the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to conversion of agricultural lands within unincorporated Monterey County.	
4.13	Marine Biological Resources		LSM: The Proposed Project would potentially result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on marine biological resources due to the potential exceedance of the Ocean Plan water quality objectives for several constituents; however, with implementation of Mitigation Measure MR-C, the impact would be reduced to less than significant and the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.	MR-C (Implement HS-C, see full text following this table)
4.14	Noise and Vibration		LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative noise and vibration impacts.	
4.15	Population and Housing		LS: The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to population and housing.	
4.16	Public Services, Recreation, and Utilities		LS: The Proposed Project would not contribute to cumulative impacts related to schools, parks, and recreational facilities. The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to other public services and utilities (fire and police protection, solid waste).	
4.17	Traffic and Transportation		LS: There would be no significant cumulative construction-related traffic and transportation impacts. The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative traffic and transportation impacts due to cumulative development.	
4.18	Water Supply and Wastewater Systems	Water Supply	LS: The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to water supply.	
		Wastewater	LS: There would be no significant cumulative impacts on wastewater treatment capacity or ocean outfall disposal capacity.	

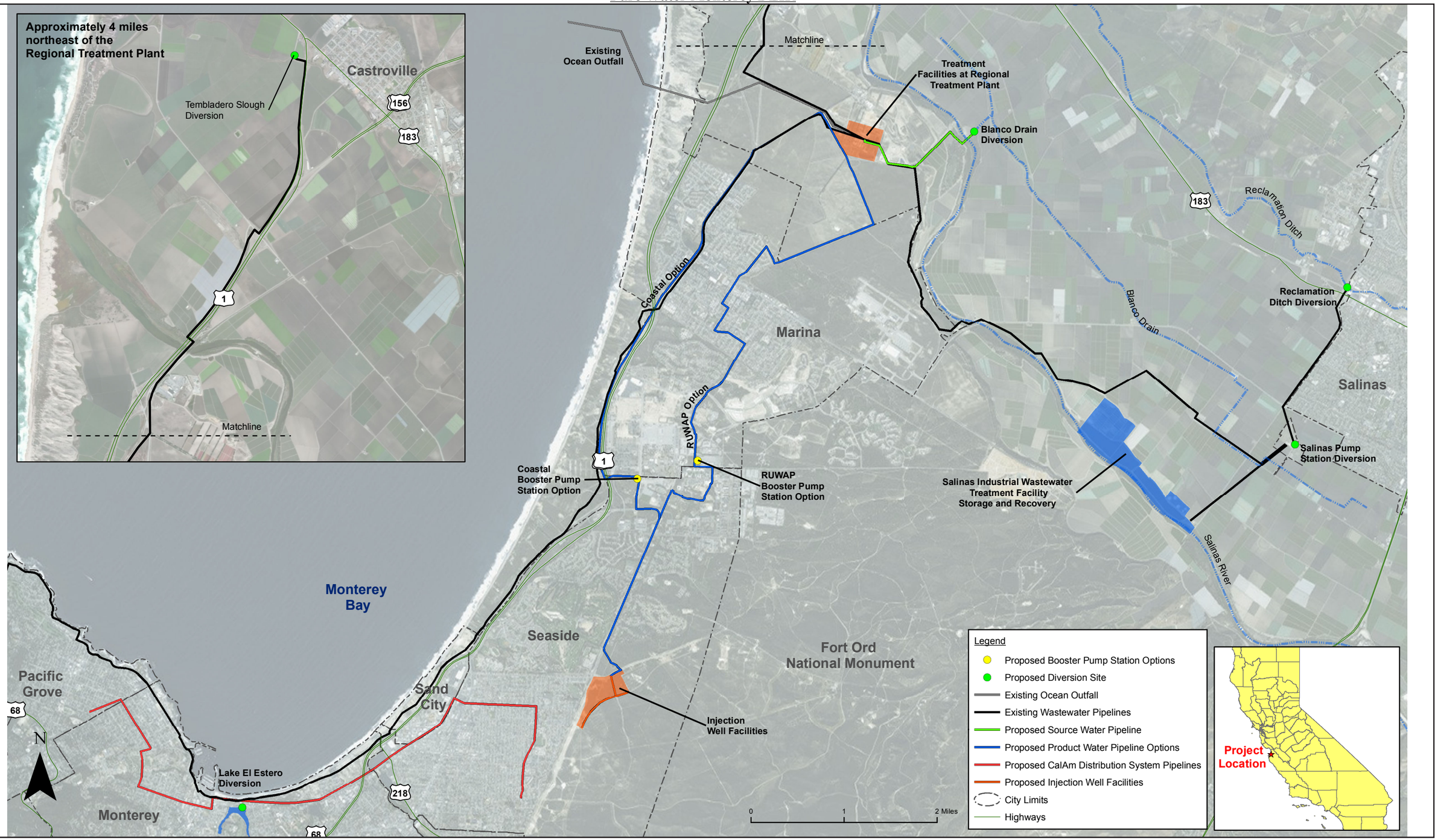
Mitigation Measure HS-C/MR-C: Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the Zone of Initial Dilution

