

This meeting has been noticed according to the Brown Act rules. The Board of Directors meets regularly on the third Monday of each month, except in January and February. The meetings begin at 7:00 PM.



AGENDA

Regular Meeting

Board of Directors

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Wednesday, February 22, 2017, 7:00 pm

Conference Room, Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
5 Harris Court, Building G, Monterey, CA

Staff notes will be available on the District web site at

<http://www.mpwmd.net/who-we-are/board-of-directors/bod-meeting-agendas-calendar/>

by 5 PM on Friday, February 17, 2017.

The 7:00 PM Meeting will be televised on Comcast Channels 25 & 28. Refer to broadcast schedule on page 2.

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO AGENDA - The Clerk of the Board will announce agenda corrections and proposed additions, which may be acted on by the Board as provided in Sections 54954.2 of the California Government Code.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS - Anyone wishing to address the Board on Consent Calendar, Information Items, Closed Session items, or matters not listed on the agenda may do so only during Oral Communications. Please limit your comment to three (3) minutes. The public may comment on all other items at the time they are presented to the Board.

CONSENT CALENDAR: The Consent Calendar consists of routine items for which staff has prepared a recommendation. Approval of the Consent Calendar ratifies the staff recommendation. Consent Calendar items may be pulled for separate consideration at the request of a member of the public, or a member of the Board. Following adoption of the remaining Consent Calendar items, staff will give a brief presentation on the pulled item. Members of the public are requested to limit individual comment on pulled Consent Items to three (3) minutes.

1. Consider Adoption of January 25, 2017 Regular Board Meeting Minutes
2. Consider Approval of a CEQA Addendum for a Re-Alignment of a Portion of the Monterey Pipeline (*CEQA: Approve Addendum to the Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment and the Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project Environmental Impact Report Under CEQA Guideline Sections 15162 and 15164*)
3. Receive Report on Appointment to Carmel River Advisory Committee

Board of Directors

Robert S. Brower, Sr., Chair – Division 5
Andrew Clarke, Vice Chair – Division 2
Brenda Lewis – Division 1
Molly Evans – Division 3
Jeanne Byrne – Division 4
David Pendergrass, Mayoral Representative
Mary Adams, Monterey County Board of Supervisors Representative

General Manager

David J. Stoldt

This agenda was posted at the District office at 5 Harris Court, Bldg. G Monterey on Thursday, February 16, 2017. Staff reports regarding these agenda items will be available for public review on 2/17/2017, at the District office and at the Carmel, Carmel Valley, Monterey, Pacific Grove and Seaside libraries. After staff reports have been distributed, if additional documents are produced by the District and provided to a majority of the Board regarding any item on the agenda, they will be available at the District office during normal business hours, and posted on the District website at www.mpwmd.net/who-we-are/board-of-directors/bod-meeting-agendas-calendar/. Documents distributed at the meeting will be made available in the same manner. The next regular meeting of the Board of Directors is scheduled for March 20, 2017 at 7 pm.

4. Consider Purchase of Internet License for Water Wise Gardening in Monterey County
5. Consider Purchase of Water Conservation Equipment
6. Consider Lawn Removal Rebate Request from Monterey Peninsula Unified School District for Martin Luther King Jr School
7. Consider Entering into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation for Preparation of the Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study
8. Receive and File Second Quarter Financial Activity Report for Fiscal Year 2016-17
9. Consider Approval of Second Quarter FY 2016-17 Investment Report
10. Consider Adoption of Treasurer's Report for December 2016

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

11. Status Report on California American Water Compliance with State Water Resources Control Board Order 2009-0060 and Seaside Groundwater Basin Adjudication Decision
12. Update on State Water Resources Control Board Emergency Drought Regulations
13. Update on Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project Draft EIR
14. Update on Development of Water Supply Projects
15. Update on User Fee Implementation Schedule

DIRECTORS' REPORTS (INCLUDING AB 1234 REPORTS ON TRIPS, CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE AND MEETINGS)

16. Oral Reports on Activities of County, Cities, Other Agencies/Committees/Associations

PUBLIC HEARINGS – Public comment will be received on each of these items. Please limit your comment to three (3) minutes per item.

17. Consider Adoption of Fiscal Year 2016-17 Mid-Year Budget Adjustment

Action: At mid-year, District staff routinely review the budget and propose revisions that will ensure continuance of the District's programs and facilitate changes in the District's operating needs that were unknown at the time the budget was adopted in June 2016. A proposed, amended budget is presented for Board consideration.

ACTION ITEMS – No Action Items were submitted for Board review.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – Public comment will be received on each of these items. Please limit your comment to three (3) minutes per item.

18. Report on Non-Revenue Water

Action: Receive and discuss report on non-revenue water for Cal-Am Main System.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS/STAFF REPORTS The public may address the Board on Information Items and Staff Reports during the Oral Communications portion of the meeting. Please limit your comments to three minutes.

19. Letters Received Supplemental Letter Packet
20. Committee Reports
21. Monthly Allocation Report
22. Water Conservation Program Report
23. Carmel River Fishery Report
24. Monthly Water Supply and California American Water Production Report for January 2017

ADJOURNMENT

Board Meeting Broadcast Schedule - Comcast Channels 25 & 28	
View Live Webcast at Ampmedia.org	
Ch. 25, Mondays, 7 PM	Monterey
Ch. 25, Mondays, 7 PM	Monterey, Del Rey Oaks, Pacific Grove, Sand City, Seaside
Ch. 28, Mondays, 7 PM	Carmel, Carmel Valley, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach, Sand City, Seaside
Ch. 28, Fridays, 9 AM	Carmel, Carmel Valley, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach, Sand City, Seaside

Upcoming Board Meetings			
Monday, March 20, 2017	Regular Board Meeting	7:00 pm	District conference room
Monday, April 17, 2017	Regular Board Meeting	7:00 pm	District conference room
Monday, May 15, 2017	Regular Board Meeting	7:00 pm	District conference room

Upon request, MPWMD will make a reasonable effort to provide written agenda materials in appropriate alternative formats, or disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to enable individuals with disabilities to participate in public meetings. MPWMD will also make a reasonable effort to provide translation services upon request. Please submit a written request, including your name, mailing address, phone number and brief description of the requested materials and preferred alternative format or auxiliary aid or service by 5:00 PM on Friday, February 17, 2017. Requests should be sent to the Board Secretary, MPWMD, P.O. Box 85, Monterey, CA, 93942. You may also fax your request to the Administrative Services Division at 831-644-9560, or call 831-658-5600.

U:\staff\Boardpacket\2017\20170222\Feb-22-2017-Board-Mtg-Agenda.docx

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**1. CONSIDER ADOPTION OF MINUTES OF THE JANUARY 25, 2017 REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Meeting Date:	February 22, 2017	Budgeted:	N/A
----------------------	--------------------------	------------------	------------

From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
--------------	---	------------------------------------	------------

Prepared By:	Arlene Tavani	Cost Estimate:	N/A
---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	------------

General Counsel Review: N/A**Committee Recommendation: N/A****CEQA Compliance: No CEQA Required.**

SUMMARY: Attached as **Exhibit 1-A** are draft minutes of the January 25, 2017 Regular meeting of the Board of Directors.

RECOMMENDATION: District staff recommends approval of the minutes with adoption of the Consent Calendar.

EXHIBIT**1-A** Draft Minutes of the January 25, 2017 Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors



EXHIBIT 1-A

DRAFT MINUTES
Regular Meeting
Board of Directors
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
January 25, 2017

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 pm in the MPWMD conference room.

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Directors Present:

Robert S. Brower, Sr. – Chair, Division 5
 Andrew Clarke – Vice Chair, Division 2
 Brenda Lewis – Division 1
 Molly Evans – Division 3
 Jeanne Byrne – Division 4
 David Pendergrass – Mayoral Representative
 Mary Adams – Monterey County Board of Supervisors

Directors Absent: None

General Manager present: David J. Stoldt

District Counsel present: David Laredo

The assembly recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Deputy District Clerk Arlene Tavani administered the Oath of Office to Director Adams.

ADMINISTER OATH OF OFFICE TO MARY ADAMS, MONTEREY COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPOINTEE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

No action taken.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO AGENDA

The following persons addressed the Board during Oral Communications. Ralph Rubio, Mayor of Seaside announced that the Monterey Peninsula Chamber of Commerce selected General Manager Stoldt to receive the Ruth Vreeland Public Official of the Year for 2016 award. Mr. Rubio was joined in making this announcement by Nancy Kotowski, Monterey County Superintendent of Schools and Jody Hanson, President and CEO of the Monterey Peninsula Chamber of Commerce. Kotowski described Mr. Stoldt's accomplishments as "remarkable." Hanson noted that the nominating committee consisted of the four previous award recipients and the decision to honor Mr. Stoldt was unanimous.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

On a motion by Pendergrass and second of Byrne, the Consent Calendar was adopted on a unanimous vote of 3 – 0 by Pendergrass, Byrne, Adams, Brower, Clarke, Evans and Lewis.

Approved.

Approved. During discussion of this item, Chris Cook, Engineering Manager for California American Water, explained that the EIR presented two routes – one along Cypress to Hoffman and the alternate route from Lilly to Hoffman. However, since both of those routes had high-point issues, another route was developed through a lower elevation. That route was developed after the Board packet was published.

Approved.

Approved.

Approved.

A summary of Mr. Stoldt's report can be viewed on the Water Management District's website. District Engineer, Larry Hampson presented video of high flows in the Carmel River. The video can be viewed on the District's website. Lewis asked if the General Manager could report monthly on non-revenue water in the Seaside Municipal Water Company service area. Stoldt responded that the information is only available on an annual basis when it is reported to the California Public Utilities Commission.

During the public comment period on this item, George Riley addressed the Board. He asked if California American Water uses an industry standard definition when it refers to non-revenue water. Stoldt replied that at the next Board meeting, he would report on non-revenue water totals. He will utilize testimony from the general rate case and provide the definitions for unaccounted for water and non-revenue water.

No report.

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. Consider Adoption of December 12, 2016 Board Meeting Minutes
2. Ratify Board Committee Assignments for Calendar Year 2017
3. Consider Funding an Addendum to the Pure Water Monterey Project EIR to Realign a Section of the Monterey Pipeline
4. Consider Approval of Annual Update on Investment Policy
5. Receive Semi-Annual Financial Report on the CAWD/PBCSD Wastewater Reclamation Project
6. Consider Adoption of Treasurer's Report for November 2016

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

7. **Status Report on California American Water Compliance with State Water Resources Control Board Order 2009-0060 and Seaside Groundwater Basin Adjudication Decision**
8. **Update on Development of Water Supply Projects**

DIRECTORS' REPORTS (INCLUDING AB 1234 REPORTS ON TRIPS, CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE AND MEETINGS)

No report.

Pendergrass offered a motion that was seconded by Byrne to approve the variance request. The motion was adopted on a unanimous vote by Pendergrass, Byrne, Adams, Brower, Clarke, Evans and Lewis. During the public hearing on this item, Betsy Wilson, Director of Housing Development for MidPen Housing Corporation, addressed the Board. She explained that the property was obtained 14 years ago with HUD funds and that if the project is not approved soon, the funds will be returned to HUD.

On a motion by Evans and second of Byrne, the Board rescinded its adoption of the November 14, 2016 second reading of Ordinance No. 176; and adopted the January 25, 2017 second reading of Ordinance No. 176. The motion was approved on a vote of 7 – 0 by Evans, Byrne, Adams, Brower, Clarke, Lewis and Pendergrass. No comments were directed to the Board during the public hearing on this item.

Byrne offered a motion that was seconded by Lewis to adopt Resolution No. 2017-01. The motion was approved on a unanimous vote of 7 – 0 by Byrne, Lewis, Adams, Brower, Clarke, Evans and Pendergrass. No comments were directed to the Board during the public hearing on this item.

Lewis offered a motion that was seconded by Clarke to: (a) adopt the CEQA Findings to certify the Addendum; (b) adopt Resolution 2017-02 to certify and approve the Addendum; (c) direct staff to amend the Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration to incorporate the Addendum; and (d) file a Notice of Determination of approval of the Addendum. The motion was seconded by Clarke and adopted on a vote of 6 – 0. Directors Brower, Byrne, Clarke, Evans, Lewis and Pendergrass voted in favor of the motion. Director Adams abstained, as she had not participated in the entire record of the proceedings. No comments were directed to the Board during the public hearing on this item.

On a motion by Byrne and second of Lewis, the Board of Directors voted to contract with AECOM for a not-to-exceed amount of \$500,000. The motion was approved on a unanimous vote of 7 – 0 by Byrne, Lewis, Adams, Brower, Clarke, Evans and Pendergrass.

During the public comment period on this item, Tom Rowley representing the Monterey Peninsula Taxpayers Association addressed the Board. He expressed support for completion of the Los Padres Dam Alternatives Study at a cost that was \$300,000 lower than the highest bid.

9. Oral Reports on Activities of County, Cities, Other Agencies/Committees/ Associations

PUBLIC HEARINGS

10. Consider Application for Variance of Separate Meter Requirement for a 19 Unit Senior Affordable Housing Project – 669 Van Buren Street, Monterey (APN: 001-512-020)

11. Consider Second Reading and Adoption of Ordinance No. 176 - Amending Rules 11, 21, 24, 25.5, 60, 64, 141, 143 and 144

12. Consider Adoption of Resolution No. 2017-01 - Change to Even-Year Elections

13. Consider Addendum to Mitigated Negative Declaration for Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility Upgrade Including Adoption of CEQA Findings and Mitigation Measures

ACTION ITEMS

14. Consider Authorization for General Manager to Contract for Los Padres Dam Alternatives Study

There was no discussion of the Informational Items/Staff Reports.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS/STAFF REPORTS

- 15. Letters Received**
- 16. Committee Report**
- 17. Monthly Allocation Report**

- 18. Water Conservation Program Report**
- 19. Carmel River Fishery Report**
- 20. Monthly Water Supply and California American Water Production Report for January 2017**
- 21. Quarterly Carmel River Riparian Corridor Management Program Report**
- 22. Quarterly Water Use Credit Transfer Status Report**
- 23. Semi-Annual Groundwater Quality Monitoring Report**

The meeting was adjourned at 8:20 pm.

ADJOURNMENT

U:\staff\Boardpacket\2017\20170222\ConsentCalendar\01\Item-1-Exh-A.docx

Arlene M. Tavani, Deputy District Secretary

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**2. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF A CEQA ADDENDUM FOR A RE-ALIGNMENT OF A PORTION OF THE MONTEREY PIPELINE (CEQA: Approve Addendum to the Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment and the Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project Environmental Impact Report Under CEQA Guideline Sections 15162 and 15164)**

Meeting Date:	February 22, 2017	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item:	N/A N/A
Prepared By:	Maureen Hamilton Water Resources Engineer	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: Yes
Committee Recommendation: N/A
CEQA Compliance: Addendum to EIR

SUMMARY: A re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline within the City of Monterey is required. The environmental impact of the proposed re-alignment was evaluated in Addendum No. 3 to the Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment and Addendum No. 2 to the Pure Water Monterey/Groundwater Replenishment Project Environmental Impact Report for the Monterey Pipeline (one document to be referred to henceforth as the “Monterey Pipeline Addendum”), **Exhibit 2-A**.

The environmental impact evaluation documented in the Monterey Pipeline Addendum found that the proposed pipeline re-alignment does not result in new or previously unidentified adverse significant impacts, or substantially increase the severity of previously identified impacts.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends:

- a) the Board approve the Monterey Pipeline Addendum; and
- b) adopt Resolution No. 2017-03 (**Exhibit 2-B**);
- c) authorize staff to file a Notice of Determination with the Monterey County Clerk.

BACKGROUND:

California American Water (CAW) is constructing the Monterey Pipeline that will be able to convey water in two directions:

- (1) from the Carmel River via the Monterey Peninsula to the existing Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) wells and the Seaside Groundwater Basin;
- (2) and from the Seaside Basin extraction wells to the CAW distribution system.

The Monterey Pipeline alignment was evaluated by Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) as the Alternative Monterey Pipeline in the PWM/GWR EIR (**Exhibit 2-**

C), certified on October 8, 2015; and in the Addendum to the Aquifer Storage and Recovery Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment and Pure Water Monterey/Groundwater Replenishment Project Environmental Impact Report for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station (**Exhibit 2-D**), approved by MPWMD on June 20, 2016.

A portion of the Monterey Pipeline must be realigned. Please refer to **Exhibit 2-E** for an overview map of the Monterey Pipeline, and to **Exhibit 2-F** for a detailed map of the proposed re-alignment location. The following is true regarding the proposed realignment:

- There is no change in linear feet between the current alignment and proposed realignment; both alignments are approximately 2,350 linear feet.
- The proposed realignment is located within the City of Monterey Public Right-of-Way in paved streets.
- All appurtenances (valves, etc.) are located within the City of Monterey Public Right-of-Way.
- No additional staging area is proposed.
- No relocation of existing utilities or facilities is anticipated.

When MPWMD approved CAW's application to Amend the Water Distribution System Permit #M16-01-L3 to include the Hilby Avenue Pump Station and Monterey Pipeline, MPWMD became the lead agency for the Monterey Pipeline under CEQA; please refer to **Exhibit 2-G** Section 5.3. CEQA Section 15164 (a) states (**Exhibit 2-H**):

“(a) The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.”

Based on a review of the proposed re-alignment, the preliminary determination was that none of the conditions described in Section 15162 (**Exhibit 2-H**) was met and that an addendum would be appropriate.

The Monterey Pipeline Addendum evaluated potential environmental effects associated with the proposed re-alignment. The environmental factors discussed in the evaluation of environmental impacts are aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation and traffic, utilities and service systems.

The analysis performed as a part of the Monterey Pipeline Addendum found that the proposed re-alignment overall construction impacts would be substantially the same as those disclosed in prior environmental documentation prepared for the project. The Monterey Pipeline Addendum concludes that no new impacts would occur in connection with the proposed re-alignment and all previously identified impacts would remain substantially unchanged. Existing mitigation that is applicable to the Monterey Pipeline is applicable to proposed re-aligned segment (**Exhibit 2-I**).

The Monterey Pipeline Addendum was reviewed by MPWMD staff, CAW staff and their agents, and was submitted to MRWPCA for their information and reviews. No comments were received from MRWPCA as of the writing of this staff report.

Based on the Monterey Pipeline Addendum, MPWMD has determined that:

- No substantial changes have occurred or would occur with respect to the circumstances under which the ASR Project or PWM/GWR Project were originally undertaken, which would require major revisions to the previously certified ASR EIR/EA and/or the PWM/GWR EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; and
- No new significant environmental effects or substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects would occur as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed re-alignment of the Monterey Pipeline; and
- No new information of substantial importance has been received or discovered, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR were certified as complete.

Resolution 2017-03 includes a series of Findings that lead to statements that approve the Monterey Pipeline Addendum.

CEQA COMPLIANCE:

Please refer to **Exhibit 2-H**. CEQA Section 15164 (a) states:

“(a) The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.”

Based on a review of the proposed re-alignment, the preliminary determination was that none of the conditions described in Section 15162 was met and that an addendum would be appropriate.

EXHIBITS

- 2-A** Administrative Draft Addendum No. 2 to the Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment and the Pure Water Monterey/Groundwater Replenishment Project Environmental Impact Report for the Monterey Pipeline.
- 2-B** Resolution 2017-03.
- 2-C** [Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project Final Environmental Impact Report \(PWM/GWR EIR\)](#).
- 2-D** [Addendum to the Aquifer Storage and Recovery Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment and Pure Water Monterey/Groundwater Replenishment Project Environmental Impact Report for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station](#).
- 2-E** Proposed Alignment Revision to Pure Water EIR.
- 2-F** Proposed Alignment Revision to Pure Water EIR - Overview.

- 2-G** Decision on California-American Water Company's Application for Approval of the Monterey Peninsula Supply Project Specifically in Regards to Phase 2.
- 2-H** CEQA Sections 15162 and 15164.
- 2-I** Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Monterey Pipeline Exhibit 16-B

**ADDENDUM NO. 3
TO THE
AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT**

**AND
ADDENDUM NO. 2
TO THE
PURE WATER MONTEREY/GROUNDWATER
REPLENISHMENT PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
REPORT**

**FOR THE
MONTEREY PIPELINE**

February 13, 2017

**Prepared for
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District**

**Prepared by
Denise Duffy and Associates**



This page is intentionally blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction 2
II. Project Location 4
III. Project Description..... 4
IV. Comparison to the Conditions Listed in CEQA Guidelines §15162 8
V. Changes to the Projects 9

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Proposed Re-Alignment Overview Map 5
2. Proposed and Existing Alignment..... 6
3. Site Photos..... 7

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1. Initial Study Checklist for the Monterey Pipeline Re-alignment to Support the Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR

This page is intentionally blank.

Addendum No. 3 to the ASR EIR/EA and Addendum No. 2 to the PWM/GWR EIR
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

I. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq. ("CEQA") and the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, Title 14, Chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations ("CEQA Guidelines"), and in cooperation with other affected agencies and entities, the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) has prepared this Addendum to the following two certified Environmental Impact Reports:

- The Phase 1 Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Project Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment (ASR EIR/EA), certified by MPWMD's Board of Directors on August 21, 2006, revised by Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA, certified by MPWMD's Board of Directors on April 16, 2012, and revised by the Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the Pure Water Monterey/Groundwater Replenishment Project Environmental Impact Report for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016, certified by MPWMD's Board of Directors on June 20, 2016; and
- The Pure Water Monterey/Groundwater Replenishment Project (PWM/GWR) Final EIR, certified by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) Board of Directors on October 8, 2015, as revised by the Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 and certified by MPWMD's Board of Directors on June 20, 2016.

MPWMD has prepared this Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR to address the effects associated with the proposed re-alignment of a 0.44 mile (2,350 linear feet) segment of the Monterey Pipeline, which would constitute a change to both the ASR Project and the PWM/GWR Project.

The ASR Project entails diversion of "excess" Carmel River winter flows, as allowed under water rights permits issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which is then treated and transmitted via the California American Water (CalAm) distribution system to specially-constructed injection/recovery wells in the Seaside Groundwater Basin and injected under an authorization from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The excess water is captured by CalAm wells in the Carmel Valley during periods when flows in the Carmel River exceed fisheries bypass flow requirements. Water is then conveyed through CalAm's distribution system to ASR facilities (injection wells) to recharge the Seaside Groundwater Basin. Available storage capacity in the Seaside Groundwater Basin serves as an underground reservoir for the diverted water. Water is then pumped back out from the Seaside Basin during dry periods to help reduce de-watering impacts on the Carmel River. This "conjunctive use" more efficiently utilizes local water resources to improve the reliability of the community's water supply while reducing the environmental impacts to the Carmel River and Seaside Groundwater Basins.

The Monterey Pipeline is needed to convey Carmel River winter flows to the ASR injection wells, as allowed under the ASR Project. Other than modifying a minor segment of the Monterey Pipeline, the existing operations of the ASR Project would remain unchanged. The existing CalAm distribution system currently conveys Carmel River water through the Segunda-Crest pipeline network to the existing ASR facilities; however, the capacity of this pipeline constrains the volume of water that can be delivered to the injection wells. The Monterey Pipeline, including the proposed re-alignment, would improve the capacity of CalAm's existing distribution system to convey excess Carmel River winter flows to the ASR injection wells.

Addendum No. 3 to the ASR EIR/EA and Addendum No. 2 to the PWM/GWR EIR
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

The PWM/GWR Project is a water supply project that will provide purified recycled water for recharge of the Seaside Basin that serves as a drinking water supply, and recycled water to augment the existing Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project's crop irrigation supply. The PWM/GWR Project is jointly sponsored by the MRWPCA and the MPWMD, and also includes participation by the City of Salinas, the Marina Coast Water District, and the Monterey County Water Resources Agency. The PWM/GWR Project includes the collection of a variety of new source waters and conveyance of that water to the Regional Wastewater Treatment 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. Water conveyed to the Seaside Groundwater Basin would be injected into the basin via new wells. Water would subsequently be extracted through CalAm's existing extraction wells and conveyed to CalAm's customers. The PWM/GWR Project includes construction of a new pipeline, the Monterey Pipeline, to enable CalAm to deliver the water to its customers.

The Monterey Pipeline could be used for both the ASR Project and PWM/GWR Project. When CalAm is extracting water from Seaside Basin for delivery to its customers, the Monterey Pipeline would be used to distribute the water as described in the PWM/GWR EIR. When CalAm is diverting excess water from the Carmel River for injection into the Seaside Basin, the Monterey Pipeline would be used to convey a portion of the diverted water to the basin, consistent with the operational assumptions in the ASR EIR/EA.

The Monterey Pipeline alignment was evaluated in the certified PWM/GWR Project EIR as one of the alternative alignments referred to as the Alternative Monterey Pipeline. (Although referred to as the "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" in the PWM/GWR Project EIR, the term Monterey Pipeline is used to identify this pipeline alignment in this Addendum to be consistent with current terminology for these conveyance facilities.¹) This Addendum evaluates whether the proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would result in a new significant impact, or substantially increase the severity of a previously-identified significant impact identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR. This Addendum is supported by the **Attachment 1, Initial Study Checklist for the Monterey Pipeline Re-alignment**, which concludes the following in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15464:

- No new or previously unidentified adverse significant impacts would result from the re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline.
- The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of the impacts identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR Project EIR.

MPWMD's Board of Directors will consider this Addendum, along with the certified ASR EIR/EA and certified PWM/GWR EIR, prior to making a decision on any approvals pertaining to the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline.

¹ The PWM/GWR EIR addressed the "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" now referred to as the Monterey Pipeline; the alignment is depicted in a map provided in the PWM/GWR EIR in Appendix Z - Alternative to CalAm Distribution System: Monterey and Transfer Pipeline. See also Figure 6.2 in the PWM/GWR Final EIR. On June 20, 2016, action by the Board of Directors of the MPWMD approved the Monterey Pipeline, the Hilby Avenue Pump Station and amended the Cal-Am Water Distribution System Amendment Permit #M16-01.

II. PROJECT LOCATION

The pipeline re-alignment is located entirely within the road right-of-way of Irving Avenue and Spencer Street in the City of Monterey, as shown in **Figure 1, Proposed Re-Alignment Overview Map**, and **Figure 2, Proposed and Existing Alignment**. All construction activities are proposed to occur in previously disturbed (i.e., paved) areas. The section of the Monterey Pipeline that is being re-aligned is approximately 0.44 miles (2,350 linear feet) long. The project setting would not change as a result of the proposed pipeline re-alignment. The section of pipeline that is the subject of this Addendum is surrounded by property designated as Residential – Low Density in the City of Monterey General Plan and Residential-1 on the City of Monterey Zoning Map (**Figure 3, Site Photos**).

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION




The proposed Monterey Pipeline would convey water from an existing pipeline at the intersection of Yosemite Street and Hilby Avenue (its eastern terminus) through Seaside and Monterey to the Eardley pump station within the City of Pacific Grove (the western terminus). The entire Monterey Pipeline would be 6.5 miles long. (**Figure 1, Proposed Re-Alignment Overview Map**)

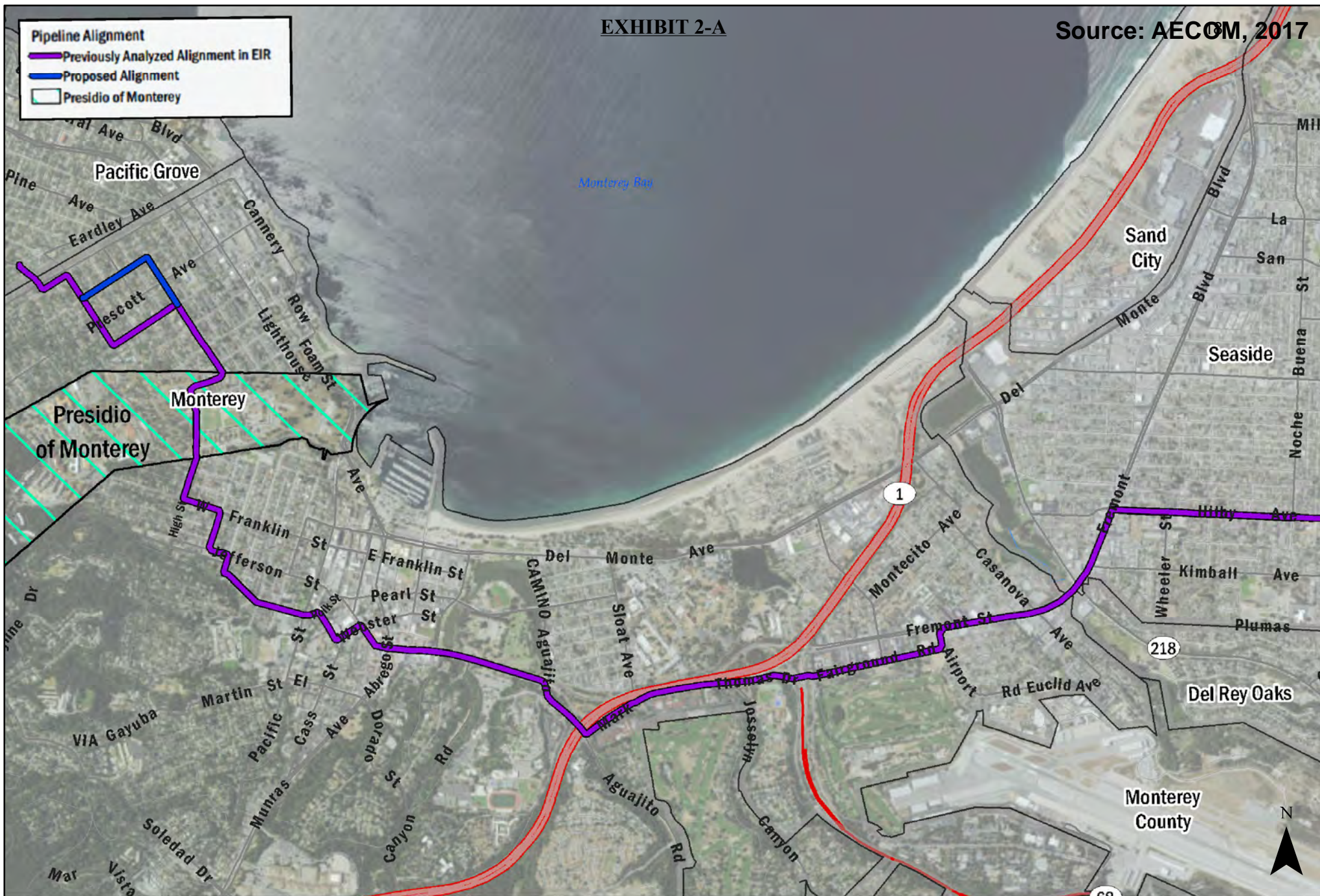
This Addendum addresses the proposed re-alignment of an approximately 0.44 mile (2,350 linear feet) segment of the Monterey Pipeline. The previously analyzed route of this segment of the Monterey Pipeline was proposed within the existing right-of-way of Lily Street and Hoffman Avenue. The revised alignment begins at the intersection of Lily Street and Irving Avenue, where the proposed route would turn north onto Irving, then east onto Spencer Street. The revised alignment would end at intersection of Spencer and Hoffman, where it would continue following the current approved alignment (see **Figure 2, Proposed and Existing Alignment**).

1. Construction

The proposed construction methods would not change as a result of the proposed re-alignment. Construction of the entire Monterey Pipeline is anticipated to take 12-months; construction of the re-aligned portion of the pipeline is anticipated to take approximately one month (AECOM, 2017c). The construction sequence would typically include clearing and grading the ground surface along the pipeline alignment; excavating the trench; preparing and installing the pipeline; installing manifolds, and other pipeline components; backfilling the trench with non-expansive fills; restoring preconstruction contours; and repaving the pipeline alignment. A conventional backhoe, excavator, or other mechanized equipment would be used to excavate trenches. The typical trench width would be six feet; however, other pipeline components could require wider excavations. After excavating the trenches, the contractor would line the trench with pipe bedding (sand or other appropriate material shaped to support the pipeline). Construction workers would then place pipe sections (and pipeline components, where applicable) into the trench, connect the sections together as trenching proceeds, and then backfill the trench. Most pipeline segments would typically have four to five feet of cover. Open-trench construction would generally proceed at a rate of about 150 to 250 feet per day. Steel plates would be placed over trenches to maintain access to private driveways or public recreation areas. All construction-related activities associated with the proposed re-aligned segment would occur entirely within the existing road right-of-way and on-going traffic control measures would be implemented during construction to minimize temporary construction related effects.

Pipeline Alignment

-  Previously Analyzed Alignment in EIR
-  Proposed Alignment
-  Presidio of Monterey



Title:

Proposed Re-Alignment Overview Map

Date: 2/3/2017

Scale: 1 inch = 0.42 miles

Project: 2016-58



Monterey | San Jose
Denise Duffy and Associates, Inc.
 Environmental Consultants Resource Planners
 947 Cass Street, Suite 5
 Monterey, CA 93940
 (831) 373-4341

Figure

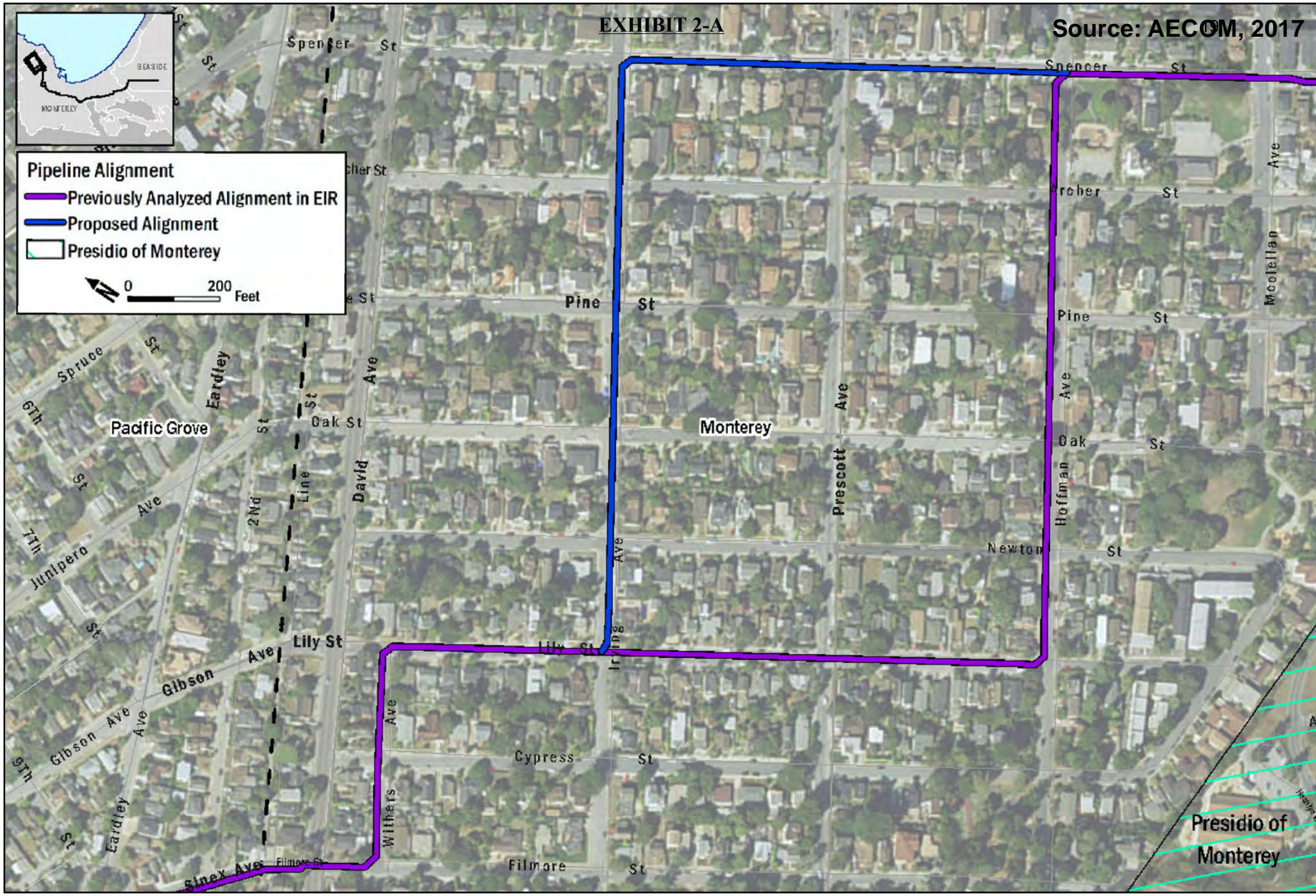
1



Pipeline Alignment

- Previously Analyzed Alignment in EIR
- Proposed Alignment
- Presidio of Monterey

0 200 Feet



Title: **Proposed and Existing Alignment**

Date: 2/3/2017

Scale: 1 inch = 0.05 miles

Project: 2016-58

Monterey | San Jose

Denise Duffy and Associates, Inc.

Environmental Consultants Resource Planners

947 Cass Street, Suite 5
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 373-4341

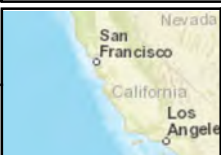
Figure **2**



Photo 1. Photo taken from the corner of Hoffman Avenue and Spencer Street looking northwest down Spencer Street.



Photo 2. Photo taken from the corner of Lily Street and Irving Avenue looking northeast down Irving Avenue.



Title: **Site Photos**

Date: 2/3/2017
 Scale: NA
 Project: 2016-58



Monterey | San Jose
Denise Duffy and Associates, Inc.
 Environmental Consultants Resource Planners
 947 Cass Street, Suite 5
 Monterey, CA 93940
 (831) 373-4341

Figure
3

Addendum No. 3 to the ASR EIR/EA and Addendum No. 2 to the PWM/GWR EIR
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

2. Operation

Operation of the pipeline would not change as a result of the proposed re-alignment. General operations and maintenance activities associated with the Monterey pipeline would include annual inspections of the cathodic protection system and replacement of sacrificial anodes when necessary; inspection of valve vaults for leakage; testing, exercising and servicing of valves; vegetation maintenance along rights-of-way; and repairs of minor leaks in buried pipeline joints or segments.

IV. COMPARISON TO THE CONDITIONS LISTED IN CEQA GUIDELINES §15162

This Addendum has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, which states: “A lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in §15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.” CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 establishes the following criteria for the preparation of a subsequent EIR.

- 1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
- 2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- 3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
 - a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
 - b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
 - c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
 - d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

The following discussion summarizes the reasons why a subsequent or supplemental EIR , pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, is not required in connection with approvals for the proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline and why an addendum is appropriate.

V. CHANGES TO THE PROJECTS

1. Project Background

The proposed project consists of a minor re-alignment of a segment of the Monterey Pipeline, which was previously evaluated as the Alternative Monterey Pipeline in the PWM/GWR EIR. The proposed realignment is necessary to avoid a hydraulic barrier posed by elevated terrain along a segment of the previously analyzed pipeline route. The Monterey Pipeline, including the proposed re-aligned segment, would serve the ASR Project, to enable conveyance of excess Carmel River winter flows to achieve the full yield authorized by previously approved water rights evaluated in the ASR EIR/EA and Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA.² The MPWMD and CalAm's water rights allow the diversion of excess winter flows from the Carmel River for injection into the Seaside Groundwater Basin for later extraction and use by the CalAm. The ASR EIR/EA and Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA analyzed the impacts of diverting the full amount of Carmel River flow allowed pursuant to MPWMD and CalAm's existing water rights, injection of that water into the Seaside Groundwater Basin and subsequent recovery during dry periods for CalAm use. The full ASR EIR/EA can be accessed online at the following addresses:

- <http://www.mpwmd.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/MPWMD-Draft-EIR-EA-3-06.pdf>, and http://www.mpwmd.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/FEIR_8-21-06.pdf.
- Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA can be found online at the following address: http://www.mpwmd.net/asd/board/boardpacket/2012/20120416/16/item16_exh16b.pdf.

The proposed re-alignment of a segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not change the amount of water allowed to be diverted from the Carmel River, injected into the Seaside Groundwater Basin, and subsequently extracted by CalAm for municipal use. This Addendum addresses the proposed re-alignment of a relatively short segment of the previously approved Monterey Pipeline. The Monterey Pipeline was evaluated in the PWM/GWR EIR in **Chapter 6, Alternatives to the Proposed Project**. The PWM/GWR EIR can be accessed online at the following address: <http://purewatermonterey.org/reports-docs/cfeir/>.

2. Environmental Effects

As detailed in **Attachment 1**, the proposed re-alignment of a 0.44 mile (2,350 linear feet) segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any new significant environmental effects that cannot be mitigated with existing, previously identified mitigation measures in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR. In addition, the proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not substantially increase the severity of environmental effects identified in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR. The potential environmental effects associated with the construction and operation of the Monterey Pipeline were previously evaluated under CEQA. The re-alignment of a 2,350-foot long segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any new environmental effects that were not

² SWRCB water rights are issued by the SWRCB Division of Water Rights and specify diversion limits on the Carmel River for ASR Phase 1 and ASR Phase 2. Phase 2 is facilitated by Amended Permit #20808C authorized by the SWRCB which allows MPWMD and CalAm to divert an additional maximum of approximately 2,900 acre-feet per year (AFY) for injection to the Seaside Basin via ASR facilities if minimum instream flow requirements in the permit are met. Thus the total maximum diversion is 5,326 AFY when the 2,426 AFY allowed for Phase 1 is considered. Full implementation of Phase 2 was estimated to yield an average of 1,000 AFY, which is additive to the estimated average yield of 920 AFY from Phase 1, resulting in an average reduction of 1,920 AFY in unauthorized diversions from the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer.

Addendum No. 3 to the ASR EIR/EA and Addendum No. 2 to the PWM/GWR EIR
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

previously disclosed in connection with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline. The proposed re-alignment would not increase the extent of ground-disturbance, would not increase the overall length of the Monterey Pipeline, and is not anticipated to affect the existing construction schedule. The proposed re-aligned segment would result in localized impacts within the existing road right-of-way, but these impacts would be consistent with the type, extent, and scope of impacts already analyzed with respect to the construction of the Monterey Pipeline. No new adverse environmental effects would occur in connection with the proposed re-alignment.

3. New Information

No new information of substantial importance has been identified or presented to MPWMD demonstrating that the proposed re-alignment would result in: 1) significant environmental effects not identified in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR, or 2) an increase in the severity of significant impacts identified in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR, or 3) require mitigation measures which were previously determined not to be feasible, or mitigation measures that are considerably different from those recommended in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR.

4. Conclusion

Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines states that a lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred. Based on the information in this Addendum, MPWMD has determined that:

- No new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects would occur as a result of the construction and operation of the re-aligned section of the Monterey Pipeline;
- No substantial changes have occurred or would occur with respect to the circumstances under which the ASR Project and PWM/GWR Project were originally undertaken, which would require major revisions to the previously certified ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; and
- No new information of substantial importance has been received or discovered, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR were certified as complete.

EXHIBIT 2-A

Addendum No. 3 to the ASR EIR/EA and Addendum No. 2 to the PWM/GWR EIR
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

This page is intentionally blank.

ATTACHMENT 1

**INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST FOR THE PROPOSED RE-ALIGNMENT OF A PORTION
OF THE MONTEREY PIPELINE TO SUPPORT ADDENDUM NO. 3 TO THE ASR
EIR/EA AND ADDENDUM NO. 2 TO THE PWM/GWR EIR**

This page is intentionally blank.

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

I. PROJECT DATA

Project Title: Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

Lead Agency Name and Address: Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD), 5 Harris Court, Building G, Monterey, CA 93940, Mailing Address is: PO Box 85, Monterey, CA 93942-0085

Contact Person and Phone Number: Maureen Hamilton, Water Resources Engineer (831) 658-5622

Project Proponents: California-American Water Company (CalAm)

Project Location: The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would begin at the corner of Spencer Street and Hoffman Avenue and end at the corner of Irving Avenue and Lily Street in the City of Monterey.

Project Description: CalAm proposes to re-align a 0.44 mile portion of the previously analyzed Monterey Pipeline.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

All of the following environmental factors identified below are discussed within **Section III. Evaluation of Environmental Impacts**. Those that are checked were found to be areas that the full implementation of the proposed Monterey Pipeline re-alignment may potentially result in a significant impact warranting mitigation. Sources used for analysis of environmental effects are listed in **Section IV. References**.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Traffic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

III. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following section evaluates the potential environmental effects associated with the minor re-alignment of an approximately 0.44 (2,350 linear feet) segment of the Monterey Pipeline. The proposed re-alignment would not increase the overall extent of the Monterey Pipeline and is intended to replace a segment that would not meet the design requirements for the Monterey Pipeline. Overall construction impacts would be substantially the same as those disclosed in prior environmental documentation prepared for the project. As described below, no new impacts would occur in connection with the proposed re-alignment and all impacts would remain unchanged. Existing mitigation that is applicable to the Monterey Pipeline would also be applicable to proposed re-aligned segment. No new impacts would occur due to the proposed re-alignment.

1. Aesthetics

EXISTING SETTING

The site of the proposed pipeline re-alignment is in a residential neighborhood along Irving Avenue and Spencer Street in the City of Monterey. The proposed pipeline re-alignment is not located near a designated scenic corridor or vista. The pipeline would be installed entirely within the existing road right-of-way. The visual quality of the site is considered moderate, as it is an established single family residential neighborhood. The overall visual sensitivity of the site is considered high, as there are residences directly adjacent to the pipeline alignment. The visual setting of the proposed re-alignment is not different from the alignment that was previously analyzed in the PWM/GWR EIR.

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA identified a less than significant impact to scenic views, degradation of site visual character, creation of light and glare during construction activities, and alteration of existing visual character for construction and operation of pipeline facilities. The ASR EIR/EA identified a significant impact regarding creation of new light and glare associated with well operation that would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure VIS-1: Incorporate Light-Reduction Measures into the Plan and Design of Exterior Lighting at Well Site. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA also identified a potentially significant impact resulting from the creation of new light and glare at the well site, however, this impact would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure VIS-1.

The PWM/GWR EIR concluded that there would be less than significant impacts to scenic views, scenic resources, and the visual quality of surrounding areas during both construction and operation of the PWM/GWR project. The PWM/GWR EIR found that there would be significant impacts to aesthetic resources as a result of additional light and glare at the Booster Pump Station and the Injection Well Facility. These impacts could be reduced by the implementation of Mitigation Measure AE-2: Minimize Construction Nighttime Lighting, and Mitigation Measure AE-4: Exterior Lighting Minimization. Moreover, the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" in the PWM/GWR EIR) was found to have a significant impact due to light and glare; this impact could be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of Mitigation Measure AE-2: Minimize Construction Nighttime Lighting.