As part of the amendment process to modify the existing MRWPCA NPDES Permit (Order No. R3-2014-0013, NPDES Permit No. CA0048551) per 40 Code of Regulations Part 122.62, it would be necessary to conduct an extensive assessment in accordance with requirements to be specified by the RWQCB. It is expected that the assessment would include, at a minimum, an evaluation of the minimum probable initial dilution at the point of discharge based on likely discharge scenarios and any concomitant impacts on water quality and beneficial uses per the Ocean Plan. Prior to operation of the MPSWP desalination plant, the discharger(s) will be required to test the MPSWP source water in accordance with protocols approved by the RWQCB. If the water quality assessment indicates that the water at the edge of the ZID will exceed the Ocean Plan water quality objectives, the MRWPCA will not accept the desalination brine discharge at its outfall, and the following design features and/or operational measures shall be employed, individually or in combination, to reduce the concentration of constituents to below the Ocean Plan water quality objectives at the edge of the ZID:

- **Additional pre-treatment of MPWSP source water at the Desalination Plant:** Feasible methods to remove PCBs and other organic compounds from the MPWSP source water at the desalination plant include additional filtration or use of granular activated carbon (GAC. GAC acts as a very strong sorbent and can effectively remove PCBs and other organic compounds from the desalination plant source water.
- **Treatment of discharge at the Desalination Plant:** Feasible methods to remove residual compounds from the discharge to comply with water quality objectives at the edge of the ZID are use of GAC (similar to that under the additional pre-treatment of MPWSP source water) and advanced oxidation with ultraviolet light with concurrent addition of hydrogen peroxide. The method of using advanced oxidation with ultraviolet light with concurrent addition of hydrogen peroxide is used for the destruction of a variety of environmental contaminants such as synthetic organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, pesticides, pharmaceuticals and personal care products, and disinfection byproducts. This process is energy intensive, but requires a relatively small construction footprint.
- **Short-term storage and release of brine at the Desalination Plant:** When sufficient quantities of treated wastewater from the Regional Treatment Plant to prevent an exceedance of Ocean Plan objectives at the edge of the ZID are not available, brine from the desalination plant would be temporarily stored at the MPWSP site in the brine storage basin (see MPWSP DEIR Chapter 3, Project Description) and discharged (pumped) in pulse flows (up to the capacity of the existing outfall), such that the flow rate allows the discharge to achieve a dilution level that meets Ocean Plan water quality objectives at the edge of the ZID.
- **Biologically Active Filtration at the Regional Treatment Plant**: As part of the AWT Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant, the GWR Project includes the potential for use of upflow biologically active filtration following ozone treatment to reduce the concentration of ammonia and residual organic matter present in the ozone effluent and to reduce the solids loading on the membrane filtration process. The biologically active filtration system would consist of gravity-feed filter basins with approximately 12 feet of granular media, and a media support system. Ancillary systems would include an alkalinity addition system for pH control, backwash waste

water basin (also used for membrane filtration backwash waste water), backwash pumps, an air compressor and supply system for air scour, an air compressor and supply system for process air, and a wash water basin to facilitate filter backwashing (the wash water basin may be combined with the membrane filtration flow equalization basin). This biologically active filtration system may be needed to meet Ocean Plan water quality objectives at the edge of the ZID (if and/or when discharges from the Proposed Project are combined with discharges from the MPWSP with 6.4 mgd desalination plant). This biologically active filtration system may be needed to meet Ocean Plan water quality objectives at the edge of the ZID (if and/or when discharges from the Proposed Project are combined with discharges from the MPWSP with 6.4 mgd desalination plant). This optional component of the Proposed Project is described in **Chapter 2, Project Description** (see **Section 2.8.1.3**), would become a required process if the MPWSP with 6.4 mgd desalination project is in operation and the other components of the mitigation do not achieve Ocean Plan compliance. The impacts of implementation of this portion of the mitigation measure are discussed in Sections 4.2 through 4.18 as a component of the proposed AWT Facility (within the "Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant" component of the Proposed Project).