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified a less than significant impact to the visual character of the Monterey Pipeline and Pump Station site as well as a less than significant impact resulting from additional light and glare.

DISCUSSION

Construction of the portion of the pipeline that would be re-aligned would last approximately one month (AECOM, 2017c). The pipeline would be entirely underground. As discussed below, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts to aesthetic resources. As described above, the PWM/GWR EIR identified Mitigation Measure AE-2 to minimize the effects of light and glare on the previously proposed pipeline alignment, this measure would be applicable to the proposed pipeline re-alignment. Moreover, the PWM/GWR EIR also evaluated the potential construction and operational effects of the Monterey Pipeline. The proposed re-alignment would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in the PWM/GWR EIR.

a and b) No Impact. The proposed pipeline re-alignment site is not located within an area offering scenic vistas or resources and is not located within a scenic highway corridor.

c) Less than Significant Impact. Both the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR identified less than significant impacts on potential degradation of the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. The proposed pipeline re-alignment would result in minimal changes to the visual character of the proposed re-alignment corridor during construction. After construction is complete, no change to the visual character of the site will be evident, as the pipeline and appearances will be underground and the road surface on Irving Avenue and Spencer Street will be repaired to its state prior to construction. The extent of potential temporary construction-related effects associated with the construction of the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any new significant environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline.

d) Less than Significant Impact. Both the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR identified potential environmental effects associated with the increase in new light and glare; however, these impacts would be reduced through the implementation of the mitigation measures described above. The proposed re-alignment of a segment of the Monterey Pipeline would result in temporary construction-related effects due to the potential to generate a minimal amount of light and glare during construction; however, no nighttime construction activities are proposed in connection with this minor modification to the existing Monterey Pipeline alignment (AECOM, 2017c). The proposed re-aligned segment would not entail any lighting during operation as the re-aligned segment and all appurtenances would be entirely underground.

2. Agricultural Resources

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed location of the re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline and its surrounding area do not contain agricultural or forest lands. The proposed re-aligned portion of the Monterey Pipeline would have no impact on agricultural resources.

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

No impacts to agricultural resources were identified in the ASR EIR/EA or Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA.

The PWM/GWR EIR concluded that there would be a less than significant impact resulting from indirect farmland conversion during project operation and that there would be a significant impact resulting from temporary farmland conversion during construction. This significant impact can be reduced to less than significant by the implementation of Mitigation Measure LU-1: Minimize Disturbance to Farmland. The PWM/GWR EIR found no significant impacts to agricultural resources resulting from implementation of the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the “Alternative Monterey Pipeline” in that document).

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 found that no impacts to agricultural resources would result from the construction and operation of the Pump Station.

DISCUSSION

The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new significant impacts relating to agricultural resources. The pipeline re-alignment also would not significantly increase the severity of significant impacts to agricultural resources identified in the ASR EIR/EA or PWM/GWR EIR. As noted above, the ASR EIR/EA did not identify any impacts to agricultural resources. Similarly, the proposed re-alignment would not result in any impacts to agricultural resources; the proposed re-aligned portion of the pipeline is located entirely with the existing road right-of-way. There would be no additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in the PWM/GWR EIR or ASR EIR/EA.

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

a-e) No Impact. The proposed pipeline re-alignment and its surrounding area do not contain agricultural or forest lands. The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not convert prime, unique, or farmland of statewide importance to non-agricultural use or involve any other changes that would result in the conversion of farmland, impact a Williamson Act contract, or disrupt any agricultural operations (Monterey County, 2010a, California Department of Conservation, 2016). The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not convert forest land or timberland or involve any other changes that would result in the conversion or loss of forest land. The proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any new significant impacts or cause an increase in severity of any significant impacts identified in the ASR EIR/EA or the PWM/GWR EIR.

3. Air Quality

EXISTING SETTING

The entire Monterey Pipeline, including the area of the proposed realignment, is located in the North Central Coast Air Basin (Air Basin). The Air Basin covers an area of 5,159 square miles along the central coast of California and is generally bounded by the Monterey Bay to the west, the Santa Cruz Mountains to the northwest, the Diablo Range on the northeast, with the Santa Clara Valley between them (Denise Duffy and Associates, 2015).

The proposed location of the Monterey Pipeline typically has average maximum and minimum winter (i.e., January) temperatures of 60 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and 43 °F, respectively, while average summer (i.e., July) maximum and minimum temperatures are 68 °F and 52 °F, respectively. It is within close proximity to the coast with temperature variations that are relatively moderate. Precipitation in the project vicinity averages approximately 20 inches per year (Denise Duffy and Associates, 2015).

The Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD) is the regional agency tasked with managing air quality in the region. Existing levels of air pollutants in the area of the Monterey Pipeline can generally be inferred from ambient air quality measurements conducted by MBARD at its closest station, the Carmel Valley – Ford Road monitoring station, located in Carmel Valley near the corner of Pilot Road and Via Contenta. Data monitored at this station shows that although the area currently does not meet state standards for ozone, the number of days per year in exceedance of ozone standards has been decreasing, and the region is on course to meet these standards in the future.

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project: concentrations?				
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA identified potential adverse significant impacts during construction due to short-term emissions of PM₁₀ (AQ-1, AQ-2, AQ-3), exposures of sensitive receptors (e.g. Seaside Middle School) to elevated health risks from exposure to diesel particulates (AQ- 4), and exposure of sensitive receptors to acrolein health hazards (AQ-5). No significant operational air quality impacts were identified. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA did not identify any significant impacts related to air quality.

The PWM/GWR EIR found that there would be less than significant impacts related to air quality resulting from criteria pollutants during operation, exposure of sensitive receptors during construction and operation, odors during construction and operation, or violation of air quality standards during operation. The PWM/GWR EIR determined that the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the “Alternative Monterey Pipeline” in the PWM/GWR EIR) would not have a significant impact resulting from criteria pollutants; however, the PWM/GWR EIR identified a potentially significant cumulative air quality effect associated with the implementation of the PWM/GWR project and related project components. This impact would be mitigated to less than significant levels by the implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Construction Fugitive Dust Control Plan.

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified less than significant impacts related to conflicts with air quality plans, violation of air quality standards, and an increase to criteria pollutants. In addition, a significant impact was identified as a result of the potential exposure of sensitive receptors to pollutants. However, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Construction Fugitive Dust Control Plan from the PWM/GWR EIR and Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Use Newer, Cleaner-Burning Engines from the ASR EIR/EA.

DISCUSSION

The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts relating to air quality. The pipeline re-alignment also would not contribute to significant impacts to air quality identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR. The potential temporary construction related air quality effects associated with the Monterey Pipeline were previously accounted for in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR. The re-alignment of a segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline. The operational emissions of this portion of the Monterey Pipeline would continue to be minimal. Therefore, no additional mitigation is warranted. All mitigation applicable to the Monterey Pipeline would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment of the pipeline.

a) Less than Significant Impact: CEQA Guidelines §15125(b) requires that a project is evaluated for consistency with applicable regional plans, including the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The MBARD most recent AQMP update (MBARD, 2013) was approved in April of 2013. This plan addresses

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

attainment of the State ozone standard and federal air quality standard. AQMP accommodates growth by projecting growth in emissions based on population forecasts prepared by the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) and other indicators. Consistency determinations are issued for commercial, industrial, residential, and infrastructure related projects that have the potential to induce population growth. A project is considered inconsistent with the AQMP if it has not been accommodated in the forecast projections considered in the AQMP. Due to lack of operational emissions, the Monterey Pipeline, including the proposed re-aligned segment, would not cause any long-term adverse air quality effects. As a result, the minor re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not conflict with and/or otherwise obstruct the implementation of MBARD's AQMP.

b and c) Less than Significant Impact: The MBARD 2016 CEQA Air Quality Guidelines contains standards of significance for evaluating potential air quality effects of projects subject to the requirements of CEQA. According to MBARD, a project will not have a significant air quality effect on the environment, if the following criteria are met:

Construction of the project will:

- Emit (from all sources, including exhaust and fugitive dust) less than;
 - 137 pounds per day of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x)
 - 137 pounds per day of reactive organic gases (ROG)
 - 82 pounds per day of respirable particulate matter (PM₁₀)
 - 55 pounds per day of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5})
 - 550 pounds per day carbon monoxide (CO)

Operation of the project will:

- Emit (from all project sources, mobile, area, and stationary) less than;
 - 137 pounds per day of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x)
 - 137 pounds per day of reactive organic gases (ROG)
 - 82 pounds per day of PM₁₀
 - 55 pounds per day of PM_{2.5}
 - 550 pounds per day carbon monoxide (CO)
- Not cause or contribute to a violation of any California or National Ambient Air Quality Standard;
- Not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for with the project region is non-attainment;
- Not exceed the health risk public notification thresholds adopted by the Air District;
- Not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people; and
- Be consistent with the adopted federal and state Air Quality Plans (MBARD, 2008)

The MBARD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines (MBARD, 2008) for evaluating impacts during construction state that if a project generates less than 82lb/day of PM₁₀ emissions, the project is considered to have less than significant impacts (see Table 5-1, MBARD, 2008). The Guidelines also state that a project would result in less than significant impacts if daily ground-disturbing activities entail less than 8.1 acres of minimal earthmoving, or less than 2.2 acres of grading and excavation. Construction projects below these acreage thresholds would be below the applicable MBARD 82lb/day threshold of significance and would constitute a less-than-significant effect for the purposes of CEQA (MBARD, 2008).

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

The proposed pipeline re-alignment would result in temporary construction-related effects associated with the emissions of inhalable particulates (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), VOC, and NO_x. Construction-related fugitive dust emissions associated with the proposed pipeline re-alignment would be generated from construction-related fugitive dust, exhaust emissions associated with construction vehicles and equipment. As described above, the PWM/GWR EIR previously analyzed the impacts associated with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline and the proposed re-alignment would not result in any new impacts beyond those previously disclosed in connection with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact. The proposed pipeline re-alignment would result in a less-than-significant construction-related air quality effect; no additional mitigation measures beyond those applicable to the Monterey Pipeline are warranted.

Based upon the minimal level of operational emissions, operation of the proposed pipeline would not result in emissions that would cause a new or substantially more severe impact based on an exceedance or violation of the applicable air quality standards.

d) Less than Significant Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment is adjacent to residences, which are considered sensitive receptors. The PWM/GWR EIR identified that construction of the Monterey Pipeline would result in temporary construction-related emissions which could potentially adversely affect existing adjacent sensitive receptors. Construction of the Monterey Pipeline, including the re-aligned route, would create temporary construction emissions that could affect adjacent residences. Standard construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) would minimize temporary emissions from construction. As noted above, the Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified a significant impact as a result of the potential exposure of sensitive receptors to pollutants. However, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of adopted mitigation. Moreover, the proposed re-alignment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any new construction-related air quality effects beyond those previously identified in connection with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline. As a result, construction of the proposed realignment would not result in significant impacts to sensitive receptors, a new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified.

e) No Impact. No substantial odors would be emitted from the proposed pipeline re-alignment based upon the type of construction activities and project operations proposed.

4. Biological Resources

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed pipeline re-alignment is located within an established neighborhood. The pipeline would be installed within the paved right-of-way; therefore no clearing of soil or vegetation would occur. The area surrounding the re-alignment corridor is comprised mostly of residences. A memoranda prepared by AECOM dated January 4th, 2017 found that the only biological resource that could potentially be effected within the re-alignment area are nesting birds during nesting bird season (February 15th through August 31st). The proposed re-alignment area is not subject to the policies of any Habitat Management Plan or Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). Moreover, DD&A Senior Biologist Matt Johnson conducted a site visit on January 20, 2017 to confirm the developed nature of the site. No sensitive biological resources were documented during that site visit.

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA identified less than significant impacts for removal and destruction of sensitive vegetation and potential direct mortality or disturbance of protected animal species. The ASR EIR/EA identified significant impacts related to potential disturbance of the Fort Ord Natural Resource Management Area (NRMA) and potential loss of nest trees and disturbance or mortality of migratory birds. Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 were identified to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. The ASR EIR/EA noted that the ASR Project has the potential to affect special status aquatic species within the river corridor of the Carmel River, but has been designed to minimize any adverse impacts. Mitigation Measures AR-1 and AR-2 were identified in the ASR EIR/EA in association with potential impacts to flows for upstream migration and potential impacts to juvenile steelhead rearing habitat. Potential benefits to steelhead and California red-legged frog include the reduction of groundwater pumping along the Carmel River in the dry summer months; the reduction of pumping is due to the use of the Seaside Groundwater Basin for municipal supply during this period. The net effect of these operational changes will likely increase streamflow and improve environmental conditions along the Carmel River. Thus, the ASR EIR/EA concluded that the ASR Project would be beneficial to steelhead and the California red-legged frog. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA did not identify any significant impacts to biological resources.

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

The PWM/GWR EIR concluded that potentially significant impacts to fisheries resources (due to habitat modification during construction of the diversion facilities) could be reduced to less than significant levels through the implementation of Mitigation Measure BT-1: Implement Construction Best Management Practices, Mitigation Measure BF-1: Construction During Low Flow Season, Mitigation Measure BF-1b: Relocation of Aquatic Species during Construction, and Mitigation Measure BF-1c: Tidewater Goby and Steelhead Impact Avoidance and Minimization. The PWM/GWR EIR also found that there would be a significant impact due to interference with fish mitigation, this impact could be reduced to less than significant with either the implementation of Mitigation Measure BF-2a: Maintain Migration Flows, or Mitigation Measure Alternate BF-2a: Modify San Jon Weir. The PWM/GWR EIR determined that there would be significant impacts during project construction due to impacts to special-status species and habitat, sensitive habitats, and conflicts with local policies. These impacts could be reduced to a less than significant level through the implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- Mitigation Measure BT-1a: Implement Construction Best Management Practices;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1b: Implement Construction-Phase Monitoring;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1c: Implement Non-Native, Invasive Species Controls;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1d: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for California Legless Lizard;
- 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;
- 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;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1g: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Special-Status Bats;
- 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;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1i: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Monterey Dusky-Footed Woodrat;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1j: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for American Badger;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1k: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Protected Avian Species, including, but not limited to, white-tailed kite and California horned lark;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1l: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Burrowing Owl;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1m: Minimize effects of nighttime construction lighting;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1n: Mitigate Impacts to Smith's blue butterfly;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1o: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Monarch butterfly;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1p: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Western Pond Turtle;
- Mitigation Measure BT-1q: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to California Red-Legged Frog;
- Mitigation Measure BT-2a: Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts to Riparian Habitat and Wetland Habitats;
- Mitigation Measure BT-2b: Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts to Central Dune Scrub Habitat;
- Mitigation Measure BT-2c: Avoidance and Minimization of Construction Impacts Resulting from Horizontal Directional Drilling under the Salinas River; and,
- Mitigation Measure BT-4. HMP Plant Species Salvage.

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

The PWM/GWR EIR also found that there would be a significant impact to sensitive habitats during operation, this impact could be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure: BT-1: Implement Construction Best Management Practices. The PWM/GWR EIR also identified that the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the, "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" in the PWM/GWR EIR) would have a potentially significant impact resulting from construction impacts to special status species, however, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BT-1a: Construction Best Management Practices, BT-1k: Pre-Construction Surveys for Protected Avian Species, and BT-1m: Minimize Effects of Nighttime Construction Lighting. These mitigation measures would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline; however, as noted previously no nighttime construction is anticipated in connection with the construction of the re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline.

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified a potentially significant impact to the Monterey Spineflower. This impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measure: BT-1a: Implement Construction Best Management Practices from the PWM/GWR EIR.

DISCUSSION

The potential environmental effects associated with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline were previously analyzed in the PWM/GWR EIR and Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA. The re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with construction of the Monterey Pipeline. As a result, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts to biological resources. The pipeline re-alignment also would not contribute to significant impacts to biological resources identified in the environmental documentation for the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR. Existing mitigation measures applicable to the Monterey Pipeline would be applicable to the proposed re-alignment; therefore, no additional mitigation is warranted beyond those measures that are applicable to the Monterey Pipeline.

a) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation: The proposed re-alignment of a segment of the Monterey Pipeline would be located entirely within an existing developed area (i.e., existing road right-of-way). Due to the developed nature of the area the extent of potential impacts to biological resources would be limited to potential effects to nesting birds (AECOM, 2017a). The pipeline re-alignment corridor is not designated as critical habitat for any special status species, nor have any special status species been documented in the vicinity.

As described above, the PWM/GWR EIR identified Mitigation Measures BT-1a, BT-1k, and BT-1m to minimize the impacts to sensitive species and habitat. These measures would also be required for the proposed pipeline re-alignment. The area of the proposed re-alignment is similar in nature to the existing alignment (i.e., residential area) and existing mitigation would be applicable. Accordingly, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not significantly increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts and would not result in new significant impacts beyond those identified in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR.,

b-d) No Impact: There is no riparian habitat, sensitive natural community or wetlands located within the vicinity of the proposed pipeline re-alignment. The re-alignment corridor is within an established residential neighborhood and would not interfere with the movement of any wildlife species.

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

e and f) No Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not conflict with local policies protecting biological resources. No tree removal would be associated with the proposed re-alignment and the proposed re-alignment corridor is not located within the boundaries of any adopted habitat management or conservation plan area.

5. Cultural Resources

EXISTING SETTING

No cultural resources were identified in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline re-alignment based on a review of Environmental Science Associates’ (ESA’s) 2010 record search for the project at the Northwest Information Center. Similarly, no cultural resources were identified by ESA through field survey for the project conducted in 2014. A record search was conducted on January 3, 2017 at the Northwest Information Center. Two previously documented cultural resources, P-27-2823 (New Monterey Baptist Church; National Register of Historic Places Criterion C eligible) and P-27-1030 (unevaluated multi-component prehistoric and historic-era archaeological site) were identified to be within 500 feet of the new alignment.

The New Monterey Baptist Church is a standing building that is two blocks away from the proposed re-alignment and, therefore, would not be directly or indirectly impacted by the new alignment. The documented archaeological site is located closer to the continuing pipeline route of Spencer Street, which was previously analyzed in the CEQA document, than the proposed new alignment. Therefore, the documented site does not increase the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed re-alignment, as any potential sensitivity given proximity to the alignment would have been considered in the previous cultural resources analysis (AECOM, 2017b).

During pre-construction monitoring of potholing activities for the project, one new resource was identified 120 feet to the southwest of Cypress Street in October 2016. This resource consisted of an isolated bedrock mortar in a park, to the west and outside of the previous project alignment. No associated prehistoric archaeological resources were identified in the vicinity of the mortar or during monitoring of potholing activities. Changing the alignment east from Lily Street and Hoffman Avenue to Irving Avenue and Spencer Street moves the project further from this newly identified resource and, thus, diminishes the potential for encountering unanticipated prehistoric archaeological resources during construction.

One historic house, the James Chappell House, was not part of the updated record search but was identified through review of local registers and historic property surveys. The James Chappell House is located on the northeast corner of Irving Ave and Pine Street. The house was built in 1938 and has a California Historical Resources Status Code of 2S2 (individual property determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by consensus through Section 106 process; listed in the California Register of Historical Resources) (Architectural Resources Group 2012).

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

Both the ASR EIR/EA and Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA noted a potentially significant impact due to the potential for discovery of buried unknown cultural deposits and human remains during construction activities; however, Mitigation Measures CR-1 and CR-2 were presented and adopted to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

The PWM/GWR EIR also concluded that project construction could result in a potentially significant impact due to the potential for discovery of buried unknown cultural deposits and human remains during construction activities, but that this impact could be reduced with the implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1: Avoidance and Vibration Monitoring for Pipeline Installation in the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, and Downtown Monterey, Mitigation Measure CR-2a: Archaeological Monitoring Plan, Mitigation Measure CR-2b: Discovery of Archaeological Resources or Human Remains, and Mitigation Measure CR-2c: Native American Notification. The PWM/GWR EIR also identified that the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the, “Alternative Monterey Pipeline” in the PWM/GWR EIR) would have a potentially significant impact due to temporary construction-related effects, however, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1: Avoidance and Vibration Monitoring for Pipeline Installation in the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, and Downtown Monterey, Mitigation Measure CR-2a: Archaeological Monitoring Plan, Mitigation Measure CR-2b: Discovery of Archaeological Resources or Human Remains, and Mitigation Measure CR-2c: Native American Notification. These mitigation measures would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline.

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified significant impacts related to the potential for an adverse change to an archeological resources and the potential to disturb human remains. However, these impacts could be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of the follow mitigation measures identified in the ASR EIR/EA: Mitigation Measure CR-1: Stop Work if Buried Cultural Deposits Are Encountered during Construction Activities and Mitigation Measure CR-2: Stop Work If Human Remains are Encountered during Construction Activities.

DISCUSSION

The potential environmental effects associated with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline were previously analyzed in existing environmental documentation, as summarized above. The re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with construction of the Monterey Pipeline. As a result, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts to cultural resources. Existing mitigation measures that are applicable to the Monterey Pipeline

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment; therefore no additional mitigation is warranted beyond those measures previously identified as applicable to the Monterey Pipeline.

a) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation: Construction-related activities in connection with the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline could potentially affect a historic resource (i.e., the James Chappell house) due to ground-borne vibration. Potential effects to historic resources were previously identified in connection with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline. More specifically, the PWM/GWR EIR identified that historic resources could potentially be affected due to ground-vibration. Mitigation Measure CR-1: Avoidance and Vibration Monitoring was identified to minimize potential environmental effects to historic resources to a less-than-significant level. This mitigation measure would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline. Accordingly, the proposed re-alignment would not result in any new impacts beyond those previously identified in connection with the Monterey Pipeline. The implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1 would ensure that potential impacts would be less than significant.

b) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation: Ground disturbing activities could potentially unearth unknown archaeological resources. However, the proposed pipeline re-alignment area has previously been surveyed for nearby and adjacent projects, and there is a low possibility of archaeological resources to be present within the proposed re-alignment corridor (AECOM, 2017b). The chance for uncovering unknown resources is low. While previously unknown or buried archaeological resources are not anticipated to be encountered during construction, the implementation of existing mitigation applicable to the Monterey Pipeline (i.e., Mitigation Measure CR-2b: Discovery of Archeological Resources or Human Remains) would ensure that potential impacts due to the discovery of previously unknown archaeological resources would be less than significant. As a result, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts beyond those identified in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR. No additional mitigation would be necessary beyond those measures already identified.

c) No Impact: There are no known paleontological resources located within the segment of the re-aligned portion of the Monterey Pipeline. Based on lack of previously identified paleontological resources on the site or in the vicinity, no impact to paleontological resources is expected.

d) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation: Implementation of the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not be expected to disturb human remains based upon lack of previously identified human remains in the vicinity. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during earthmoving activities, Mitigation Measure CR-2b: Discovery of Archeological Resources or Human Remains, previously approved as part of the PWM/GWR EIR, would reduce the potential impact to a less than significant level. The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts than those identified in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR. No additional mitigation would be necessary beyond those previously identified as applicable to the Monterey Pipeline.

6. Geology and Soils

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed pipeline re-alignment is located on marine terrace deposits which are characterized by semi consolidated moderately well-sorted marine sand containing thin, discontinuous gravel-rich layers (State of California Department of Conservation, 2017).

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA found that all geologic, soils, and seismicity impacts of the ASR Project would be less than significant. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA did not identify any significant impacts related to geology and soils.

The PWM/GWR EIR did not identify a significant impact for the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the “Alternative Monterey Pipeline” in the the PWM/GWR EIR).

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified a less than significant impact related to the potential adverse effects from ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslides for the pump station and pipeline. The document also found less than significant impacts resulting from potential erosion and site location on an unstable geological unit.

DISCUSSION

The potential environmental effects associated with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline were previously accounted for in existing environmental documentation. The re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with construction of the Monterey Pipeline. As a result, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts to geology and soils. The pipeline re-alignment also would not contribute to significant impacts to geology and soils

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

resources identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR. The pipeline re-alignment also will not contribute to significant impacts to geology and soils identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR; therefore no mitigation is warranted.

a-c) Less than Significant Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment is not located near the coast and would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts beyond those identified in the ASR EIR/EA and no mitigation is required.

d and e) No Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment is not located on expansive soils and the proposed pipeline re-alignment does not involve septic or alternative wastewater disposal systems.

7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

EXISTING SETTING

Global temperatures are affected by naturally occurring and anthropogenic-generated (generated by humankind) atmospheric gases, such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007). Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases (GHG). Solar radiation enters the earth’s atmosphere from space, and a portion of the radiation is absorbed at the surface. The earth emits this radiation back toward space as infrared radiation. Greenhouse gases, which are mostly transparent to incoming solar radiation, are effective in absorbing infrared radiation and redirecting some of this back to the earth’s surface. As a result, this radiation that otherwise would have escaped back into space is now retained, resulting in a warming of the atmosphere. This is known as the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect helps maintain a habitable climate. Emissions of GHGs from human activities, such as electricity production, motor vehicle use, and agriculture, are elevating the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere, and are reported to have led to a trend of unnatural warming of the earth’s natural climate, known as global warming or global climate change.

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA did not contain an analysis of GHG emissions and climate change, because at the time the ASR EIR/EA was prepared, AB32 the Global Warming Solutions Act and associated updates to the CEQA statutes and guidelines were not in effect. Although an analysis of potential climate change impacts was not completed as part of the ASR EIR/EA, air quality modeling was completed for temporary construction phase impacts. All potential air quality related effects associated with the ASR Project were considered less than significant due to the temporary nature of project emissions. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA identified a less than significant impact related to the generation of GHGs. That project

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

would generate a minor amount of GHG emissions, directly during construction and indirectly through electricity demand and vehicular access to the site during operation.

The PWM/GWR EIR did not find any significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions. The PWM/GWR project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts of greenhouse gas emissions and the related global climate change impacts. The PWM/GWR EIR also identified that the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the, "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" in the PWM/GWR EIR) would have a potentially significant impact due to temporary construction-related effects, however, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measure EN-1: Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan. These mitigation measures would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline.

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified a less than significant impact resulting from the generation of greenhouse gas emissions.

DISCUSSION

The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions. As summarized above, previous environmental documents did not identify significant impacts resulting from the generation of greenhouse gas emissions. The pipeline re-alignment would not contribute to significant impacts identified in the ASR EIR/EA or PWM/GWR EIR; therefore no mitigation is warranted. The re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional greenhouse gas emissions beyond those previously identified in connection with construction of the Monterey Pipeline. There were no significant greenhouse gas impacts identified for the Monterey Pipeline, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts.

a) Less Than Significant Impact: Construction and operation of the proposed pipeline re-alignment would generate a minor amount of GHG emissions during construction. The extent of potential GHG emissions during construction of the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline would be consistent with construction-related impacts evaluated in connection with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline. More specifically, the duration of construction and construction methods would not change as a result of the proposed pipeline re-alignment; therefore the analysis contained in the PWM/GWR EIR for the Monterey Pipeline accounted for potential impacts associated with pipeline construction and would not change as a result of the pipeline re-alignment and no additional mitigation is necessary.

b) No Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not conflict with any plan, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, because AB32 recommends conjunctive groundwater use projects, such as ASR, as a key strategy for reducing the demand for more energy intensive water supply sources, such as desalination.

8. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

EXISTING SETTING

A search of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, EnviroStor database shows that there are no contaminated cleanup sites within proximity to the pipeline re-alignment (California Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2017).

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA evaluated hazardous materials impacts of the project and concluded there to be a potentially significant impact related to construction activities occurring on portions of the former Fort Ord associated with historic military use. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 was identified to reduce the potential impact to a less than significant level. The ASR EIR/EA identified less than significant impacts associated with handling of associated materials and public exposure to contaminated drinking water. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA did not identify any additional potentially significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

The PWM/GWR EIR concluded that there would be a significant impact related to the potential for accidental release of hazardous materials during construction, this impact could be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure HH-2a: Environmental Site Assessment, Mitigation Measure HH-2b: Health and Safety Plan, and Mitigation Measure HH-2c: Materials and Dewatering Disposal Plan. The PWM/GWR EIR also identified that the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

the, "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" in the PWM/GWR EIR) would have a potentially significant impact due to temporary construction-related effects, however, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measures HH-2a, HH-2b, and HH-2c, listed above. These mitigation measures would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline.

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified less than significant impacts related to the transport of hazardous materials, the potential release of hazardous materials, and the handling the hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school.

DISCUSSION

The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or an increase in the severity of a previously identified significant impact related to hazards and hazardous materials. The pipeline re-alignment also will not contribute to significant impacts associated with hazardous materials identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR; therefore no additional mitigation is warranted beyond what has previously been identified. The re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with construction of the Monterey Pipeline, as summarized above. As a result, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts. Existing mitigation applicable to the Monterey Pipeline would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment.

a-c) Less than Significant Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment is located within ¼ mile of an existing or proposed school. Trinity Christian High School is located approximately 0.10 miles northwest of the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline. However, construction and implementation of the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in exposure of the school facilities' students, staff, or faculty to hazardous materials, substances, or wastes. In addition, no hazardous materials would be stored on-site during construction or operation of the pipeline. The PWM/GWR EIR identified Mitigation Measures HH-2a, HH-2b, and HH-2c to minimize impacts related to the hazards to the public resulting from the accidental release of hazardous materials. These mitigation measures, which are applicable to the Monterey Pipeline , would also be applicable to the proposed re-alignment.

d-h) No Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment corridor is not included in the list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and the proposed pipeline re-alignment area is not located within two miles of a municipal or private airport. Moreover, the Monterey Pipeline is not located in an area subject to potential wildland fire hazards.

g) No Impact: Construction of the proposed pipeline re-alignment would temporarily disrupt access on Irving Avenue and Spencer Street. This disruption would be temporary and traffic would be-routed to the extent necessary during construction. These temporary construction-related effects would not, however, impair the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan. Operation of the pipeline would have no impact on emergency access, as the pipeline and approaches would be entirely underground.

9. Hydrology and Water Quality

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed pipeline re-alignment is located in a developed area with a considerable grade, the elevation ranges from approximately 220 above mean sea level to 243 feet above mean sea level. Storm runoff from the project site currently is directed offsite and flows to the existing drainage gutters Irving Avenue and Spencer Street. The pipeline re-alignment would be located entirely within the paved right of way of Irving Avenue and Spencer Street. The re-alignment corridor does not contain any natural drainages or waterways.

CHECKLIST

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA identified less than significant and beneficial hydrology and water quality impacts of the ASR project. Mitigation Measures GWH-1, GWH-2, GWH-3, and GWH-4 were recommended for the ASR Project; however, no significant impacts requiring mitigation were identified. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA did not identify any additional significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality.

The PWM/GWR EIR concluded that there would be a significant impact on surface water hydrology and water quality during the construction of the source water diversions, however, this impact could be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure HS-4: Management of Surface Water Diversion Operations. The PWM/GWR project would result in beneficial impacts to the surface water flows of Carmel River. In addition, the PWM/GWR EIR found that the project would result in beneficial impact to both groundwater levels and overall quality in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin and the Seaside Basin. The PWM/GWR EIR did not identify any potentially significant impacts related to Hydrology and Water Quality for the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" in the PWM/GWR EIR).

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified a less than significant impact related to the violation of water quality standards.

DISCUSSION

The ASR EIR/EA or PWM/GWR EIR did not identify any potentially significant impacts related to Hydrology and Water Quality for the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" in the PWM/GWR EIR). The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts since no significant impacts were identified related to hydrology and water quality. The pipeline re-alignment also would not contribute to potentially significant impacts to hydrology identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR; therefore no mitigation is warranted. The potential environmental effects associated with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline were previously evaluated in connection with the PWM/GWR Project. The re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with construction of the Monterey Pipeline. As a result, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts.

a) Less Than Significant Impact: Proposed pipeline re-alignment construction activities would occur entirely on within the right of way paved roads. Temporary construction-related impacts would not violate any water quality standards or wastewater discharge requirements. All construction-related activities would be temporary in nature and standard erosion control measures and BMPs would be implemented during construction to lessen the extent of potential impacts. Moreover, construction related activities would be required to comply with the requirements of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to minimize temporary construction-related effects. A SWPPP has been prepared for the proposed Monterey Pipeline. This plan would be updated to reflect the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline. No new impacts would occur in connection with the proposed re-alignment of a minor segment of the Monterey Pipeline.

b) No Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not deplete groundwater supplies.

c-j) No Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment does not contain drainages, floodways, or floodplain areas according to the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) applicable to the pipeline re-alignment (FEMA,

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

2009). Construction and operation of the proposed pipeline would not significantly alter the drainage scheme or substantially increase runoff; as the pipeline re-alignment would be built entirely within the right-of-way under paved roads. The proposed pipeline re-alignment is not located within a flood hazard zone, near a dam or levee structure, or located in an area subject to significant seiche, tsunami, or mudflow risk (Monterey County, 2010b and 2010c).

10. Land Use and Planning

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed pipeline re-alignment is located within the City of Monterey. The proposed re-aligned segment is located in an area designated as Residential – Low Density in the City of Monterey General Plan and is zoned as Residential-1 (R-1).

CHECKLIST

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA identified less than significant impacts associated with land use compatibility. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA did not identify any additional significant impacts related to land use and planning.

The PWM/GWR EIR concluded that that PWM/GWR project would be consistent with plans, policies, and regulations, with the implementation of the mitigation measures referenced in that document. The PWM/GWR EIR also identified that the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the, “Alternative Monterey Pipeline” in the PWM/GWR EIR) would have a potentially significant impact due to temporary construction-related effects, however, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in that document to ensure consistency with plans, policies, and regulations. These mitigation measures would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline.

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified a less than significant impact related to conflicts with approved land use plans, policies, or regulations.

DISCUSSION

The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts related to land use and planning. The pipeline re-alignment also would not contribute to

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

significant impacts related to land use and planning identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR; therefore no mitigation is warranted. The potential environmental effects associated with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline were previously evaluated in connection with the PWM/GWR Project. The re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with construction of the Monterey Pipeline. As a result, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts.

a) No Impact: Construction and operation of the pipeline would not physically divide an established community. The construction phase will be temporary. During operation, the pipeline and all appurtenances will be entirely underground.

b) Less than Significant Impact: The proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline is located in an area designated as Residential – Low Density in the City of Monterey General Plan and is zoned as Residential-1 on the City of Monterey Zoning Map. The re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not conflict with existing uses. Construction activities would be temporary in nature and all project improvements would be installed within the existing road right-of-way. The minor re-alignment of a segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional impacts beyond those previously identified in connection with the Monterey Pipeline.

c) No Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment is not located within any conservation plan area.

11. Mineral Resources

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed re-aligned section of the Monterey Pipeline is not located in an area containing mineral resources; therefore a discussion of the existing setting is not included.

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

No potential impacts to mineral resources were identified in the ASR EIR/EA, Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA, or the PWM/GWR EIR or the Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station.

DISCUSSION

The proposed re-aligned section of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any impacts to mineral resources and no mitigation is warranted.

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

a and b) No Impact: The proposed re-aligned section of the Monterey Pipeline is not located in an area of potential mineral resources; there, the proposed re-alignment would not impact mineral resources.

12. Noise

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline is located in an existing residential area in the City of Monterey. Primary sources of existing noise are associated with existing vehicular traffic on adjacent roadways. Other sources of noise in the immediate vicinity of the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline are primarily associated with existing residential uses.

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA identified significant noise impacts due to exposure of sensitive receptors to elevated noise and vibration levels during construction activities and increased noise levels during operational phases. Mitigation Measures NZ-1a, NZ1-b, NZ1-c, NZ1-d and NZ-2 were identified to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. In addition, Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA identified a potentially significant impact resulting from the exposure of noise-sensitive land used to construction noise in excess of applicable standards. This impact would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation on Mitigation Measure NV-1a, Mitigation Measure NV-1b, Mitigation Measure NV-1c, and Mitigation Measure NV-1d.

The PWM/GWR EIR concluded that there would be a significant and unavoidable impact due to noise generated during construction of the Tembladero Slough diversion and Monterey Pipeline. Although the impact may not be reduced to less than significant levels, implementation of Mitigation Measure

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

NV-1a: Drilling Contractor Noise Measures, Mitigation Measure NV-1b: Monterey Pipeline Noise Control Plan for Nighttime Pipeline Construction, Mitigation Measure NV-1c: Neighborhood Notice, Mitigation Measure NV-1d: RUWAP Pipeline Construction Noise, Mitigation Measure NV-2a: Construction Equipment, and Mitigation Measure NV-2b: Construction Hours, would reduce the severity of the impact. The PWM/GWR EIR also identified that the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the, "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" in the PWM/GWR EIR) would have a potentially significant impact due to temporary construction-related effects, however, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measure NV-1b: Monterey Pipeline Noise Control Plan for Nighttime Pipeline Construction and NV-1c: Neighborhood Notice. These mitigation measures would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline; however, as noted previously, no nighttime construction is anticipated with the construction of the proposed re-aligned segment.

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified a potentially significant impact resulting from the exposure of nearby residents to noise levels in excess of standards and a temporary increase in ambient noise. However, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measure NZ-1a: Prohibit Ancillary and Unnecessary Equipment During Nighttime Construction Activities, Mitigation Measure NZ-1b: Employ Noise-Reducing Construction Practices to Meet Nighttime Noise Standards, and Mitigation Measure NZ-1c: Prepare a Noise Control Plan, all of which are from the ASR EIR/EA. In addition, less than significant impact was found related to groundborne vibration, and an increase of permanent ambient noise levels.

DISCUSSION

The re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with construction of the Monterey Pipeline. The pipeline re-alignment also would not contribute to significant impacts associated with noise identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR; therefore no additional mitigation is warranted beyond what has previously been identified. The potential environmental effects associated with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline were previously evaluated in connection with the PWM/GWR Project. As a result, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts. Existing mitigation applicable to the Monterey Pipeline would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment.

a and d) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation: Project construction would generate temporary increases in noise associated with the use of construction equipment. Project construction could result in the exposure of adjacent and nearby sensitive receptors to increased noise levels and ground-borne vibration beyond existing conditions. These impacts would, however, be temporary. In addition, adherence to standard construction noise measures would further reduce noise impacts, including reducing the severity of impacts on adjacent noise sensitive uses. As described above, Mitigation Measure NV-1b: Monterey Pipeline Noise Control Plan for Nighttime Pipeline Construction and NV-1c: Neighborhood Notice are applicable to the Monterey Pipeline. The implementation of this measure would ensure that the proposed re-alignment of a section of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in significant new impacts or an increase in severity of identified in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR. No additional mitigation would be necessary beyond those measures already identified in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR as described above. In addition, potential noise related effects associated with the Monterey Pipeline were previously accounted for in the PWM/GWR EIR; the modified alignment would not result in any new sources of construction noise.

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

b) Less than Significant Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not generate any groundborne vibration.

c) No Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not generate any permanent noise, as the pipeline and associated appurtenances would be entirely underground.

e and f) No Impact: The proposed pipeline re-alignment site is not located within two miles of a municipal airport or private airstrip and would not add new sensitive receptors to the site that would be exposed to existing or future nearby noise sources.

13. Population and Housing

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed pipeline re-alignment is located in the City of Monterey. The 2010 U.S. Census population of the City of Monterey was 27,810 persons, and the City’s housing stock contains 12,184 occupied residential units, resulting in an average household size of 2.28 persons per household.

CHECKLIST

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

No potential impacts to population and housing were identified in the ASR EIR/EA, Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA, the PWM/GWR EIR, or the Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR.

DISCUSSION

The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts related to population and housing and no mitigation is warranted.

a-c) No Impact. The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not induce population growth, or displace existing housing or people.

14. Public Services

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not impact public services; therefore a discussion of the existing setting is not included.

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

No potential impacts to public services were identified in the ASR EIR/EA, Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA, the PWM/GWR EIR, or the Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR.

DISCUSSION

The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts to public services and no mitigation is warranted.

a) No Impact: Implementation of the proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would result in no new significant impacts resulting from new or altered governmental facilities, due to the fact that it is a component of a water conveyance system, and therefore would not increase the use of schools and parks, or increase the need for fire and police protection.

15. Recreation

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not impact recreational resources; therefore a discussion of the existing setting is not included.

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

No potential impacts to recreational resources were identified in the ASR EIR/EA, Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA, the PWM/GWR EIR, or the Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR.

DISCUSSION

The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts to recreational resources and no mitigation is warranted.

a and b) No Impact: The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in significant new impacts because there would be no direct or indirect increased use of parks or recreational facilities due to the proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline and no recreational facilities included in the proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline.

16. Transportation and Traffic

EXISTING SETTING

The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline site is located on Irving Avenue and Spencer Street. The surrounding area is residential with normally light traffic patterns. The nearest major street is Lighthouse Avenue located four blocks to the northeast. The closest highways that would potentially be used for materials transport and by construction workers in transit to the project site are Highway 1 (about 2 miles to the southeast), and Highway 68 (about 0.75 miles to the southwest).

CHECKLIST

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA found the ASR Project would have the following less than significant impacts to traffic and circulation:

- temporary construction-related traffic increases,
- construction phase conflicts with bus service lines and temporary pathway/bikeway closures,
- increased traffic and level of service degradation from operational phases,
- an increased demand for parking.

No mitigation measures were required. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA did not identify any significant impacts related to traffic and transportation.

The PWM/GWR EIR concluded that there would be a less than significant impact due to construction-related traffic delays, safety, and access limitations, resulting from construction of the Product Water Pipeline and the Monterey Pipeline. This impact can be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measure TR-2: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan. The PWM/GWR EIR also found that there would be potentially significant impacts resulting from construction-related roadway deterioration and parking interference and that these impacts could be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of Mitigation Measure TR-3: Roadway Rehabilitation Program and Mitigation Measure TR-4: Construction Parking Requirements, respectively. The PWM/GWR EIR also identified that the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the, “Alternative Monterey Pipeline” in the PWM/GWR EIR) would have a potentially significant impact due to temporary construction-related effects, however, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of the Mitigation Measures TR-2L Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan, TR-3: Roadway Rehabilitation Program, and TR-4: Construction Parking Requirements. These mitigation measures would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline.

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified less than significant impacts related to conflicts with plans, policies, and a congestion management program.

DISCUSSION

The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts related to traffic and transportation. The pipeline also will not contribute to significant impacts related to traffic and transportation identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR; therefore no mitigation is warranted. The potential environmental effects associated with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline were previously evaluated in connection with the PWM/GWR Project. The re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with construction of the Monterey Pipeline. As a result, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts. Existing mitigation applicable to the Monterey Pipeline would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment.

a and b) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation: The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would result in temporary increases in localized traffic during construction. The proposed change in the Monterey Pipeline alignment would not change the level of impacts to traffic discussed in the previous environmental documents, as the length of the pipeline will not change and the same construction methods would be used. In addition, overall construction duration is not anticipated to change due to the proposed minor modification to the existing pipeline alignment. Moreover, existing mitigation identified in the PWM/GWR EIR described above would be applicable to the proposed re-alignment segment. Therefore, the proposed re-alignment would not result in any new environmental effects beyond those previously identified in the existing environmental documentation.

Operation and maintenance of pipeline re-alignment would require minimal employee vehicle trips. For this reasons, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not cause any new significant impacts beyond those identified in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR. The PWM/GWR EIR did not identify any potentially significant traffic-related impacts associated with the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" in the PWM/GWR EIR) and thus would not increase the severity of any previously identified significant impacts.

c, d, f and g) No Impact: Construction and operation of the pipeline re-alignment would not impact air traffic operations because the nearest airports are over three miles away. The pipeline re-alignment does not involve any construction within bike lanes or near any transit stops, and would not increase hazards based on a design feature or result in emergency access concerns. Parking areas would be accommodated on within the construction area on Irving Avenue and Spencer Street; therefore, there would be no significant parking or access impacts. In addition, CalAm will coordinate with residents within proximity of the site to ensure parking impacts are minimized.

e) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation: Traffic control measures would be implemented during construction to minimize potential temporary construction impacts due to temporary road closure during construction. The implementation of Mitigation Measure TR 2: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan would ensure impacts would remain less than significant.

17. Utilities and Service Systems

EXISTING SETTING

The Monterey Regional Waste Management District manages the Monterey Peninsula's (including the site of the proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline) solid waste collection, disposal, and recycling system. It also receives most of Monterey County's sewage sludge. The Waste Management District operates the Monterey Peninsula Landfill and a transfer station. Any solid waste

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

generated by Project construction or operation would be disposed of at the landfill or diverted for recycling or reuse at the materials recovery facility.

CHECKLIST

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR 1 EIR/EA identified a significant impact based upon temporary disruption of existing underground utilities (e., electricity, water, gas, sewers, and stormwater conveyance) during construction activities and identified that potential impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through the implementation of Mitigation Measures PS-2 and PS-3. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA did not identify any significant impacts to utilities and service systems.

The PWM/GWR EIR found that there would be a significant impact related to utilities and service systems due to conflict with solid waste policies and regulations. This impact would be reduced to less than significant level with the implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3: Construction Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan. The PWM/GWR EIR also identified that the Monterey Pipeline (referred to as the, "Alternative Monterey Pipeline" in the PWM/GWR EIR) would have a potentially significant impact due to temporary construction-related effects, however, this impact could be reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3: Construction Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan. These mitigation measures would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline.

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified less than significant impacts related to the projects disposal needs and compliance with regulations related to solid waste.

DISCUSSION

The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts to utilities and service systems. The pipeline re-alignment also would not contribute to significant impacts related to utilities identified in the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR; therefore no additional mitigation is warranted. The potential environmental effects associated with the construction of the Monterey Pipeline were previously evaluated in connection with the PWM/GWR Project. The re-alignment of a 0.44 mile segment of the Monterey Pipeline would not result in any additional environmental effects beyond those previously identified in connection with construction of the Monterey Pipeline. As a result, the proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts. Existing mitigation applicable to the Monterey Pipeline would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment.

a-c, and e) No Impact: No wastewater or storm water would be generated as a result of the proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline. The proposed pipeline re-alignment would be part of a water conveyance system. The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in any new significant impacts or increased severity of previously identified significant impacts from the ASR EIR/EA and PWM/GWR EIR.

d) No Impact: The proposed re-alignment of a portion of the Monterey Pipeline would not require additional water rights or entitlements. The re-aligned section would enable MPWMD and CalAm to fully exercise their existing water rights to divert excess flows from the Carmel River for injection into the ASR wells during wet weather periods. MPWMD and CalAm would be required to comply with all applicable permit conditions.

f and g) Less than Significant with Mitigation: Solid waste generated by construction was previously evaluated in the PWM/GWR EIR. The pipeline re-alignment would not generate any additional construction waste beyond what was previously disclosed in the PWM/GWR EIR. The re-alignment of a segment of the pipeline would not generate additional solid waste. The proposed pipeline re-alignment would not result in any new significant impacts nor would it increase the severity of impacts. Existing mitigation applicable to the Monterey Pipeline would be applicable to the proposed re-aligned segment.

18. Mandatory Findings of Significance

CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Initial Study Checklist
 Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IN PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS

The ASR EIR/EA found that there would be less than significant cumulative impacts in all issue areas with the exception of NOx and PM10 emissions, noise and vibration generated during construction. Both of these cumulative significant impacts would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure Cume-1: Coordinate with Relevant Local Agencies to Develop and Implement a Phased Construction Plan to Reduce Cumulative Traffic, Air Quality, and Noise Impacts. Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA did not identify a cumulatively considerable impacts related to implementation of that project.

The PWM/GWR EIR found that there would be less than significant cumulative impacts in all issue areas with the exception of PM10 emissions, marine surface waters, and marine biological resources. The cumulative significant impact resulting from PM₁₀ emissions would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, described in Section 3. Air Quality. The proposed re-alignment would not result in any additional air quality impacts beyond those previously identified in connection with the Monterey Pipeline. The cumulative significant impacts to marine resources would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure HS-C/MR-C: Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the Zone of Initial Dilution.

The Addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station dated June 14, 2016 identified less than significant impacts related to the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, cumulative considerable impacts, and the potential to adversely affect humans.

DISCUSSION

a-c) Less than Significant Impact: The pipeline re-alignment would not substantially degrade or reduce wildlife species or habitat or impact historic resources, as identified in this analysis. The proposed re-aligned segment is located entirely within the road right-of-way in existing developed (i.e., paved) areas. Potential cumulative impacts associated with the pipeline re-alignment would primarily occur in connection with temporary construction-related effects, these effects have already been accounted for in previous environmental documents. As described above, a cumulative analysis for the PWM/GWR Project was performed in the PWM/GWR EIR, which included the ASR Project (Phases 1 and 2), and a cumulative analysis for the ASR Project was performed in the ASR EIR/EA and Addendum No. 1 to the ASR EIR/EA. Construction and operation of the pipeline re-alignment would not result in any adverse impacts on human beings, either directly or indirectly; potential impacts would be temporary in nature and mitigated through the implementation of mitigation measures (to the extent they are applicable)

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

previously identified in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR. The pipeline re-alignment would not result in new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts in the ASR EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR.

IV. REPORT PREPARATION AND REFERENCES

- AECOM, 2017a. Memorandum re: Biological Resources Impact Input for EIR Addendum (Monterey Pipeline). January 7, 2017.
- AECOM, 2017b. Memorandum re: Cultural Resources Impact Input for EIR Addendum (Monterey Pipeline). February 3, 2017.
- AECOM, 2017c. EIR Addendum – Revision to Monterey Pipeline alignment, 01/17/17.
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2016. EnviroStor Database <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>, accessed online on May 6, 2016.
- Denise Duffy and Associates, 2012. Addendum to the Phase 1 ASR Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment.
- Denise Duffy and Associates, 2015. Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project Final Environmental Impact Report.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2009. Flood Insurance Rate Map for Monterey County, California, Panel 0327G.
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007. Climate Change 2007 Mitigation of Climate Change.
- Monterey Bay Air Resources District, 2008. Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act. http://mbard.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Attachment_Guidelines-for-Implementing-CEQA.pdf, accessed online on May 6, 2016.
- Monterey Bay Air Resources District, 2013. Triennial Plan Revision 2009-2011. " Dated April 17, 2013.
- Monterey County, 2010a. 2010 Monterey County General Plan, Figure AWCP4, Williamson Act Lands.
- Monterey County, 2010b. 2010 Monterey County General Plan, Figure 8b, Federal Emergency Management Agency 100 Year Flood.
- Monterey County, 2010c. 2010 Monterey County General Plan, Figure 8d, Dam Inundation.
- State Department of Conservation, 2016. Monterey County Important Farmland 2014, Sheet 1 of 2. ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2014/mnt14_no.pdf. Accessed online on January 13, 2017.
- State Department of Conservation, 2017. Geologic Map of the Monterey Quadrangle. <http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/RGM/monterey/monterey.html#>. Accessed online on January 13, 2017.

Initial Study Checklist
Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



DRAFT

EXHIBIT 2-B

RESOLUTION 2017-03

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
APPROVING ADDENDUM NO. 3 TO THE AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY
EIR/EA AND ADDENDUM NO. 2 TO THE PURE WATER MONTEREY
GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT PROJECT EIR FOR THE MONTEREY
PIPELINE, ADOPTING FINDINGS PER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY ACT, AND APPROVING THE RE-ALIGNMENT TO THE MONTEREY
PIPELINE**

**I. CONSIDERATION OF AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY EIR/EA,
ADDENDUM TO THE ASR PROJECT EIR/EA, THE PURE WATER
MONTEREY GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT PROJECT EIR, THE
HILBY AVENUE PUMP STATION ADDENDUM, AND THE MONTEREY
PIPELINE ADDENDUM.**

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code Sections 21000 *et seq.* ("CEQA") and the State CEQA Guidelines, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000 *et seq.* ("CEQA Guidelines"), the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District ("District" or "MPWMD") has considered the following documents:

- Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment for the Phase 1 Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project ("ASR EIR/EA"), State Clearinghouse #2004121065, certified by the District on August 21, 2006 by Resolution No. 2006-04;
- Addendum to the Phase 1 ASR EIR/EA and Initial Study Checklist for Full Implementation of Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Water Project 2 ("ASR Phase 2 Addendum"), as amended by the District on April 16, 2012 by Resolution No. 2012-04 to address full implementation of Phase 2 Aquifer Storage and Recovery;
- Final EIR for the Pure Water Monterey/Groundwater Replenishment Project ("PWM/GWR EIR"), State Clearinghouse #2013051094, certified by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency ("MRWPCA") on October 08, 2015 by Resolution No. 2015-24 for the Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project ("PWM/GWR"), and included analysis of the Monterey Pipeline;
- Addendum to the ASR Project EIR/EA and the PWM/GWR EIR for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station ("Pump Station Addendum"), as amended by the District on June 20, 2016 by Resolution No. 2016-12;

- and Addendum No. 3 to the Aquifer Storage and Recovery EIR/EA and Addendum No. 2 to the Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project EIR for the Monterey Pipeline Addendum (this is one document hereinafter referred to as the “Monterey Pipeline Addendum”), dated February 13, 2017, for the re-alignment of a segment of the Monterey Pipeline.

The District finds that the information contained in the ASR EIR/EA, ASR Phase 2 Addendum, the PWM/GWR EIR, the Pump Station Addendum (altogether referred to hereinafter as “EIRs”), and the Monterey Pipeline Addendum reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the District, and that the EIRs and the Monterey Pipeline Addendum have been completed in compliance with CEQA.

The EIRs and the Monterey Pipeline Addendum contain the environmental analysis and information necessary to support approval of the re-alignment of a segment of the Monterey Pipeline as set forth in **Section III**, below.

II. FINDINGS

The Board of Directors of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District makes the following Findings of Fact. The Findings are hereby adopted by the District as required by Public Resources Code Sections 21081, 21081.5 and 21081.6, and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15090, 15091, 15092, 15164, and 15168, in conjunction with the approval of the Project, which is set forth in **Section III**, below.

Environmental Review Process - ASR Project

1. The District and California American Water (“CalAm”) jointly developed and operate the Seaside Groundwater Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery (“ASR”) Project. The ASR Project entails diversions from the Carmel River Alluvial Aquifer when there are excess winter flows in the Carmel River from December 1st through May 31st, conveying the water to the Seaside Basin via the existing CalAm delivery system, and injecting the water into specially-constructed ASR wells for subsequent recovery and delivery to CalAm customers during dry periods.
2. The ASR EIR/EA was prepared pursuant to CEQA to address the environmental effects, mitigation measures, and project alternatives associated with the implementation of Phase 1 of the ASR Project and actions related thereto. The MPWMD Board of Directors certified the ASR EIR/EA as complete and adequate and fully in compliance with all requirements of CEQA under Resolution 2006-04 on August 21, 2006. The ASR EIR/EA found that Phase 1 ASR would not result in any significant and unavoidable impacts. On August 30, 2006, the District’s Notice of Determination was filed with the Clerk of the County of Monterey.
3. The District filed a Notice of Exemption in June 2010, in compliance with CEQA, for conducting an assessment of expansion of the ASR Project to include additional wells at the Seaside Middle School site and construction of the test well facilities that subsequently occurred in August 2010. On November 30, 2011, MPWMD and CalAm received Amended

Permit for Diversion and Use of Water, Permit #20808C, from the State Water Resources Control Board for ASR Water Project 2. The MPWMD Board of Directors approved the ASR Water Project 2, which also increased the injection and extraction capacity of ASR Phase 2.

4. The MPWMD Board of Directors adopted the ASR Phase 2 Addendum with the CEQA Findings under Resolution 2012-04 on April 16, 2012. The ASR Phase 2 Addendum was found to fully comply with CEQA, and to support approval of implementation of ASR Water Project 2. Currently, the full implementation of ASR Phase 2 Project is constrained by pumping capability and water delivery systems which limit the amount of water that can be conveyed with existing infrastructure.

Environmental Review Process - PWM/GWR Project

5. The MRWPCA Board of Directors and the MPWMD Board of Directors jointly sponsored the PWM/GWR Project. This water supply project will provide recycled water to augment the existing Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project's crop irrigation supply, and purified recycled water for recharge of the Seaside Basin that serves as a drinking water supply. Water conveyed to the Seaside Basin would be injected into the basin via new injection wells, extracted through CalAm's existing extraction wells, and conveyed to CalAm's customers. Construction of a new pipeline, the Monterey Pipeline, would enable CalAm to deliver the water to its customers. This same pipeline will allow delivery of additional Carmel River diversions to the Seaside Basin.
6. MRWPCA, as the designated lead agency under CEQA for the PWM/GWR Project, prepared the PWM/GWR EIR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines to address the environmental effects, mitigation measures, and project alternatives associated with the consideration of the PWM/GWR and actions related thereto. The MRWPCA Board of Directors certified the PWM/GWR EIR as complete and adequate and fully in compliance with all requirements of CEQA under Resolution 2015-24 on October 8, 2015. The MRWPCA Board of Directors approved the PWM/GWR Project as modified by the Alternative Monterey Pipeline (referred to hereinafter as "Monterey Pipeline") and selected the environmentally preferred alignment on October 8, 2015 by Resolution 2015-24. On October 9, 2015, a Notice of Determination for the PWM/GWR Project was filed with the Monterey County Clerk and State Clearinghouse.
7. The District finds that the impacts of the Monterey Pipeline are as described in MRWPCA Resolution 2015-24, and hereby incorporates the findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations pertaining to the Monterey Pipeline from Resolution 2015-24.

Environmental Review Process - Hilby Avenue Pump Station

8. The Pump Station Addendum is an addendum to the ASR EIR/EA and ASR Phase 2 Addendum, and the PWM/GWR EIR. MPWMD prepared the Pump Station Addendum to fully evaluate the impacts of constructing and operating the Hilby Avenue Pump Station in conjunction with the Monterey Pipeline to determine whether such construction and

operation would result in any new significant impact or a substantial increase in the severity of impacts previously disclosed in the ASR EIR/EA, ASR Phase 2 Addendum, or PWM/GWR EIR.

9. The MPWMD Board of Directors certified the Pump Station Addendum as complete and adequate and fully in compliance with all requirements of CEQA on June 20, 2016 by Resolution 2016-12, and adopted the Statement of Overriding Considerations in its entirety.
10. The MPWMD Board of Directors approved the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (“MMRP”), the Hilby Avenue Pump Station, Monterey Pipeline, and an amendment to California American Water Company Water Distribution System Permit on June 20, 2016 by Resolution 2016-12. In approving the Water Distribution System Permit Amendment, MPWMD became the lead agency for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station and the Monterey Pipeline. On June 23, 2016 a Notice of Determination for the Hilby Avenue Pump Station Project was filed with the Monterey County Clerk and State Clearinghouse.
11. The District finds that the impacts of the Monterey Pipeline are as described in MPWMD Resolution 2016-12, and hereby incorporates the findings pertaining to the Monterey Pipeline from Resolution 2016-12.

Environmental Review Process – Monterey Pipeline

12. The Monterey Pipeline Addendum has been prepared to document the proposed re-alignment of an approximately 2,350-foot segment of the Monterey Pipeline. The proposed realignment is necessary to avoid a hydraulic barrier posed by elevated terrain along a segment of the previously analyzed pipeline route. The Monterey Pipeline Addendum fully evaluates and documents environmental impacts of the re-alignment of an approximately 2,350-foot segment of the Monterey Pipeline.
13. CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 requires a lead agency or responsible agency to “prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in §15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.” The Monterey Pipeline Addendum fully evaluates and documents that the construction and operation of the re-alignment would not create new significant environmental impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts in the EIRs per CEQA Guidelines sections 15162, 15164. Construction and operation of the re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline would involve some changes or additions to the project and alternatives previously analyzed in the PWM/GWR EIR and Pump Station Addendum, but none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, which address the requirements for preparing a subsequent EIR, would occur in connection with the minor re-alignment of a segment of the Monterey Pipeline.
14. MPWMD adopted an MMRP for the Monterey Pipeline on June 20, 2016 that identified mitigation measures that would be applicable to the Monterey Pipeline. These measures were incorporated as conditions of approval for the Monterey Pipeline. All mitigation measures identified in that MMRP would also be applicable to the re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline. With the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the MMRP, all impacts would be reduced to less than significant. The MMRP prepared for Monterey

Pipeline and adopted on June 20, 2016 meets the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act Public Resource Code, Section 21081.6.

15. The construction and operation of the proposed re-aligned segment of the Monterey Pipeline does not involve new information of substantial importance which would require mitigation measures or alternatives that are different from those analyzed in the EIRs. No additional mitigation measures are identified to substantially lessen any significant and unavoidable impacts previously identified in the EIRs.
16. The Monterey Pipeline Re-Alignment would not result in any new significant cumulative impacts, or increase the severity of significant cumulative impacts previously identified in the EIRs as significant.
17. As evidenced in the Monterey Pipeline Addendum, no circumstances have changed since the consideration of the EIRs that would trigger a new significant adverse impact or a worsening in severity of any previously identified significant impacts.
18. Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15091 of the CEQA Guidelines require that the District Board make findings prior to approval of a project (along with statements of facts supporting each finding).
19. The Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the EIRs and the Monterey Pipeline Addendum in their entirety and find that these documents are adequate for the purpose of approving the proposed re-alignment. The District hereby relies upon the contents of those documents and the associated CEQA processes for its CEQA compliance on the action of approval of the Monterey Pipeline re-Alignment.
20. This Resolution is adopted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, codified at Sections 21000 and following of the Public Resources Code (“CEQA”), and the CEQA Guidelines codified at Title 14, Sections 15000 and following of the California Code of Regulations (“CEQA Guidelines”).

III. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Board of Directors of the District determines each Finding set forth above to be true and correct, and by this reference incorporates each as an integral part of this Resolution. Based on these Findings, the Board of Directors hereby makes the following resolutions:

1. The Board of Directors of the District, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15164(d), has reviewed and considered the information contained in the 2006 ASR EIR/EA, the 2012 ASR Phase 2 Addendum, PWMGWR EIR, the Hilby Avenue Pump Station Addendum, the Monterey Pipeline Addendum, and the documents and information contained therein. The Board of Directors of the District hereby relies upon the contents of those documents and the associated CEQA processes for its CEQA compliance on the action of approval of the Monterey Pipeline re-Alignment.

2. The Board of Directors of the District, as lead agency for the ASR project, Hilby Avenue Pump Station Project, and the Monterey Pipeline Project hereby approves the re-alignment of a segment of the Monterey Pipeline and adopts the February 2017 Monterey Pipeline Addendum as Addendum 3 to the ASR EIR/EA and Addendum 2 to the PWM/GWR Project EIR.

3. The Secretary of the Board or his/her designee is directed under the authority granted by the Board to file the Notice of Determination for the approval of the Monterey Pipeline re-Alignment.

4. If any subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Resolution is, including but not limited to any aspect of, component or portion of the Statement of Overriding Considerations, for any reason, held to be invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect the validity or enforcement of the remaining portions of this Resolution. It is the District's express intent that each remaining portion would have been adopted irrespective of the fact that one or more subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared invalid or unenforceable.

5. This Resolution shall become effective immediately following its passage and adoption.

On motion of Director _____ and second by Director _____ the foregoing resolution is duly adopted this _____ day of February 2017 by the following votes:

AYES:

NAYS:

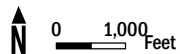
ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

I, David J. Stoldt, Secretary to the Board of Directors on the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, hereby certify that the foregoing is a resolution duly adopted on the _____ day of February 2017.

Witness my hand and seal of the Board of Directors this ____ day of February 2017.

 David J. Stoldt, Secretary to the Board



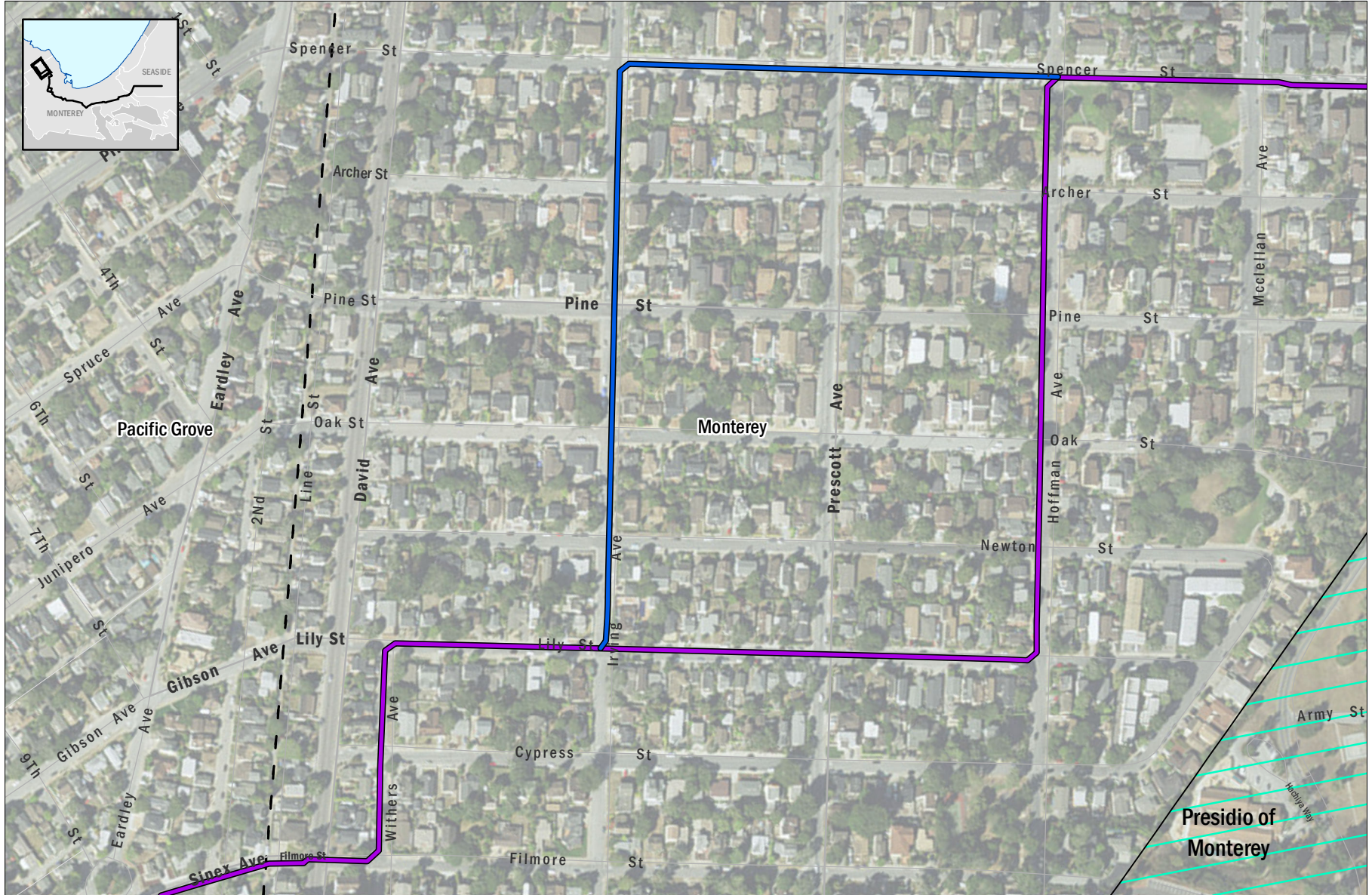
AECOM
 California American Water
 Transmission Mains and Aquifer Storage &
 Recovery (ASR) Facilities
 MONTEREY PENINSULA
 WATER SUPPLY PROJECT, MPWSP

Imagery/Roads: ESRI, 2016

- Pipeline Alignment**
- Previously Analyzed Alignment in EIR
 - Proposed Alignment
 - Presidio of Monterey



PROPOSED ALIGNMENT REVISION TO PURE WATER EIR

Monterey Pipeline



AECOM
California American Water
Transmission Mains and Aquifer Storage &
Recovery (ASR) Facilities
MONTEREY PENINSULA
WATER SUPPLY PROJECT, MPWSP

Imagery/Roads: ESRI, 2016

- Pipeline Alignment**
-  Previously Analyzed Alignment in EIR
 -  Proposed Alignment
 -  Presidio of Monterey

PROPOSED ALIGNMENT REVISION TO PURE WATER EIR
Monterey Pipeline

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**3. RECEIVE REPORT ON APPOINTMENTS TO CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Meeting Date:	February 22, 2017	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
Prepared By:	Larry Hampson	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A
Committee Recommendation: N/A
CEQA Compliance: No CEQA Required

A list of the Carmel River Advisory Committee (Committee) members, their term ending dates, and the corresponding appointing Board members is provided in **Exhibit 3-A**. Committee members are appointed for terms expiring on June 30, or on the date the appointing Director is replaced, whichever occurs first. The following Committee members have been appointed by their respective Board members:

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Appointing Board Member</u>
Keely Clifford	Molly Evans (Division 3)
Vincent Frumkin	Bob Brower (Division 5)
Thomas D. House, Jr.	David Pendergrass (Mayoral Representative)
Unfilled	Mary Adams (Monterey County Board of Supervisors)

The adoption of the Consent Calendar will document the appointment of these Committee members for a term ending June 30, 2018.

EXHIBITS

3-A Carmel River Advisory Committee Member Appointments as of February 22, 2017



EXHIBIT 3-A

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

**CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Appointments as of February 22, 2017**

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Term Ends</u>	<u>Appointed By</u>
Marjorie Ingram Viales	June 30, 2017	Brenda Lewis (Div. 1)
Lorin Letendre	June 30, 2017	Andrew Clarke (Div. 2)
Keely Clifford	June 30, 2018	Molly Evans (Div. 3)
Frank D. Pierce	June 30, 2017	Jeanne Byrne (Div. 4)
Vincent Frumkin	June 30, 2018	Bob Brower (Div. 5)
Thomas D. House, Jr.	June 30, 2018	David Pendergrass (Mayoral Representative)
Unfilled	June 30, 2018	Mary Adams (Monterey County Board of Supervisors)

U:\staff\Boardpacket\2017\20170222\ConsentCalendar\03\Item-3-Exh-A.docx

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**4. CONSIDER PURCHASE OF INTERNET LICENSE FOR WATER WISE GARDENING IN MONTEREY COUNTY**

Meeting Date:	February 22, 2017	Budgeted:	Yes
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	Conservation Program 4-2-2 C
Prepared By:	Stephanie Locke	Cost Estimate:	\$5,000 (Reimbursable)

General Counsel Approval: N/A**Committee Recommendation: The Administrative Committee considered this item on February 15, 2017 and recommended approval.****CEQA Compliance: No CEQA Required**

SUMMARY: The District currently provides a web link for Water Wise Gardening for Monterey County to assist in landscape planning. As landscaping irrigation generates the largest water usage on residential properties, the information provided helps property owners be “garden smart” by reducing water use while still meeting any landscaping requirements. The license is allows unlimited links to the host website.

District staff is requesting authorization to renew its one-year license to continue use of the Water Wise Gardening for Monterey County software on the Water Awareness Committee (WAC) of Monterey County website with a link to MPWMD’s website. The website license is a shared cost between WAC and Marina Coast Water District. All District costs are reimbursable through the 2016-2017 conservation budget approved by the California Public Utilities Commission in 2015.

RECOMMENDATION: The Board should approve an expenditure of \$5,000 and authorize the General Manager to renew the contract with GardenSoft to purchase a web license for the Water Wise Gardening for Monterey County software.

IMPACT TO STAFF/RESOURCES: Funds for this expenditure are available in items 4-2-2 C in the Fiscal Year 2016-2017 budget.

EXHIBIT

None

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**5. CONSIDER PURCHASE OF WATER CONSERVATION EQUIPMENT**

Meeting Date:	February 22, 2017	Budgeted:	Yes, partially reimbursable
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	Conservation Program 4-2-2 F/L
Prepared By:	Stephanie Locke	Cost Estimate:	\$45,000.00

General Counsel Approval: N/A**Committee Recommendation: The Administrative Committee reviewed this item on February 15, 2017 and recommended approval.****CEQA Compliance: No CEQA Required**

SUMMARY: The District currently provides water conservation equipment to the public upon request and makes equipment available at various public events and workshops. This equipment includes 1.5 gallons per minute (gpm) showerheads, multi-position shut off hose nozzles, faucet aerators, and other water efficient equipment and devices, including conservation signage for commercial users. In the upcoming months, the District will be focusing on local outreach events and has planned numerous workshops and events that will emphasize reducing and reusing water. As part of these events, staff will provide participants with devices to assist them in achieving reduction in use.

Funding for this expense is partly reimbursed by the Conservation Budget approved by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in the California American Water General Rate Case for 2015-2017, and water savings are tracked and reported to the CPUC annually. The remainder of the expense is budgeted in the District's portion of the Conservation Program budget.

RECOMMENDATION: The Board should support the District spending up to \$45,000 to renew the District's stock of water conservation equipment to assist in the drought response during the upcoming months.

IMPACT TO STAFF/RESOURCES: Funds for this expenditure are available in items 4-2-2 F/L in the Fiscal Year 2016-2017 budget.

EXHIBIT

None

That fund has approximately \$40,000 available and given that the fiscal year is nearly half over, it is highly unlikely that funding this request would result in denial of rebates this fiscal year.

RECOMMENDATION: The Committee recommends that the Board approve the request and that the Lawn removal rebate be granted for the MPUSD project.

EXHIBIT

6-A MPUSD Proposal

EXHIBIT 6-A

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
GRANT PROPOSAL**

**For
Monterey Peninsula Unified School District**

MLK Sports Complex

Name of Applicant: Monterey Peninsula Unified School District

Invoicing & Contract Name & Contact Information: Brett McFadden, Associate Superintendent of Business Services
(831) 645-1269 bmcfadden@mpusd.k12.ca.us
700 Pacific St, Monterey, CA 93940 or PO BOX 1031 Monterey CA 93942

Project Manager Name & Contact Information: David Chandler, Coordinator of Renewable Energy and Conservation
(831) 901-7376 dchandler@mpusd.k12.ca.us

Project Site Addresses: 1.. Martin Luther King School
1713 Broadway Ave, Seaside, CA 93955

Account: City of Seaside Water: 04-7590-00

Proposed turf removal: **Turf removal 88,750 square feet**
Turf removal funds 22.5 cents per square foot: \$19,969

Proposed Projects: Proposal will partially fund the turf removal and field Retrofit at Martin Luther King Jr. School. The proposal will also set a standard and model for the larger District Wide Master Water Conservation plan. This new field design will reduce turf area of the field by 39%, improve field quality and reduce water use by 79%. The new field design will include a backflow, master valve and flow sensor as well as focused efficient irrigation. . This new equipment will allow the Smart controller to manage water budgets as well as detect irrigation issues on the Districts largest field.
The field projects are almost complete. The Turf removal funds will be used to plant native trees and shrubs to create a native habitat and park setting around the new fields.

Monterey Peninsula Unified School District
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Water Conservation Grant Proposal

Preliminary to proposed project

In Spring 2014 MPUSD received a grant from MPWMD to install Hydro-point weather trak ET Pro controllers at the Cal Am serviced sites. The grant proposal was met and exceeded by installing all the controllers, as well as eliminating manual and battery operated zones.

In 2014 MPWMD funded a field retrofit and master water conservation Plan for Ord Terrace Elementary. This project has inspired MPUSD to commit to water conservation landscapes. Ord terrace eliminated 100% of the ornamental turf and replaced it with drought tolerant landscape. Water use has been reduced at Ord Terrace by 63%.

In summer of 2015 MPUSD funded and installed 27 Hydro-point weather trak ET controllers at the City of Seaside and Marina Coast water serviced sites. Making the districts irrigation fully controlled by Smart weather based irrigation controllers

In summer of 2015 MPUSD administration and board approved the use of water utility savings to be used to retrofit our fields irrigation, implement a turf removal plan and set up a turf maintenance program. The MPUSD Energy Program in collaboration with the facilities department has created a six year field retrofit plan and a six year Ornamental Turf removal plan.

In the 2015-16 school year MPUSD is implementing a 5th grade Eco- Ambassador program. Throughout the school year all 5th grade students will take classes from Return of the Native, Pacific Grove Museum and Monterey Art Council. Part of the goal of this program is to educate the students about water conservation and to create a Native garden with passive and active storm water catchment. The designs for these gardens are inspired by the professional designs funded by the Ord Terrace grant.

As the Coordinator of Renewable Energy and Conservation. I am working diligently to conserve water across the whole school district. The momentum of the MPUSD water conservation plan is growing. MPUSD is committed to reduce the need for water across the district. By 2021 we have the goal of reducing ornamental turf by 65% and to retrofit every field with efficient irrigation systems including flow sensors and master valves. MPUSD has been asked to speak at a state level as a leader in school districts water conservation. MPUSD has reduced its water use by 58% compared to the base year of 2013.

In 2016 MPUSD was awarded a Drought Response Outreach Program for Schools Grant to implement Storm water LID projects and education at 4 Seaside Schools.

I look forward to working with MPWMD for many years.

Thank you

David Chandler

Monterey Peninsula Unified School District
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Water Conservation Grant Proposal
Coordinator of Renewable Energy and Conservation

APPLICATION ATTACHMENTS

1- SITE MAPS..... 3

2- PROPOSED PLAN 4

3- ESTIMATED BUDGET 6

4- PROJECT TIMELINE..... 6

5- MAINTENANCE PLAN / MPUSD Master Water Conservation Plan 7

6- WATER SAVINGS 7

7- CURRENT LANDSCAPING INFORMATION 7

ATTACHMENT 1

SITE Photo

Monterey Peninsula Unified School District
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Water Conservation Grant Proposal



3.78 acres 164,656 square feet

Estimated cost of water annually* \$54,469

Extreme risk of leaks – **Flow sensors and Master valve installed 6/16**

Monterey Peninsula Unified School District
 Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 Water Conservation Grant Proposal

No Back Flow- Backflow Installed 6/16

Black pipe- obsolete sizing – New efficient irrigation installed 6/16

New Field size installed 240ft x 360ft = 86,400 sqft

New Estimated cost of water annually \$18,101

67% cost avoidance



1.84 acres / 80150 sqft

Estimated cost of water annually* \$26,514

Extreme risk of leaks- Flow sensor and Master valve installed 6/17

No Backflow- Backflow Installed 6/16

Black pipe- obsolete sizing – Efficient irrigation installed 10/16

New Field size installed 360ft x180ft = 64,800 sqft

New Estimated water cost annually \$13,576

49% cost avoidance

ATTACHMENT 2
PROPOSED PLAN (Phase 1)

Site

Project

1. Martin Luther
King Jr. School

Sports Complex

Turf removal, field retrofits and water conservation landscape. Calculations show a 79% reduction in water use.

- MPWMD turf removal grant funds will be used to restore native habitat and create park like setting in removed turf areas around field
- Soccer field retrofit with efficient irrigation
- Track field retrofit with efficient irrigation
- Track Graded and rolled

ATTACHMENT 3

BUDGET

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 LANDSCAPE GRANT PROPOSAL
 MONTEREY PENINSULA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT**

BUDGET

Turf removal 88,750 square feet

Turf removal funds \$21.5 per square foot: \$19,969 (Plants, benches, landscape material)

MPUSD Budget for Field Retrofit/ Sports Complex \$164,233

MPUSD budget for Native Plants \$2500

ATTACHMENT 4

PROJECT TIMELINE

Upon MPWMD award of proposal it is estimated the native habitat and park setting project Would be complete by April 2017 The Field retrofits are complete. The Track grading is complete. The Track field is growing. The Soccer field is being used by the Elementary school. The intent of MPUSD is to complete Open the fields to the Public on Spring 2017, with a Field opening celebration and community Habitat planting.

ATTACHMENT 5

MAINTENANCE PLAN

The MPUSD maintenance department will maintain the Sports complex as there scheduled maintenance. Aeration, fertilization and seeding standard has been set for all new field retrofits. This maintenance will be scheduled annually. As to date the fields have been aerated and seeded twice.

David Chandler, the MPUSD Coordinator of Renewable Energy and Conservation, will oversee implementation of proposed irrigation projects.

ATTACHMENT 6

WATER SAVINGS

Currently Martin Luther King Jr. School has 239,950 feet of irrigated field. With the current size and irrigation efficiency it used 7,516,749 gallons of water annually. The new proposal will have a irrigated field area of 151,200 square feet, a 37% reduction in size. The proposal will also increase the irrigation efficiency. This proposal will reduce water use 4,516,941, a 60% reduction in water use.

In addition the flow sensor and master valve will eliminate excessive leaks that this site. In 2013 a leak at this site cost the school district \$45,000 in water cost.

ATTACHMENT 7

Monterey Peninsula Unified School District
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Water Conservation Grant Proposal

CURRENT LANDSCAPING INFORMATION

	<u>H2O Requirement</u>	<u>Current Irrigation</u>
Field	Turf (High) 239,950 sq. ft.	Gear Rotors Smart ET controller

U:\staff\Boardpacket\2017\20170222\ConsentCalendar\06\Item-6-Exh-A.docx

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**7. CONSIDER ENTERING INTO A MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WITH THE BUREAU OF RECLAMTION FOR PREPARATION OF THE SALINAS AND CARMEL RIVERS BASIN STUDY**

Meeting Date:	February 22, 2017	Budgeted:	Yes
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	Augment Water Supply 1-10-1 Carmel River Basin Study
Prepared By:	Larry Hampson	Cost Estimate:	\$45,000 (previously approved)

General Counsel Review: N/A

Committee Recommendation: The Water Supply Planning Committee reviewed this item on February 8, 2017 and recommended approval. The Administrative Committee reviewed this item on February 15, 2017 and recommended approval.

CEQA Compliance: Exempt, CEQA Guidelines §15262

SUMMARY: In June 2015, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) awarded a WaterSMART grant of \$1.66 million for the Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study (Basin Study). The purpose of the SCRBS is to evaluate existing and potential future imbalances between water supplies and demands in the Salinas and Carmel River Basins and propose a range of strategies which may be employed to alleviate or mitigate identified imbalances. There are four Non-Federal Partners (Partners) collaborating on this effort including the District, the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SLOFC&WCD), Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA), and the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA). The 4,500 square mile area encompassed by the study includes the Carmel River watershed, the Salinas River watershed into San Luis Obispo County, and the coastal area between the watersheds, including Marina and the Monterey Peninsula.

Reclamation developed a detailed Plan of Study (**Exhibit 7-A**) with input from the Partners. This study effort is expected to be completed within 3.5 years from the date of execution of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Parties (**Exhibit 7-B**). The Partners are expected to identify a 50% contribution toward development of the Study, or a minimum of \$1.66 million. This share can consist of in-kind services and costs of work since 2014 that would contribute to the Basin Study. The May 2015 proposal from the Partners identified \$3.2 million of in-kind services that could contribute toward the Basin Study. More recently, the District updated this estimate and has approximately about \$1.8 million of in-kind services that MPWMD and MRWPCA have already expended or are budgeted and will be reimbursed (e.g., work associated with the development of a Long-Term Plan for Los Padres Dam). The Partners will also be contributing in-kind services. During a December 16, 2016 conference call between the Parties, Reclamation stated that there would be no requirement for the Non-Federal Partners to provide additional funding for the Basin Study.

RECOMMENDATION: The Board should review the MOA and Plan of Study and approve entering into the MOA and completing the Basin Study.

DISCUSSION: Basin Studies are part of the WaterSMART Basin Study Program and are a key component of the Bureau of Reclamation's implementation of the SECURE Water Act (SWA). The WaterSMART Program addresses an increasing set of water supply challenges, including chronic water supply shortages due to increased population growth, climate variability and change, and heightened competition for finite water supplies. Through the Basin Studies, Reclamation partners with stakeholders to conduct studies that identify strategies for meeting future water demands in river basins in the West where imbalances in supply and demand exist or are projected.

The Partners have proposed to collaborate with Reclamation to complete the Basin Study, with technical contributions to be made by each partner, Reclamation, and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). As part of the Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study, the USGS will downscale a global climate change model from a 100-kilometer grid to a 6 to 10 kilometer grid more appropriate for the highly varied topography of the Salinas and Carmel River watersheds. A minimum of five climate change scenarios will be combined with a range of socioeconomic assumptions to model changes in water supply and demand to the year 2099.

The Partners will be responsible for providing the data sets and numerical models each has developed and will assist Reclamation and the USGS to develop assumptions for future scenarios; however, Reclamation and the USGS will be carrying out modeling and drafting the Basin Study for the Partners to review. It is expected that several MPWMD staff will be involved in providing data and reviewing various technical products. In addition, MPWMD has retained Brown and Caldwell to provide assistance with certain Basin Study tasks as a cost not-to-exceed \$45,000, which was approved at the April 16, 2016 Board meeting.

California Environmental Quality Act Compliance (CEQA): Guidelines Excerpt
15262. FEASIBILITY AND PLANNING STUDIES

A project involving only feasibility or planning studies for possible future actions which the agency, board, or commission has not approved, adopted, or funded does not require the preparation of an EIR or Negative Declaration but does require consideration of environmental factors. This section does not apply to the adoption of a plan that will have a legally binding effect on later activities.

EXHIBITS

- 7-A** Draft Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study Memorandum of Agreement
- 7-B** Plan of Study, Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study

EXHIBIT 7-A

SALINAS AND CARMEL RIVERS BASIN STUDY

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

By and Between

U.S. Department of the Interior,

Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region

and

The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District,

The Monterey County Water Resources Agency.

The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District,

The Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency

The United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Monterey County Water Resources Agency, Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, and Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (the Parties) agree to work collaboratively to perform the Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study (SCRBS) as part of Reclamation's WaterSMART Program. This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) establishes the terms that will guide the performance of the SCRBS. The SCRBS includes the entire watersheds of both the Salinas and Carmel Rivers.

This MOA is intended to facilitate cooperative efforts for mutual provision of services and support, and technical assistance by the Parties in the conduct of meeting the objectives and scope of this MOA.

The purpose of the SCRBS is to evaluate existing and potential future imbalances between water supplies and demands in the Salinas and Carmel River Basins and propose a range of strategies which may be employed to alleviate or mitigate identified imbalances. As a collaborative effort between four non-federal Partner agencies who are participating with Reclamation and the U.S. Geological Survey, the SCRBS will include a comprehensive assessment of current supplies and demands, model future water supplies and demands, account for uncertainties in future climate conditions, population growth, and other socioeconomic trends. In response to identified supply and demand imbalances, the SCRBS will inform Reclamation and the Partner agencies how various strategies may perform over a range of potential future climate and socioeconomic conditions.

EXHIBIT 7-A**ARTICLES****I. Definitions**

- A. Reclamation - United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.
- B. Non-Federal Partners - San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District; Monterey County Water Resources Agency; Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency
- C. Parties - Reclamation and the Non-Federal Partners.
- D. In-Kind Services - Services provided by a Non-Federal Partner that substantially contributes to the completion of the work task or task identified.
- E. Confidential Information - Privileged or confidential trade secrets or commercial or financial information under the meaning of 5 USC 552(b)(4).
- F. Intellectual Property - Any invention that is legally protected through patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets, or otherwise protectable under Title 35 of the United States Code, under 7 USC 2321, et seq., or under the patent laws of a foreign country.
- G. Key Personnel - Reclamation and Non-Federal Partner Agency representatives to the SCRBS Executive Team; Reclamation and Non-Federal Partner Agency representatives to the SCRBS Study Team as identified below in Section V, Article D – Notices and Key Personnel.
- H. Subject Invention - Any invention or other Intellectual Property conceived or first reduced to practice under this MOA which is patentable or otherwise protectable under Title 35 of the United States Code, under 7 USC 2321, et seq., or under the patent laws of a foreign country.

II. Authorities and Financial Obligations

- A. Reclamation's authority to enter into this MOA:
 - 1. Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (ch. 1093, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 372, et seq.) and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.
 - 2. Title IX, Section 9503 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11, 123 Stat. 991).

EXHIBIT 7-A**B. Non-Federal Partner's statutory authority to enter into this MOA:**

1. San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The District operates under the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Act, set forth in Chapter 49 of the Appendix to West's Annotated California Water Code (California Water Code App. § 49-1 et seq.).
2. Monterey County Water Resources Agency. Monterey County Water Resources Act (1990 Stats. 1159, 1991 Stats. 1130, 1993 Stats. 234, and 1994 Stats. 803).
3. Monterey Peninsula Water Management District. California Water Code - Chapter 118- Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Law.
4. Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency. Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement for the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency, Executed June 1979.

C. Cost Sharing: The costs of the SRCBS will be shared between Reclamation and the Non-Federal Partners in the following amounts:

1. Reclamation: Not to exceed \$1,660,144
2. Non-Federal Partners: At least \$1,660,144

The Non-Federal Partners' financial contributions will be in the form of in-kind products and services, predominately modeling analyses and staff participation. Reclamation's financial contribution to the Basin Study shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost. All or part of the Non-Federal Partners' share may be provided as in-kind services. Valuation of in-kind services shall be in accordance with 2 CFR Part 225, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (OMB Circular A-87).

D. Financial Obligations: This MOA is not a funding document and does not authorize the obligation or transfer of funds. If a subsequently identified activity or project is identified that may require Reclamation to expend funds received from the Non-Federal Partners for investigations, surveys, construction work, or any other development work incident thereto involving operations similar to those provided for by the Reclamation law, a Contributed Funds Agreement, pursuant to the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriations Act for 1922 (43 USC 395) will be required. Funds contributed by Non-Federal Partner(s) will only be used to pay for costs incurred by Reclamation or its contractors associated with completing the tasks described in this MOA or modifications to this MOA.**E. Anti-Deficiency Act: All activities, responsibilities, and commitments made under or pursuant to this MOA, including any Contributed Funds Agreements under this Agreement, are subject to the availability of appropriated funds and each Agency's budget priorities, as determined by each Agency, and neither the Non-Federal Partners**

EXHIBIT 7-A

nor Reclamation are obligated in any way under this MOA to expend appropriations or to enter into any contract, assistance agreement, Contributed Funds Agreement, or other financial obligation. No provision herein shall be interpreted to require obligation or payment of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. 1341.

III. Publications, Reports, and Confidentiality

- A. **Publications:** The Parties understand and agree that this MOA may be disclosed to the public in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act or California Public Records Act. Subject to the requirements of Section III, Article C - Confidentiality and preservation of rights in Subject Inventions, a party may publish information developed for the SCRBS prior to its official release PROVIDED:
1. The other Parties are allowed to review the manuscript at least sixty (60) days prior to submission for publication, and
 2. The publication shall acknowledge this MOA and the contributions of each party's personnel.
- B. **Reports:** The results of this MOA and science, engineering, and technology data that are collected, compiled, and evaluated under this MOA shall be shared and mutually interchanged by Non-Federal Partners and Reclamation. A final report summarizing all data shall be submitted to Reclamation and the Non-Federal Partners through the key contacts identified in Section V, Article D - Notices and Key Personnel within the performance period of this MOA, as defined in Section IV, Article – Term. The final report will be in the public domain, and will be published on Reclamation's Basin Study website.
- C. **Confidentiality:** Any Confidential Information used in this MOA or SCRBS shall be clearly marked "CONFIDENTIAL" or "PROPRIETARY" by the submitter and shall not be disclosed by the Recipient without permission of the owner. To the extent a party orally submits its Confidential Information to the other Parties, the submitting party will prepare a document marked "CONFIDENTIAL" embodying or identifying in reasonable detail such orally submitted Confidential Information and provide the document to the other Parties within thirty (30) days of disclosure.

No party shall be bound by confidentiality if the Confidential Information received from another party:

1. Is already available to the public or known to the recipient
2. Becomes available to the public through no fault of the recipient
2. Is non-confidentially received from another party legally entitled to it

EXHIBIT 7-A

It shall not be a breach of this MOA if the Non-Federal Partners are required to disclose the Confidential Information by a valid order of a court or other government body, or as otherwise required by law, including without limitation the California Public Records Act, or as necessary to establish the rights of a party under this MOA; PROVIDED THAT the Non-Federal Partner(s) shall provide prompt prior notice thereof to Reclamation to enable Reclamation to seek a protective order or otherwise prevent such disclosure, and PROVIDED FURTHER THAT the Confidential Information otherwise shall continue to be confidential.

- D. Intellectual Property: Unless otherwise agreed by the Agencies, custody and administration of inventions made as a consequence of, or in direct relation to, the performance of activities under this MOA shall remain with the respective inventing party. In the event that an invention is made jointly by employees of the Parties or an employee of a Party's contractor, the Parties shall consult and agree as to future actions toward establishment of patent protection for the invention.