EXHIBIT 18-A
Pure Water Monterey DEIR



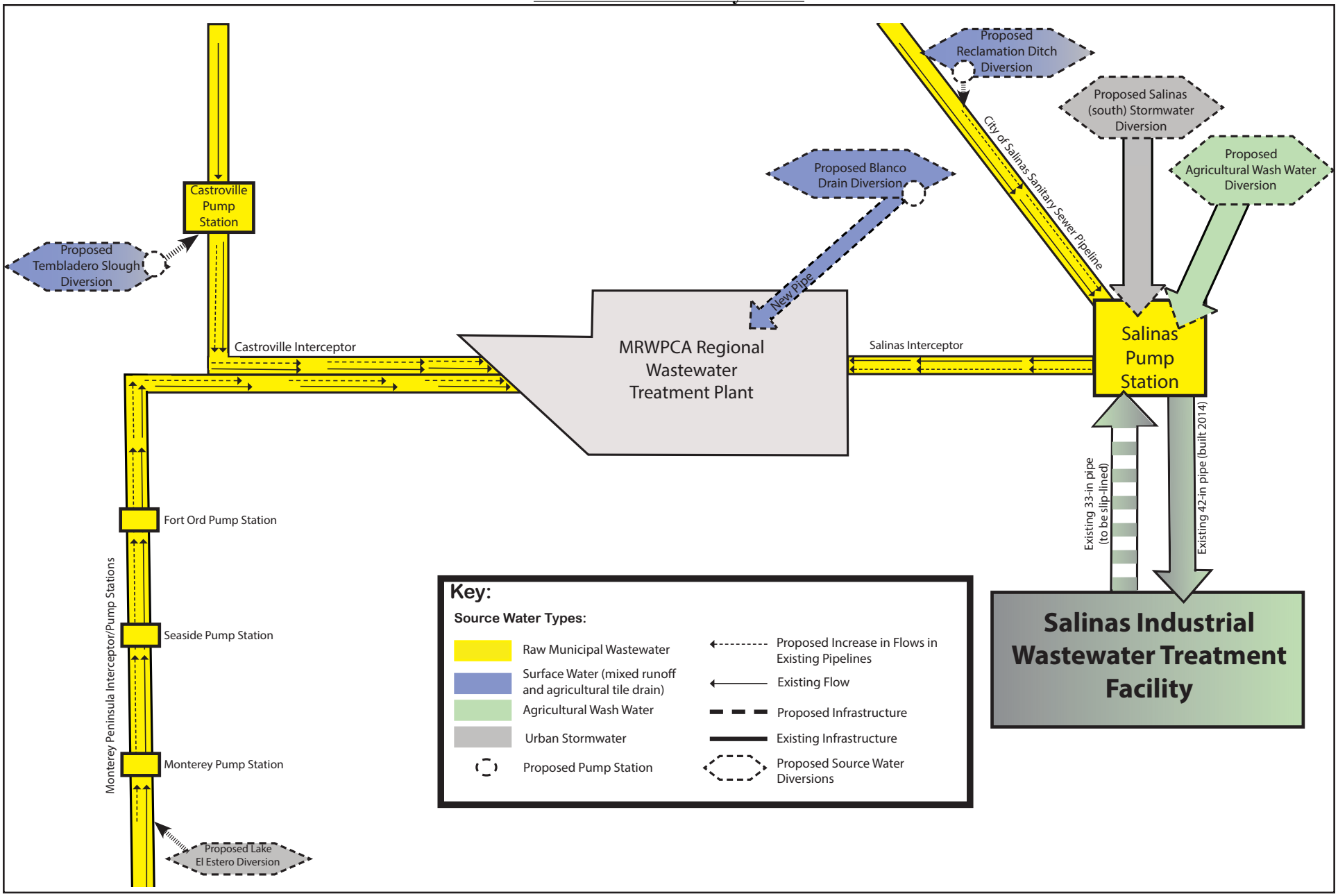
Proposed GWR Project Facilities Overview