IV. Term and Termination

- A. Term: This MOA shall take effect upon the approval of the Parties and, unless terminated per Section IV, Article C - Termination, will expire three (3) years and six (6) months from the date of the last signature to this MOA. Any Contributed Funds Agreement(s) entered into pursuant to this MOA will be limited to an initial period of performance not to exceed the term of this MOA, although they may be renewed for additional periods of performance not to exceed the term of this MOA for any renewal period as mutually agreed to by the Parties to this MOA and the subject Contributed Funds Agreement.
- B. Amendment: If a party desires a modification in this MOA, the Parties shall confer in good faith to determine the desirability of such modification. Such modification shall not be effective until a written amendment is signed, and dated by the authorized representatives of the Parties.
- C. Termination: A party may terminate its participation in this MOA prior to its expiration at any time, with or without cause, and without incurring any liability or obligation to the other Parties, by giving the other Parties at least ninety (90) calendar days prior written notice of termination.

V. General

- A. Authorities not altered: Nothing in this MOA alters the statutory authorities or any other authorities of the Non-Federal Partners or Reclamation. This MOA does not supersede or void existing agreements between the Non-Federal Partners and Reclamation.
- B. Liability: It is understood and agreed that no party to this MOA shall be responsible for any damages or injuries arising out of the conduct of activities governed by this MOA,

EXHIBIT 7-A

except to the extent that such damages and/or injuries were caused by the negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of its employees, agents, or officers. Reclamation's liability shall be limited by the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 USC 2671, *et seq.*

- C. **Limitations:** This MOA sets out the Parties' intentions and objectives and does not direct or apply to any person outside the Non-Federal Partner(s) and Reclamation. This MOA is not intended to, and does not create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity, by anyone against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.
- D. **Notices and Key Personnel:** Notices between the Parties and copies of correspondence among the scientific and/or technical representatives of each party that interpret or may have a bearing on the legal effect of this MOA's terms and conditions shall be sent to the key personnel below. Reclamation's key personnel are authorized to perform scientific and/or technical activities falling within the Scope of this MOA.

Non-Federal Partner Key Personnel:

Mr. Wade Horton
Public Works Director
San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
County Government Center, Room 206
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
805-781-5252

Mr. Robert Johnson
Assistant General Manager
Monterey County Water Resources Agency
893 Blanco Circle
Salinas, CA 93901
831-755-4860

Mr. Larry Hampson
District Engineer
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
P.O. Box 85
Monterey, CA 93942
831-658-5620

Mr. Paul Sciuto
General Manager
Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency
5 Harris Court, Building D
Monterey, CA 93940
831-372-3367

EXHIBIT 7-A**Reclamation:**

Regional Planning Officer
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way, MP-700
Sacramento, CA 95826
916-978-5060

- E. Subcontracting Approval: A party hereto desiring to obtain and use the services of a third party via contract or otherwise shall give prior notice to the other Parties, including details of the contract or other arrangement. This requirement is to assure that confidentiality is not breached and rights in Subject Inventions are not compromised.
- F. Assignment: No party has the right to assign this MOA or any of its responsibilities hereunder.
- G. Endorsement: The Non-Federal Partner(s) shall not in any way state or imply that this MOA or the results of this MOA is an endorsement by the Department of the Interior, Federal Government, or Reclamation of its organizational units, employees, products, or services except to the extent permission is granted by an authorized representative of Reclamation.
- H. Regulatory Compliance: The Parties acknowledge and agree to comply with all applicable laws and regulations of the state, Federal, and local environmental, cultural, and paleontological resource protection laws and regulations as applicable to the activities or projects for this MOA. These regulatory compliance requirements may include but are not limited to, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) including the Council on Environmental Quality, the Department of the Interior regulations implementing NEPA, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, consultation with potentially affected Tribes, and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.
- I. Disputes: Any dispute arising under this MOA, which cannot be readily resolved, shall be submitted jointly to the key personnel officials, identified in Section V, Article D.15 - Notices and Key Personnel. Each party agrees to seek in good faith to resolve the issue through negotiation or other forms of nonbinding dispute resolution processes mutually acceptable to the Parties. Pending the resolution of any dispute or claim pursuant to Section V, Article I, the Parties agree that performance of all obligations shall be pursued diligently.
- J. Force Majeure: No party shall be liable for any unforeseeable event beyond its reasonable control not caused by the fault or negligence of such party:
1. Which causes the party to be unable to perform its obligations under this MOA; and
 2. Which it has been unable to overcome by the exercise of due diligence.

EXHIBIT 7-A

3. This includes, but is not limited to, flood, drought, earthquake, storm, fire, pestilence, lightning and other natural catastrophes, epidemic, war, riot, civil disturbance or disobedience, strikes, labor dispute, failure or sabotage of the party's facilities or any order or injunction made by a court or public agency.
- K. Relationship between the Parties: The Parties are and shall remain independent contractors and nothing herein shall be construed to create a partnership, agency, joint venture, or teaming agreement between the Parties.
- L. Severability: The illegality or invalidity of any provision of this MOA shall not impair, affect, or invalidate the other provisions of this MOA.
- M. Governing Law: The construction, validity, performance, and effect of this entire MOA shall be governed by the laws applicable to the Government of the United States of America in accordance with applicable Federal Law as interpreted by Federal Courts.
- N. Waiver: The failure of a party to enforce any term hereof shall not be deemed a waiver of any rights contained herein.
- O. Invalid Provision: In the event any provision of this MOA is determined to be invalid or unenforceable under any controlling law, the invalidity or unenforceability of that provision shall not in any way affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions of this MOA.
- P. Counterparts: This MOA may be executed in counterparts and each such counterpart shall be equally effective.

EXHIBIT 7-A

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this MOA to be executed.

Non-Federal Partners:

_____	_____
Name	Date
Monterey County Water Resources Agency	

_____	_____
Name	Date
San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	

_____	_____
Name	Date
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District	

_____	_____
Name	Date
Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency	

Reclamation:

_____	_____
Regional Director	Date
Mid-Pacific Region	

EXHIBIT 7-A

ATTACHMENT A

**PLAN OF STUDY
SALINAS and CARMEL RIVERS BASIN STUDY**

WBR:ANickel/KDuncan/2 Feb 2017/916-978-5061
U:\staff\Boardpacket\2017\20170222\ConsentCalendar\07\Item-7-Exh-A.docx

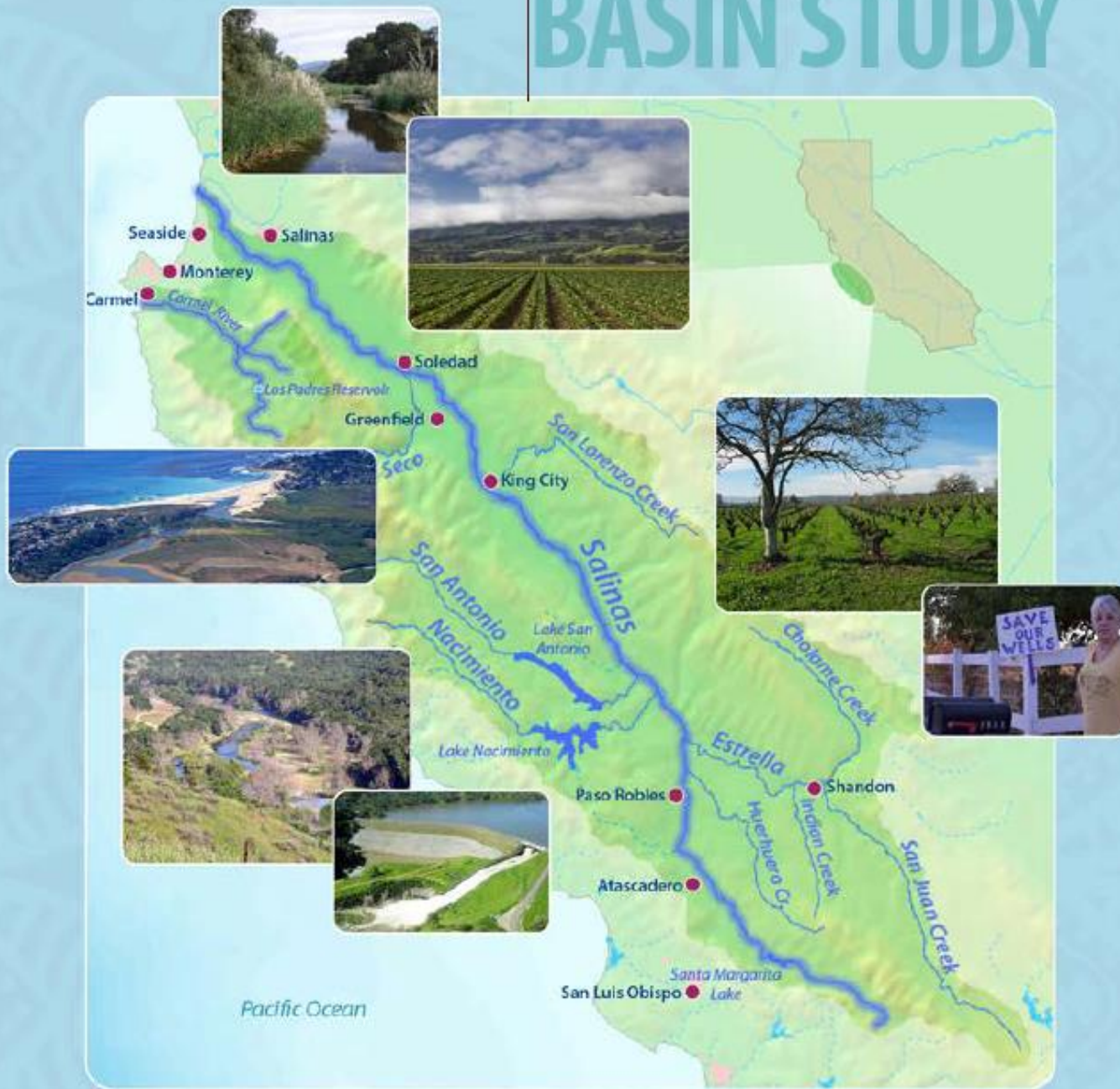
DRAFT

DRAFT - SUBJECT TO REVISION

Plan of Study

SALINAS and CARMEL RIVERS

BASIN STUDY



DRAFT - SUBJECT TO REVISION

Plan of Study

Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study

January 2017

Mission Statements

The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to island communities.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Table of Contents

	Page
Chapter 1 – Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose of the Basin Study	1
1.2 Basins Study Goals and Objectives	1
1.3 Description of the Basin Study Area	2
1.3.1 The Salinas River	4
1.3.2 The Carmel River	8
1.3.3 Monterey Peninsula Watershed	10
Chapter 2 – Study Description	13
2.1 Project Background	13
2.2 Problems, Needs, and Opportunities	15
2.2.1 Water Shortages	15
2.2.2 Basin Study Area Supplies and Demands	16
2.2.3 Instream Flows	20
2.2.4 Groundwater	22
2.3 Previous Work and Available Data	23
2.3.1 Hydrology Models	24
2.3.2 Select Studies Which Support the Basin Study	25
Chapter 3 – Study Approach and Management	28
3.1 Basin Study Management Structure	28
3.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the Study Management Teams and Groups	29
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	29
U.S Geological Survey	30
Executive Team	31
Study Team	31
Technical Working Group	31
Technical Sufficiency Review Team(s)	32
3.3 Change Management Plan	32
3.4 Risk Management Plan	33
3.5 Technical Sufficiency Review Plan	34
Chapter 4 – Basin Study Work Plan	36

4.1 Basin Study Requirements.....	36
4.2 Summary Work Plan.....	37
Task 1: Develop Study Metrics.....	37
Task 2: Characterize Climate Change and Sea Level Rise.....	38
Task 3: Develop Study Scenarios	38
Task 4: Develop Modeling Tools and Inputs.....	38
Task 5: Evaluate Water Supplies, Demands, and Operations (No Action)	39
Task 6: Develop Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies	39
Task 7: Evaluate Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies	39
Task 8: Prepare Basin Study Report	40
4.3 Detailed Work Plan.....	40
Task 1: Develop Study Metrics.....	40
Task 2: Characterize Climate Change and Sea Level Rise.....	43
Task 3: Develop Study Scenarios	47
Task 4: Develop Modeling Tools and Inputs.....	51
Task 5: Evaluate Water Supplies, Demands, and Operations (No Action)	59
Task 6: Develop Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies.....	61
Task 7: Evaluate Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies	63
Task 8: Prepare Basin Study Summary Report.....	65
Chapter 5 – Communications and Outreach Plan.....	68
5.1 Goal and Objectives of the Communications and Outreach Plan.....	68
5.2 Approach.....	69
5.3 Study Audiences	69
Reclamation and Basin Study Partners	69
Technical Experts.....	70
Key Stakeholders	70
General Public.....	70
5.4 Outreach Activities	70
Executive Team Meetings.....	71
Study Team Meetings	71
Technical Working Group Meetings	71
Technical Sufficiency Review	71
Stakeholder and General Public Meetings.....	71
Public Outreach and Information Meetings.....	71
Coordination Meetings with Related Efforts	72
Additional Meetings with Interested Stakeholders	73
Study Information and Updates	73
Study Website	73

Outreach Materials.....	73
Stakeholder Mailing List/Study Updates	73
Designated Point-of-Contact.....	74
Review of Draft Study Documents	74
Appendix A – Basin Study – Agency and Partner Tasking Table.....	76
Appendix B – Table of Major Study Tasks, Budgets w/Projected Timelines	85

List of Tables

Table X. Salinas and Carmel Basin Supply, Demands and Unmet Demand by Sub-Basins	18
Table X. Existing Hydrology Models Developed by the Partners in the Salinas and Carmel Basins	25

List of Figures

Figure 1. Map of Salinas and CRBs.....	4
Figure 2. San Luis Obispo County Land Use	6
Figure 3. San Luis Obispo County Groundwater Basins	7
Figure 4. Salinas River in Monterey County	8
Figure 5. Monterey County Area Map.....	9
Figure 6. Carmel River Confluence with Monterey Bay	10
Figure 7. The Monterey Peninsula and Carmel River Watershed	11
Figure 8. Paso Robles Groundwater Basin	19
Figure 9. Basin Study Management Structure	29
Figure 10. Basin Study Management Team Descriptions	30
Figure 11. Relationship Diagram for the Salinas- Carmel Basin Study and the Monterey Drought Contingency Plan	40
Figure 12. Map of Salinas and CRB Sub-Areas.	52
Figure 13. Salinas and Camel Basin Study Schedule	66

APPENDIX A Agency and Partner Tasking Table

APPENDIX B Table of Major Tasks, Budgets and Timelines

This page intentionally left blank

Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Basin Study

The purpose of the Salinas and Carmel Rivers Basin Study (Basin Study) is to inform and guide future courses of action in response to existing and potential future imbalances between water supplies and demands in the Salinas and Carson River Basins (CRB). This Basin Study is a collaborative effort between four local partner agencies, and is supported by two Federal agencies. It will identify existing water supplies and demands, model future water supplies and demands, accounting for uncertainties in future climate conditions, population growth, and other socioeconomic trends.

In response to identified imbalances between supplies and demands, the Basin Study will examine a variety of strategies that may be employed to reduce or mitigate these imbalances. Ultimately, this Basin Study will identify a portfolio of strategies to achieve long-term balance between supplies and demands in the Salinas and CRBs.

Four partner agencies (Partners) have proposed to collaborate with Reclamation to complete the Basin Study, with technical contributions to be made by each partner, Reclamation, and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The four partner agencies are:

- San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SLOCFCWCD)
- Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA)
- Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD)
- Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA)

The Basin Study will be developed in coordination with the Monterey Peninsula Drought Contingency Plan (DCP), which is being managed by the MPWMD. Developed together and sharing hydrology, climate data and other common elements, these two studies will provide a robust view of how potential future climate conditions may impact water supplies and demands. Ultimately, these studies will be used to represent how imbalances between future water supplies and demands may be mitigated or reduced by implementing various actions and adaptation strategies.

1.2 Basin Study Goals and Objectives

The following are overarching goals for this Basin Study:

- To assist water managers in the Salinas and CRB to make sound decisions regarding water use
- Ensure that sufficient water supplies will be available in the future
- Propose adaptation strategies which address potential impacts to water supplies caused by projected climate change

- Improve water conservation and promote long-term sustainability
- Provide data and tools which can assist the non-Federal Partners in developing groundwater management plans which are consistent with the requirements of the State’s sustainable groundwater management plan requirements

To meet these goals, the following general objectives of the Basin Study are:

1. Improve regional collaboration in the development of a comprehensive assessment of supplies and demands in each river basin and sub-basins
2. Identify a set of potential future climate conditions to year 2100 and assess the impacts of these future conditions to existing and projected future supplies and demands
3. Identify solutions and adaptation strategies which respond to the imbalances projected between supplies and demands

The Basin Study will include the following elements to achieve these objectives:

1. Projections of future water supply and demand within the basin, considering specific impacts resulting from climate change (as defined in Section 9503(b)(2) of the SECURE Water Act);
2. Analysis of how existing water and power infrastructure and operations will perform given any current imbalances between water supply and demand and in the face of changing water realities due to climate change (including extreme events such as floods and droughts) and population growth (as identified within Section 9503(b)(3) of the SECURE Water Act);
3. Development of appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies to meet future water demands; and
4. An analysis of the adaptation and mitigation strategies identified, including analysis of all proposed strategies in terms of their ability to meet the study objectives, the extent to which they minimize imbalances between water supplies and demands and address the possible impacts of climate change, level of stakeholder support, the relative cost (when available), the potential environmental impacts, and other attributes common to the strategies.

1.3 Description of the Basin Study Area

The Basin Study encompasses the entire watersheds of the Salinas and CRBs, including the Monterey Peninsula (Figure 1). Together, the two basins encompass an area of approximately 4,500 square miles and have a combined population of roughly 370,000. Tourism brings an additional nine million people to these basins annually. Annual water demands for all uses in these two basins is approximately 600,000 acre-feet per year. The Salinas and CRBs include some of the world’s most fertile agricultural lands and are internationally known for their natural beauty; ecological diversity; multi-national cultural history; and recreational opportunities such as fishing, auto racing, and golfing.

The area is oftentimes referred to as the “salad bowl of the world” or “America’s salad bowl” because of the variety of crops grown. Agriculture represents a major economic driver for the local economy, with a combined annual agricultural production in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties exceeding \$5.5 billion per year in recent years. Approximately one third of the State’s annual strawberry yield is grown in these basins. Wine grapes are so important and distinctive that there are three designated “American Viticultural Area” domains within the area. Monterey County is the fourth highest agricultural producing county in California. Combined with the agricultural production of San Luis Obispo County, the area proposed in this Basin Study is one of the most important agricultural areas in California and the western United States.



Figure 1. Map of Salinas and CRBs

In addition to their agricultural resources, these basins support important natural resources. National forest lands occupy a large portion of the upper watersheds, with runoff flowing to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS). The Salinas and Carmel watersheds also support the largest sustainable west coast run of *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, a salmonid species commonly referred to as South-Central California Coast (SCCC) steelhead trout, a Federally- listed threatened species. Numerous ongoing management activities for SCCC steelhead are currently focused on providing reliable water supplies, while improving the ability of SCCC steelhead trout to recover. For the purposes of the Basin Study, the geographic area is divided into four sub-areas: the San Luis Obispo County portion of the Salinas River watershed, the Monterey County portion of the Salinas River watershed, the Carmel River watershed in Monterey County, and the Monterey Peninsula watershed.

1.3.1 The Salinas River

The Salinas River is the largest river on California's central coast, originating in the center of San Luis Obispo County and flowing 170 miles north and northwest to its outfall in the MBNMS, about 80 miles south of San Francisco. The length of the Salinas River is about 170 miles (270 km); the watershed area encompasses approximately 4,160 square miles. The main stem Salinas River originates in San Luis Obispo County in the La Panza Range in the Los Padres National Forest and drains 4,160 square miles, from Santa Margarita Lake at 2,400 feet, it flows northwest to the Pacific Ocean. This watershed is more than twice the size of any other California central coastal river system from San Mateo to Santa Barbara (Funk and Morales 2002). Tributaries to the Salinas River include the Estrella, Nacimiento, San Antonio, Arroyo Seco, and San Lorenzo Rivers.



Santa Margarita Lake in San Luis Obispo County

The largest reservoirs in the Salinas basin include Lake Nacimiento, Lake San Antonio, and the smaller Santa Margarita Lake. Dams at the three reservoirs provide storage and flood protection and are operated to provide approximately 288,000 acre feet per year (AFY) for municipal water supplies, irrigation, recreation, groundwater recharge, and drought protection. The capacity of the hydroelectric power generation plant at Nacimiento Dam has a capacity of 4.3 Mw-hours per year.

The Salinas River's groundwater resources are used extensively to meet the water supply needs throughout the Salinas Valley. Agriculture in the watershed has been undergoing a transition from cattle-grazing to vineyards and other crops that require irrigation. The following sections provide a summary of land use patterns and water demands of the Salinas River Watershed in San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties.

Salinas River Watershed in San Luis Obispo County

The Salinas River headwaters region is located in the Los Padres National Forest in San Luis Obispo County, and is generally undeveloped open space. Land uses along the rest of the Salinas River Valley in San Luis Obispo County is predominantly agricultural or urban (Figure 2). Urban areas along the Salinas River Valley in San Luis Obispo County include Atascadero (29,000 approximate), Templeton (population 8,000 approximate), and Paso Robles (population 31,000 approximate). Strawberries, wine grapes, and cattle are the top agricultural producers for this region, and San Luis Obispo County is currently the third largest producer of wine in California. Cattle sales have increased in recent years as the lack of rangeland forage and the high cost of supplemental feed has forced the sale of livestock.

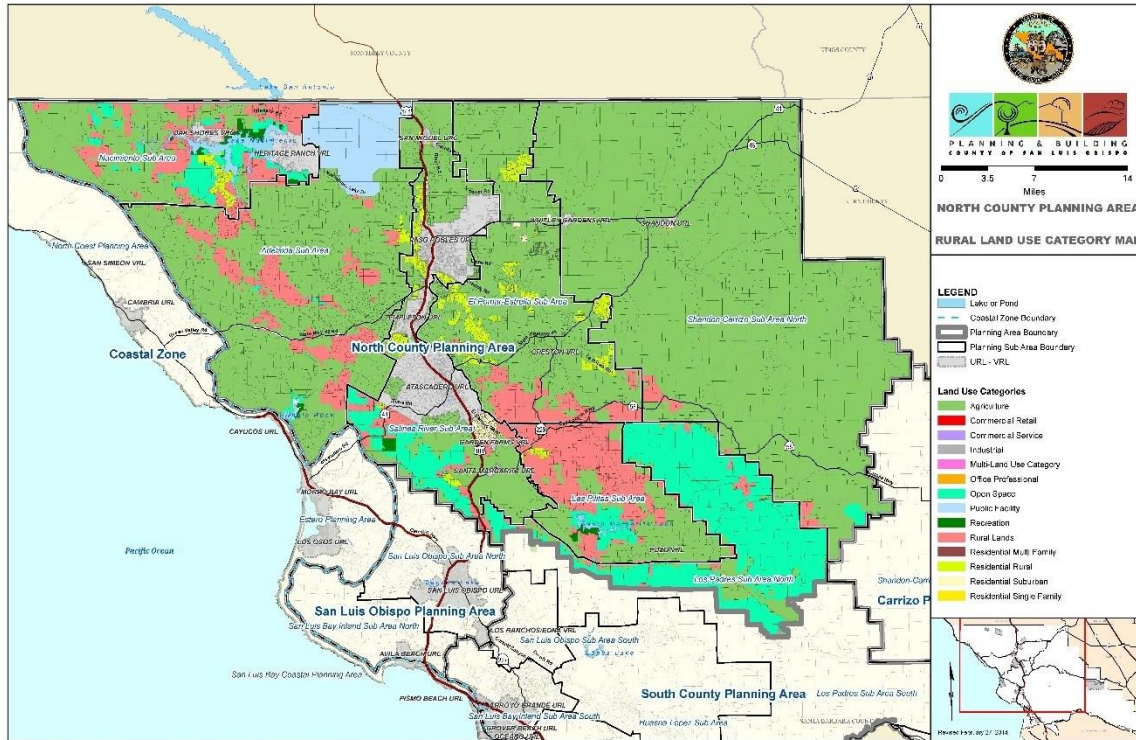


Figure 2. San Luis Obispo County Land Use

Groundwater is an important source of water supply to the region. Area groundwater basins are shown in Figure 3. San Luis Obispo County obtains nearly 80 percent of its water from groundwater sources and about 20 percent from surface sources including reservoirs.

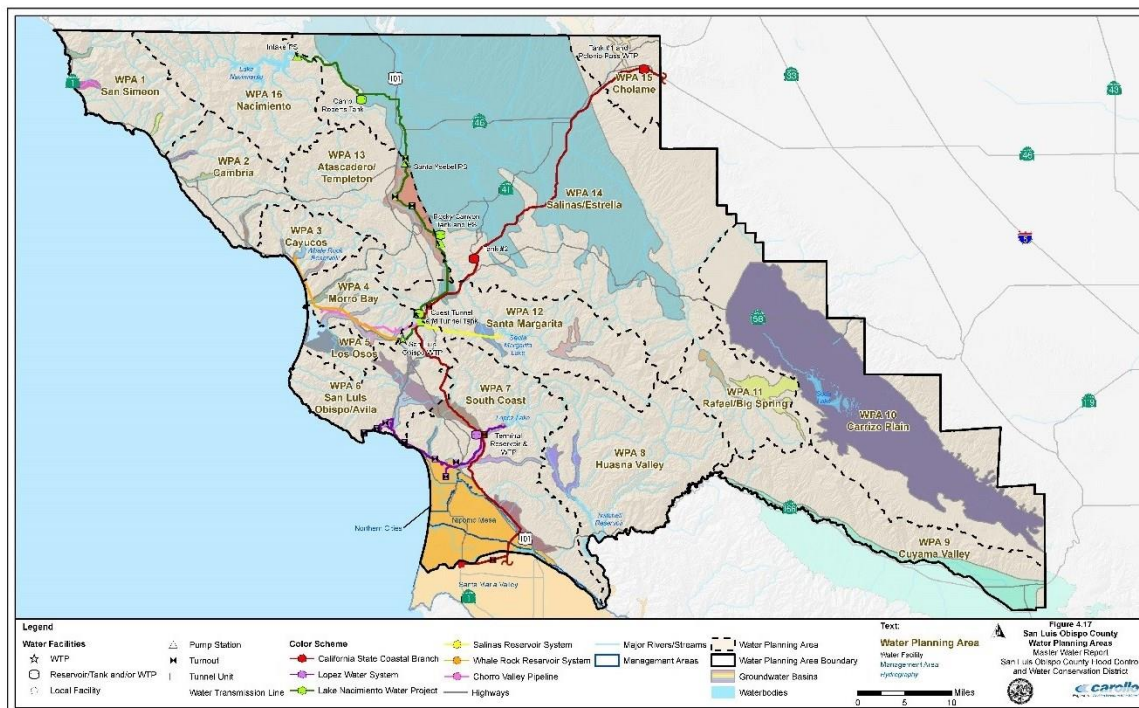


Figure 3. San Luis Obispo County Groundwater Basins

Salinas River Watershed in Monterey County

Much of Monterey County is located within the Basin Study area due to the extent of the Salinas River Basin's boundaries. Land uses in the Salinas River Valley in Monterey County is predominantly agricultural. The use of the Salinas River and its associated groundwater basin for irrigation has made the valley one of the most productive regions in the State. Monterey County is the fourth highest agricultural producing county in California, with 220,000 irrigated acres and 1.4 million acres total in agricultural production¹.

Notable crops include strawberries, artichokes, broccoli, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, spinach, carrots, peppers, potatoes, tomatoes, and wine grapes. Approximately one-third of California's



annual strawberry yield is grown in this area. Urban areas of the Salinas River Valley in Monterey County include King City (population 13,000 approximate), Greenfield (population 16,000 approximate), Soledad (population 25,000 approximate), and Salinas (population 155,000 approximate).

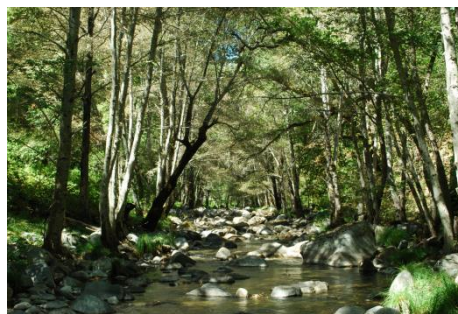
¹ UC Davis virtual tour: http://vric.ucdavis.edu/virtual_tour/salinas.htm



Figure 4. Salinas River in Monterey County

1.3.2 The Carmel River

The entire 255 square-mile CRB watershed lies within Monterey County. The basin originates in the Santa Lucia Mountains at 5,000 feet and merges with seven major stream tributaries along its 36-mile course before discharging to the Pacific Ocean. The Monterey Peninsula watersheds, which total about 85 square miles, and the adjacent Seaside Groundwater Sub-Basin (SGB), drain directly to the Pacific Ocean. The CRB and SGB are operated conjunctively to provide water to the Monterey Peninsula for municipal, commercial, and industrial use.



Typical view of the Carmel River in the Upper Watershed

Approximately 70 to 80 percent of the surface runoff in the Carmel River watershed comes from rain that falls in the Los Padres National Forest and Venanta Wilderness. According to the California Central Coast Integrated Water Management Plan update of 2009, the annual minimum instream flow of the Carmel River below the old San Clemente Dam site and

Reservoir is 3,620 acre-feet.² The Monterey Peninsula area currently relies heavily on the Carmel River and the Carmel Valley Aquifer for its water supply; however, the area is under a Cease-and-Desist Order to reduce diversions to the Monterey Peninsula from this basin by about two-thirds by 2022.



Figure 5. Monterey County Area Map

The Carmel River had two major dams and one minor dam located within its watershed. San Clemente Dam, constructed in 1921, was located 18.5 miles (29.8 km) upstream from the ocean, and once provided drinking water throughout the Monterey Peninsula. With the declaration of the dam as unsafe in a major flood or during a maximum credible earthquake and more than 90 percent loss of capacity due to sedimentation, the San Clemente Dam Removal Project was proposed and completed at the end of 2015. This project included removal of the San Clemente Dam and opening up of approximately 6.5 miles of historic steelhead habitat on the Carmel River with added access to three major tributary creeks for habitat and spawning. The Los Padres Dam, constructed in 1949, is located 25 miles upstream from the ocean. Its original capacity was 3,030 acre feet, but due to sedimentation, its storage capacity has been reduced to

only about 1,700 acre feet. With only about 1,400 acre-feet actually available, the reservoir remains an important part of the local supply. The National Marine Fisheries Service has declared that the dam impacts habitat downstream for steelhead, is also a passage barrier, and should be studied to determine whether the dam should be removed.

The oldest dam on the Carmel River, commonly referred to as the “old Carmel River dam” or “Chinese dam” was a small turn-out dam about 15 feet high constructed about 1880 by Charles Crocker and the Pacific Improvement Company. This dam was constructed from hewn and mortared granite blocks with a labor force that included approximately 700 Chinese workers to build the dam and lay 25 miles of iron pipe to the Monterey Peninsula. The old Carmel River dam was designed to divert water supply to the first Del Monte Hotel on the Monterey Peninsula and was located approximately 2,000 feet downstream of the San Clemente Dam site. The San Clemente Dam was removed in 2016 due to sedimentation which significantly reduced its storage capacity and was a steelhead passage barrier.



Figure 6. Carmel River Confluence with the Pacific Ocean at Carmel

1.3.3 Monterey Peninsula Watershed

The Monterey Peninsula includes six incorporated cities and a portion of unincorporated Monterey County which collectively is home to over 100,000 people. Rainfall is the primary source for water supply recharge to the Carmel River and its aquifers and to the Seaside Basin aquifers. Annual rainfall in Monterey County ranges from just over 10 inches in the inland valleys to more than 70 inches at the peaks of the Santa Lucia mountain range adjacent to the coast. The annual average runoff from these local watersheds far exceeds use; however, the region lacks adequate infrastructure to capture the episodic runoff events and to treat and store the water. Annual minimum and maximum runoff has varied by orders of magnitude and resulted in both severe floods and droughts.



Figure 7. The Monterey Peninsula and Carmel River Watershed

This page intentionally left blank

Chapter 2 – Study Description

Basin studies are part of Reclamation’s WaterSMART Program and are a key component of Reclamation’s implementation of the SECURE Water Act (Public Law 111-11). The WaterSMART Program is specifically intended to address water supply challenges, including water supply shortages due to increased demands, climate change, and heightened competition for finite water supplies. Through Basin Studies, Reclamation engages with non-Federal partners and stakeholders to identify strategies to adapt to and mitigate current or future water supply and demand imbalances, including the impacts of climate change and other stressors on water and power facilities.

2.1 Project Background

The Basin Study provides a significant opportunity for the four non-Federal Partner agencies to work collaboratively with Reclamation to develop integrated strategies for managing regional water supplies which will benefit agricultural, urban, and environmental water demands. Strategies for adapting to climate change, including responses to changing precipitation patterns, runoff, and sea level rise are anticipated to be developed and potentially integrated into the management of the Salinas and CRBs. The Basin Study provides a scientific and collaborative basis for developing and implementing sound planning which is intended to guide future decisions for providing sustainable water supplies. This Basin Study provides opportunities to develop solutions and strategies to fill gaps in supply and demand planning, reduce risks to property and infrastructure associated with climate change, and improve sustainability of aquifers and surface flows in order to provide adequate water supplies for the benefit of all users well into the future.

One of the important characteristics of the proposed Basin Study is to identify what potential future climate conditions may be like. The climate analysis in the Basin Study will include a range of climate scenarios as well as consider increases in uncertainty. Water years 2012-15 stand as one of California’s driest four-year periods since historical observations began, which occurred with record warming resulting in new temperature records set in 2014 and 2015 for statewide averages.

The basins and sub-basins included in the Basin Study are currently experiencing challenges in meeting demands and are projected to have insufficient water supplies in the future. Assuming that warming conditions continue, the Basin Study process is specifically designed to propose strategies which respond to potential impacts to surface and groundwater facilities, urban and agricultural demands, meeting water quality and temperature standards, riparian habitats and other environmental conditions.

The local agencies who are partnering with Reclamation in the Basin Study (MCWRA, MPWMD, MRWPCA, SLOCFCWCD) are responsible for stewardship of local water resources and have a significant interest to collaborate in the Basin Study with Reclamation. This Basin Study is anticipated to augment ongoing water planning by building a common understanding of potential future climate characteristics and planning for a range of possible responses to

changing future conditions. By creating several different scenarios which represent potential future growth, agricultural demands and environmental conditions with different climate scenarios, the Basin Study provides a unique opportunity for Partners and Reclamation to evaluate possible adaptation strategies which are designed to moderate or mitigate uncertain future climate conditions.

The Basin Study will also evaluate risks to other environmental conditions such as fisheries and Endangered Species Act (ESA) habitats which may be degraded by the impacts of future climate change. The potential impacts of changes in flood frequency and magnitude will also be analyzed in the Basin Study. With substantial agricultural and urban development within the 100-year floodplains along the Salinas and Carmel Rivers, a large magnitude flood could place billions of dollars of urban and agricultural property at risk. Other resources which may be adversely impacted by climate change include forest areas which may experience increased fire risk. In essence, the Basin Study will provide each non-Federal Partner agency a “stress test” of each area’s ability to cope with potential future climate changes.

National forest lands are particularly susceptible to the impacts of climate change. The Los Padres National Forest is the only national forest along California’s Central coast and was originally established to prevent fires and protect the pristine water sources for the coastal communities surrounding the forest. The forest areas surrounding the Salinas and Carmel basins remain of high strategic importance since they provide most of the runoff within the basins. However, many of the adjacent forest areas now have high fuel loads. The recent Soberanes Fire, in the summer and fall of 2016, burned over 132,000 acres with more than 70 percent of the fire occurring within the Los Padres National Forest near Monterey. To protect firefighters, fire-fighting organizations mandated that private landowners clear fire-safe zones on access roads and around structures in order to be eligible for protection. The inaccessibility of the steep, rugged terrain contributed to the spread of the fire and in wilderness areas, fire managers and firefighting crews used MIST (Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics) as much as possible. Aircraft support was essential to controlling hotspots with helicopters dipping buckets into local ponds and reservoirs at a time when supplies were at critical lows as a result of ongoing drought.

This illustrates how outreach to the public about prevention of human caused fire and forest fuels management is now acknowledged to be critically important to maintain healthy watersheds. Improved forest management can directly reduce the risk of catastrophic fires and prevent significant amounts sedimentation which often fills reservoirs after these types of fires. The impacts of sea level rise and sea water intrusion will also be addressed in the Basin Study, particularly how these conditions may impact the aquifers and infrastructure which are adjacent to the MBNMS.

Water management in the Salinas and CRBs is also constrained under various regulatory restrictions on use of surface and groundwater supplies. Developing a sustainable balance between supplies and demands is vital for this region for long-term reliability in managing its water supply, as well as complying with legal mandates, coping with climate change, and improving economic and environmental conditions. Management of surface and groundwater resources in the study area is divided among multiple layers of local, regional, State, and Federal agencies, as well as for-profit entities such as private utilities. The Basin Study Partners are

actively engaged in complying with sustainable groundwater management in accordance with the requirements of California’s Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

Together, the Partners are proposing to develop plans for sustainable groundwater management plans in these basins. The Partners have implemented changes in conjunctive use programs to improve steelhead recovery and are (or will) participate in one another’s public outreach processes. The Partners and Reclamation are dedicated to pursuing and evaluating the challenges of water resource management so that they will collectively ensure that future generations are provided with the tools to adapt available water supplies and demands.

2.2 Problems, Needs, and Opportunities

Consequences of water supply and demand imbalances in the Salinas and Seaside Basins have included declining groundwater levels, seawater intrusion into coastal aquifers and increased competition for limited groundwater supplies. Supply and demand imbalance in the CRB results in seasonal dewatering of up to eight miles of the Carmel River and a lowering of aquifer levels. Due to the limited capacity of the aquifer, it is fully recharged by runoff nearly every year. Legal and regulatory repercussions include adjudication of water rights in the Seaside Basin, designation of minimum in-stream environmental flows, and Dease and Desist Orders (CDO) from the State Water Board for reduction of groundwater pumping in portions of the CRB and requirements from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to develop a plan for sustainable use of parts of the Salinas River basin. The observed historical imbalances are likely to be further exacerbated by projected future climate conditions which may include more severe and longer drought periods.

2.2.1 Water Shortages

The primary water supply challenges in both Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, which create or lead to imbalances between supply and demand, revolve around storage, distribution, and water quality. Within the Salinas and CRBs, an imbalance between water supplies and demands is being exacerbated by extended drought, increasing (and often competing) demands, and climate change. Understanding, anticipating, and adapting to these impacts by implementing various structural and non-structural strategies is one of the primary objectives of the Basin Study.

Due to extended droughts along California’s Central Coast compounded by limited storage to capture runoff in years with abundant rainfall, the Salinas and CRBs have faced water supply and management challenges for over half a century. Monterey County is not a State Water Project contractor nor a Federal Central Valley Project contractor. Even though SLOCFCWCD is a State Water Project contractor, due to limited water available and uncertainty of receiving their full allocation, they have wisely decided to rely as much as possible on local supplies. Being virtually self-reliant on local water supplies, this region is substantially dependent on in-basin supplies. Drought conditions which affect all of California are especially difficult for this area due to reliance on limited local supplies.

The consequences of the historical imbalances between supply and demand have resulted in declining groundwater levels, seawater intrusion, impaired water supplies, regulatory actions in the form of a CDO on pumping, adjudication, and requirements for minimum in-stream flows to

support ESA threatened steelhead. These historical imbalances and consequences are likely to be further exacerbated by climate change effects, with projections of possibly longer and more severe drought periods followed by periods of extreme precipitation events which may cause severe damage to property, infrastructure and critical habitats alike.

Although several recent studies have identified underlying problems and issues, the Basin Study will provide a forum for stakeholders and partner agencies to engage in providing a variety of possible solutions. Building on the hydrology model tools developed by the partners for the CRB and the Paso Robles and Salinas Valley sub-basins, the Basin Study will analyze how the various strategies will perform under various potential climate futures. This aspect of the Basin Study is unique and provides an informed picture of which strategies may perform best across various possible future climate conditions and also which would be the best investment.

The four Basin Study Partner agencies have participated in the development of State Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) plans to address water supplies and demands as well as climate change. The Partners have also prepared numerous individual studies on sub-areas of the basins. However, a basin-wide comprehensive study of the potential effects of climate change on water supplies, demands, and imbalances within the Salinas and CRBs has not yet been performed. More importantly, the Basin Study provides a structured opportunity and means to develop comprehensive and coordinated adaptive strategies to address climate change risk to the Basins' water supplies and demands. (Move Table 1 to this location...)

2.2.2 Basin Study Area Supplies and Demands

The Basin Study area is comprised of four major sub-basins: Salinas Valley Basin (SVB), CRB, SGB, and the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (PRGB). All four of these sub-basins within the larger Salinas and Carmel basins are in a current state of imbalance between supply and demand, as demonstrated by seawater intrusion and groundwater level declines. While many studies and projects were conducted to find solutions to these issues, a projected imbalance remains that will be exacerbated by climate change. Table X below summarizes the current and projected future supply and demand imbalances for each sub-basin. Imbalances in the demands will be re-evaluated as a part of the Basin Study, in light of climate, population and other changes.

Paso Robles Groundwater Basin

The current water demand for the PRGB is largely estimated, as the only metered water users are within water purveyor boundaries. In 2014, an integrated watershed/basin model was utilized to estimate historical demands within the PRGB on an average annual basis for the period of 1980 through 2011, as well as the perennial yield. Due to the imbalance between water demand and supply within the PRGB, groundwater levels have been declining over the past 30 years. Declining groundwater levels have led to the need for deeper wells across the basin. Some water users located along the edge of the basin have lost access to the groundwater and are now drilling into fractured rock formations.



The Paso Robles Basin is an Important Wine Grape Region

Impacts to this aquifer have resulted in multiple conflicts and actions, and the formation of various stakeholder groups. Most recently, a two-year urgency ordinance (August 2013) followed by a permanent ordinance (October 2015) was adopted by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors requiring new development and irrigated agriculture within portions of the PRGB to offset new demands on the PRGB by a ratio of 1 to 1 (under the permanent ordinance, the offset requirements are in effect until a groundwater sustainability plan is adopted); formation of different types of water districts were and are being pursued; and several landowners within the PRGB have filed a quiet title action against public and private water suppliers within the PRGB (as well as the SLOFCWCD). Continuing declines in groundwater levels in the PRGB are anticipated to lead to the need for residential landowners to lower wells where possible, find alternate sources of water or vacate the area. Declining groundwater levels may also result in the loss of smaller agricultural operations unable to afford coping with recurring drought, or energy and treatment costs associated with pumping water from lower levels. The California DWR, in its 2016 update of Bulletin 118, determined that a portion of the Paso Robles Basin was sequestered from receiving groundwater from the Paso Robles basin due to the Rinconada Fault. This groundwater basin is called the Atascadero Basin and is located adjacent to and west of larger Paso Robles Basin. An integrated watershed/basin model prepared by the County of San Luis Obispo in 2014 projects that groundwater levels in the Atascadero Basin will remain stable beyond year 2040.

Table 1. Salinas and Carmel Basins Supply, Demands and Unmet Demand by Sub-Basins

Basin Area	User	Supply (acre-feet)	Demand (acre-feet)	Unmet Demands
PRGB (Current)	Agriculture ¹	89,600 ⁴	76,000	3,600 ⁵
	M&I ¹		17,200	
	Environmental ²	74,090	41,010	No unmet demands
	Recreation ³	Min pool: 2000	Reached 1 time in 30 years	Est. 3 percent of the time
PRGB (2040)	Agriculture ¹	89,600 ⁴	91,072	17,344 ⁵
	M&I ¹		6,250 ⁶	
	Environmental ²	74,090	41,010	No unmet demands are projected
	Recreation ³	Min pool: 2000	Reached 1 time in 30 years	Est. 3 percent of the time
CRB and SGB (Future)	Agriculture ¹	Included in M&I	Included in M&I	
	M&I ¹	8,500 ⁷	20,000 ⁸	11,500 ⁸
	Environmental ²	Minimum instream flow and adjudication requirements are in effect	Minimum instream flow and adjudication requirements are in effect	Minimum instream flow and adjudication requirements are in effect
CRB and SGB (Current)	Agriculture ¹	Included in M&I	Included in M&I	Unknown
	M&I ¹	5,000 (legal) ⁷	15,500 ⁹	10,500
	Environmental ²	Basins are overappropriated and subject to cutbacks	Basins are overappropriated and subject to cutbacks	Basins are overappropriated and subject to cutbacks
SVB (Current)	Agriculture	446,000 ¹⁰	418,000 ¹¹	177,000 ¹¹
	M&I		45,000 ¹¹	
	Environmental	The need for allocations is mentioned but not quantified	The need for allocations is mentioned but not quantified	The need for allocations is mentioned but not quantified
SVB (Future)	Agriculture	429,000 ¹⁰	358,000 ¹¹	140,000 ¹¹
	M&I		85,000 ¹¹	
	Environmental	The need for allocations is mentioned but not quantified	The need for allocations is mentioned but not quantified	The need for allocations is mentioned but not quantified

1. 1980-2011 Average Annual Basis; Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Model Update, Geoscience, 2014

2. Water Planning Area 13, Master Water Report, Carollo, 2009

3. Salinas Reservoir

4. Paso Robles Groundwater Basin estimated perennial yield; Geoscience Update

5. Unmet Demands for the purposes of the Paso Robles Sub Area means the extent to which demands exceed the perennial yield of the PRGB and Nacimiento water contract allocations on an average annual basis, which results in sustained basin drawdown

6. Nacimiento Water Contracts = 6,250 AFY

7. Existing firm riparian, appropriative, and percolating rights determined by State Water Resources Control Board, SGB Adjudication, and annual well reports

8. Cal-Am estimate, CPUC Application A12-04-019 plus 2014 Monterey Peninsula IRWM Plan Update with estimate of 20-year General Plan build-out demand

9. Estimated demand within the Cal-Am service area as described in testimony, CPUC A.12-04-019, Monterey

Peninsula Water Supply Project

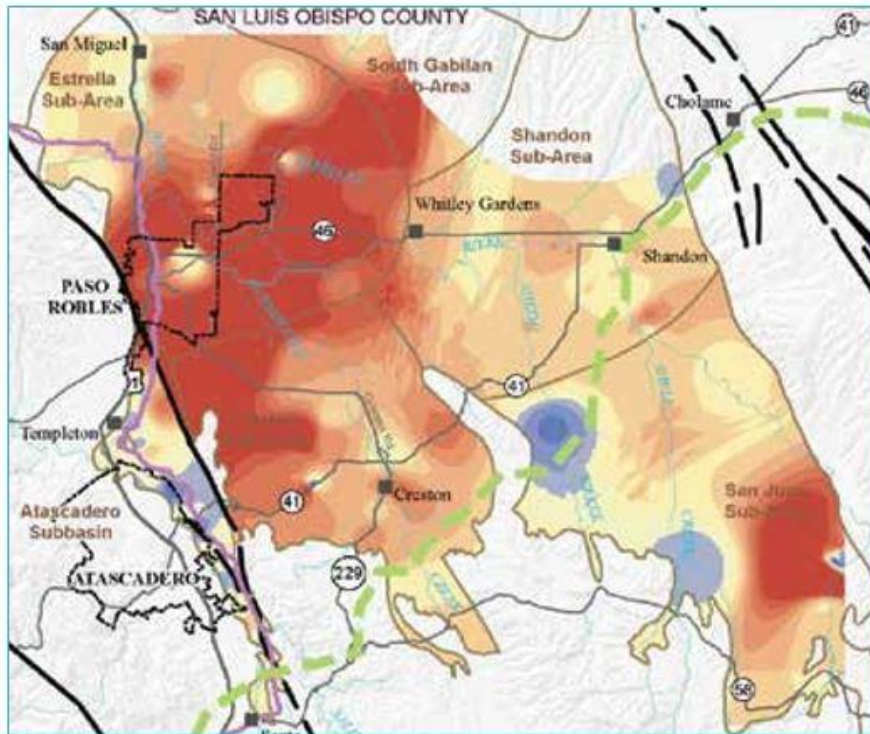


Figure 8. Paso Robles Groundwater Basin

Carmel River Alluvial Aquifer and Seaside Groundwater Basins

More than 105,000 people reside in the MPWMD service area, which is dependent for water supplies from two sources: runoff from Carmel River Alluvial Aquifer in the CRB and groundwater from the SGB. The CRB currently supplies about 70 percent of domestic supply for the Monterey Peninsula; however, in 2009, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) issued a CDO to the local water provider, California American Water (Cal-Am). The CDO required Cal-Am to find replacement supplies for two-thirds of the annual diversions from the CRB by January 1, 2017. The SWRCB recently extended the deadline for compliance to Water Year 2022.

The SGB is at the northwest corner of the Salinas Valley, adjacent to Monterey Bay. Historical and persistent low groundwater elevations caused by pumping led to basin adjudication in 2006 and an amended court decision in 2007 that created the Seaside Basin Watermaster and ordered a ramp down in production from about 5,600 AFY to the Natural Safe Yield of 3,000 AFY by 2021. Cal-Am's right to appropriate water from the SGB will be reduced to less than half of the Natural Safe Yield by 2021. No seawater intrusion is occurring presently, but water levels are lower than those required to protect against seawater intrusion. Recharge into the basin aquifers will be beneficial for protection against seawater intrusion.

Both basins are being pumped in excess of legal rights to do so, which places the community at risk of heavy fines or severe rationing of up to 50 percent. Figure 3 shows that the estimated replacement need for the Monterey Peninsula is approximately 10,000 AFY. The MRWPCA's

Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment (GWR) Project would provide 3,500 AFY of highly treated recycled wastewater to the SGB and Cal-Am's proposed desalination plant on the coast south of the Salinas River would provide the balance of the replacement supplies. The GWR Project has received several approvals and is expected to begin delivering water as early as 2019. The desalination component of the replacement water supply project is currently under environmental review, with completion anticipated by 2020.

Habitat for steelhead in the CRB has been degraded and annual returns of adult steelhead have fallen below 10 percent of the estimated potential for the run. Years 2014 and 2015 show the lowest fish densities ever recorded and a rebound in returning adults from the 2012-2015 drought is extremely weak. Usable surface storage in the CRB is small (about 1,400 AF) and shrinking due to reservoir sedimentation.

It is anticipated that most of the climate change scenario conditions will occur over the entire study area; however, where local variations exist, additional evaluation will be conducted to determine local impacts. For example, sea level rise scenarios will be important to consider for the coastal portions of this study area and the adjacent aquifers, but would not be generally applicable in the upper Salinas River or CRB areas.

While multiple tools exist to evaluate future supply and demand conditions under future climate change scenarios, the Salinas and Carmel Basin Study is proposing to use the USGS and Reclamation's technical support to better determine the interaction between basin sub-areas and to define how changes in one sub-basin can affect other sub-basins. With Reclamation's oversight and USGS participation, predictive models and tools can be employed to evaluate each scenario on a basin-wide basis. The tools and models will be also be modified during the Basin Study to update temperature and precipitation assumptions as identified by Reclamation and USGS.

2.2.3 Instream Flows

Instream flow issues in the Carmel and Salinas Rivers include required cutbacks to Carmel River diversions, the variability of the natural flows of the Salinas River, the decline in steelhead fisheries and the ability of the region to meet the flow and temperature requirements of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Carmel River

The Carmel River has long-served as the main water supply for the Monterey Peninsula. After finding that the Carmel River alluvial aquifer was declining through use as the primary water supply for the Monterey Peninsula community, the California SWRBC first ordered a 70 percent cutback in 1995 and then followed up in 2009 with a CDO to protect critical habitat for threatened species after little progress had been made to replace supplies. The pumping cutbacks were scheduled to begin on December 31, 2016, but the Monterey Peninsula requested an extension to December 31, 2021, which the SWRCB granted.

A coalition including the Monterey Peninsula Regional Water Authority, MPWMD, Cal-Am, Pebble Beach Company, and the City of Pacific Grove had asked for the extension on the most significant cutback to 2021 in order to advance progress on replacement water supplies before losing the current Carmel River water supply.

The coalition stated that the Monterey Peninsula is among the lowest per capita water users in the State and that a cutback of more than half of its current river water supply would have major public health and safety and economic impacts on the area. The proposed replacement water supplies include a groundwater replenishment project that could come online by 2018 and a proposed Cal-Am desalination plant which may be delayed until 2021.

Salinas River

Another risk to water supplies is the timing and quantity of runoff in the Salinas River. As noted previously, many climate scientists now believe that future climate conditions will include longer drought periods with some occasional heavy rainfall events. Both reduced and increased runoff can create supply risks. The Salinas River is a "flashy" system, and increased runoff could result in increased flooding and damage to water supply infrastructure. Reduced runoff causing multi-year droughts would also reduce percolation and aquifer recharge resulting in reduced groundwater storage and potential declines in aquifer water levels.

Steelhead Fisheries in the Salinas and Carmel Rivers

SCCC steelhead are an anadromous fish of the Salinas and Carmel rivers and their tributaries. They spend approximately the first two years of their life in the freshwater of these rivers and then migrate out to the Pacific Ocean. They return after several years to the rivers to spawn. Steelhead can live as long as eleven years, but many do not due to deteriorating river habitat conditions. The coastal steelhead is able to spawn more than once in a lifetime, but they typically only survive long enough to spawn once. Due to diversions in both basins, both rivers can be dewatered for long periods of time and may not open to the ocean during droughts. This has resulted in some anadromous steelhead becoming resident trout; however, it appears that the anadromous gene has not been eradicated in resident populations.



Coastal steelhead trout

The Study Area historically had a large population of steelhead, but changes in water quantity and quality and the course and speed of these rivers and their tributaries has negatively impacted steelhead's ability to survive. The headwaters were historically used for spawning and rearing while the lower waterways served primarily as migration corridors during times when flows were sufficient to reach the ocean. Only limited areas of the valley portions of these rivers

currently provide suitable spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead. The substrates are sandy and silty as opposed to gravelly, and the water temperatures often exceed recommended maximums for good habitat conditions during warmer months. The construction of dams, changes in flows and timing due to reservoir releases, stream course straightening, diversions of stream flow, groundwater pumping, loss of riparian vegetation, and passage barriers to perennial headwaters have caused a dramatic decline to the point that NMFS believes SCCC steelhead are likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future in these rivers unless conditions are improved.

2.2.4 Groundwater

Groundwater issues in the area include declines in groundwater elevations, water quality reductions and seawater intrusion. A notable recent development in groundwater management efforts is, California's SGMA. These groundwater issues are described below:

Seaside Groundwater Basin

The Seaside Groundwater Basin provides about 30 percent of urban supplies for the Monterey Peninsula. It is recharged through percolation of rainfall and by excess winter flows in the Carmel River that are diverted and pumped into the local distribution system, and then injected into the basin for recovery in the dry season. The Seaside groundwater basin was adjudicated in 2006 and is subject to a series of production cutbacks in order to provide a sustainable yield by 2021. The cutback will result in native SGB water being about 15 percent of urban supplies.

Seawater Intrusion in Aquifers Adjacent to Monterey Bay

Seawater intrusion in the coastal groundwater basins is expected to be exacerbated with sea level rise associated with climate change. Seawater intrusion causes groundwater in those basins to become more saline and less desirable as a supply water source. Natural groundwater recharge and active injections of freshwater in the SGB by MPWMD and Cal-Am are occurring in several areas and are designed to keep seawater intrusion from advancing inland.

California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

Groundwater basins are one of the most cost-effective and environmentally sustainable places to store water locally during wet years; and if managed well, can serve as a buffer against the impacts of climate change and drought. On September 16, 2014, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed three bills that comprise the SGMA. This legislation created the framework for sustainable, local groundwater management for the first time in California history. The legislation requires local agencies to craft groundwater management plans that must incorporate long-term sustainability to meet their regional economic and environmental needs.

There are two key principles in the SGMA groundwater legislation. The first is that groundwater is best managed at the local or regional level and that local agencies should have the tools they need to sustainably manage their resources. Since some local and regional agencies may not have the tools necessary to manage their groundwater resources effectively; the SGMA emphasizes that groundwater management by a local authority is preferred when that entity has a desire to sustainably manage the resource and has sufficient technical information and the financial resources to do so.

The second principle is when local or regional agencies cannot or will not manage their groundwater sustainably, the State will intervene until the local agencies develop and implement a local governance entity to ensure the sustainability of a groundwater management plan. This limited State intervention would be temporary – until an adequate local program is established – to ensure the protection of the groundwater basin and its users from overdraft, subsidence, and other problems stemming from unsustainable uses of groundwater resources.

The SGMA also includes certain timeframes for compliance, with those basins designated as high priority being required to adopt a SGMA management plan earlier than other, lower priority basins. The PRGB which extends into Salinas Valley, and a portion of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin near the coast have been designated as high priority basins subject to critical overdraft by the State DWR and a SGMA sustainable management plan must be prepared by 2020. The Carmel basins have been deemed a high basin but is not currently subject to critical overdraft. The MPWMD is the designated Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Carmel Basin. In the spring of 2016, DWR agreed with the SWRCB determination that surface water in the Carmel River flows through known and definite subterranean channels and is, therefore, not subject to SGMA requirements; however, DWR declined to remove the basin from the State Water Plan Bulletin 118.

2.3 Previous Work and Available Data

The Basin Study Partners have collected data and studied the basins for many decades. The breadth and extent of the data available is extensive. The SGMA requires consistent data (including groundwater elevation data, groundwater extraction date, surface water supply, total water use, change in groundwater storage, water budgets, sustainable yield) to be used in hydro-geologic analysis. The Basin Study Work Plan (Task 4) identifies processes and procedures to ensure the models are consistently utilized, particularly at watershed and basin model boundaries, prior to using the models to analyze the effect of various water supply and demand projections, and assessing the benefits and performance of various adaptation strategies.

Table 2- Existing Hydrology Models (see below) summarizes the models and studies relevant to the proposed Basin Study and identifies how they will be used in the development of the Basin Study.

The three major objectives regarding how the models are proposed to be used in the Basin Study are:

1. To evaluate and utilize existing hydrologic models developed for the Salinas and Carmel Basins, and to leverage the investments made previously by the Partner agencies in these models.
2. To develop a process or model tool(s) for both the upper and lower Salinas basins which leverages data from the existing sub-basin models including the Paso Robles Basin and the Carmel Valley models and others as appropriate.
3. To apply the most recent Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5) Global Climate Models (GCM)

4.) which are appropriately downscaled to provide climate change impact data to the models developed for assessing the effects to supplies and demands across the Basin Study area.

2.3.1 Hydrology Models

The proposed model framework for the Basin Study would include enhancing these models by ensuring consistency, particularly at basin boundaries, and use the output from these local models for its climate change impact analyses. Incorporated in these simulations will be the magnitude and frequency of known or anticipated water shortages and all natural and anthropogenic supply components. The shortages will be quantitatively analyzed and evaluated based on the magnitude and timing of shortages. Since the Basin Study will address water supply and the related effects of potential climate change on future water supply, it is essential to have models that can simulate all the known and anticipated supply and demand conditions for all types of water uses (agricultural, municipal and industrial, environmental needs, and recreation). The modeling tools will be used to determine imbalances under certain conditions of quantity and quality of water supplies. In particular, the effects from sea-water intrusion will be simulated using increased demands and sea-level rise conditions. The potential consequences of not addressing imbalances in supply and demand will be shown through tables, graphs, and other figures. Also additional sources of water that are currently not captured or reused will be identified.

Specifically, for the upper/lower Salinas Valley, the simulations will include connections to San Antonio, Nacimiento, and Salinas Reservoirs. A review of the existing models will include providing input on the code selection used to develop the models. For example, MF-OWHM rev 2 is ideally suited as it will include the new Reservoir linkage Process (SWOPS) that simulates the reservoir inflows, outflows, charges, and credits and demand driven releases of agriculture. This approach has already been successfully used by Reclamation and USGS for the Lower Rio Grande project Environmental Impact Statement which also includes an analysis of potential climate change impacts. Incorporating these reservoirs will allow an analysis of how this existing infrastructure and operations will perform in the face of changing water drivers, such as population increases, changes in agricultural demands, and other conditions.

Table 2. Existing Hydrology Models Developed by the Partners in the Salinas and Carmel Basins

Basin Area	User	Supply (acre-feet)
CRB/SGB	2006 Carmel River Flood Insurance Study and HEC-RAS	Predict flood elevations/areas of inundation along Carmel River
	CRBHM GSFLOW (PRMS linked to MODFLOW) – to be developed in 2015/16	Simulate Carmel River flow, reservoir storage, aquifer storage, diversions, water system operation
	2014 Canyon Del Ray HEC-HMS & HEC-RAS	Predict flood magnitudes, elevations, and areas of inundation
	Seaside Groundwater Basin Model	Simulate groundwater flow and contours with variable inputs/outputs to basin
PRGB	1991 Salinas Reservoir Expansion Feasibility Study	Established PRGB sustainability objectives
	2012 Groundwater Management Plan	Used the model to assess impacts to groundwater supply by:
	2014 Integrated Watershed/Groundwater Basin Computer Model Update (HSPF/Modflow) 2016 Model Refinement, and 2016 Supplemental Water Supply Options Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeating the 1980-2011 hydrology and reservoir operation information for the simulation period 2012-2040 Applying “no growth” and “growth” future demand pumping estimates to establish baselines for strategy comparison and compare to basin level stability objectives Identified and tested management strategies with the model and compared the degree of benefit tradeoffs
	http://www.slocountywater.org/site/Water percent20Resources/Water percent20Forum/	
SVB	Integrated Groundwater Surface Water Model, Calibrated Baseline model (scheduled for completion early 2016)	Basin Sustainability:
	Groundwater elevation contours Pressure 180 ft and Eastside shallow aquifers 1994-2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate seawater intrusion on annual basis through 2030/buildout Evaluate groundwater level elevations on annual basis through 2030/buildout Evaluate total water demand on annual basis through 2030/buildout Assess climate change effects and combined effects of groundwater pumping and rising sea level on the location of the freshwater-seawater interface over time and develop projects of changes in seawater intrusion volume
	Groundwater elevation contours Pressure 400 ft and Eastside deep aquifers 1994-2013	

2.3.2 Select Studies Which Support the Basin Study

Several local programs are working towards creating a sustainable framework for managing water supplies and demands. Selected examples are included below.

San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Paso Basin Supplemental Water Supply Options Study

The PRGB encompasses a 790 square mile area in the upper Salinas River watershed in Central California. The Paso Basin is the primary water supply for North San Luis Obispo County, providing water for agricultural, urban, and rural users. Water extraction from the Paso Basin

has increased with the growth and expansion of both urban and rural populations and particularly with agricultural use. The “perennial yield” point of the Paso Basin has been reached where basin outflows are equal to or greater than basin inflows, and groundwater elevations have been declining.

The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors adopted an urgency ordinance in 2013 and a permanent ordinance in 2015 requiring all new development and agriculture to offset new water usage at a 1:1 ratio by either providing a new water supply or conserving water equal to what will be used by the new development (under the permanent ordinance, the offset requirements are in effect until a groundwater sustainability plan is adopted). In addition, to help ensure the sustainability of the Paso Basin water supply, the SLOFCWCD initiated a feasibility study to identify sources of water supply that could be obtained to supplement the Paso Basin. The study examines in-basin water supplies, State water supplies, and recycled water supplies to prioritize options and make recommendations for short and long-term water supply planning

Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay, and South Monterey Bay (Monterey Peninsula) Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP or IRWM Plan)

Integrated regional water management in California is designed to increase regional self-sufficiency in solving water management problems. It encourages local water resource managers to take a proactive role in collaboration with other area stakeholders, and to craft innovative and effective strategies towards achieving water management objectives.

The 2014 IRWM Plan Update for the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay, and South Monterey Bay is an expansion and modification of a former plan, the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay, and South Monterey Bay IRWM Plan which was adopted in 2007. The IRWM Plan seeks to coordinate the actions of stakeholder entities involved in water resource protection, enhancement, and management in the region. The IRWM Plan lead agency is the MPWMD. The MPWMD works to ensure that project proponents, stakeholders, and the general public are well informed of IRWM activities.

The Monterey Peninsula Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) is the “working group” that is ultimately responsible for the development and implementation of the IRWM Plan. It includes seven local agencies and organizations. The RWMG members are expected to actively participate in RWMG meetings and ensure public involvement in the decision-making processes. Broad stakeholder involvement ensures that the IRWM Plan identifies local issues and needs; that it promotes the formation of partnerships, and encourages coordination with State and Federal agencies.

Beyond the 2014 update, the RWMG will meet on an ongoing basis to implement the IRWM Plan and to continue IRWM planning. The IRWM Plan is a long-term planning document with a minimum 20-year planning horizon. It will undergo periodic updates and revisions to reflect changing conditions, and a review of the IRWM Plan may occur with each IRWM Plan project solicitation. The review would be consistent with DWR IRWM Guidelines, which DWR designed to be consistent with the California Water Plan, and would reflect any significant changes that are relevant to the Region.

North Monterey County Drought Contingency Plan

The North Monterey County DCP (DCP) is proposed to be initiated in December of 2016 and is intended to be conducted in parallel and in coordination with the Salinas and Carmel Basin Study. The managing agency for the DCP is the MPWMD. The DCP Plan Area encompasses North Monterey County, including part of the Salinas Valley from the southern edge of the City of Salinas to the Pacific Ocean, the western portion of Carmel Valley, and the urbanized Monterey Peninsula area between the Salinas and Carmel valleys. Although the study area for the DCP is a much smaller sub-region of the Basin Study area, this DCP sub-region is critically impacted by drought as a result of competing demands between agricultural, ecological, and urban water-users. The urbanized areas within the DCP Plan Area include Carmel, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Seaside, Marina, Salinas, Del Rey Oaks, and the Castroville area.

Key water supply challenges in the DCP Area include: (1) negative impacts to regional surface waters and groundwater through agricultural and rangeland water runoff, tail water, and percolation; (2) the flood risk, river channel congestion, seawater intrusion, nitrate contamination, and the distribution of water supplies in the Salinas River watershed; (3) water reliability for the Monterey Peninsula which must develop new water supplies due to a CDO to reduce water diversion from the Carmel River and an adjudication to reduce groundwater pumping of the Seaside Groundwater Basin in order to reduce the threat of seawater intrusion; and (4) the decline of area steelhead fisheries.

Both the Basin Study and DCP will use data created under the locally sponsored Salinas River Groundwater Basin Investigation. This will provide synergy and consistency between the studies while meeting the near-term drought response actions and organization needs of the DCP and the long-term planning needs of the Basin Study. The DCP will focus on how to predict the different stages or levels of severity of drought. It will identify and address near-term vulnerabilities; as well as actions and activities to establish long-term resiliency to drought, reducing the need for response actions.

The DCP will outline drought response actions and activities that can be implemented quickly during a drought, and develop an operational and administrative framework for identifying who is responsible for undertaking the actions necessary to implement plan elements. The MPWMD is the lead agency and fiscal agent for the North Monterey County DCP and convener of the Plan Task Force (Task Force). The Task Force includes MPWMD, MRWPCA, MCWRA, and Monterey County Office of Emergency Services.

Chapter 3 – Study Approach and Management

The Basin Study is unique given the large amount of information that has already been developed and the strong collaborative foundation that has been created even before the Basin Study is initiated. The emphasis of this study will be on understanding basin conditions under various climate change scenarios and developing a range of adaptation strategies which will mitigate or alleviate identified water supply and demand imbalances. The water management strategies which are identified in the Basin Study will be evaluated using quantitative performance metrics and other qualitative measures developed in the early tasks of the basin study's work program.

The Basins Study will involve evaluation of a number of adaptation strategies which will be proposed at one or more stakeholder and Study Team meetings. The adaptation strategies will be grouped under broad categories (or portfolios) which will aid their review. The portfolios will then be evaluated to document changes in supply and demand if they were to be implemented and the efficacy of the portfolios to address identified water supply imbalances. Following a rigorous trade-off analysis, the project Partners and basin stakeholders will identify which portfolios are projected to perform in the most cost-effective manner over the duration of the analysis period. The results of this analysis will be included in the Summary Basin Study Report. A detailed description work plan for the Basin Study follows in Section 4.

3.1 Basin Study Management Structure

The total funding needed for the Basin Study is projected to be \$1.66 million. Reclamation will provide funding as the Federal share, and the non-Federal cost-share Partners will match this amount (\$1.66 million) with in-kind services contributions. The non-Federal Partners' contributions are listed in Appendix B of this Plan of Study (POS). Appendix B may be updated from time to time to reflect changes proposed, including, for example, additional funding needed for the basin study or additional sources of in-kind contributions as they become known during the duration of the Basin Study preparation.

The four non-Federal Partners participating in the Basin Study with Reclamation represent diverse geographic, economic and demographic regions throughout the Salinas and Carmel Basins. The Partners involvement in the study process is crucial to the success of the Basin Study as they provide local knowledge and guidance throughout the study development process, including development of scenarios, assisting in formulating strategies and communicating important results. The Partners are particularly important in working with the Study Team to communicate information to and from stakeholders including municipal, industrial, agriculture, environmental interests, and others as the Basin Study progresses.

The proposed organizational structure of the Basin Study is represented in Figure 9 . The proposed structure should be regarded as dynamic and may be adjusted by Reclamation and the Partners to add or change representatives or technical staff as needed. The over-arching purpose of the study management structure is to ensure completion of the Basin Study in an effective, technically-sound, cost-efficient, and timely manner. The study management structure is

designed to facilitate direct communication among participating stakeholders and to provide for efficient decision-making by the non-Federal Partners within the management structure created by the Study Team.

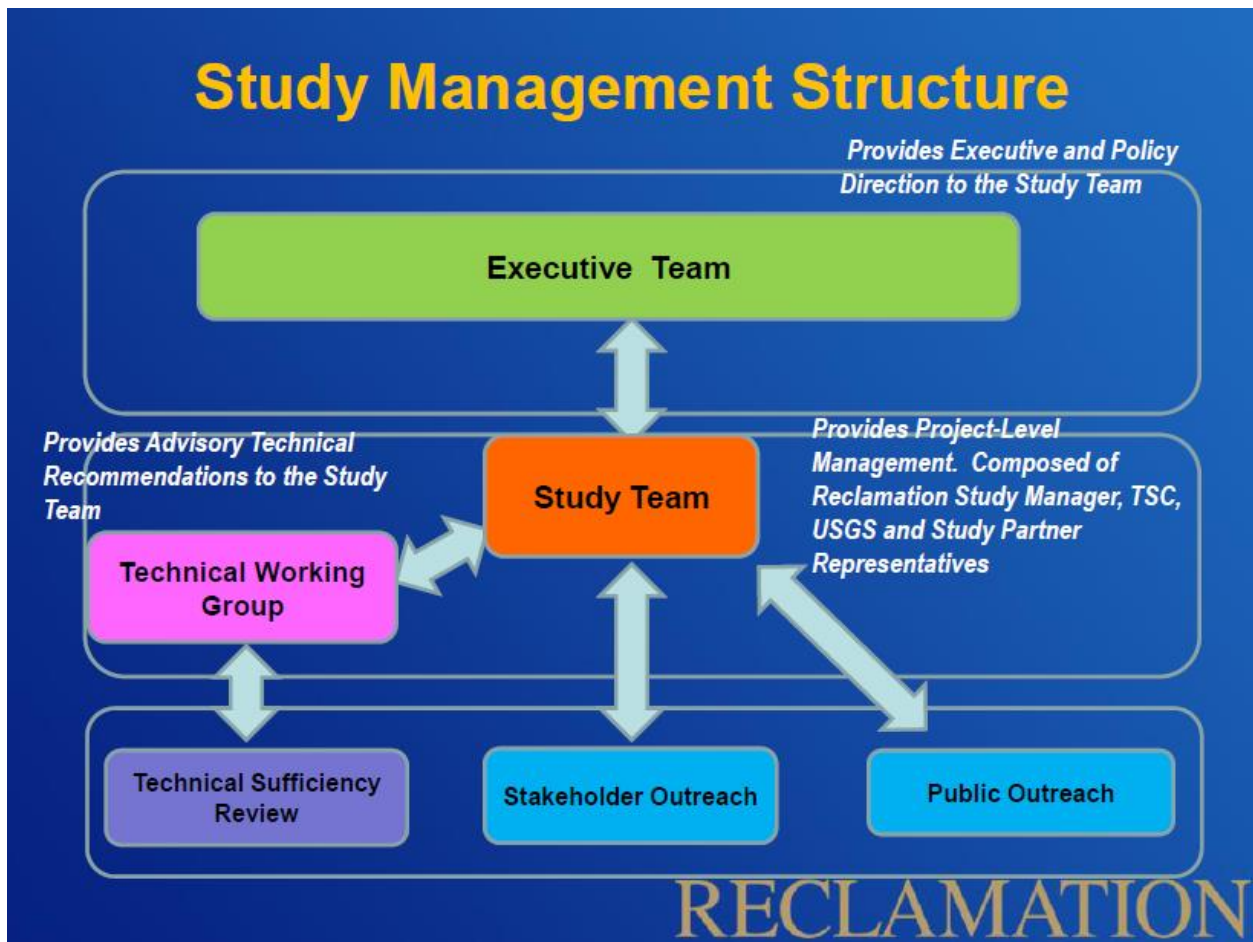


Figure 9. Basin Study Management Structure

3.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the Study Management Teams and Groups

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Reclamation's Mid-Pacific Region will generally be responsible for overall management and completion of the Basin Study. Through an agreement with Reclamation's Technical Services Center in Denver and initiating work with a contractor and the USGS, Reclamation will ensure tasks identified in this POS are initiated and completed in a timely manner as guided by the overall Project Schedule. Reclamation's Project Manager will provide the day-to-day management of the Basin Study. Responsibilities of the Project Manager include acting as the executive manager of the Executive and Study Teams as well as maintaining regular communications between the Partners, Technical Working Group (TWG), Study Team, and Executive Team. The Project Manager, through the contractor, is also responsible for

implementation of the Communication and Outreach Plan, and is responsible for organizing the technical sufficiency review (TSR) when Basin Study content has been prepared which warrants a review. Additional duties and responsibilities for Reclamation’s Project Manager include maintaining required financial records, coordinating reports with Reclamation’s Denver Policy Office, and working with the non-Federal cost-share Partners to provide periodic in-kind contribution reports to Reclamation when requested.

Group	Function	Proposed Members
Executive Team	Executive Policy Direction.	Reclamation and Partner Agency Executive Leadership Members
Study Team	Project-Level Study Management Direction	Reclamation's Project Manager and TSC, Partner's Designated Study Representatives, USGS
Technical Working Group	Provides Advisory Recommendations on Technical Work issues/ Products to the Study Team	Technical Staff from Reclamation, USGS, Partner Agencies, Contractor
Technical Sufficiency Review	Provides Required Peer Review of Key Technical Deliverables for the Basin Study. Composed of subject experts from Reclamation and outside agencies	Subject Experts Nominated by the Partners and Reclamation

RECLAMATION

Figure 10. Basin Study Management Team Descriptions

U.S Geological Survey

Reclamation will engage the USGS via an interagency agreement to assist in development of modeling and other technical work necessary for supporting the Basin Study. Specific tasks and assignments will generally be to coordinate the hydrology and climate model tools used in the Basin Study, and provide technical assistance to Reclamation and the non-Federal Partners as the Basin Study is developed. Other anticipated work with the USGS involves assisting in development of the climate scenarios, documentation of historical hydrology, and interpretation of modeling results. The detailed requirements for the USGS’s work are identified in Appendix A.

Executive Team

The Executive Team is composed of executive or policy-setting level representatives from Reclamation and each of the non-Federal cost-share partner agencies. The Executive Team determines all key and advanced policy issues (as may be elevated by the Project Manager) that may not be able to be resolved at either the Study Team or TWG level. The Executive Team also provides guidance on sensitive community and political issues and also provides interpretation of existing policies and preferences of participating Partner agencies.

This structure maximizes use of the experience and knowledge of the Executive Team members and provides a direct link to the Study Team and Project Manager to identify and resolve routine Basin Study issues as well as advanced policy, project direction, and Basin Study decision issues. The Executive Team will meet on an “as needed” basis as requested by the Project Manager and Study Team to provide direction on specific issues. Joint meetings between the Executive Team, TWG and other agencies may also be held from time to time on topic-specific issues and will be coordinated on an as-needed basis.

Study Team

The Study Team is the primary Basin Study management and advisory group who will work closely with Reclamation’s Project Manager to assist in the preparation of the Basin Study with Reclamation, USGS, and the non-Federal Partners. The Study Team provides guidance to Reclamation, USGS, Partners, and the contractor at key points in the preparation of the Basin Study. Composed of members from each of the four non-Federal Partner agencies, as well as the USGS and the contractor’s team, the Study Team provides consistent direction and guidance and acts as a sounding board for ideas, information, and problem solving suggestions during the preparation of the Basin Study. The Study Team will meet regularly as identified in a meeting schedule which will be coordinated with the production of the Basin Study.

A charter for the Study Team will be prepared which is anticipated to include directives to the Study Team members to be open and inclusive, to consider alternative viewpoints and to employ a best science approach when considering how to resolve issues and problems. The Study Team generally operates by consensus under its charter and is expected to provide suggestions throughout development of the Basin Study, including when certain technical issues need to be referred to the TWG or elevated to the Executive Team.

Technical Working Group

The TWG is formed to provide advisory technical recommendations to the Study Team and Project Manager. The TWG is composed of management-level or senior technical staff from Reclamation, the non-Federal cost-share partners and other agencies and organizations involved in water management in the Salinas and CRBs.

The Project Manager or Study Team may refer technical concerns or issues identified in the preparation of the Basin Study to the TWG for their review and recommendation. The TWG will generally operate by consensus. However, the TWG Charter provides that members of the TWG may provide a minority report. The Project Manager and TWG will provide status updates and inform the Project Manager and Study Team of any issues they should be aware of in their recommendations relating to the preparation of the Basin Study.

Technical Sufficiency Review Team(s)

Reclamation's Directives and Standards require that all Basin Studies undergo a peer-level TSR prior to the Basin Study being transmitted by the Mid-Pacific Region's Director to the Director of Policy and Administration. Section 3.4 identifies how the TSR process will be managed as the Basin Study's technical memoranda are prepared. In general, Reclamation's Project Manager will be generally responsible for transmittal of the technical memoranda to the TSR team members. The TSR team members may be nominated by Reclamation, Study Partners, or others. The Project Manager will inform the Study Team of the proposed members of the TSR team.

The TSR team members will be contacted at the start of the Basin Study to determine if they can serve on the TSR. At the time of nomination, a general schedule will be provided to the prospective TSR team members which specifies when their particular TSR is anticipated to start. Two technically-qualified TSR members are desired to review each technical memoranda. The TSR team is anticipated to have different members for the various technical memoranda and will, therefore, have a flexible organizational structure which is agile and adaptive and can respond to changing conditions.

3.3 Change Management Plan

Change occurs on all projects as additional information is obtained and when conditions differ or change from those assumed during project scoping and as described in this POS. The procedures to be followed for documenting and executing change are described in this section.

A potential need for change in scope, schedule, and/or budget may be identified by members of the Study Team. Identified issues will be raised to the Reclamation Project Manager who will assess the relevance of the proposed change and develop a proposed approach for resolution. Minor adjustments that can be accommodated without affecting scope, schedule, and/or budget for major tasks may be approved by the Project Manager.

More significant changes that could affect scope, schedule, or budget for major tasks will be documented in a change justification memorandum which will be reviewed by Reclamation management. Where additional budget is needed, Reclamation Policy and Administration Office/Basin Study Program Analyst will also be contacted if additional budget is requested.

For any change request that is proposed by the Study Team and/or by the Basin Study Project Manager, an associated change justification memorandum will be prepared to document:

- The nature of the requested change (changes will be numbered and dated)
- Amount of budget impact, if any
- Length of schedule impact, if any
- Reason for change
- Associated impacts and risks

Change justification memorandums will be retained in the Basin Study’s project records by the Project Manager and tracked through to completion. Upon approval of change requests by Reclamation, the Project Manager will update relevant project documents and will communicate the change to the Study Team members. A change justification memorandum that involves deviation from scope, schedule, or approved budget as set out in established in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and POS will be documented in a memorandum from Reclamation's Regional Director (or his/her representative) to the Director, Policy and Administration. Budget or scope changes approved by Policy and Administration will be included in an amendment to the POS and MOA, as appropriate.

3.4 Risk Management Plan

New projects like the preparation of the Basin Study involve considerable uncertainties associated with developing new and unique model approaches, analyzing complex data, and developing various types of scenarios which represent potential future conditions. In undertaking the Basin Study, Reclamation and its Partners will make judgments about relevant uncertainties which result in varying types of risk to the project’s budget, schedule, and scope. In project terms, a risk is an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has an effect (usually negative) on one or more project objectives. The purpose of risk management plan is to establish a framework for identification of risks and development of strategies to mitigate or avoid those risks. The scope, schedule, and budget described in this POS provides the basis for developing a risk management approach.

The approach for the Basin Study will be to implement a process for the Study Team to proactively identify and assess various risks in order to implement mitigation strategies as early as possible. The most likely and highest impact risks will follow a mitigation process in which the risk is identified, accepted, removed via adjustment to the study framework, or mitigated utilizing a risk response. Risk management will generally involve the following steps:

- Include an agenda item for discussing risk at Study Team meetings.
- Document identified risks in the Basin Study’s administrative records.
- Utilize the experience of the Study Team to review the history of similar projects in order to determine common risks and strategies used to mitigate those risks.
- For identified risks, the Project Manager will work with the Study Team members to assess probability and impact for each risk. This process will allow the Study Team to prioritize risks based on the effect they may have on the project.
- Risks determined to be most likely and to have the greatest potential impact will be reported to the Study Team and monitored during the time the project is exposed to each risk. Risk monitoring will be a continuous process throughout the term of the project.
- The Project Manager and the Study Team will develop responses to each identified risk. Responses may involve: avoidance (choose a different approach); mitigation (take action to reduce probability and/or impact); or acceptance (carry the risk and develop a contingency plan, if needed).

3.5 Technical Sufficiency Review Plan

Reclamation's Directives and Standards require that a basin study must undergo a TSR before it may be publicly released. In Section 3.2, the general process for nomination of the TSR team members is identified. This section outlines the approach and methods for reviewing technical information, data, models, analyses, and conclusions of the Basin Study in compliance with the Directives and Standards. The TSR plan involves:

- **Timing** – Individual reviews on each technical memoranda prepared for the Basin Study will be conducted at several steps, as reviewed with the Study Team, during preparation of the seven major study tasks, i.e., to correspond to key modeling and analytical phases of the work such as: (1) climate change and surface water analysis; (2) groundwater modeling and analysis; and (3) water resource management modeling.
- **Scope** – The TSR will focus on a review of the technical information, data, models, analyses, and conclusions as developed for each of the relevant study tasks. The volume and detail of information relevant for each phase of the TSR will vary in accordance with the specific content of the corresponding technical report/memorandum.
- **Process** – Reviews will be conducted largely through email transmittals of draft technical reports and associated data. Review comments will be requested within a specific time frame, as agreed to in advance with TSR reviewers, with the objective of maintaining progress and meeting schedule targets. Reviewers will also be requested to clearly identify and characterize scientific uncertainties and limitations. Comments received from reviewers will be recorded along with descriptions of how each comment was resolved, and any remaining technical uncertainties will be documented in the Final Basin Study Report. All results from the TSR will be documented and made available to Reclamation and the Study Team members. It is possible that previously completed peer reviews and/or comparable review processes completed by contractors and/or non-Federal parties may be sufficient for some portions of the Basin Study information and/or analyses; such reviews will be documented and, thereby, incorporated into the TSR record.
- **Number and Selection of Reviewers** – It is anticipated that two TSR reviewers will be designated for review of each technical memoranda prepared. If feasible, one reviewer will be from within Reclamation and one from outside Reclamation. Potential TSR reviewers with appropriate technical expertise and experience may be suggested by Study Team members. Individuals to be considered should not have been directly involved with conducting the specific analyses under review. The proposed composition of the TSR team will be confirmed by Reclamation and the Study Team.

This page intentionally left blank

Chapter 4 – Basin Study Work Plan

This section details the tasks that will be completed to achieve the Basin Study objectives (see Section 1.2) and describes the technical approach that will be used to complete each task. This section also describes the deliverable (work product) to be completed for each task and outlines the roles and responsibilities of each partner under each task, including Reclamation, USGS, and non-Federal study Partners, as well as a contractor to be retained by Reclamation.

In addition to the Basin Study, MPWMD is developing a DCP for northern Monterey County. The DCP is being led by MPWMD, with financial support from Reclamation and with technical participation from MCWRA, MRWPCA, and other local entities. The DCP encompasses a portion of the Basin Study area in the northern Salinas Valley and Monterey Peninsula. The DCP and Basin Study are being developed in tandem in order to leverage data, methods, and modeling tools between the two studies, including future climate scenarios and corresponding projections of future water supplies and demands.

Developing the studies in tandem will also improve stakeholder outreach, as the stakeholder groups for the two studies are anticipated to overlap. The Summary Work Plan, provided below in Section 4.2, includes a brief description of where information developed in each Basin Study task will be shared with the DCP, or where information from the DCP will be shared with the Basin Study.

4.1 Basin Study Requirements

A basin study must include four key elements, as detailed in the Reclamation Manual Directives and Standards WTR TRMR-65³. These elements include:

- Projections of future water supply and demand, considering specific impacts resulting from climate change, including any risk related to changes in snowpack; changes in the timing and quantity of runoff; changes in groundwater recharge and discharge; and any increase in the demand for water or the rate of reservoir evaporation as a result of increasing temperatures.
- Analysis of how existing water and power infrastructure and operations will perform given any current imbalances between water supply and demand, and in the face of changing water realities due to climate change (including extreme events such as floods and droughts) and population growth. Analysis must consider the extent to which changes in water supply will impact Reclamation operations and facilities, including: water deliveries; hydropower generation; recreation; fish and wildlife habitat; species or habitats protected under the ESA; water quality; flow-dependent ecological resiliency; and flood control.

³ Reclamation Manual Directives and Standards (D&S) WTR TRMR-65 establishes the Bureau of Reclamation's requirements for reviewing, conducting, and approving Basin Studies under the WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow) Basin Study Program. D&S WTR TRMR-65 is available at the following URL: http://www.usbr.gov/recman/temporary_releases/wtrtrmr-65.pdf

- Development of appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies to meet current and future water demands. Adaptation and mitigation strategies may include, but are not limited to, modification of existing reservoir or operating guidelines; new management, operating, or habitat restoration plans; water conservation and demand reduction strategies; new water infrastructure; new or improved models and decision support systems; and monitoring plans and data acquisition to support future analysis.
- Quantitative or qualitative trade-off analysis of identified adaptation and mitigation strategies. Trade-off analysis must examine proposed strategies in terms of their ability to meet the study objectives, the extent to which they minimize imbalances between water supply and demand and address the possible impacts of climate change, the level of stakeholder support, the relative costs (when available), the potential environmental impacts, and other attributes common to the strategies.

4.2 Summary Work Plan

The Basin Study will address the four required Basin Study elements through eight technical tasks. These tasks are outlined below and detailed in Sections 4.1-4.8. The technical approaches, study partner roles and responsibilities, and deliverables for each task are discussed below and summarized in Appendix A, Basin Study Task Assignment Table. A schedule for each task is included in Section 5, along with a table which includes projected budgets for each Task for each agency participating in the Basin Study.

Tasks 1-7 will each be documented in a technical memorandum to be prepared by the contractor with assistance from the USGS and Reclamation. Results from Tasks 1-7 will then be compiled and summarized in a final Summary Basin Study which includes an Executive Summary. Technical memoranda will undergo TSR as outlined in Section 3.4. The final study report and executive summary will undergo TSR as outlined in Section 3.4 and as further determined by Reclamation and the Study Team.

Task 1: Develop Study Metrics

Task 1 will define a suite of metrics to quantify and characterize current and future climate conditions and water supplies, demands, and operations in the study area. Water supply and demand metrics will address timing and quantity of runoff and reservoir outflow; groundwater recharge, discharge, and aquifer levels; crop evapotranspiration and net irrigation requirement; indoor and outdoor municipal water use; reservoir evaporation rates; and other relevant supply and demand metrics identified by the study partners. Water operations metrics will address the quantity and reliability of surface water and groundwater deliveries, flood control, and hydropower generation, along with metrics or indicators associated with recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, species or habitats protected under ESA, water quality, and flow-dependent ecological resiliency.

DCP Interface

Water supply, demand, and operations metrics developed for the Basin Study will be shared with the DCP, and vice versa, to facilitate consistency between the studies.

Task 2: Characterize Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

Task 2 will characterize historical and projected variability and trends in climate and sea level within the study area based on paleoclimate data, historical observations, and projections of future climate and sea levels. Analysis of climate will focus on aspects of climate variability and change that are likely to impact water supplies, demands, and operations in the study area, including, but not limited to, precipitation, temperature, and humidity. Analysis of sea level will focus on changes in mean sea level, with limited analysis of tidal fluctuation and storm surges. Analysis will consider climate and sea level projections from multiple GCMs and emissions scenarios, and may consider multiple downscaling methods.

DCP Interface

Initial work for the DCP will use available data to characterize climatic and hydrologic variability over the DCP study area, including droughts. Additional data and information regarding historical and projected climate and hydrology will be developed by the Basin Study and incorporated into the DCP when available.

Task 3: Develop Study Scenarios

Task 3 will develop the set of planning scenarios that will be used to evaluate water supplies, demands, and operations under current and future conditions. Each scenario will represent the broad spectrum of factors that affect water supplies, demands, and operations, including physical factors such as climate and sea levels as well as socioeconomic factors such as population and per capita water use; industrial water use; agricultural practices, including cropping and irrigation patterns; and land use change throughout each sub-area. A baseline scenario will be developed to represent current climate, sea level, and socioeconomic conditions within the study area consistent with conditions in the year 2015. A suite of future scenarios will be developed to represent the range of projected changes in climate, sea level, and socioeconomic conditions within the Salinas Basin and CRBs. Future climate scenarios will be based on projections of climate change (Task 2) and corresponding projections of sea level rise. Future socioeconomic scenarios will be developed consistent with existing projections of population, land use, and other socioeconomic factors developed by the study partners as part of other recent or concurrent planning efforts. Future scenarios will represent transient changes in climate, sea level, and socioeconomic conditions through the end of the 21st century.

DCP Interface

The Basin Study will leverage existing data and projections of population, land use, and other socioeconomic factors compiled and/or developed for the DCP, as applicable.

Task 4: Develop Modeling Tools and Inputs

Task 4 will develop the modeling tools and related input datasets that will be used to evaluate current and future water supplies, demands, and operations. Hydrologic and/or water operations models will be developed for each sub-area of the study area (see Section 1.1). Default (historical) model input datasets will then be modified to represent projected changes in climate, sea level, and socioeconomic conditions under each scenario considered in the Basin Study (see Task 3). Where applicable, Task 4 will leverage existing modeling tools and datasets developed by the study partners as part of other recent or concurrent efforts.

DCP Interface

The DCP will leverage modeling tools and input datasets developed for the Basin Study, as applicable.

Task 5: Evaluate Water Supplies, Demands, and Operations (No Action Scenario)

Task 5 will evaluate and characterize water supplies, demands, and operations under current and future conditions in the absence of any change in surface water or groundwater management, i.e., assuming no change in water resources infrastructure or operations within the study area, often referred to as the No Action Alternative. The models and inputs developed in Task 4 will be used to simulate current and future conditions within each sub-area. Study metrics will then be calculated from model results to characterize current and future supplies, demands, and operations and to evaluate potential risks from climate change, sea level rise, and socioeconomic factors.

DCP Interface

In addition to observed historical climate and hydrology data, the DCP will utilize simulations of current and future water supplies, demands, and operations developed for the Basin Study in evaluating drought risks and vulnerabilities within the DCP area, as applicable.

Task 6: Develop Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

In Task 6, study partners will work together and with local stakeholders to identify adaptation and mitigation strategies to address current or projected imbalances in supplies and demands in the study area. Adaptation and mitigation strategies may include, but are not limited to, changes to the operation of existing infrastructure, development of new infrastructure, and/or water conservation and demand reduction measures. Where applicable, Task 6 will leverage strategies and alternatives developed by the study partners and/or local stakeholders as part of other recent or concurrent efforts.