April 2015

Pure Water Monterey GWR Project
Draft EIR

Figure
S-1

EXHIBIT 18-A
Pure Water Monterey DEIR



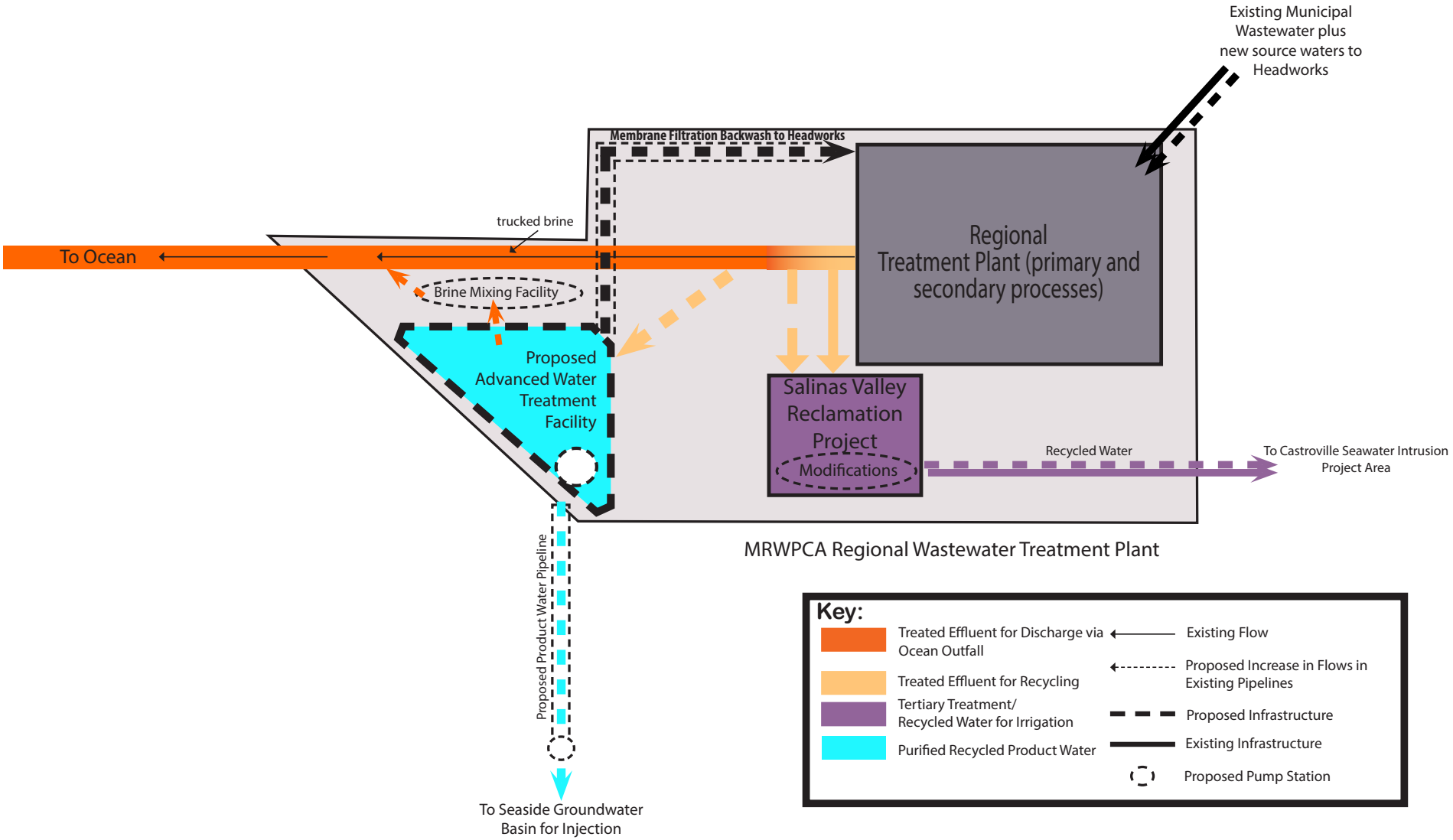
Proposed Project Flow Schematic - Source Water to Treatment

April 2015

Pure Water Monterey GWR Project
Draft EIR

Figure
S-2

EXHIBIT 18-A
Pure Water Monterey DEIR



Proposed Project Flow Schematic - Regional Treatment Plant

April 2015

Pure Water Monterey GWR Project
Draft EIR

Figure
S-3