DCP Interface

The Basin Study will consider drought-related projects, actions, and strategies identified and evaluated by the DCP as potential adaptation strategies in Task 6 of the Basin Study, as applicable.

Task 7: Evaluate Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

In Task 7, the Study Team will evaluate selected adaptation and mitigation strategies. Strategies developed in Task 6 will undergo initial review and screening, potentially including initial analysis based on simulation results from Task 5 and simplified representation of a given strategy. Selected strategies will then be evaluated in detail using the modeling tools developed in Task 4.

Strategies will be simulated by modifying the configuration of modeling tools and/or input datasets to represent water resources infrastructure and operations under proposed strategies, or by post-processing model outputs to represent proposed strategies. Study metrics will then be calculated from the model results and compared to study metrics from the No Action model results (Task 5). A bracketing approach will be used to evaluate uncertainties regarding future climate and socioeconomic conditions.

DCP Interface

The DCP will conduct preliminary analysis of drought-related projects, actions, and strategies identified by the DCP; the Basin Study will leverage this preliminary analysis to streamline the initial review and screening of adaptation and mitigation strategies as part of Task 7. The Basin Study will then carry out detailed modeling and evaluation of selected strategies; the DCP will leverage modeling tools and analysis of selected strategies, as applicable.

Task 8: Prepare Basin Study Report

Finally, results from Tasks 1-7 will be compiled and summarized in a final study report and executive summary. Technical memoranda detailing the data, methods, and results of each previous task will be included as appendices to the final study report.

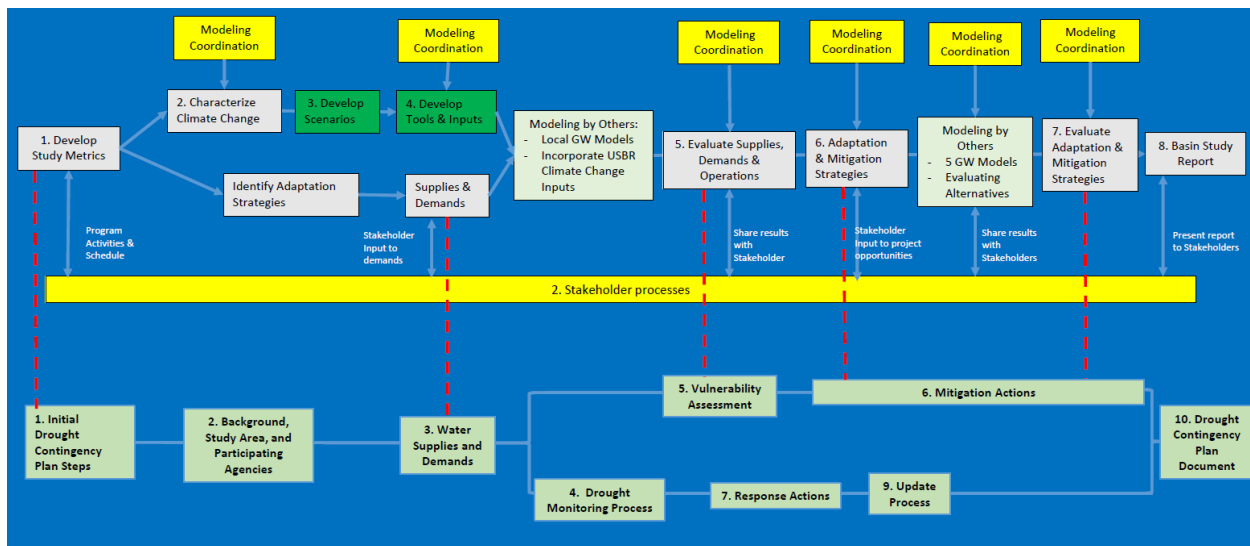


Figure 11. Relationship Diagram for the Salinas- Carmel Basin Study and the Monterey DCP

4.3 Detailed Work Plan

Task 1: Develop Study Metrics

In order to meet the study objectives of evaluating current and future water supplies, demands, and operations, the Study Team, with support from the TWG, will first define a set of metrics to quantify and characterize conditions within the study area. For the purposes of the Basin Study, a metric is a measure, statistic, or indicator that can be used to quantify and/or characterize relevant conditions, as well as changes in those conditions, in response to climate variability and change, and in response to changes in socioeconomic drivers, water management practices, or other factors.

Quantitative metrics will be developed to characterize current water supplies and demands and to assess specific impacts from climate change, including risks related to changes in timing and quantity of runoff and streamflow including flood risk associated with extreme runoff events; changes in groundwater recharge, reservoir outflow, discharge, storage, and aquifer levels; changes in site-specific groundwater criteria such as seawater intrusion, land subsidence,

streamflow capture, or water quality degradation; and increases in water demand or reservoir evaporation rates as a result of increasing temperatures.

Quantitative metrics will also be developed to characterize current and future operations, including water deliveries and flood control (including tidal gates and inundation from storm surge and sea-level rise). Additional quantitative or qualitative metrics will be developed to characterize current and future hydropower generation; recreation; fish and wildlife habitat; endangered, threatened, or candidate species and/or designated critical habitat; and water quality. Metrics will be developed for each sub-area, and metrics may differ between sub-areas due to differences in water supplies, demands, and operations throughout the Basin Study area.

The Study Team and TWG will consider key components of water supply and demand in developing the study metrics for each sub-area, including, but are not limited to:

- Surface water supply
- Groundwater supply
- Reclaimed (recycled) water supply
- Agricultural water demand (crop evapotranspiration and/or net irrigation requirement)
- Indoor municipal water demand
- Outdoor municipal water demand
- Industrial water demand
- Environmental water demand

In addition to key components of supply and demand, the Study Team and contractor will define metrics to characterize imbalances between water supply and demand. For the purposes of the Basin Study, the term *imbalance* refers to two general situations:

- **Water supply deficit**, defined as situations where the quantity, quality, timing, and/or location of available water supplies is not sufficient to meet water demands.
- **Water supply excess**, defined as situations where the quantity of available water supply at a given time and location exceeds corresponding water demands and available water storage capacity.

Imbalances depend on the relative magnitudes of supply and demand within a given sub-area. Imbalances also depend on the ability of water resources institutions, infrastructure, and management practices to convey available water supplies to beneficial uses, as well as to control excess supplies to avoid flooding and other adverse impacts. It is important to note that water supply deficits and excesses may occur simultaneously within a given sub-area.

For example, high runoff in one part of the sub-area may result in water supply excess. These could include reservoir spills, excess outflow from the sub-area, and/or localized flooding. Meanwhile, water supply deficits may occur in another part of the sub-area due to a lack of infrastructure to capture and convey water to the locations where water is needed.

It is also important to note that water supply deficits and excesses are often transient in nature. For example, a given sub-area may experience regular and recurring water supply excesses or deficits on a seasonal basis, e.g., excesses during the wetter winter season and deficits during the drier summer season. Similarly, a sub-area may experience water supply deficits that persist multiple seasons or years during severe drought events, with no deficit under normal conditions. The metrics developed for this study will allow for consideration of the frequency, duration, and magnitude of water supply deficits and excesses in each sub-area.

Water operations metrics will consider primary operating objectives within the basin. Surface water metrics will focus on the reliability of surface water deliveries, flood control and management, and reliability of meeting target environmental flows, along with other objectives identified by the Study Team and TWG.

Water operations metrics may also consider indicators related to groundwater management and aquifer conditions, such as groundwater elevations at specified locations, frequency of groundwater levels falling below target elevations, and indicators related to sea water intrusion in coastal aquifers. As noted above, study partners will identify additional quantitative or qualitative metrics to characterize important conditions in the basin that are affected by water operations, including hydropower generation; recreation; fish and wildlife habitat; ESA species and critical habitat; and water quality.

Metrics will ultimately be used to evaluate potential impacts of climate, sea level, and socioeconomic changes on water supplies, demands, and operations. For example, metrics characterizing water supply deficits will be used to identify where adaptation and mitigation strategies are needed to meet current and future water demands. Metrics characterizing water supply excesses, in turn, will be used to identify areas where excess water may be available and thus where there may be opportunities for adaptation and mitigation strategies to capture and/or convey excess water to alleviate water supply deficits.

Roles and Responsibilities

Reclamation and USGS will identify metrics to characterize climate conditions within each sub-area and throughout the Basin Study area, with input and review from the contractor and non-Federal study partners. Reclamation, supported by USGS and the contractor, will work with local study partners to identify metrics to characterize water supplies, demands, and operations relevant to each sub-area. Reclamation will prepare a brief technical memorandum describing the study metrics; USGS, the contractor, and all non-Federal partners will review the technical memorandum.

Task 1 Deliverable

Task 1 will be documented in a brief memorandum defining the metrics that will be used to quantify and characterize water supplies, demands, and imbalances in each sub-area. Reclamation and the contractor will develop an outline and template for the Task 1 technical memorandum. The memorandum will then be prepared by the contractor and reviewed by the Study Team and TWG consistent with Reclamation Manual Policy CMP P14⁴ and the TSR plan

⁴ Reclamation Manual Policy CMP P14 establishes Reclamation's policy for review of scientific information. Policy CMP P14 is available from the following URL: <http://www.usbr.gov/recman/cmp/cmp-p14.pdf>

(see Section 3.4). The draft memorandum, review comments from each study partner, and final memorandum will be included in the study's administrative record.

Task 2: Characterize Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

Projections of water supplies and demands under future climate conditions are a required element of all Basin Studies. Weather and climate are two of the primary drivers of water supply and demand. Reclamation, with support from the TWG, will, therefore, evaluate and characterize historical and projected variability and trends in weather and climate over the study area as the first step in evaluating future water supplies and demands.

Analysis will focus on climate variables that are most likely to affect water supplies and demands, including, but not limited to, precipitation, temperature, and humidity. Historical and current climate conditions over the study area will be characterized based on a combination of weather station records and a gridded observational dataset.

In addition to historical and current climate conditions, historical and current hydrologic conditions will be characterized based on available streamflow and groundwater records, including relationships between climate and hydrologic variability within the Basin Study area. Paleoclimate data, including reconstructions of historical climate and streamflow, will also be evaluated to characterize long-term climate and hydrologic conditions in study area. Projected changes in climate conditions over the 21st century will be analyzed based on an ensemble of downscaled global climate projections. Climate projections analyzed in Task 2 will subsequently serve as the basis for developing future climate scenarios in Task 3.

Current weather and climate will be characterized based on the 30-year period from 1980-2010. Historical climate variability, including decadal variability and multi-decadal trends, will be characterized based on the period of record of available weather and climate datasets for the basin. Historical data will be obtained for weather stations within the study area, including but not limited to weather stations from the California Irrigation Management Information System, Remote Automated Weather Stations, and National Weather Service Cooperative Observer Network observation networks. In addition to weather station data, streamflow and groundwater data will be compiled in order to characterize hydrologic conditions and relationships between climate and hydrologic variability within the study area.

Analysis will include consideration of large-scale climate and hydrologic teleconnections, including relationships between climate and hydrologic variability and standard indices of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation. Weather station, streamflow, and groundwater elevation data will be reviewed for quality assurance and corrected as needed prior to use in analysis. In addition to station data, a high-resolution gridded observational dataset will be used to characterize spatial and temporal variability over the study area.

Several gridded observational datasets are available that encompass the study area; a gridded dataset will be selected for use in this study based on the spatial and temporal resolution, period of record, and climate variables included in the dataset. Several observational datasets will be considered for analysis, including the PRISM dataset developed by Daly et al. (2008), the METDATA dataset developed by Abatzoglou et al. (2012), and the gridded climate datasets developed by Maurer et al. (2002) and by Livneh et al. (2013), respectively.

Analysis of future climate conditions will consider projected climate change over the study area for the period 2015-2100. Analysis will be based on an ensemble of downscaled global climate projections from the CMIP5 Multi-Model Dataset (Taylor et al. 2012). CMIP5 is a large-scale effort by the international climate science community to coordinate a set of global climate model simulations.

The primary objectives of CMIP5 are to improve scientific understanding of the global climate system and to provide projections of future climate change for use in evaluating climate change impacts by scientists, policy makers, and decision makers (Taylor et al. 2012, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2013 [Physical Science]). CMIP5 simulations of 20th century climate and projections of 21st century climate served as the primary scientific basis for the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report and constitute the most current resource for global climate projection information.

The CMIP5 Multi-Model Dataset includes simulations of 20th century climate and projections of 21st century climate from a total of 61 GCMs from 27 modeling centers representing 15 different countries (PCMDI 2015). Simulations were carried out with state-of-the-art GCMs that simulate the physical processes governing large-scale weather and climate, including processes and interactions between the atmosphere, ocean, land, and cryosphere.

GCMs were used to simulate weather and climate conditions under different scenarios representing historical and projected atmospheric compositions, including one scenario based on observed historical greenhouse gas and aerosol concentrations over the 20th century and several scenarios representing a range of plausible trajectories of atmospheric composition over the 21st century.

GCM simulations require substantial computer resources. Due to computational constraints, GCM simulations in the CMIP5 Multi-Model Dataset were run at relatively coarse spatial resolution, with model grid cells typically on the order of roughly 150km north-south by 150km east-west over North America.

Local weather and climate conditions, by contrast, exhibit substantial variability over a distance of 150 km due to variations in topography, land cover, and many other factors that affect local climate. As a result, the spatial resolution of GCMs is too coarse to use in most regional or basin-scale analyses. Applying GCM-based climate projections to support regional and basin-scale planning and decision making thus requires that GCM results are downscaled to finer spatial resolutions (Wood et al. 2004, Fowler et al. 2007, and IPCC 2013).

Numerous methods have been developed to downscale coarse-resolution GCM projections to finer spatial resolutions for local and basin-scale analysis, planning, and decision making. Downscaling methods fall into two broad categories: dynamical methods and statistical (non-dynamical) methods. Dynamical downscaling methods use finer-resolution regional climate models (RCM) to simulate the local-scale atmospheric response to global climate change.

The RCM is nested inside the GCM over a selected region; the RCM then simulates weather and climate conditions over the selected region at a finer resolution that is more applicable to a

planning and decision making. Statistical (non-dynamical) downscaling methods rely on relationships between observed (historical) large-scale and finer-scale weather and climate conditions. These relationships are applied to the large-scale GCM results to develop GCM-based projections at the finer spatial scale.

Three options will be considered to obtain downscaled climate projections for the study area:

- Statistical downscaling – Bias Correction and Spatial Disaggregation (BCSD) Method
- Statistical downscaling – Multivariate Adaptive Constructed Analogs (MACA) Method
- Statistical downscaling – Localized Constructed Analogs (LOCA) Method

All three options rely on existing datasets of statistically-downscaled GCM projections. The BCSD dataset (Maurer et al. 2007, Reclamation 2013), MACA dataset (Abatzoglou et al. 2015), and LOCA dataset (Pierce et al. 2015) were developed by statistically downscaling GCM projections from the CMIP5 Multi-Model Dataset to finer spatial resolution over the continental United States. The BCSD dataset provides monthly values of projected precipitation and temperature for the full 21st century; the MACA and LOCA datasets provide daily values of projected precipitation, temperature, humidity, and other atmospheric variables for the full 21st century.

BCSD projections are provided at a grid resolution of $1/8^\circ$ latitude by $1/8^\circ$ longitude (approximately 12 km by 12 km); MACA projections are provided at a grid resolution of $1/24^\circ$ latitude by $1/24^\circ$ longitude (approximately 4 km by 4 km); and LOCA projections are provided on at a grid resolution of $1/16^\circ$ latitude by $1/16^\circ$ longitude grid (approximately 6 km by 6 km). The BCSD downscaling method uses a quantile-mapping bias correction⁵ approach to remove GCM biases, followed by a simple mapping technique to spatially disaggregate GCM projections to finer resolution.

By contrast, both the MACA and LOCA downscaling methods utilize a constructed analog⁶ approach to relate coarse-resolution GCM projections to finer-resolution weather and climate conditions. Both the MACA and LOCA datasets also incorporate bias correction of GCM projections prior to downscaling. The MACA and LOCA datasets differ primarily in the statistical procedure by which analogs are constructed, as well as the gridded observational dataset used to construct daily analogues.

Each dataset contains a large number of individual projections from different GCMs and emissions scenarios; the BCSD dataset also contains multiple projections from a given

⁵ For the purpose of this Basins Study, the term *bias correction* refers to the use of a statistical procedure to adjust GCM projections to remove differences between the probability distributions of simulated and observed climate conditions.

⁶ The constructed analogs approach involves identifying a set of observed daily climate patterns at the GCM resolution such that a weighted linear combination of observed daily patterns closely approximates the bias corrected GCM pattern. For any given day in the GCM record, downscaling is achieved based on the corresponding weighted linear combination of observed daily conditions at the target downscaling resolution. See Hidalgo et al. (2008) and Reclamation et al. (2013) for additional details.

combination of GCM and emissions scenario, where projections differ only in the GCM's initial condition at the start of the projection. The Basin Study will compare projected climate change between the three downscaled datasets to evaluate uncertainties in future projections resulting from different downscaling methods. Reclamation, in coordination with the TWG, will then select one dataset as the basis for analysis of future water supplies and demands for this study.

The Basin Study will consider all projections in the selected dataset in order to characterize uncertainty in projected future climate conditions. It should be noted that secondary downscaling will be applied to the selected dataset in Task 4 to develop model inputs for the CRB, MPW, and SVB sub-area models. Secondary downscaling is needed to develop future climate inputs at the spatial resolution of the hydrologic models that will be used in this study.

Analysis of sea levels will be based on historical observations and projections of sea level for the central coast of California. Analysis of historical trends will be based on records from a network of tidal gages along the California coast. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operates and maintains a network of more than 15 tidal gages along the California coast, including one gage located in Monterey Bay. Observed tidal gage records will be analyzed to characterize recent variability and trends in sea levels along the central coast of California.

Analysis of sea level projections will consider projections from empirical models (NRC 2012) and from process-based dynamical models (IPCC 2013 [Physical Science Basis]). Analysis will characterize the range of projected change in mean sea level along the central coast region. Projected changes in sea level variability, including storm surges, will be considered qualitatively based on a review of recent scientific literature.

Roles and Responsibilities

Local study partners will provide Reclamation with any historical weather, climate, or sea level data that the partner agencies typically use for planning and/or management purposes. In addition to data provided by the partners, Reclamation will obtain a gridded observational climate dataset and available sea level data for the study area. Reclamation will also obtain climate projections for the study area from the datasets discussed above.

Reclamation will then characterize historical and projected climate conditions based on the climate metrics defined in Task 1, including historical and projected averages, seasonal and inter-annual, and long-term trends. USGS, the contractor, and non-Federal partners will provide input and review through the TWG regarding data selection and statistical methods to characterize historical and future climate.

Task 2 Deliverable

Task 2 will be documented in a technical memorandum detailing observed and projected changes in climate over the study area. The Task 2 memorandum will be prepared by Reclamation and reviewed by the Study Team and TWG consistent with Reclamation Manual Policy CMP P14 and the TSR plan (see Section 3.4). The draft memorandum, review comments, and final memorandum will be included in the Basin Study's administrative record.

Task 3: Develop Study Scenarios

In order to evaluate water supplies, demands, and operations under current and future conditions, the Study Team, with coordination and support from the TWG, will develop a set of planning scenarios representing the broad range of factors that affect water supplies and demands in the study area, including factors related to climate, sea level, and socioeconomic conditions. One baseline scenario will be developed to represent current climate and sea level conditions in the study area. This task will also be conducted in a way that meets Groundwater Sustainability Plan regulations if reasonably feasible.

A suite of future scenarios will be developed to represent the range of projected changes over the 21st century. Future climate and sea level scenarios will be developed based on projections analyzed in Task 2. Future socioeconomic scenarios will be developed to reflect a range of potential population, per capita water use, industry, agricultural practices, and land uses in the basin. A total of five future climate scenarios, five future sea level scenarios, and three future socioeconomic scenarios are anticipated for this Basin Study.

Developing and analyzing multiple scenarios is a widely used approach to planning and decision-making in situations characterized by a high level of uncertainty, where it is not possible to accurately predict the most likely set of future conditions. Future water supplies and demands will depend on a broad range of factors, including future weather and climate conditions, sea levels, population and demographics, agricultural cropping and irrigation practices, commercial and industrial development, and changes in land use, among others. The evolution of each of these factors over the 21st century is highly uncertain.

When faced with such uncertainty, planners and decision makers commonly consider a suite of scenarios that represent a range of plausible and equally likely future conditions, rather than attempting to predict the actual or most likely trajectory of future conditions. By considering a broad range of scenarios, planners and decision makers can address relevant “what if” questions and develop robust and effective strategies despite large uncertainty in future conditions.

Future climate conditions, for example, will depend on future emissions of greenhouse gases and aerosols. Future emissions, in turn, will depend on a number of factors, including regional and global demographics, technological and socioeconomic developments, and potential national and international efforts to limit or reduce emissions. The evolution of future emissions is thus highly uncertain (IPCC 2000 [SRES Summary]).

As a result, it is not possible to accurately predict the actual or most likely trajectory of future emissions, i.e., the quantity of emissions each month or year over the next century. Instead, the climate science community has developed a suite of emissions scenarios (IPCC 2000 [SRES Summary]) and representative concentration pathways (van Vuuren et al. 2010) that represent “alternative images of how [future emissions] might unfold” (IPCC 2000 [SRES Summary]).

GCMs are then used to develop projections of future climate under a range of different emissions scenarios, where each emissions scenario or representative concentration pathway is considered equally likely.

Three types of scenarios will be developed for the Basin Study: climate scenarios, sea level rise scenarios, and socioeconomic scenarios. Climate scenarios will specify transient (time-varying) sequences of precipitation, temperature, and other climate variables relevant to water supplies and demands. Climate scenarios will be used to develop inputs to hydrology and water operations models in order to simulate future surface-water and groundwater supplies, demands, and management within each sub-area (see Tasks 4-5). Similarly, sea level scenarios will specify transient sequences of sea levels, and will be used to develop inputs to groundwater models of coastal aquifers (e.g., Seaside Groundwater Basin).

Because changes in global sea level are strongly linked to global mean temperature, each sea level scenario will be paired with a corresponding climate scenario. Socioeconomic scenarios will specify transient sequences of population, land use, commercial and industrial conditions, irrigated acreage and cropping patterns, and other non-climate factors that affect water demand and use within the study area. Similar to climate scenarios, socioeconomic scenarios will be used to develop inputs to hydrology and water operations models in order to simulate water supplies, demands, and management under current and future conditions.

In order to ensure that projections of future water supplies, demands, and operations are carried out consistently across the four sub-areas within the Basin Study area, the Study Team, with coordination and support from the TWG, will develop a common set of scenarios for the Basin Study. In particular, climate and socioeconomic scenarios will represent spatial and temporal changes, including long-term trends, specific to each sub-area, but will be based on a common set of climate projections and common set of assumptions regarding future socioeconomic trends, respectively.

Baseline Scenarios

Baseline scenarios will be developed to represent conditions consistent with the 2015 water year. The baseline socioeconomic scenario will essentially represent a snapshot in time consistent with water demands and uses for the year 2015. The baseline socioeconomic scenario will be developed from the best available data regarding population, municipal and industrial water demands, agricultural cropping and irrigation practices, and other socioeconomic factors that affect water demand and use within the study area. Similarly, the baseline sea level scenario will be developed based on the best available data regarding average sea level adjacent to the study area during the year 2015.

The baseline climate scenario, by contrast, will represent time-varying weather and climate conditions, with the general characteristics of weather and climate, e.g., monthly and seasonal averages and inter-annual variability, consistent with recent historical conditions over the period from approximately 1975-2015. Observations from outside this period may be included to provide a longer period of record for the baseline climate scenario; where historical observations exhibit significant trends, trends may be removed to ensure consistent climate conditions over the duration of the baseline climate scenario. If trends are removed, care will be taken to ensure that low frequency climate variability such as the Pacific Decadal Oscillation is not removed from the baseline climate scenario.

Future Scenarios

Future socioeconomic scenarios will be developed to represent projected trends in population, land use, commercial and industrial development, irrigated acreage and cropping patterns, and other non-climate factors that affect water demand and use within the study area over the 21st century. Given the considerable uncertainty regarding how socioeconomic factors will evolve over the next century, it is anticipated that three socioeconomic scenarios will be developed for each sub-area, including a slow growth, moderate growth, and aggressive growth scenario.

In order to ensure that future socioeconomic conditions are represented consistently across the study area, scenarios will be developed for each sub-area using a common set of methods and assumptions regarding future growth. Where practicable, socioeconomic scenarios will leverage existing population and land use projections, such as projections developed for County (or City) General Plans and other recent planning efforts, including IRWM plans. Other studies, reports, and documents identified by the Study Team or TWG as relevant to developing future scenarios will also be considered.

Future climate scenarios will specify transient sequences of precipitation, temperature, and other climate variables that will be used to evaluate water supplies, demands, and operations in each sub-area over the 21st century. The IPCC describes climate scenarios as follows:

“A climate scenario is a plausible representation of future climate that has been constructed for explicit use in investigating the potential impacts of anthropogenic climate change. Climate scenarios often make use of climate projections (descriptions of the modelled response of the climate system to scenarios of greenhouse gas and aerosol concentrations), by manipulating model outputs and combining them with observed climate data.” (IPCC 2001 [Physical Science])

Climate scenarios will be developed by combining downscaled climate projection from Task 2 with observed historical climate data for the study area. A set of five climate scenarios will be developed for the Basin Study to represent the range of uncertainty in projected precipitation and temperature. Scenarios will include:

- Hot-Wet (90th percentile temperature, 90th percentile precipitation)
- Hot-Dry (90th percentile temperature, 10th percentile precipitation)
- Central Tendency (50th percentile temperature, 50th percentile precipitation)
- Warm-Dry (10th percentile temperature, 10th percentile precipitation)
- Warm-Wet (10th percentile temperature, 90th percentile precipitation)

Where percentiles⁷ are calculated based on the projected change in annual mean temperature and precipitation for each ensemble member over the 21st century. Each scenario will incorporate projected changes in precipitation, temperature, and other climate variables from one or more downscaled climate projections. Several methods are available to construct climate scenarios based on a combination of historical observations and climate projections.

The technical method used to develop climate scenarios for the Basin Study will be selected by the Study Team, in coordination with the TWG, as part of this task. Several of the methods available to develop future climate scenarios involve applying projected changes in the statistical characteristics of precipitation, temperature, and other climate variables onto the observed historical record of each variable.

These methods essentially combine projected climate change with historically observed climate variability, while preserving the year-to-year sequencing of historical climate record. In many cases, however, the reliability of surface water and groundwater supplies is sensitive to changes in both the magnitude and sequencing of climate variability, including the timing and duration of wet and dry periods. If a climate scenario method is selected that preserves the year-to-year sequencing of historical climate variability, additional analysis will be carried out to evaluate sensitivity of water supplies, demands, and operations to the sequencing of climate variability.

Five future sea level scenarios will be developed to represent the projected range of sea level rise along the central coast of California during the 21st century. Scenarios will be based on projections derived from empirical as well as process-based models. Trends in sea level are strongly correlated with trends in global mean temperature (Cayan et al. 2009, NRC 2012). Each sea level scenario will, therefore, be paired with a corresponding climate scenarios based on projected change in temperature.

Roles and Responsibilities

Development of socioeconomic scenarios will be led by the contractor, with support from non-Federal study partners and coordination and review from Reclamation and USGS. The contractor will help to identify socioeconomic factors that must be considered in developing scenarios and will coordinate discussion among the Study Team and TWG to identify existing socioeconomic projections, reasonable assumptions, and plausible ranges of the identified factors. Once the contractor and non-Federal partners have developed the conceptual scenarios and corresponding assumptions, Reclamation will provide technical support to the study partners in quantifying relevant socioeconomic factors under each scenario.

Development of climate and sea level scenarios will be led by Reclamation, with input and review from USGS regarding the data and methods used to construct scenarios.

Task 3 Deliverable

Task 3 will be documented in two technical memoranda, one that details the baseline and future climate and sea level scenarios developed for the Basin Study and one that details the baseline

⁷ In statistics, a *percentile* is a measure used to indicate the percentage of observations out of a group that fall below a given value. For example, if 20 of the values in a group of observations fall below the value 10.5, then 10.5 is the 20th percentile of the distribution of observations.

and future socioeconomic scenarios. Each technical memorandum will discuss the data, methods, and assumptions used to develop each scenario for each sub-area. Reclamation and the contractor will develop an outline and template for each of the Task 3 technical memoranda. The Task 3 memorandum detailing climate and sea level scenarios will then be prepared by Reclamation, with support and review from USGS.

The Task 3 memorandum detailing socioeconomic scenarios will be prepared by the contractor, with support from the non-Federal partners. Both technical memoranda will be reviewed by the Study Team and TWG consistent with Reclamation Manual Policy CMP P14 and the TSR plan (see Section 3.4). The draft memoranda, review comments, and final memoranda will be included in the administrative record.

Task 4: Develop Modeling Tools and Inputs

The Basin Study will use hydrologic and water operations models to simulate water supplies, demands, and operations under climate, sea level, and socioeconomic scenarios representing current (baseline) and future conditions within the study area (see Task 3). Due to the diversity of hydrologic conditions and complexity of water management strategies across the study area, modeling will be carried out for five sub-areas, as described below.

Model results will be analyzed in detail for each sub-area and integrated across sub-areas to allow for basin-scale analysis. Development of scenarios (Task 3) and corresponding inputs (this task) will be coordinated across sub-areas to ensure that the sub-area modeling approach allows for coherent analysis of current and future water supplies and demands at both sub-area and basin scales.

The Basin Study area will be modeled as five sub-areas, listed below, and illustrated in Figure XX below:

- Paso Robles Sub-Area (PRB)
- Salinas Valley Sub-Area (SVB)
- Carmel River Sub-Area (CRB)
- Seaside Groundwater Sub Basin (SGB)
- Monterey Peninsula Watershed Sub-Area (MPW)

The study partners are currently developing or updating modeling tools for the PRB, SVB, CRB, and SGB sub-areas. These models are briefly summarized below. In addition to the four existing sub-area models, a new land surface hydrology model (rainfall-runoff model) will be developed to simulate runoff within the MPW sub-area under current and future climate conditions. If needed to achieve the study objectives, additional modeling tools may be developed to simulate landscape and household water demands within the MPW sub-area.

Inputs to each of these models will be modified to represent each of the baseline and future scenarios considered in the Basin Study, as summarized below. Model inputs may be modified directly based on the scenarios developed in Task 3. For example, precipitation and temperature inputs will be modified to represent future climate scenarios, and model inputs representing

municipal groundwater pumping will be modified to represent municipal water demands in future socioeconomic scenarios. In some cases, additional modeling tools may be required to develop modified inputs.

For example, crop demand models may be required to calculate irrigation-related inputs for future climate scenarios. Similarly, soil water balance models may be required to calculate recharge inputs to groundwater models for future climate scenarios. Urban water demand models may also be required to calculate municipal and industrial water demands for future scenarios. Where applicable, modeling tools used to develop modified inputs to sub-area models will be determined by the Study Team and contractor as part of this task.

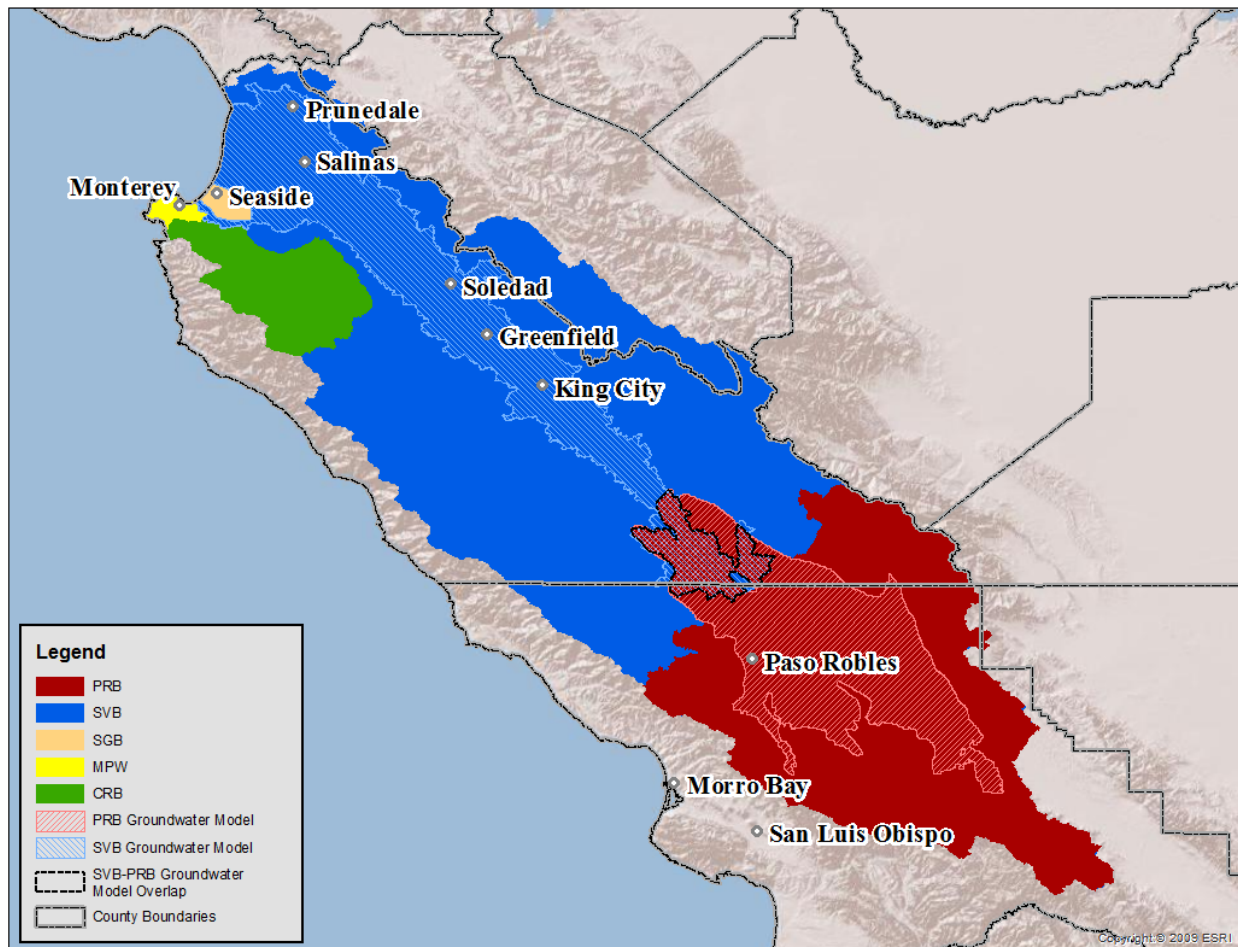


Figure 12. Map of Salinas and CRBs sub-areas. See text for discussion. (PRB is Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Sub-Area; SVB is SVB Sub-Area; SGB is Seaside Groundwater Basin Sub-Area; MPW is Monterey Peninsula Watershed Sub-Area; CRB is CRB Sub-Area)

Overview of Sub-Area Models

The Salinas and CRBs will be modeled as five sub-areas, as noted above. The PRB, SVB, and SGB sub-areas all lie within the Salinas River Basin. The PRB sub-area encompasses the upper portion of the Salinas River Basin in San Luis Obispo County and southern Monterey County.

The PRB sub-area includes the Paso Robles Area sub-basin of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin (see California DWR 2003), along with the surrounding watersheds that contribute runoff and recharge to the groundwater sub-basin.

The SVB sub-area encompasses the lower portion of the Salinas River basin in Monterey County and northern San Luis Obispo County, and includes the remaining sub-basins of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin and the surrounding watersheds that contribute to the groundwater basin. The Seaside Groundwater Basin lies within the overall extent of SVB sub-area and encompasses the adjudicated Seaside Groundwater Basin. The CRB sub-area encompasses all watersheds and drainages that contribute to the Carmel River, and the MPW sub-area encompasses several smaller watersheds and drainages that lie between the Salinas River and CRBs and drain from the Monterey Peninsula directly to the Pacific Ocean.

The PRB and SVB sub-areas will be modeled using a combination of watershed and groundwater models: Watershed models will be used to evaluate rainfall-runoff processes throughout each sub-area, including runoff to streams and recharge to groundwater; groundwater models will then be used to simulate groundwater storage, water table fluctuations, and groundwater/surface-water interactions within the primary groundwater basins in each sub-area. The CRB sub-area will be modeled using an integrated groundwater/surface-water model, and the MPW watershed will be modeled using a land surface hydrology model (rainfall-runoff model).

It should be noted that the SVB sub-area encompasses the SGB sub-area. The SGB sub-area will, therefore, be modeled as part of the SVB sub-area; however, the groundwater model of the adjudicated Seaside Groundwater Basin developed by the California-American Water Company and later adopted by the Seaside Groundwater Basin Watermaster may be used by the Basin Study if needed.

Paso Robles Sub-Area (PRB)

The PRB sub-area will be modeled using a combination of land surface (watershed) and groundwater models. SLOFCWCD contracted to develop a groundwater model of the PRGB for use as a quantitative tool to evaluate future hydraulic conditions in the basin. SLOFCWCD subsequently contracted with Geoscience Support Services, Inc. and Todd Groundwater to update the original groundwater model and to develop a watershed model to calculate inflow components to the groundwater model. The resulting watershed model and updated groundwater model will be used to model the PRB sub-area for the Basin Study.

The watershed model of the PRB sub-area encompasses the entire sub-area, which includes the upper portion of the Salinas River watershed in San Luis Obispo County and portions of southern Monterey County. The PRB watershed model uses the Hydrologic Simulation Program-Fortran (HSPF) modeling software to simulate the land surface water balance throughout the sub-area, including runoff, infiltration, evapotranspiration, and groundwater recharge.

Simulated runoff, recharge, and evapotranspiration are subsequently used to develop inputs to the PRB groundwater model. The PRB groundwater model uses the USGS Modular Groundwater Flow Model (MODFLOW) to simulate groundwater storage, aquifer levels, and groundwater/surface-water interactions for the major aquifers within the sub-area. Details of the updated model are provided by Geoscience Support Services and Todd Groundwater (2014).

Salinas Valley Sub-Area (SVB)

The SVB sub-area will be modeled using an integrated hydrologic model of surface water and groundwater in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin combined with a land surface (watershed) model to simulate runoff and recharge from the surrounding drainages. MCWRA has contracted with USGS to develop the combined modeling approach in order to support long-term planning and management of groundwater and surface-water resources in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin and throughout the SVB sub-area, including evaluation of water demands for existing and future uses and analysis of groundwater levels and sea water intrusion.

The watershed model component of the combined modeling approach encompasses the entire SVB sub-area and the an integrated hydrologic model component encompasses all major aquifers of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin except for the Paso Robles Area sub-basin, which falls within the PRB sub-area (California DWR 2003).

The watershed component of the SVB modeling approach simulates the land surface water balance in the drainages surrounding the major aquifers, including surface runoff and recharge from these drainages into the aquifers, as well as the movement and use of water across the landscape of the Salinas Valley. Watershed processes will be simulated using two land surface hydrology models (i.e., rainfall-runoff models), the Basin Characterization Model (BCM) and the HSPF.

Both BCM and HSPF simulate surface runoff, infiltration and soil moisture, evapotranspiration, and groundwater recharge. The two models use different approaches to representing individual hydrologic processes; the use of two models thus allows for consideration of model uncertainties in simulating runoff and recharge reaching the Salinas Valley aquifers.

The groundwater component of the SVB modeling approach, referred to as the Salinas Valley Integrated Hydrologic Model (SVIHM), is being developed to delineate and characterize the major aquifers of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin, with the exception of the Paso Robles Area sub-basin, and to simulate groundwater flow and storage in all of the major aquifers above the Monterey Formation.

SVIHM will use the integrated hydrologic modeling platform MODFLOW-OWHM (Hanson and others, 2014), which allows for simulation of streamflow, reservoir operations, landscape processes (e.g., land surface water balances for agricultural areas and native vegetation), groundwater flow, and seawater intrusion, among other processes. SVIHM will simulate hydrologic conditions in the Salinas Valley using monthly stress periods and bimonthly time steps.

The model is calibrated to observed historical conditions over the period October 1967 through December 2014, including measured groundwater heads, vertical head differences between aquifers, streamflows, streamflow differences, streamflow diversions, estimates of seawater intrusion, and reported agricultural pumpage. Because MODFLOW-OWHM calculates water supplies and demands internally (as opposed to supplies and demands being provided as model inputs), model inputs become relatively fundamental.

Model inputs include climate (precipitation and potential evapotranspiration), municipal and industrial groundwater pumping, stream inflows and recharge along aquifer boundaries, changes in sea level, and land use. Simulated conditions include groundwater recharge, surface runoff and streamflow, reservoir storage and releases, surface water diversions and deliveries, agricultural pumpage, agricultural return flows, actual evapotranspiration, and spatially-distributed changes in groundwater storage and heads.

Carmel River Sub-Area (CRB)

The CRB sub-area will be modeled using the CRB Hydrologic Model (CRBHM). MPWMD has contracted with USGS and Huntington Hydrologic to develop CRBHM as a replacement for the district's outdated Carmel Valley Simulation Model. Once completed, MPWMD will use CRBHM as the primary planning tool to optimize water supply operations in the CRB, including analysis of changes in river flows, groundwater storage, and groundwater/surface-water interactions in response to changes in operation of Los Padres Dam and changes in municipal groundwater pumping within the basin. CRBHM will also be used to evaluate and compare the effects of various proposed water supply projects on aquifer storage, river flows, and steelhead habitat in the CRB sub-area.

CRBHM will use the coupled groundwater and surface-water flow model GSFLOW. GSFLOW is based on the integration of the USGS Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System, which simulates the land surface water balance including infiltration, evapotranspiration, runoff, and recharge, and the USGS MODFLOW, which simulates groundwater storage and movement, aquifer levels, groundwater/surface-water interactions, and related processes. CRBHM will use GSFLOW to simulate the entire CRB sub-area at a uniform horizontal grid resolution of 100m by 100m.

Model inputs include precipitation, municipal groundwater pumping from the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer by the California-American Water Company, and private groundwater pumping from within the alluvial aquifer and surrounding mountain block aquifers. CRBHM is being calibrated over the period 1995-2005 based on available observations of streamflow and groundwater levels throughout the basin.

Seaside Groundwater Basin Sub-Area

The SGB sub-area encompasses the adjudicated Seaside Groundwater Basin, which is located adjacent to and beneath the Monterey Bay in the vicinity of Seaside, California. The SGB sub-area lies within the extent of the SVB sub-area. For the purposes of evaluating current and future water supplies, demands, and operations as part of the Basin Study, the SGB sub-area will be modeled as part of the SVB sub-area groundwater model, SVIHM, described above. If warranted for the purpose of evaluating proposed mitigation and adaptation strategies, additional analysis of the SGB sub-area may be carried out using the existing groundwater flow and

transport model of the adjudicated Seaside Groundwater Basin, referred to here as the SGB model.

The SGB model was initially developed by the California-American Water Company and later adopted by the Seaside Groundwater Basin Watermaster (Timothy J. Durban, Inc. 2007). The SGB model uses a modified version of the USGS groundwater and solute transport modeling software FEMFLOW3D (Durban and Bond 1998). The model simulates groundwater storage, movement, and elevations within the SGB sub-area. The model also simulates the concentration and movement of salinity within the groundwater system based on specified salinities at each boundary (e.g., salinity at the freshwater-seawater interface and salinity of recharge from precipitation). Key inputs to the SGB model include average annual recharge over the model domain (spatially and temporally uniform); specified groundwater heads, fluxes, and salinities at the model boundaries; and groundwater pumping rates throughout the model domain.

Monterey Peninsula Watershed Sub-Area (MPW)

There is no existing hydrologic model of the Monterey Peninsula Watershed sub-area. A rainfall-runoff model of the MPW sub-area will be developed as part of the Basin Study in order to evaluate hydrologic changes in the sub-area, such as changes in streamflow, infiltration and recharge, and evapotranspiration. Three options will be considered to develop the MPW model:

- Extend SVB watershed model (HSPF) to encompass MPW sub-area
- Extend SVB watershed model (BCM) to encompass MPW sub-area
- Utilize the Central Coast stormwater model (TELRL) for the MPW sub-area

As summarized above, USGS is working with MCRWA to develop a new model of the SVB sub-area. This model includes a groundwater model of the SVB along with a watershed model of the surrounding tributary watersheds. USGS is developing two independent versions of the watershed models for the SVB sub-area, one version using the HSPF and one using the BCM. Either of these watershed models could be extended to encompass the MPW sub-area.

Alternatively, MRWPCA and MPWMD are currently participating in a project to develop a collaborative regional Stormwater Resource Plan for the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay, and South Monterey Bay IRWM (RWM) planning area. This study will use a Stormwater Tools to Estimate Load Reductions (TELRL) model that encompasses the MPW sub-area. The TELRL model simulates runoff volumes within the MPW sub-area using a catchment-based approach. This model will be reviewed and considered as a potential option for use in the Basin Study.

The software and modeling approach used to represent the MPW sub-area will ultimately be determined by the study team as part of this task.

Development of Model Inputs for Basin Study Scenarios

Each of the modeling tools that will be used in this Basin Study has a unique set of input requirements that depend on the model software and configuration. Default input datasets for each model were developed in conjunction with model development, calibration, and verification. These input datasets, referred to here as historical or calibration input datasets, were developed based on historical data sources and represent observed historical conditions within

each sub-area, including historical weather and climate, water demands and uses, and water management.

In order to simulate current and future water supplies, demands, and operations for the Basin Study, calibration input datasets will be modified to represent the scenarios developed in Task 3. While the input requirements of each model are unique, the Study Team, with support from the TWG, will coordinate closely to ensure that the data and methods used to modify calibration input datasets for each scenario are as consistent as possible across all sub-areas.

Climate and Sea Level Scenarios

Reclamation and USGS will coordinate with each non-Federal partner through the Study Team and TWG to identify model inputs related to climate and sea level, and to modify or perturb default (historical) inputs as needed to represent the baseline and future climate scenarios developed in Task 3. For each sub-area, the partner who developed the modeling tool(s) for that sub-area will provide all available model input datasets related to climate and sea level, along with a detailed description of the data, methods, and assumptions used to develop the calibration inputs.

Reclamation and USGS, with input and review from the TWG, will then develop and apply technical methods to modify the calibration inputs to represent changes in climate and sea level under the baseline and future climate scenarios.

Baseline climate and sea level inputs will likely be equal to historical inputs. In some cases, however, long-term trends may be removed from historical inputs to ensure that baseline inputs are consistent with climate and sea levels over the period 1980-2015. If trends are removed, care will be taken to ensure that low frequency climate variability such as the Pacific Decadal Oscillation is not removed from the baseline climate scenario.

Historical inputs will subsequently be modified to represent each of the future climate and sea level scenarios developed in Task 3. Inputs will be modified by perturbing the statistical distribution of historical inputs to reflect the transient change in weather and climate conditions and sea levels under each future scenario. The data and methods used to develop climate-related model inputs for future scenarios will be as consistent as possible across all sub-areas, and study partners will have the opportunity to review the data and methods used to develop model inputs for each scenario.

As noted above under Task 3, if future climate scenarios preserve the year-to-year sequencing of observed historical climate variability, additional simulations will be carried out to evaluate sensitivity of water supplies, demands, and operations to the sequencing of climate variability. Model inputs for these simulations will be developed in a similar manner to climate scenario inputs.

Socioeconomic Scenarios

Reclamation and USGS will coordinate with the contractor and non-Federal partners through the Study Team and the TWG to identify model inputs that reflect socioeconomic conditions within each sub-area, including inputs that relate to water demands for agricultural, municipal, and industrial uses. Reclamation and USGS will then work together to develop methods to modify or

perturb historical socioeconomic inputs as needed to represent the baseline and future socioeconomic scenarios developed in Task 3. Perturbations applied to historical socioeconomic inputs in order to represent the baseline socioeconomic scenario may include adjusting historical inputs based on time-varying historical water uses to be consistent with the population and per capita water demand, agricultural conditions, and industrial water uses in each sub-area for the year 2015.

Perturbations applied to represent future socioeconomic scenarios may include imposing trends or changes in input values to reflect projected changes in socioeconomic conditions over the simulation period. Similar to development of climate-related inputs, the data and methods used to develop socioeconomic-related model inputs for baseline and future scenarios will be as consistent as possible across all sub-areas, and Reclamation and the study partners will have the opportunity to review the data and methods used to develop inputs for each scenario.

It should be noted that agricultural water demands depend on a combination of socioeconomic factors—e.g., irrigated acreage, crop selection, irrigation methods, etc.—as well as weather and climate conditions that affect crop water use. The socioeconomic components of agricultural water demand under baseline and future scenarios will be led by the contractor, with support from the non-Federal partners. The climate-related component of agricultural water demand will be led by Reclamation, in close coordination with the Study Team and TWG. In addition to socioeconomic factors and climate conditions, water quality may also affect irrigation demand.

For example, irrigation demand increases with salinity as additional water is required to flush salts from the root zone. Effects of salinity on irrigation demand will be considered in this study if identified as an important consideration by the Study Team, TWG, or stakeholders. The methods used to consider salinity impacts on irrigation demand will depend on the sub-area where those impacts are considered.

Roles and Responsibilities

The non-Federal partners will provide completed and calibrated sub-area models to USGS for the CRB, SVB, PRB, and SGB sub-areas, including the model source code and/or executable(s), as applicable, as well as all model configuration and input files required to simulate historical conditions (i.e., all inputs required to run the model over its calibrated historical simulation period).

Non-Federal partners will also provide documentation of climate-related or socioeconomic-related model inputs to USGS, along with relevant data, scripts, and/or tools used to develop those inputs. The Study Team, with coordination and support from the TWG, will subsequently review the methods developed by Reclamation and USGS to incorporate the climate and socioeconomic scenarios developed in Task 3 into each sub-area model.

USGS and Reclamation will coordinate with the non-Federal partners, through the Study Team and TWG, to gain a detailed understanding of the configuration and inputs to sub-area models for the CRB, SVB, PRB, and SGB sub-areas and the data, methods, and assumptions used to construct climate-related and socioeconomic-related inputs. USGS will work with Reclamation and the Study Team to identify any configuration parameters and model inputs that must be revised to simulate water supplies, demands, and operations under the future climate and

socioeconomic scenarios developed in Task 3. USGS will work with Reclamation to develop technical methods to modify relevant model inputs for each sub-area model as needed to simulate future scenarios.

USGS will then prepare model inputs for each combination of climate and socioeconomic scenario.⁸ The Study Team and TWG will provide preliminary review of the data and methods used to develop scenario inputs and final review of the modified input datasets.

Task 4 Deliverable

Task 4 will be documented in a technical memorandum describing the modeling tools and inputs developed and/or used in the Basin Study. The boundary conditions across each model will be described in a way intended to help meet groundwater sustainability plan requirements regarding inter-and intra-basin data and methodology consistency to the extent possible. Reclamation and the contractor will develop an outline and template for the Task 4 technical memorandum. For each sub-area, the non-Federal partner who developed the modeling tools for that sub-area will provide a detailed description of the modeling tools and the corresponding historical model inputs. USGS will then provide a detailed description of the datasets and methods used to develop modified inputs for each future scenario.

The contractor will prepare the Task 4 technical memorandum based on the detailed descriptions of models, default (historical) inputs, and modified inputs provided by USGS and non-Federal partners. The Task 4 technical memorandum will be reviewed by the Study Team and TWG consistent with Reclamation Manual Policy CMP P14 and the TSR plan (see Section 3.4). The draft memorandum, review comments, and final memorandum will be included in the administrative record.

Task 5: Evaluate Water Supplies, Demands, and Operations (No Action Scenario)

Task 5 focuses on evaluating current and projected supplies, demands, and operations under the baseline and future scenarios considered in this study and in the absence of any adaptation or mitigation strategies. Water supplies, demands, and operations will be evaluated using the study metrics developed in Task 1, and the modeling tools and inputs developed in Task 4. Study metrics representing current conditions will be calculated for each sub-area from simulations of the baseline scenario, and metrics representing future conditions will be calculated from simulations of future climate, sea level, and socioeconomic scenarios.

Results will be used to characterize water supplies, demands, and operations within each sub-area under each scenario. Results from baseline and future scenarios will be compared to evaluate risks and impacts of projected changes in climate, sea level, and socioeconomic conditions, and results will be compared among future scenarios to characterize future uncertainties.

⁸ As discussed in Section 4.5, it is anticipated that simulations will be carried out for all combinations of future climate conditions (five scenarios) and future socioeconomic conditions (three scenarios) for a total of 15 future scenarios.

Task 5 involves four primary steps:

- Simulation of baseline and future scenarios
- Calculation of study metrics
- Characterization of current and future water supplies, demands, and operations
- Comparison of water supplies, demands, and operations between current and future scenarios

For each sub-area, USGS will carry out transient simulations under baseline and future scenarios using the modeling tools and inputs developed in Task 4. Simulations will be carried out by running the sub-area model or models with the model input datasets corresponding to each baseline scenario and each future scenario, respectively. Simulations of future conditions will be carried out for all combinations of the five future climate scenarios and three future socioeconomic scenarios, for a total of 15 future scenarios.

As discussed in Section 4.3, future sea level scenarios are associated with future climate scenarios and, therefore, do not increase the number of combined scenarios. USGS will coordinate with Reclamation and non-Federal partners to address interactions and dependencies between sub-areas. In general, where the model(s) for one sub-area depend on conditions in an adjacent sub-area—e.g., inputs to one sub-area include streamflow out of an adjacent upstream sub-area—inputs will be based on results from the adjacent sub-area model(s) under the corresponding scenario.

USGS will post-process simulation results and compute study metrics for each sub-area under each combined climate and socioeconomic scenario (see Task 1). Study metrics will typically be calculated at the same timescale as the corresponding model's time step; all metrics will then be aggregated to seasonal and annual timescales to allow for consistent evaluation and comparison across sub-areas.

Reclamation, in coordination with USGS and non-Federal partners, will then characterize water supplies, demands, and operations in each sub-area under baseline and future scenarios. Characterization will be based on descriptive statistics and time series analysis of study metrics (see Task 1), including but not limited to consideration of averages, percentiles, inter-annual variability, and trends. Characterization will include analysis of projected changes in flood risk at selected locations using the approach developed by Condon et al (2015).

In addition, characterization may also consider the frequency with which a given metric crossing a specified threshold value, such as the frequency of water supplies falling below a specified level or frequency of water demands exceeding supplies. Finally, the contractor, in coordination with non-Federal partners and with support from Reclamation and USGS, will interpret the effects of projected changes in climate, sea level, and socioeconomic conditions on water supplies, demands, and operations, including risks, impacts, and uncertainties associated from climate and socioeconomic changes. The contractor will work with Reclamation, USGS, and non-Federal partners to identify and interpret the potential risks and impacts of climate change in each sub-area and within the study area as a whole.

Roles and Responsibilities

USGS will carry out simulations of all sub-areas under all combinations of future climate, sea level, and socioeconomic scenarios. USGS will then post-process model results and calculate the study metrics identified in Task 1 for each sub-area and scenario combination. Reclamation will analyze the resulting study metrics to quantitatively characterize water supplies, demands, and operations under each scenario combination, including analysis of future flood risk at selected locations.

The contractor, in coordination with non-Federal partners and with support from Reclamation and USGS, will qualitatively interpret projected changes in water supplies, demands, and operations within each sub-area and for the Basin Study area as a whole, including consideration of important conditions affected by water operations, including hydropower generation; recreation; fish and wildlife habitat; ESA species and critical habitat; and water quality. The Study Team and TWG will provide interim review and feedback regarding the approaches used by USGS and Reclamation to simulate and characterize future water supplies, demands, and operations.

Task 5 Deliverable

Task 5 will be documented in a technical memorandum describing current (baseline) and future water supplies, demands, and operations within each sub-area and within the study area as a whole. Reclamation and the contractor will develop an outline and template for the Task 5 technical memorandum. For each sub-area, USGS will provide a detailed summary of the model simulations and the study metrics calculated from model results. Reclamation will then provide a detailed summary of quantitative evaluation and characterization of study metrics under each scenario and a comparison of study metrics between scenarios, including evaluation and characterization of flood risks at selected locations.

Finally, the contractor will provide qualitative discussion and interpretation of the study results. Discussion and interpretation will consider imbalances between water supplies and demands, as well as important conditions in the basin that are affected by water operations, including hydropower generation; recreation; fish and wildlife habitat; ESA species and critical habitat; and water quality. Qualitative discussion will focus on identifying and describing the projected risks, impacts, and uncertainties resulting from projected changes in climate, sea level, and socioeconomic conditions.

The contractor will prepare the Task 5 technical memorandum by compiling detailed summaries of each sub-area and the comparison of study metrics between scenarios. The Task 5 technical memorandum will be reviewed by the Study Team and TWG consistent with Reclamation Manual Policy CMP P14 and the TSR plan (see Section 3.4). The draft memorandum, review comments, and final memorandum will be included in the administrative record.

Task 6: Develop Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

Task 6 will focus on development of adaptation and mitigation strategies to address current or projected imbalances between water supplies and demands. The Basin Study may consider potential infrastructure strategies involving the development of new infrastructure or modification of existing infrastructure, as well as potential operational strategies involving modification of surface water or groundwater management or operating criteria without changes

to existing infrastructure. In addition, strategies may involve a single project or element, or may combine multiple projects or elements to form a coordinated portfolio. Project and elements included in adaptation and mitigation strategies may include, but are not limited to:

- Modification of an existing reservoir or operating guideline(s)
- Development of new water management, operating, or habitat restoration plans
- Development of water conservation and demand reduction strategies or projects
- Development of new water infrastructure
- Development or improvement of hydrologic models and other decision support systems
- Development of a monitoring plan to acquire and maintain water resources data to strengthen understanding of water supply and assist in future assessments and analyses

Adaptation and mitigation strategies will be identified and developed for each sub-area based on the specific needs and conditions within that sub-area; some projects and elements may not apply to all sub-areas, or may be developed differently for different sub-areas. Development of adaptation and mitigation strategies for each sub-area will be led by the contractor, with support from non-Federal partners with management responsibilities in that sub-area.

Reclamation and USGS will provide review and support to the contractor and non-Federal partners in identifying and developing potential adaptation and mitigation strategies. Reclamation and USGS will also provide coordination and technical support with respect to developing potential adaptation strategies in sufficient detail to allow for simulation and/or evaluation of proposed strategies.

Development of adaptation and mitigation strategies will be guided by analysis of current and future supplies, demands, and operations carried out under Task 5, as well as results of previous analyses of historical or current imbalances carried out as part of other planning efforts within the Basin Study area. Strategies considered in the Basin Study may include adaptation and mitigation strategies developed through the Basin Study as well as strategies developed as part of other planning efforts.

Roles and Responsibilities

Identification of potential adaptation and mitigation strategies will be led by the contractor, with significant input from local study partners. The contractor will coordinate and facilitate discussion of adaptation and mitigation strategies among stakeholders, the Study Team, and TWG; both Reclamation and USGS will provide technical support and review in identifying and developing potential strategies.

Task 6 Deliverable

Task 6 will be documented in a technical memorandum summarizing adaptation and mitigation strategies considered in the Basin Study. For each strategy or portfolio of strategies, the technical memorandum will summarize the purpose and objectives of the strategy and the area affected by the strategy. The technical memorandum will then provide a detailed description of all new infrastructure, changes to existing infrastructure, and/or changes to water management

and operations that would be implemented as part of the proposed strategy. Reclamation and the contractor will develop an outline and template for the Task 5 technical memorandum.

The description of each adaptation or mitigation strategy will be prepared by the contractor, with input and review from the non-Federal partners involved in identifying and developing that strategy. The contractor will then prepare the Task 6 technical memorandum by compiling these descriptions of proposed strategies. The Task 6 technical memorandum will be reviewed by the Study Team and TWG consistent with Reclamation Manual Policy CMP P14 and with the TSR plan (see Section 3.4). The draft memorandum, review comments, and final memorandum will be included in the Basin Study's administrative record.

Task 7: Evaluate Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

Adaptation and mitigation strategies considered in the Basin Study will be evaluated through a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis. Strategies identified in Task 6 will undergo initial review and screening by the Study Team, with input and support from the TWG. Initial review and screening will be coordinated and facilitated by the contractor, with significant input from the non-Federal partners and review and feedback from Reclamation and USGS. Initial review and screening will involve qualitative evaluation of the anticipated benefits of each strategy with respect to water supplies, demands, and operations, as well as anticipated challenges, including technical, environmental, legal, and cost considerations.

Initial review and screening may also involve the use of simplified methods to estimate changes in water supply, demand, or operations under a given strategy. Strategies will be selected for further analysis based on results of initial screening and review. Strategies which have similar characteristics, or those which are expected to perform synergistically if implemented together, may be grouped into one or more portfolios to reduce the number of model runs needed for detailed quantitative analysis under varying climate and socioeconomic conditions.

For strategies or portfolios selected for further analysis, detailed quantitative analysis will be carried out based on simulation of water supplies, demands, and operations under proposed adaptation and mitigation strategies. For each strategy or portfolio selected, the model (or models) and corresponding input datasets for the sub-areas directly affected by that strategy will be updated to represent proposed changes in infrastructure and/or operations under that strategy. The model will then be used to simulate hydrologic conditions and/or water operations with the strategy in place.

Similar to Task 5, model results will be processed to calculate study metrics. Effects of proposed changes in infrastructure and/or operations on water supplies, demands, and operations will then be quantified and evaluated by comparing study metrics between simulations with the strategy in place (i.e., simulations carried out in Task 7) and simulations representing current infrastructure and operations (i.e., simulations carried out in Task 5). Evaluation will consider water supply and demand metrics, as well as metrics that characterize important conditions in the basin that are affected by water operations, including hydropower generation; recreation; fish and wildlife habitat; ESA species and critical habitat; and water quality.

If for any reason it is not feasible to represent a given strategy or portfolio directly using the corresponding sub-area model(s), proposed changes in infrastructure and/or operations will be evaluated through reanalysis of simulations representing current infrastructure and operations (i.e., simulations carried out in Task 5). Reanalysis may include modifying simulated reservoir releases, river diversions, and/or streamflow to represent proposed changes in surface water infrastructure and/or operations, and estimating corresponding changes in seepage and recharge.

It should be noted that reanalysis methods may not be applicable for evaluating some strategies involving desalination, water recycling and reuse, and groundwater management, including strategies involving artificial or augmented recharge, or corresponding changes in groundwater/surface-water interactions. If needed, evaluation of strategies or portfolios using a reanalysis approach will be carried out by Reclamation, with input and support from the contractor.

If a strategy or portfolio is evaluated by reanalysis, the analysis will be carried out by Reclamation with input and support from the non-Federal partner(s) with management responsibilities in the affected sub-area(s). The Study Team and TWG will be given an opportunity to review the proposed reanalysis methodology to ensure that it provides a reasonable representation of proposed changes.

In addition to quantitative analysis of changes in water supply, demand, and operations, adaptation and mitigation strategies will be evaluated to identify potential effects on environmental and socioeconomic conditions within the Basin Study area. Evaluation of environmental conditions may consider, either quantitatively or qualitatively, potential effects on recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, endangered species, water quality, and ecological resilience. Where sufficient information is available, evaluation of socioeconomic effects may consider relative costs and potential socioeconomic impacts of proposed changes in infrastructure and operations.

In addition, qualitative evaluation may consider potential legal issues associated with proposed strategies. Qualitative evaluation will be based on review of existing information, including previous planning documents, environmental assessments, and appraisal studies, as well as the knowledge and expertise of the Study Team; no new information or quantitative analysis of environmental and socioeconomic conditions will be developed under the Basin Study.

Uncertainties in future climate and socioeconomic conditions will be considered in evaluating adaptation and mitigation strategies through the use of a bracketing approach. Rather than simulating all combinations of future climate and socioeconomic scenarios as done in Task 5, simulations will be carried out for one scenario combination representing the central tendency or median from Task 5 and two scenarios bracketing the lower and upper range of simulations from Task 5. As noted above, the study team may also decide to combine individual adaptation and mitigation strategies into portfolios, rather than simulating each selected strategy individually.

Roles and Responsibilities

Initial review and screening will be coordinated and facilitated by the contractor, with significant input from the non-Federal partners and review and feedback from Reclamation and USGS. Detailed analysis of selected strategies or portfolios will be carried out by USGS and

Reclamation, in coordination with the contractor and with input and review by non-Federal partners. USGS will modify model configurations and/or inputs as needed to represent each strategy or portfolio selected for detailed analysis. USGS will then simulate water supplies, demands, and operations with selected strategies in place and post-process model results, including calculation of relevant metrics from Task 1.

Reclamation will quantitatively characterize water supplies, demands, and operations based on the simulated metrics provided by USGS. The contractor will then coordinate and facilitate qualitative interpretation of evaluation results. The Study Team and TWG will provide input and review throughout this task to ensure that strategies are simulated and evaluated in a manner that supports local planning and decision making within the basin.

Task 7 Deliverable

Task 7 will be documented in a technical memorandum describing the simulated change in water supplies, demands, and operations under each of the adaptation strategies or portfolios evaluated in this task. Reclamation and the contractor will develop an outline and template for the Task 7 technical memorandum. For each strategy, USGS and Reclamation will provide a summary of the model simulations and calculated study metrics developed under Task 7 and a summary of changes in study metrics under the proposed strategy (i.e., change in study metrics between simulations carried out under Task 7 compared to those under Task 5).

The contractor, with input from the affected non-Federal partner(s), will provide qualitative discussion and of interpretation of evaluation results, including important conditions in the basin that are affected by water operations, including hydropower generation, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, ESA species and critical habitat, and water quality.

The contractor will then prepare the memorandum by compiling the summaries and descriptions for all strategies. The Task 7 technical memorandum will be reviewed by the Study Team and TWG consistent with Reclamation Manual Policy CMP P14 and with the TSR plan (see Section 3.4). The draft memorandum, review comments, and final memorandum will be included in the administrative record.

Task 8: Prepare Basin Study Summary Report

The Contractor, with support from Reclamation, will prepare the final Basin Study summary report and executive summary. The final summary report and executive summary will provide a detailed summary of the study data, methods, and results of each study task, including key findings and conclusions regarding current and projected water supplies, demands, and operations, and potential mitigation and adaptations strategies to address the impacts of climate change. The technical memoranda prepared under Tasks 1-7 will be included as appendices to the final study report. The final study report and executive summary will be reviewed by the Study Team and the USGS.

Roles and Responsibilities

The contractor will prepare a draft-final Basin Study summary report document which includes an Executive Summary. The Study Team and Executive Team will provide a detailed review and comment on the report outline and on the final report.

Task 8 Deliverable

The draft-final Basin Study Summary Report and Executive Summary will serve as the deliverables for this task. Both documents will be reviewed by the Study Team and Executive Team consistent with Reclamation Manual Policy CMP P14. The draft documents, review comments, and final documents will be included in the administrative record.

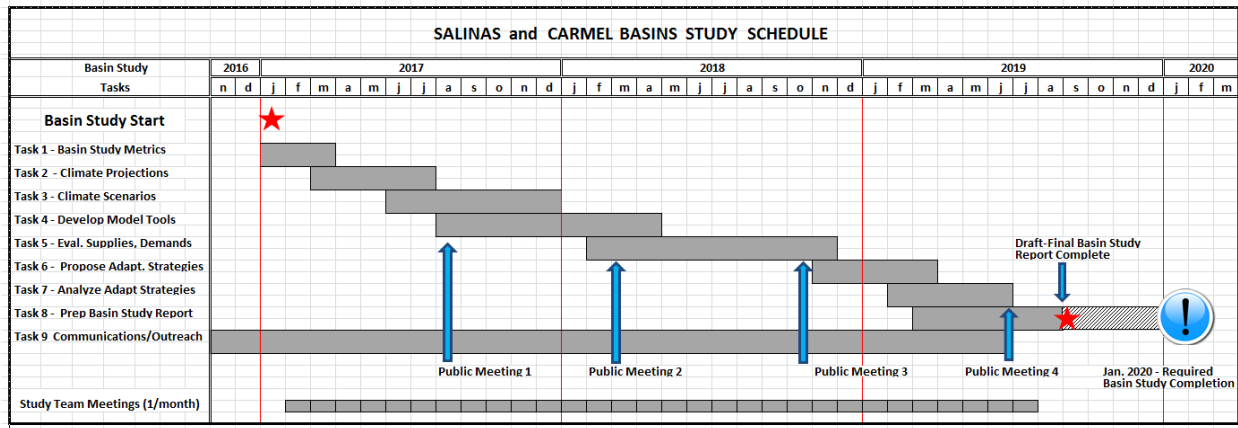


Figure 13. Salinas and Camel Basin Study Schedule

This page intentionally left blank

Chapter 5 – Communications and Outreach Plan

5.1 Goal and Objectives of the Communications and Outreach Plan

This Communications and Outreach Plan (COP) outlines how Reclamation, the Study Team (including the contractor) will communicate with and involve diverse stakeholders and the interested public during the development and review of the Basin Study. In general, the contractor is responsible for coordination and management of the COP and implementation of the communication and outreach processes described in this section to support all meetings, the website and other elements of the COP.

The Goal of the COP is to support the preparation of the Basin Study Report which: (1) is broadly understood, and; (2) solicits and incorporates stakeholder input where feasible and appropriate. Federal partners involved with Reclamation intend to create a variety of participation opportunities to involve stakeholders, which include Federal agencies, State agencies, and local government agencies including water districts, flood control agencies, as well as scientific research groups, environmental groups, and agricultural groups.

The participation and outreach strategy for the Basin Study will focus on the following objectives:

- Reclamation will provide stakeholders with multiple, meaningful opportunities to learn about and provide input on the content of the Basin Study
- Reclamation will keep stakeholders well informed throughout the Basin Study development process regarding the development of technical reports and the opportunities for stakeholders to review and provide input for consideration
- Opportunities for stakeholder participation through public workshops and meetings
- Potential connections and linkages between the Basin Study, the DCP, and related efforts
- Information about the Basin Study will be accessible and easy to understand; Reclamation and Study Team representatives will be available to answer stakeholder questions
- Reclamation will, to the extent possible, work to integrate interests, needs, and expectations from multiple stakeholder groups during the development of the Basin Study
- Reclamation will identify and, as appropriate, address key stakeholder concerns and issues during the Basin Study development process

5.2 Approach

Several participation and outreach methods will be employed to maintain communication with the Study Partners and interested stakeholders to provide and receive information.

In order to achieve the objectives articulated in this Chapter, Reclamation intends to utilize an approach that is flexible and adaptive to the Basin Study development process and stakeholder needs. The communications and outreach approach will:

- Recognize that there are various stakeholders and audiences interested in the Basin Study, and that each group will require a distinct approach
- Identify the most effective and efficient activities to inform and engage stakeholders in order to achieve participation and outreach objectives
- Provide clear, timely information on how interested stakeholders can be involved; and adhere to the following principles:
 - The Basin Study will be developed in a transparent way
 - Public outreach will begin early in the Basin Study development process and will proceed in a timely and consistent manner
 - Reclamation will avoid making redundant requests of stakeholders or communicating inconsistent messages

The Basin Study will be developed in phases and stakeholder outreach will be planned around milestones corresponding to these phases. As the Study progresses, the effectiveness of the public involvement process will be assessed periodically, and adjustments will be made as necessary to ensure that appropriate communication and feedback are occurring.

5.3 Study Audiences

A broad range of stakeholders have an interest in the development of the Basin Study. This COP organizes Basin Study stakeholders into four main audiences: (1) internal/Study Partners; (2) technical experts; (3) key stakeholders; and (4) the general public, recognizing that there will be different levels of interest and decision-making, and that the communication and outreach strategy should be designed to accommodate these audiences. Below are descriptions of the four stakeholder audiences.

Reclamation and Basin Study Partners

The study partners include Reclamation and the following agencies: MCWRA, SLOFCWCD, MPWMD, and the MRWPCA. The partners are contributing resources to support the development of the Basin Study; their staff will be contributing time to the Basin Study on a variety of levels (policy, technical, etc.). The partners contribute information and data to the process. Partner agencies are also responsible for ensuring their respective constituencies are appropriately informed about the Basin Study process and have the opportunity to provide input.

Technical Experts

Technical experts include recognized researchers and scientists in the earth sciences, including climatology/meteorology, hydrology, geology, and other fields. Technical experts will provide independent expert input and peer review of content for the Basin Study.

Key Stakeholders

A number of stakeholder groups have a keen interest in the Basin Study and its outcomes. These key stakeholders, made up of local and regional entities and non-governmental groups, are familiar with the landscape of water resources management in the Salinas and CRB area, and are interested in providing input into specific technical aspects or the entirety of the Basin Study.

Key stakeholder groups may include:

- Federal, State and local government agencies
- Elected officials
- Groundwater Sustainability Agencies
- Flood control agencies
- Reclamation districts
- Water districts
- Scientific research groups
- Hydropower agencies and other representatives of the energy industry
- Environmental groups
- Agricultural groups
- Representatives of the recreational industry
- Related programs and initiatives such as the California Water Plan 2018 Update, local IRWM Plans, groundwater plan updates and others

General Public

The general public includes California residents and organizations that are not likely to closely track the technical details of the Basin Study but would like to be updated periodically and receive information that is easy to understand and helps explain what implications the Basin Study will have on their lives and livelihoods.

5.4 Outreach Activities

Various coordinated activities will be conducted in order to inform and engage a variety of stakeholder audiences. Activities will include regular internal meetings among Reclamation and Study Partners, technically focused meetings, public meetings, coordination meetings with related efforts, and briefings with key stakeholder groups. In addition, the contractor will distribute regular email updates, allow for public review of draft documents, and share information broadly through the Basin Study website and other outreach materials. These activities support the outreach Goal and Objectives identified in Section 6.1.

Section 9.1 of the POS contains a project master schedule with important milestones. The Master Schedule will be updated by the contractor to include indicators which illustrate when specific outreach activities are proposed to be implemented in relation to the development of Basin Study content. The Master Schedule will be revisited and updated as appropriate throughout the development of the Basin Study.

Executive Team Meetings

The Executive Team, comprised of Reclamation and Study Partner executives and senior officials, will meet as needed when requested by the Study Team to provide high-level policy direction.

Study Team Meetings

Reclamation, USGS, and Study Partner representatives and consultant team staff compose the Study Team. The Study Team will hold regular meetings to manage and provide policy and technical direction throughout the Basin Study process. External stakeholders, including members of the public, will not participate in these meetings.

Technical Working Group Meetings

The TWG is comprised of technical staff from Reclamation, USGS, Study Partners and the consultant team, will meet as needed requested by the Study Team to recommend or review key technical work products. Examples of where the TWG may provide review or recommendations include the following: metrics, water supply, water demand, and adaptation strategies.

Technical Sufficiency Review

The TSR will involve both Reclamation and other experts in the earth sciences, including climatology/meteorology, hydrology, geology, and other fields. The TSR will involve professionals who are not directly engaged in the preparation of the Basin Study. The TSR, as required by Reclamation's Basin Study Directives and Standards, provides a "best science" perspective and expert-level peer review of Basin Study methodology and work products. The TSR team provides their review comments directly to Reclamation. A copy of the review findings will also be submitted to Study Team. The TSR team will be convened by the Project Manager and meet on an as-needed basis when there are technical memoranda available or other recommendations are needed.

Stakeholder and General Public Meetings

Meetings with stakeholders and the general public will be scheduled around milestones in the Basin Study development process.

Public Outreach and Information Meetings

Public meetings will be held at strategic points throughout the Basin Study, beginning with an initial meeting in the spring/summer of 2017. The exact dates of these meetings will be determined by the Study Team after work on the overall Basin Study is initiated and the contractor is retained. The general concept in the COP is that prior to completion of certain key major Basin Study phases, public meetings will be held to provide a summary of the results of the previous phase(s) and to inform participants on the upcoming phases of the Basin Study. This allows consideration of information and suggestions by the public for incorporation into the Basin Study.

Public meetings are currently envisioned as follows:

- Public Meeting #1 will focus on a presentation of information developed in Tasks 1, 2, and 3. This includes study metrics, characterization of climate change and sea level rise, and proposed study scenarios.
- Public Meeting #2 will present an overview of Task 4, the model tools used for the Basin Study, and Task 5, the information developed for water supplies, demands and operations.
- Public Meeting #3 will focus on the findings of Task 6, development of adaptation strategies (includes receiving input (or nominations)) for certain adaptation strategies; and, Task 7, the process for and analysis of the adaptation strategies proposed.
- Public Meeting #4 will focus on presenting the findings and results from the analysis of the adaptation strategies proposed and receiving public input on options and strategies.
- Public Meeting #5 will focus on presentation of the findings and the results of the Basin Study, includes the key vulnerabilities and the most robust and promising strategies. Includes presentation of potential next steps and follow-up investigations to promote long term sustainability.
- Public meetings will generally be held via webinar in order to make them time and resource efficient for the Study Team, Partners, and stakeholders, and to allow participation from remote locations. The meetings will be recorded and archived for future reference.

Coordination Meetings with Related Efforts

Some of the stakeholders and general public interested in the Basin Study will overlap with those engaged and involved in other related processes, such as the Drought Contingency Planning and Groundwater Sustainability Plan preparation which are proposed to run concurrently with the preparation of the Basin Study. Over the duration of the preparation of the Basin Study, there may be opportunities to leverage related program meetings or interactions with these shared stakeholders. Cross promotion and leveraging existing groups of engaged stakeholders can assist in promoting the purpose of the COP and Basin Study outreach process in achieving the goals of the communications plan without adding significant costs of additional meetings.

As part of the implementation of the COP, Reclamation and the contractor will coordinate with other agencies and organization which are involved in programs which will inform the development of the Basin Study. These include:

- The California Water plan 2018 Update
- The Monterey Peninsula DCP

- Groundwater Sustainability Plan Development Entities
- Stormwater Resource Plans
- Other... TBD

In addition to coordinating project-specific efforts, Reclamation will also coordinate with broader engagements, particularly where appropriate such as the Statewide Water Analysis Network, which is a statewide network of stakeholders and experts convened by DWR to improve California's analytical capabilities in support of water management decisions and investments.

Additional Meetings with Interested Stakeholders

During the course of the Basin Study, additional meetings will be held with interested stakeholder groups to solicit additional input, expertise, data, and information. As appropriate, representatives of key stakeholder groups may participate in specific Basin Study tasks to facilitate incorporation of their input into the Basin Study.

Study Information and Updates

The Study Team and contractor will develop outreach materials to inform and educate stakeholders; tailoring materials for specific audiences when appropriate. What follows is a list of materials and systems that are proposed to be developed to support stakeholder communication and outreach. This list will be revisited after outreach activities are initiated and updated accordingly.

Study Website

The Basin Study website will be one of the most important outreach tools and the most important outlet for communication and engagement with the general public.

A dedicated Basin Study website will be the repository for up-to-date information, including upcoming opportunities for stakeholders to provide input. Website content will be updated periodically, particularly at major milestones and prior to public meetings. In addition, the website will function as a tool for stakeholders to contribute input and ideas to the Basin Study process.

Outreach Materials

Reclamation will develop informational materials that convey clear, consistent, and timely information that helps members of the public to understand the Basin Study and how it relates to their interests, and informs them on how to get involved. Outreach materials will be easy-to-understand and visually appealing.

Stakeholder Mailing List/Study Updates

Basin Study updates will be sent to stakeholders on the Basin Study mailing list (either physically, electronically, or both) in anticipation of Basin Study milestones, including public meetings. The updates will inform stakeholders of the Basin Study status, provide opportunities for input, and provide meeting information including dates and locations of upcoming public meetings.

Individuals can request to be included on the mailing list through the Basin Study email address or through attendance at a public meeting captured on the sign-in sheet. An initial mailing will be made to a list of stakeholders provided by the Study Partners and stakeholders from similar prior studies.

Designated Point-of-Contact

The Basin Study will have designated point(s)-of-contact whom stakeholders can contact for additional information, questions, or comments. The point-of-contacts' information will be posted on the Basin Study website, and will be included in outreach materials.

Review of Draft Study Documents

The project work plan anticipates preparation of a series of technical reports linked to tasks in the Performance Work Statement including:

- Metrics, sea level rise and climate scenarios
- Study scenarios
- Hydrologic models
- Water supply, demands and operations
- Adaptation strategy development
- Adaptation strategy performance analysis
- Findings (in the Summary Basin Study Report and Executive Summary)

The Study Team may provide opportunities for stakeholders to review and provide input on content of the Basin Study's technical reports at certain intervals. All reviews will occur after the TSR review has been completed. The Study Team may review the TSR comments (and involve the TWG as appropriate) and may incorporate pertinent comments into the technical reports as appropriate, but will not respond to individual comments. All technical reports will be considered interim drafts until they are released by Reclamation in the final Basin Study Report.

This page intentionally left blank

Appendix A – Basin Study – Agency and Partner Tasking Table

This page intentionally left blank

SALINAS AND CARMEL BASINS STUDY
Task Assignments by Reclamation, USGS, Contractor and Local Agency Partners
DRAFT-FINAL Feb. 2017

Task	Reclamation	Contractor	USGS	MPWMD	MCWRA	SLOCPWD	MRWPCA
1. Develop Study Metrics							
1(a) Develop Climate Metrics	• Co-lead	• Coordinate / Support	• Co-lead	• Review	• Review	• Review	• Review
1(b) Develop Supply Metrics	• Coordinate / Support	• Coordinate / Support	• Limited Support / Review	• Co-lead (MP, CRB, SGB)	• Co-lead (SVB, SGB)	• Co-lead (PRB)	• Review
1(c) Develop Demand Metrics	• Coordinate / Support	• Coordinate / Support	• Limited Support / Review	• Co-lead (MP, CRB, SGB)	• Co-lead (SVB, SGB)	• Co-lead (PRB)	• Review
1(d) Develop Operations Metrics	• Coordinate / Support	• Coordinate / Support	• Limited Support / Review	• Co-lead (MP, CRB, SGB)	• Co-lead (SVB, SGB)	• Co-lead (PRB)	• Review
1(e) Task 1 Tech Memo	• Support / Review	• Lead	• Review	• Review	• Review	• Review	• Review
2. Characterize Climate Change and SLR							
2(a) Compile Climate Data – Observed Climate	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Limited support (provide available data)	• Provide available data	• Provide available data	• Provide available data	• Provide available data
2(b) Compile Climate – Global Projections	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Review	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
2(c) Compile Climate – Downscaled Proj.	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Review	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
2(d) Characterize Current Climate	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Limited support (discuss method options)	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
2(e) Characterize Climate Trends – Observed	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Limited support (discuss method options)	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
2(f) Characterize Climate Trends – Projected	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Limited support (discuss method options)	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
2(g) Compile Sea Level Data – Observed Climate	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Review	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
2(h) Compile Sea Level – Projections	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Limited support (discuss data options)	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
2(j) Characterize Current Sea Level	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Limited support (discuss method options)	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
2(k) Characterize Sea Level Trends – Observed	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Limited support (discuss method options)	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
2(l) Characterize Sea Level Trends – Projected	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Limited support (discuss method options)	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
2(m) Task 2 Tech Memo	• Lead	• Review / Support Study Team	• Review	• Review	• Review	• Review	• Review
3. Develop Study Scenarios							
3(a) Develop Climate Scenarios	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Limited support (discuss method options)	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
3(b) Develop Sea Level Scenarios	• Lead	• Coordinate / Support Study Team	• Limited support (discuss method options)	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
3(c) Develop Socioeconomic Scenarios	• Coordinate / Support	• Lead	• Review	• Co-lead (MP, CRB, SGB)	• Co-lead (SVB, SGB)	• Co-lead (PRB)	• Co-Lead (SGB)
3(d) Task 3 Tech Memo	• Lead – outline/template • Lead – climate • Lead – sea level • Review – socio/econ	• Co-lead – outline/template • Lead – socio/econ scenarios • Lead – prepare final tech memo	• Review	• Review – climate • Review – sea level • Co-lead – socio/econ (MP, CRB, SGB)	• Review – climate • Review – sea level • Co-lead – socio/econ (SVB, SGB)	• Review – climate • Review – sea level • Co-lead – socio/econ (PRB)	• Review – climate • Review – sea level • Review – socio/econ

4. Develop Modeling Tools and Inputs							
4(a) Develop modeling tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support Study Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead (all sub-areas) Obtain models and inputs from partners Identify model updates for basin study Implement updates (if any) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (MP, CRB, SGB) Provide calibrated model and default inputs Provide documentation of model and inputs Provide data/tools used to develop selected inputs Discuss model updates required for basin study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (SVB, SGB) Provide calibrated model and default inputs Provide documentation of model and inputs Provide data/tools used to develop selected inputs Discuss updates required for basin study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (PRB) Provide calibrated model and default inputs Provide documentation of model and inputs Provide data/tools used to develop selected inputs Discuss updates required for basin study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review
4(b) Develop model inputs – baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead (all sub-areas) Identify updates to inputs for baseline Implement updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (MP, CRB, SGB) Identify and discuss input updates for baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (SVB, SGB) Identify and discuss input updates for baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (PRB) Identify and discuss input updates for baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review
4(c) Develop model inputs – future climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Provide climate scenarios, collaborate on method to develop model inputs for scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead (all sub-areas) Identify updates to inputs for all scenarios Implement updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (MP, CRB, SGB) Identify and discuss input updates for future scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (SVB, SGB) Identify and discuss input updates for future scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (PRB) Identify and discuss input updates for future scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review
4(d) Develop model inputs – future sea level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Provide sea level scenarios, collaborate on method to develop model inputs for scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead (all sub-areas) Identify updates to inputs for all scenarios Implement updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (CRB, SGB) Identify and discuss input updates for future scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (SVB, SGB) Identify and discuss input updates for future scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review
4(e) Develop model inputs – future socio/econ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support / Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead (all sub-areas) Identify updates to inputs for all scenarios Implement updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (MP, CRB, SGB) Identify and discuss input updates for future scenarios Support USGS in implementing updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (SVB, SGB) Identify and discuss input updates for future scenarios Support USGS in implementing updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (PRB) Identify and discuss input updates for future scenarios Support USGS in implementing updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review
4(f) Task 4 Tech Memo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead – outline/template Review – model development / updates Co-Lead – climate inputs Co-Lead – sea level inputs Review – socio/econ inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-lead – outline/template Co-lead – socio/econ inputs Lead – prepare final tech memo Review / Support Study Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead – model development / updates Co-Lead – climate inputs Co-Lead – sea level inputs Co-Lead – socio/econ inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review – climate inputs Review – sea level inputs Co-Lead – socio/econ inputs (MP, CRB, SGB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review – climate inputs Review – sea level inputs Co-Lead – socio/econ inputs (SVB, SGB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review – climate inputs Review – sea level inputs Co-Lead – socio/econ inputs (PRB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review – climate inputs Review – sea level inputs Review – socio/econ inputs
5. Evaluate supplies, demands, and operations							
5(a) Simulate Baseline Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support Study Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead (all sub-areas) Carry out simulations of baseline conditions using models and inputs developed in Task 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review
5(b) Simulate Future Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support Study Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead (all sub-areas) Carry out simulations of future conditions under future climate, socioeconomic, and sea level scenarios using models and inputs developed in Task 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review

5(c) Compute Study Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-Lead (all sub-areas) • Compute study metrics – historical (Compute from observations) • Discuss method options to compute study metrics for baseline + future scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate / Support Study Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-Lead (all sub-areas) • Discuss method options to compute study metrics for baseline + future scenarios • Compute study metrics – baseline + future (Computed from model simulations carried out under Task 5(a-b)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support (MP, CRB, SGB) • Provide historical data to compute metrics • Discuss method options to compute study metrics for baseline + future scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support (SVB, SGB) • Provide historical data to compute metrics • Discuss method options to compute study metrics for baseline + future scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support (PRB) • Provide historical data to compute metrics • Discuss method options to compute study metrics for baseline + future scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support (SGB) • Provide historical data to compute metrics • Discuss method options to compute study metrics for baseline + future scenarios
5(d) Evaluate/Characterize Historical Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead • Quantitatively evaluate / characterize historical water supplies, demands, and operations based on study metrics from Task 5(c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-Lead • Qualitatively interpret and discuss historical water supplies, demands, and operations based on quantitative evaluation / characterization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing historical conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing historical conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing historical conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing historical conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing historical conditions
5(e) Evaluate/Characterize Baseline Conditions (without adaptation/mitigation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead • Quantitatively evaluate / characterize baseline water supplies, demands, and operations based on study metrics from Task 5(c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-Lead • Qualitatively interpret and discuss baseline water supplies, demands, and operations based on quantitative evaluation / characterization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing baseline conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing baseline conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing baseline conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing baseline conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing baseline conditions
5(f) Evaluate/Characterize Future Conditions (without adaptation/mitigation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead • Evaluate / characterize future water supplies, demands, and operations based on study metrics from Task 5(c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-Lead • Qualitatively interpret and discuss future water supplies, demands, and operations based on quantitative evaluation / characterization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing future conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing future conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing future conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing future conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing future conditions
5(g) Evaluate/Characterize Projected Change (without adaptation/mitigation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead – Compare baseline vs. historical (historical vs. future w/o climate change, effects of socio/econ change) • Lead – Compare future vs. baseline (baseline vs. future climate scenarios, effects of climate change) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-Lead • Qualitatively interpret and discuss projected effects of climate change and socioeconomic change on water supplies, demands, and operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing projected changes/effects • Discuss approach to evaluating / characterizing climate and socioeconomic uncertainties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review
5(h) Task 5 Tech Memo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead – outline/template • Lead – historical conditions • Lead – baseline conditions • Lead – future conditions • Lead – projected change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-lead – outline/template • Co-Lead – historical conditions (qualitative interpretation) • Co-Lead – baseline conditions (qualitative interpretation) • Co-Lead – future conditions (qualitative interpretation) • Co-Lead – projected change (qualitative interpretation) • Lead – prepare final tech memo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead – simulations / results • Review – historical conditions • Review – baseline conditions • Review – future conditions • Review – projected change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review – all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review – all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review – all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review – all

6. Develop mitigation/adaptation strategies							
6(a) Define mitigation/adaptation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support (all sub-areas) Discuss/review imbalances Discuss/review adaptation objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead- Identify adaptation / mitigation objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (all sub-areas) Discuss/review imbalances Discuss/review adaptation objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (MP, CRB, SGB) Identify adaptation / mitigation objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (SVB, SGB) Identify adaptation / mitigation objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (PRB) Identify adaptation / mitigation objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (SGB) Identify adaptation / mitigation objectives
6(b) Develop non-structural strategies (optional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support (all sub-areas) Discuss/review non-structural strategies Help as needed to develop concepts in sufficient detail to simulate/evaluate alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead - Develop non-structural adaptation / mitigation strategies with Study Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (all sub-areas) Discuss/review non-structural strategies Help as needed to develop concepts in sufficient detail to simulate/evaluate alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (MP, CRB, SGB) Develop non-structural adaptation / mitigation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (SVB, SGB) Develop non-structural adaptation / mitigation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (PRB) Develop non-structural adaptation / mitigation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (SGB) Develop non-structural adaptation / mitigation strategies
6(c) Develop structural strategies (optional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support (all sub-areas) Discuss/review structural strategies Help as needed to develop concepts in sufficient detail to simulate/evaluate alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead - Develop structural adaptation / mitigation strategies with Study Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support (all sub-areas) Discuss/review structural strategies Help as needed to develop concepts in sufficient detail to simulate/evaluate alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (MP, CRB, SGB) Develop structural adaptation / mitigation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (SVB, SGB) Develop structural adaptation / mitigation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (PRB) Develop structural adaptation / mitigation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (SGB) Develop structural adaptation / mitigation strategies
6(f) Task 6 Tech Memo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead – outline/template Review – strategies (all sub-areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-lead – outline/template Co-lead -- section(s) describing proposed strategies Lead – prepare final tech memo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review (all sub-areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-lead (MP, CRB, SGB) Contribute section(s) describing proposed strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-lead (SVB, SGB) Contribute section(s) describing proposed strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-lead (PRB) Contribute section(s) describing proposed strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-lead (SGB) Contribute section(s) describing proposed strategies
7. Evaluate adaptation/mitigation strategies							
7(a) Initial Screening or Evaluation of Proposed Adaptation / Mitigation Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support Discuss screening criteria (qualitative) Discuss method options for initial evaluation via simplified approach (quantitative) Provide support in carrying out initial screening / evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead – Facilitate discussion to identify and select screening criteria and method options for initial evaluation, including developing draft criteria and method options Lead – Perform initial screening and evaluation w/ Study Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Discuss screening criteria (qualitative) Discuss method options for initial evaluation via simplified approach (quantitative) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (MP, CRB, SGB) Identify and select initial screening criteria Identify and select option(s) for initial evaluation Carry out initial screening and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (SVB, SGB) Identify and select initial screening criteria Identify and select option(s) for initial evaluation Carry out initial screening and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (PRB) Identify and select initial screening criteria Identify and select option(s) for initial evaluation Carry out initial screening and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead (SGB) Identify and select initial screening criteria Identify and select option(s) for initial evaluation Carry out initial screening and evaluation
7(b) Modify model configuration and/or inputs as needed to simulate adaptation / mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support Discuss method options to represent strategies in sub-area models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Facilitate w/ Study Team - discuss options to represent strategies in sub-area models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Discuss method options to represent strategies in sub-area models Implement selected options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Discuss method options to represent strategies in sub-area models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Discuss method options to represent strategies in sub-area models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Discuss method options to represent strategies in sub-area models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Discuss method options to represent strategies in sub-area models
7(c) Simulate Baseline Conditions (with adaptation/mitigation strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate review and discussion, including dissemination of simulation results to Study Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Carry out simulations of baseline conditions with adaptation/mitigation strategies in place using models/inputs developed in Task 7(a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review

7(d) Simulate Future Conditions (with adaptation/mitigation strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate / Support Identify future climate scenarios to be simulated with adaptation/mitigation strategies (bracketing approach) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate review and discussion, including dissemination of simulation results to Study Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Carry out simulations of future conditions with adaptation/mitigation strategies in place using models/inputs developed in Task 7(a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review
7(e) Evaluate/Characterize Baseline Conditions (with adaptation/mitigation strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Quantitatively evaluate / characterize baseline water supplies, demands, and operations based on study metrics with adaptation / mitigation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Qualitatively interpret and discuss baseline water supplies, demands, and operations based on quantitative evaluation / characterization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Provide study metrics from simulations carried out in Task 7(c) Discuss method options to evaluate / characterize conditions with strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Discuss method options to evaluate / characterize conditions with strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Discuss method options to evaluate / characterize conditions with strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Discuss method options to evaluate / characterize conditions with strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Discuss method options to evaluate / characterize conditions with strategies
7(f) Evaluate/Characterize Future Conditions (with adaptation/mitigation strategies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Quantitatively evaluate / characterize future water supplies, demands, and operations based on study metrics with adaptation / mitigation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Qualitatively interpret and discuss future water supplies, demands, and operations based on quantitative evaluation / characterization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Provide study metrics from simulations carried out in Task 7(d) Discuss method options to evaluate / characterize conditions with strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Discuss method options to evaluate / characterize conditions with strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Discuss method options to evaluate / characterize conditions with strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Discuss method options to evaluate / characterize conditions with strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Discuss method options to evaluate / characterize conditions with strategies
7(g) Evaluate Adaptation/Mitigation Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Compare water supplies, demands, and operations between simulations <u>with</u> and <u>without</u> adaptation/mitigation strategies Quantify effects of adaptation/mitigation strategies on water supplies, demands, and operations based on simulated change in study metrics Compare effects of each adaptation / mitigation strategy to corresponding strategy objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Interpret results with the Study Team (<u>with</u> vs. <u>without</u> strategy) (MP, CRB, SGB, SVB, PRB) Consider trade-offs (quantitative trade-off with respect to water supply/demand; qualitative trade-off with respect to environmental and other considerations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Discuss method options for quantifying effects of adaptation / mitigation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Interpret results (<u>with</u> vs. <u>without</u> strategy) (MP, CRB, SGB) Consider trade-offs (quantitative trade-off with respect to water supply/demand; qualitative trade-off with respect to environmental and other considerations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Interpret results (<u>with</u> vs. <u>without</u> strategy) (SVB, SGB) Consider trade-offs (quantitative trade-off with respect to water supply/demand; qualitative trade-off with respect to environmental and other considerations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Interpret results (<u>with</u> vs. <u>without</u> strategy) (PRB) Consider trade-offs (quantitative trade-off with respect to water supply/demand; qualitative trade-off with respect to environmental and other considerations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead Interpret results (<u>with</u> vs. <u>without</u> strategy) (SGB) Consider trade-offs (quantitative trade-off with respect to water supply/demand; qualitative trade-off with respect to environmental and other considerations)
7(h) Task 7 Tech Memo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead – outline/template Co-Lead – initial screening/evaluation Lead – evaluation results Co-Lead – interpretation and trade-off analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead - outline/template Co-Lead – interpretation and trade-off analysis Review – all other Lead – prepare final tech memo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead – modeling methods/results Review – all other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead – initial screening/evaluation Co-Lead – interpretation and trade-off analysis Review – all other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead – initial screening/evaluation Co-Lead – interpretation and trade-off analysis Review – all other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead – initial screening/evaluation Co-Lead – interpretation and trade-off analysis Review – all other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-Lead – initial screening/evaluation Co-Lead – interpretation and trade-off analysis Review – all other
8. Final Study Report and Executive Summary							
8(a) Write final report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – Contractor Prep of Summary Report Lead – review 	Lead – Summary Report & Executive Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – limited writing Support – review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – review
8(b) Write executive summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – Contractor Prep of Executive Summary Lead – review 	Lead – Summary Report & Executive Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – limited writing Support – review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support – review

NOTES:

- (1) Abbreviations: CRB = Carmel River Basin; SVB = Salinas Valley Basin; PRB = Paso Robles Basin; SGB = Seaside Groundwater Basin; MP = Monterey Peninsula watersheds (area between CRB and SVB model domains)

SHADING:

GREEN: Task / sub-task funded by partner	(partner cost share)
BLUE: Task / sub-task funded by Reclamation	(Federal cost share)
BROWN: Not applicable	(No cost)

Appendix B – Table of Major Study Tasks, Budgets w/Projected Timelines

Basin Study Task	Task Number	Summary Description	Mid-Pacific Region, TSC & Contractor Budget	USGS Budget	Totals x Task	Deliverables	Non-Federal Cost Share Required	Timeline
<i>Develop Basin Study Metrics</i>	1	Define a suite of metrics to quantify and characterize current and future climate conditions and water supplies, demands, and operations	\$39,647	\$12,701	\$52,348	Task 1 and 2 Technical Memorandum	\$52,348	Complete - April 2017
<i>Develop Climate Projections and sea level rise data</i>	2	Characterize variability and trends in climate based on paleoclimate data, historical observations, and projections of future climate and sea levels	\$78,440	\$15,935	\$89,375	Task 1 and 2 Technical Memorandum	\$89,375	Complete - July 2017
<i>Prepare climate and socioeconomic scenarios</i>	3	Develop planning scenarios that will be used to evaluate water supplies, demands, and operations under current and future conditions	\$86,253	\$13,032	\$99,285	Task 3 Technical Memorandum	\$99,285	Complete - January 2018
<i>Develop Modeling Tools and Strategies for Integration of Sub-Basin Models</i>	4	Develop modeling tools and related input datasets to evaluate current and future water supplies, demands, and operations	\$107,078	\$253,750	\$360,828	Task 4 and 5 Technical Memorandum	\$360,828	Complete - May 2018
<i>Evaluate Supplies, Demands and Operations</i>	5	Evaluate and characterize water supplies, demands, and operations under current and future conditions assuming no change in surface water or groundwater management	\$155,501	\$234,975	\$390,476	Task 4 and 5 Technical Memorandum	\$390,476	Complete - December 2018
<i>Develop and Analyze Adaptation Strategies</i>	6	Study partners and stakeholders identify adaptation and mitigation strategies to address current or projected imbalances in supplies and demands	\$159,508	\$36,148	\$195,656	Task 6 and 7 Technical Memorandum	\$195,656	Complete - March 2019
<i>Evaluate Proposed Adaptation Strategies</i>	7	USGS and the Study Team will evaluate selected adaptation and mitigation strategies.	\$107,433	\$157,452	\$264,885	Task 6 and 7 Technical Memorandum	\$264,885	Complete - July 2019
<i>Basin Study Summary Report and Executive Summary</i>	8	Information developed in Tasks 1-7 will be summarized in a final basin study summary report. Technical memoranda detailing the data, methods, and results of each previous task will be included as appendices to the final study report	\$109,545	\$13,346	\$122,891	Summary Basin Study Report w/ Executive Summary	\$122,891	Complete - September 2019
<i>Public Outreach & Communication Plan Implementation</i>	9	Contractor provides continuous public outreach. Includes Project website, meeting management and coordination, email regarding project status,	\$84,400	0	\$84,400	Implements the Basin Study's Communications and Outreach Plan	\$84,400	Continuous Implementation Throughout During Preparation
GRAND TOTALS			\$922,805	\$737,339	\$1,660,144		Total Cost Share Req'd= \$1,660,144	

U:\staff\Boardpacket\2017\20170222\ConsentCalendar\07\Item-7-Exh-B.docx

- Interest revenues were (\$595), or -6.0% of the budget for the period. This is due to second quarter interest revenue for LAIF is not received until January 2017. The negative figure includes accruals reversed from last fiscal year.
- Reimbursements of \$213,372, or 17.8% of the budget. This is based on actual spending and collection of reimbursement project funds. This is considerably less than the budgeted amount as many projects were deferred and continued to next quarter.
- Grant revenue of (\$805), or -0.5% of the budget. This is due to grant funded projects being deferred and continued to next quarter. The negative figure includes accruals reversed from last fiscal year.
- The Other revenue category totaled \$9,671 or about 50.9% of the budgeted amount. This category includes reimbursement revenues from legal and other miscellaneous services.
- The Reserves category totaled \$0 or about 0.00% of the budgeted amount. This category includes potential use of reserves, water supply carry forward balance and the line of credit during the fiscal year for which adjustments are made at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

EXPENDITURES

Expenditure activity as depicted on the expenditure table is similar to patterns seen in past fiscal years. Total expenditures of \$3,637,769 were about 57.9% of the budgeted amount of \$6,280,325 for the period. Variances within the individual expenditure categories are described below:

- Personnel costs of \$1,702,227 were about 99.2% of the budget. This was slightly below the anticipated budget.
- Expenditures for supplies and services were \$527,550, or about 95.2% of the budgeted amount. This was slightly below the anticipated budget.
- Fixed assets purchases of \$15,935 represented around 27.6% of the budgeted amount as most of the purchases were deferred to next quarter.
- Funds spent for project expenditures were \$1,321,633, or approximately 39.2% of the amount budgeted for the period. This is due to most projects spending being deferred to next quarter.
- Debt Service included costs of \$70,424, or 61.2% of the budget for the period. Debt service is paid semi-annually, in December and June.
- Contingencies/Other expenditures \$0, or 0% of the budgeted amount. This was due to the contingency budget not spent during this fiscal year.
- Reserve expenditures of \$0, or 0% of the budgeted amount. This was due to the adjustments made at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

EXHIBITS

- 8-A** Revenue and Expenditure Table
- 8-B** Revenue Graph
- 8-C** Expenditure Graph

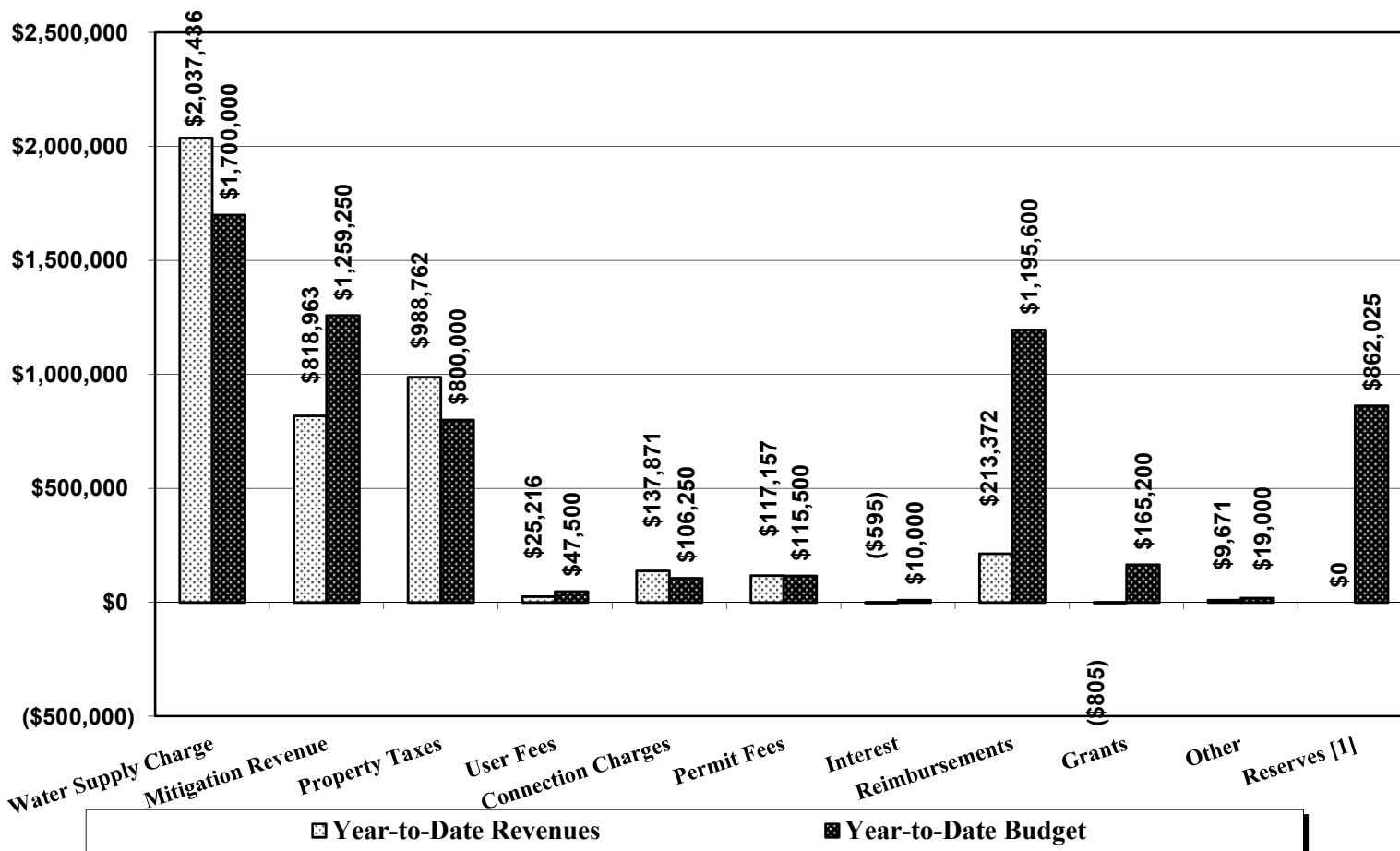
**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Second Quarter Report on Financial Activity
Fiscal Year 2016-2017**

	Year-to-Date <u>Revenues</u>	Year-to-Date <u>Budget</u>	<u>Variance</u>	Percent of <u>Budget</u>
Water Supply Charge	\$2,037,436	\$1,700,000	(\$337,436)	119.8%
Mitigation Revenue	\$818,963	\$1,259,250	\$440,287	65.0%
Property Taxes	\$988,762	\$800,000	(\$188,762)	123.6%
User Fees	\$25,216	\$47,500	\$22,284	53.1%
Connection Charges	\$137,871	\$106,250	(\$31,621)	129.8%
Permit Fees	\$117,157	\$115,500	(\$1,657)	101.4%
Interest	(\$595)	\$10,000	\$10,595	-6.0%
Reimbursements	\$213,372	\$1,195,600	\$982,228	17.8%
Grants	(\$805)	\$165,200	\$166,005	-0.5%
Other	\$9,671	\$19,000	\$9,329	50.9%
Reserves [1]	\$0	\$862,025	\$862,025	0.0%
Total Revenues	\$4,347,048	\$6,280,325	\$1,933,277	69.2%

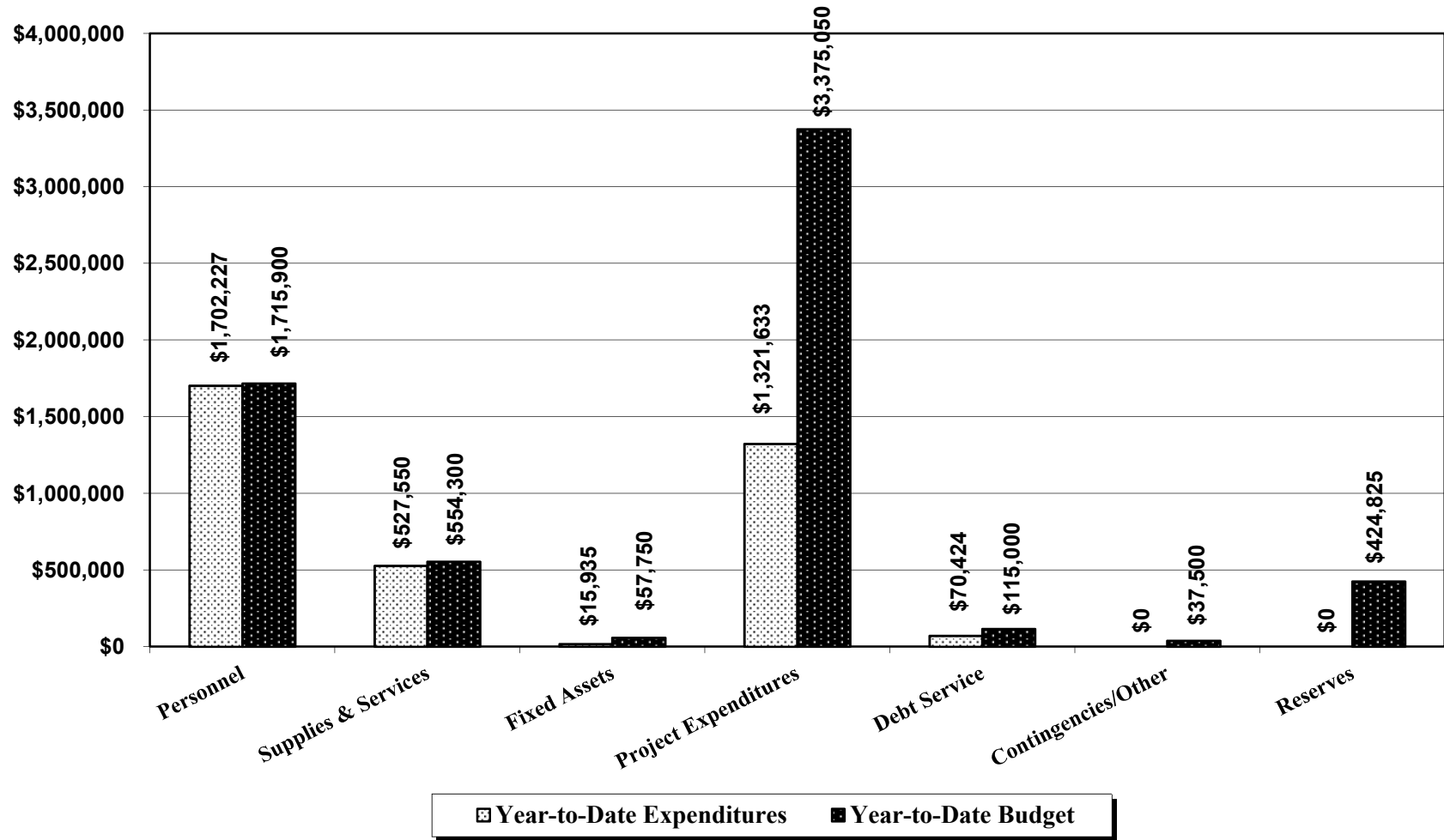
	Year-to-Date <u>Expenditures</u>	Year-to-Date <u>Budget</u>	<u>Variance</u>	Percent of <u>Budget</u>
Personnel	\$1,702,227	\$1,715,900	\$13,673	99.2%
Supplies & Services	\$527,550	\$554,300	\$26,750	95.2%
Fixed Assets	\$15,935	\$57,750	\$41,815	27.6%
Project Expenditures	\$1,321,633	\$3,375,050	\$2,053,417	39.2%
Debt Service	\$70,424	\$115,000	\$44,576	61.2%
Contingencies/Other	\$0	\$37,500	\$37,500	0.0%
Reserves	\$0	\$424,825	\$424,825	0.0%
Total Expenditures	\$3,637,769	\$6,280,325	\$2,642,556	57.9%

[1] Budget column includes fund balance, water supply carry forward, and reserve fund

REVENUES
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016
 Year-to-Date Actual Revenues \$4,347,048
 Year-to-Date Budgeted Revenues \$6,280,325



EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016
 Year-to-Date Actual Expenditures \$3,637,769
 Year-to-Date Budgeted Expenditures \$6,280,325



ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**9. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF SECOND QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017 INVESTMENT REPORT**

Meeting Date:	February 22, 2017	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
Prepared By:	Suresh Prasad	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A**Committee Recommendation: The Administrative Committee considered this item on February 15, 2017 and recommended approval.****CEQA Compliance: No CEQA Required**

SUMMARY: The District's investment policy requires that each quarter the Board of Directors receive and approve a report on investments held by the District. **Exhibit 9-A** is the report for the quarter ending December 31, 2016. District staff has determined that these investments do include sufficient liquid funds to meet anticipated expenditures for the next six months and as a result this portfolio is in compliance with the current District investment policy. This portfolio is in compliance with the California Government Code, and the permitted investments of Monterey County.

RECOMMENDATION: The Administrative Committee considered this item at its February 15, 2017 meeting and voted 3 to 0 to recommend approval.

EXHIBIT**9-A** Investment Report as of December 31, 2016

**MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
INVESTMENT REPORT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016**

MPWMD

Issuing Institution Security Description	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Cost Basis	Par Value	Market Value	Annual Rate of Return	Portfolio Distribution
Local Agency Investment Fund	12/31/16	01/01/17	\$202,606	\$202,606	\$202,606	0.680%	4.87%
Bank of America:							
Money Market	12/31/16	01/01/17	2,377,119	2,377,119	2,377,119	0.032%	
Checking	12/31/16	01/01/17	73,054	73,054	73,054	0.000%	
			<u>\$2,450,173</u>	<u>\$2,450,173</u>	<u>\$2,450,173</u>		58.84%
Wells Fargo Money Market	12/31/16	01/01/17	11,552	11,552	11,552	0.010%	
Wells Fargo Institutional Securities:							
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	04/15/14	04/18/17	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,338	1.050%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	07/09/14	07/10/17	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,453	1.150%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	04/10/15	10/10/17	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,300	1.100%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	03/27/15	03/27/18	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,127	1.150%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	06/17/15	06/18/18	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,207	1.550%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	09/30/15	10/01/18	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$251,602	1.650%	
			<u>\$1,511,552</u>	<u>\$1,511,552</u>	<u>\$1,514,579</u>	1.265%	36.30%
TOTAL MPWMD			<u>\$4,164,332</u>	<u>\$4,164,332</u>	<u>\$4,167,359</u>	0.510%	

CAWD/PBCSD WASTEWATER RECLAMATION PROJECT

Issuing Institution Security Description	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Cost Basis	Par Value	Market Value	Annual Rate of Return	Portfolio Distribution
US Bank Corp Trust Services:							0.56%
Certificate Payment Fund	12/31/16	01/01/17	791	791	791	0.000%	
Interest Fund	12/31/16	01/01/17	327	327	327	0.000%	
Rebate Fund	12/31/16	01/01/17	19	19	19	0.000%	
			<u>\$1,136</u>	<u>\$1,136</u>	<u>\$1,136</u>	0.000%	
Bank of America:							99.44%
Money Market Fund	12/31/16	01/01/17	200,287	200,287	\$200,287	0.035%	
TOTAL WASTEWATER RECLAMATION PROJECT			<u>\$201,423</u>	<u>\$201,423</u>	<u>\$201,423</u>	0.035%	

These investments do include sufficient liquid funds to meet anticipated expenditures for the next six months as reflected in the FY 2016-2017 annual budget adopted on June 20, 2016.

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**10. CONSIDER ADOPTION OF TREASURER'S REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2016**

Meeting Date:	February 22, 2017	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
Prepared By:	Suresh Prasad	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A**Committee Recommendation: The Administrative Committee considered this item on February 15, 2017 and recommended approval.****CEQA Compliance: No CEQA Required**

SUMMARY: Exhibit 10-A comprises the Treasurer's Report for December 2016. Exhibit 10-B, Exhibit 10-C and Exhibit 10-D are listings of check disbursements for the period December 1-31, 2016. Check Nos. 28062 through 28250, the direct deposits of employee's paychecks, payroll tax deposits, and bank charges resulted in total disbursements for the period in the amount of \$1,248,007.49. That amount included \$13,079.29 for conservation rebates. Exhibit 10-E reflects the unaudited version of the financial statements for the month ending December 31, 2016.

RECOMMENDATION: The Administrative Committee recommends to the Board adoption of the December 2016 Treasurer's Report and financial statements, and ratification of the disbursements made during the month. The Administrative Committee reviewed this item at its February 15, 2017 meeting and voted 3 to 0 to recommend approval.

EXHIBITS

- 10-A** Treasurer's Report
- 10-B** Listing of Cash Disbursements-Regular
- 10-C** Listing of Cash Disbursements-Payroll
- 10-D** Listing of Other Bank Items
- 10-E** Financial Statements

**MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
TREASURER'S REPORT FOR DECEMBER 2016**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Checking</u>	<u>MPWMD Money Market</u>	<u>L.A.I.F.</u>	<u>Wells Fargo Investments</u>	<u>MPWMD Total</u>	<u>Rabobank Line of Credit</u>	<u>PB Reclamation Money Market</u>
Beginning Balance	(\$42,457.62)	\$444,762.78	\$202,606.10	\$1,509,606.73	\$ 2,114,517.99	(\$300,000.00)	\$408,325.19
Fee Deposits		267,310.63			267,310.63		526,960.01
Line of Credit Draw/Payoff	(\$300,000.00)				(300,000.00)	300,000.00	
Interest		27.16		1,945.62	1,972.78		4.57
Transfer to/from LAIF					0.00		
Transfer-Money Market to Checking	\$1,363,519.50	(1,363,519.50)			0.00		
Transfer-Money Market to W/Fargo					0.00		
Transfer-W/Fargo to Money Market					0.00		
W/Fargo-Investment Purchase					0.00		
Transfer Ckg to MPWMD M/Mrkt					0.00		
MoCo Tax & WS Chg Installment Pymt		3,028,574.36			3,028,574.36		
Transfer to CAWD					0.00		(735,000.00)
Voided Cks					0.00		
Bank Corrections/Reversals/Errors					0.00		
Bank Charges/Rtn'd Deposits/Other	(\$293.22)	(36.45)			(329.67)		(3.00)
Payroll Tax Deposits	(27,801.62)				(27,801.62)		
Payroll Checks/Direct Deposits	(119,120.81)				(119,120.81)		
General Checks	(800,094.91)				(800,094.91)		
Bank Draft Payments	(696.93)				(696.93)		
Ending Balance	\$73,054.39	\$2,377,118.98	\$202,606.10	\$1,511,552.35	\$4,164,331.82	\$0.00	\$200,286.77

Check Report

By Check Number

Date Range: 12/01/2016 - 12/31/2016



Monterey Peninsula Water Management Dist

Vendor Number	Vendor Name	Payment Date	Payment Type	Discount Amount	Payment Amount	Number
Bank Code: APBNK	-Bank of America Checking					
03965	Irrigation Association	12/14/2016	Regular	0.00	-500.00	27177
00254	MoCo Recorder	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	-35.00	27887
04039	American Water Works Association	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	1,664.00	28104
04350	California Special Districts Assoc.	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	6,485.00	28105
04351	Carmel Chamber of Commerce	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	25.00	28106
01001	CDW Government	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	299.90	28107
00230	Cisco WebEx, LLC	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	71.80	28108
00758	FedEx	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	136.46	28109
00083	Hayashi & Wayland Accountancy Corp.	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	3,300.00	28110
00277	Home Depot Credit Services	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	150.27	28111
06745	KBA Docusys - Lease Payments	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	946.13	28112
00242	MBAS	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	310.00	28113
00118	Monterey Bay Carpet & Janitorial Svc	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	1,000.00	28114
00282	PG&E	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	1,753.98	28115
00262	Pure H2O	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	64.56	28116
00189	Salinas Pump Company	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	2,433.60	28117
00766	Standard Insurance Company	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	1,534.50	28118
01008	U.S. Postal Service	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	215.00	28119
00207	Universal Staffing Inc.	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	324.48	28120
00994	Whitson Engineers	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	11,951.00	28121
08105	Yolanda Munoz	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	540.00	28122
06009	yourservicesolution.com	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	2,263.00	28123
00249	A.G. Davi, LTD	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	395.00	28132
01188	Alhambra	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	128.69	28133
00760	Andy Bell	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	810.00	28134
00253	AT&T	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	1,454.95	28135
00252	Cal-Am Water	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	91.36	28136
00252	Cal-Am Water	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	86.25	28137
11822	CSC	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	2,000.00	28138
04041	Cynthia Schmidlin	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28139
00761	Dolores Cofer	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	405.00	28140
10966	DocuWare Corporation	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	4,250.00	28141
08697	Elizabeth Flores	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	92.05	28142
00267	Employment Development Dept.	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	3,960.92	28143
02660	Forestry Suppliers Inc.	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	95.84	28144
07624	Franchise Tax Board	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	88.33	28145
00072	Goodin,MacBride,Squeri,Day,Lamprey	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	22,326.24	28146
00277	Home Depot Credit Services	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	14.10	28147
00768	ICMA	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	5,526.09	28148
04717	Inder Osahan	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	1,149.00	28149
03857	Joe Oliver	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	1,149.00	28150
13135	Jonathan C. Spencer	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	347.25	28151
07622	KISTERS North America, Inc.	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	2,026.00	28152
09982	Kyle Smith	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	139.78	28153
00769	Laborers Trust Fund of Northern CA	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	26,664.00	28154
00222	M.J. Murphy	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	64.56	28155
01012	Mark Dudley	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	1,555.95	28156
07418	McMaster-Carr	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	290.76	28157
00078	Michael Hutnak	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	4,120.00	28158
13248	Mr. Luyen Vu	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	3,393.47	28159
00274	MRWPCA	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	148.21	28160
00225	Palace Office Supply	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	165.07	28161
00154	Peninsula Messenger Service	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	717.00	28162
00755	Peninsula Welding Supply, Inc.	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	45.00	28163

EXHIBIT 10-B

218

Check Report

Date Range: 12/01/2016 - 12/31/2016

Vendor Number	Vendor Name	Payment Date	Payment Type	Discount Amount	Payment Amount	Number
00282	PG&E	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	8.67	28164
00282	PG&E	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	28.90	28165
00759	RaboBank,N.A.	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	109,568.00	28166
04709	Sherron Forsgren	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	637.86	28167
04708	Tyler Business Forms	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	451.91	28168
00207	Universal Staffing Inc.	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	1,407.60	28169
00221	Verizon Wireless	12/09/2016	Regular	0.00	795.78	28170
00252	Cal-Am Water	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	179.68	28171
00243	CalPers Long Term Care Program	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	50.06	28172
00281	CoreLogic Information Solutions, Inc.	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	291.50	28173
00046	De Lay & Laredo	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	24,503.50	28174
08929	HDR Engineering, Inc.	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	26,179.21	28175
00986	Henrietta Stern	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	1,149.00	28176
13295	James Kern	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	400.00	28177
00094	John Arriaga	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	2,500.00	28178
00256	PERS Retirement	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	13,552.91	28179
00282	PG&E	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	12.02	28180
00282	PG&E	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	22.07	28181
00752	Professional Liability Insurance Service	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	41.92	28182
00286	Stephanie L Locke	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	686.30	28183
00258	TBC Communications & Media	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	10,100.00	28184
00207	Universal Staffing Inc.	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	596.40	28185
04340	Valley Trophies & Detectors	12/16/2016	Regular	0.00	67.77	28186
00010	Access Monterey Peninsula	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	160.00	28190
00253	AT&T	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	61.95	28191
00253	AT&T	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	716.76	28192
00036	Bill Parham	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	650.00	28193
00237	Chevron	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	189.51	28194
00028	Colantuono, Highsmith, & Whatley, PC	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	260.00	28195
06268	Comcast	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	204.61	28196
07632	Debra Martin	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	225.48	28197
00041	Denise Duffy & Assoc. Inc.	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	14,960.00	28198
00267	Employment Development Dept.	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	3,962.11	28199
00192	Extra Space Storage	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	742.00	28200
07624	Franchise Tax Board	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	88.33	28201
04356	Government Finance Officers Association	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	160.00	28202
00083	Hayashi & Wayland Accountancy Corp.	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	10,000.00	28203
00277	Home Depot Credit Services	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	81.78	28204
00768	ICMA	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	5,526.09	28205
03857	Joe Oliver	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	1,149.00	28206
00259	Marina Coast Water District	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	59.56	28207
00259	Marina Coast Water District	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	1,426.78	28208
04729	Monterey Commercial Property Owners Associati	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	400.00	28209
00274	MRWPCA	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	352,980.76	28210
00225	Palace Office Supply	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	310.99	28211
00256	PERS Retirement	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	13,532.41	28212
00282	PG&E	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	4,956.74	28213
00282	PG&E	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	403.65	28214
00282	PG&E	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	19,400.85	28215
00759	RaboBank,N.A.	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	300,874.33	28216
00251	Rick Dickhaut	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	1,023.00	28217
01020	Sara Reyes	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	248.35	28218
00176	Sentry Alarm Systems	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	125.50	28219
00207	Universal Staffing Inc.	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	1,805.20	28220
00271	UPEC, Local 792	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	1,036.92	28221
00754	Zone24x7	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	9,631.30	28222
00263	Arlene Tavani	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	520.10	28223
00286	Stephanie L Locke	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	52.24	28224
04353	Thomas Christensen	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	400.00	28225
13080	West Marine Products	12/22/2016	Regular	0.00	52.36	28226
00269	U.S. Bank	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	88.40	28231

EXHIBIT 10-B

219

Check Report

Date Range: 12/01/2016 - 12/31/2016

Vendor Number	Vendor Name	Payment Date	Payment Type	Discount Amount	Payment Amount	Number
00763	ACWA-JPIA	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	417.75	28232
00767	AFLAC	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	1,139.96	28233
00236	AT&T Long Distance	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	4.30	28234
00243	CalPers Long Term Care Program	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	50.06	28235
01001	CDW Government	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	96.13	28236
00024	Central Coast Exterminator	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	104.00	28237
02660	Forestry Suppliers Inc.	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	119.21	28238
00072	Goodin,MacBride,Squeri,Day,Lamprey	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	5,543.66	28239
00993	Harris Court Business Park	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	721.26	28240
05371	June Silva	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	387.24	28241
06745	KBA Docusys - Lease Payments	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	946.13	28242
04032	Normandeu Associates, Inc.	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	8,631.00	28243
00282	PG&E	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	1,759.40	28244
00262	Pure H2O	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	64.56	28245
00766	Standard Insurance Company	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	1,515.20	28246
09989	Star Sanitation Services	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	70.61	28247
00269	U.S. Bank	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	2,629.32	28248
00207	Universal Staffing Inc.	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	1,444.16	28249
08105	Yolanda Munoz	12/30/2016	Regular	0.00	540.00	28250

Payment Type	Bank Code APBNK		Summary	
	Payable Count	Payment Count	Discount	Payment
Regular Checks	178	132	0.00	1,087,550.62
Manual Checks	0	0	0.00	0.00
Voided Checks	0	2	0.00	-535.00
Bank Drafts	0	0	0.00	0.00
EFT's	0	0	0.00	0.00
	178	134	0.00	1,087,015.62

EXHIBIT 10-B

220

Check Report

Date Range: 12/01/2016 - 12/31/2016

Vendor Number	Vendor Name	Payment Date	Payment Type	Discount Amount	Payment Amount	Number
Bank Code: REBATES-02-Rebates: Use Only For Rebates						
13252	BILL & CONNIE PRINGLE	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28062
13284	C onras & Christina Pappas	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28063
13261	Coral Hendon	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28064
13267	Daniel & Kara Morgan	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28065
13288	DARRELL B EDWARDS	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	497.79	28066
13264	DAVID A LOCKE	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28067
13254	DEAN FRANCIS	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	200.00	28068
13274	DONALD DINSMORE	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	200.00	28069
13271	EMILE ESTASSI	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28070
13259	FENTON FAMILY TRUST	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	125.00	28071
13251	FRANK OCTIGAN	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28072
13282	Helene Goldstein	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	125.00	28073
13286	James & Cynthia Lumberg	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28074
13278	JAMES HELGASON	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	200.00	28075
13280	JAMES TOALE	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28076
13253	Jesse Williams	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28077
13277	John Krolfifer	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28078
13281	JOHN TENANES	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28079
13287	JUSTIN KOMMA	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28080
13285	KATHY TANSEY	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28081
13268	LEE HENDERSON	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	267.50	28082
13257	Linda Moorman	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28083
13290	MARIA FLOReAN	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28084
13275	MARILYN SKILES	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	225.00	28085
13279	MIGUEL FLETES	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	490.00	28086
13256	MIKE MARSEGUERRA	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28087
13255	NITA CAIN	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28088
13273	PERRY TARSITANO	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	100.00	28089
13270	PETER SNIDER	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28090
13263	PHILLIP & MARGARET PARE	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28091
13291	PORCEANO HERNANDEZ	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28092
13283	RICHARD N CLEVINGER	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	125.00	28093
13265	ROBERT D BROOKS	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28094
13262	Robert Solorzano	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28095
13250	SELENE OGDEN	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	200.00	28096
13260	SELENE OGDEN	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28097
13266	SUZANNE SAYLES	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28098
13258	THOMAS & EMILY LEO	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	125.00	28099
13272	THOMAS NOTO	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	499.00	28100
13289	WILLIAM MAZZIA	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28101
13269	YADIRA BONILLA	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	500.00	28102
13276	YUJI SAITO	12/02/2016	Regular	0.00	200.00	28103

Bank Code REBATES-02 Summary

Payment Type	Payable Count	Payment Count	Discount	Payment
Regular Checks	42	42	0.00	13,079.29
Manual Checks	0	0	0.00	0.00
Voided Checks	0	0	0.00	0.00
Bank Drafts	0	0	0.00	0.00
EFT's	0	0	0.00	0.00
	42	42	0.00	13,079.29

Fund Summary

Fund	Name	Period	Amount
99	POOL CASH FUND	12/2016	1,100,094.91
			<u>1,100,094.91</u>

EXHIBIT 10-C

Payroll Bank Transaction Report - MPWMD



Monterey Peninsula Water Management Dist

By Payment Number

Date: 12/1/2016 - 12/31/2016

Payroll Set: 01 - Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Payment Number	Payment Date	Payment Type	Employee Number	Employee Name	Check Amount	Direct Deposit Amount	Total Payment
2662	12/09/2016	Regular	7013	Clarke, Andrew	0.00	249.34	249.34
2663	12/09/2016	Regular	7014	Evans, Molly F	0.00	124.67	124.67
2664	12/09/2016	Regular	7003	Lewis, Brenda	0.00	246.57	246.57
2665	12/09/2016	Regular	1024	Stoldt, David J	0.00	5,093.76	5,093.76
2666	12/09/2016	Regular	1025	Tavani, Arlene M	0.00	1,919.14	1,919.14
2667	12/09/2016	Regular	1006	Dudley, Mark A	0.00	2,627.94	2,627.94
2668	12/09/2016	Regular	1039	Flores, Elizabeth	0.00	1,854.63	1,854.63
2669	12/09/2016	Regular	1018	Prasad, Suresh	0.00	3,658.51	3,658.51
2670	12/09/2016	Regular	1019	Reyes, Sara C	0.00	1,827.12	1,827.12
2671	12/09/2016	Regular	1021	Schmidlin, Cynthia L	0.00	1,862.25	1,862.25
2672	12/09/2016	Regular	1002	Bekker, Mark	0.00	1,678.85	1,678.85
2673	12/09/2016	Regular	1005	Christensen, Thomas T	0.00	2,624.35	2,624.35
2674	12/09/2016	Regular	1042	Hamilton, Maureen C.	0.00	2,792.02	2,792.02
2675	12/09/2016	Regular	1008	Hampson, Larry M	0.00	3,289.55	3,289.55
2676	12/09/2016	Regular	1009	James, Gregory W	0.00	3,157.36	3,157.36
2677	12/09/2016	Regular	1011	Lear, Jonathan P	0.00	2,813.62	2,813.62
2678	12/09/2016	Regular	1012	Lindberg, Thomas L	0.00	2,222.94	2,222.94
2679	12/09/2016	Regular	1013	Lyons, Matthew J	0.00	1,649.15	1,649.15
2680	12/09/2016	Regular	1023	Stern, Henrietta L	0.00	481.98	481.98
2681	12/09/2016	Regular	6028	Atkins, Daniel N	0.00	907.86	907.86
2682	12/09/2016	Regular	1004	Chaney, Beverly M	0.00	2,245.55	2,245.55
2683	12/09/2016	Regular	1007	Hamilton, Cory R	0.00	2,083.46	2,083.46
2684	12/09/2016	Regular	1026	Urquhart, Kevan A	0.00	1,441.28	1,441.28
2685	12/09/2016	Regular	1001	Ayala, Gabriela D	0.00	1,758.41	1,758.41
2686	12/09/2016	Regular	1041	Gonnerman, Maryan C	0.00	1,545.05	1,545.05
2687	12/09/2016	Regular	1010	Kister, Stephanie L	0.00	1,828.59	1,828.59
2688	12/09/2016	Regular	1017	Locke, Stephanie L	0.00	2,757.04	2,757.04
2689	12/09/2016	Regular	1014	Martin, Debra S	0.00	1,868.78	1,868.78
2690	12/22/2016	Regular	1024	Stoldt, David J	0.00	5,093.76	5,093.76
2691	12/22/2016	Regular	1025	Tavani, Arlene M	0.00	1,919.14	1,919.14
2692	12/22/2016	Regular	1006	Dudley, Mark A	0.00	2,627.94	2,627.94
2693	12/22/2016	Regular	1039	Flores, Elizabeth	0.00	1,854.63	1,854.63
2694	12/22/2016	Regular	1018	Prasad, Suresh	0.00	3,658.51	3,658.51
2695	12/22/2016	Regular	1019	Reyes, Sara C	0.00	1,827.12	1,827.12
2696	12/22/2016	Regular	1021	Schmidlin, Cynthia L	0.00	1,862.24	1,862.24
2697	12/22/2016	Regular	1002	Bekker, Mark	0.00	1,678.84	1,678.84
2698	12/22/2016	Regular	1005	Christensen, Thomas T	0.00	2,624.34	2,624.34
2699	12/22/2016	Regular	1042	Hamilton, Maureen C.	0.00	2,792.02	2,792.02
2700	12/22/2016	Regular	1008	Hampson, Larry M	0.00	3,289.55	3,289.55
2701	12/22/2016	Regular	1009	James, Gregory W	0.00	3,071.79	3,071.79
2702	12/22/2016	Regular	6034	Kleven, Alana K	0.00	144.76	144.76
2703	12/22/2016	Regular	1011	Lear, Jonathan P	0.00	2,813.62	2,813.62
2704	12/22/2016	Regular	1012	Lindberg, Thomas L	0.00	2,222.95	2,222.95
2705	12/22/2016	Regular	1013	Lyons, Matthew J	0.00	1,649.15	1,649.15
2706	12/22/2016	Regular	1023	Stern, Henrietta L	0.00	735.67	735.67
2707	12/22/2016	Regular	6028	Atkins, Daniel N	0.00	647.49	647.49
2708	12/22/2016	Regular	1004	Chaney, Beverly M	0.00	2,245.55	2,245.55
2709	12/22/2016	Regular	1007	Hamilton, Cory R	0.00	2,083.46	2,083.46
2710	12/22/2016	Regular	1026	Urquhart, Kevan A	0.00	1,450.91	1,450.91
2711	12/22/2016	Regular	1001	Ayala, Gabriela D	0.00	1,758.42	1,758.42
2712	12/22/2016	Regular	1041	Gonnerman, Maryan C	0.00	1,545.05	1,545.05
2713	12/22/2016	Regular	1010	Kister, Stephanie L	0.00	1,828.59	1,828.59
2714	12/22/2016	Regular	1017	Locke, Stephanie L	0.00	2,757.04	2,757.04
2715	12/22/2016	Regular	1014	Martin, Debra S	0.00	1,868.78	1,868.78
2716	12/30/2016	Regular	7013	Clarke, Andrew	0.00	249.34	249.34
2717	12/30/2016	Regular	7014	Evans, Molly F	0.00	124.67	124.67
2718	12/30/2016	Regular	7003	Lewis, Brenda	0.00	246.57	246.57

Payment Number	EXHIBIT 10-C		Employee Number	Employee Name	Check Amount	Direct Deposit Amount	Total Payment
	Payment Date	Payment Type					
28124	12/09/2016	Regular	7006	Brower, Sr., Robert S	124.67	0.00	124.67
28125	12/09/2016	Regular	7007	Byrne, Jeannie	249.34	0.00	249.34
28126	12/09/2016	Regular	7001	Pendergrass, David K	249.34	0.00	249.34
28127	12/09/2016	Regular	7004	Potter, David L	124.67	0.00	124.67
28128	12/09/2016	Regular	1022	Soto, Paula	0.00	0.00	0.00
28129	12/09/2016	Regular	6004	Malloway, Geoffrey J	132.06	0.00	132.06
28130	12/09/2016	Regular	1043	Suwada, Joseph	425.52	0.00	425.52
28131	12/09/2016	Regular	1040	Smith, Kyle	1,509.58	0.00	1,509.58
28187	12/22/2016	Regular	1022	Soto, Paula	0.00	0.00	0.00
28188	12/22/2016	Regular	1043	Suwada, Joseph	641.68	0.00	641.68
28189	12/22/2016	Regular	1040	Smith, Kyle	1,509.58	0.00	1,509.58
28227	12/30/2016	Regular	7006	Brower, Sr., Robert S	124.67	0.00	124.67
28228	12/30/2016	Regular	7007	Byrne, Jeannie	374.02	0.00	374.02
28229	12/30/2016	Regular	7001	Pendergrass, David K	249.34	0.00	249.34
28230	12/30/2016	Regular	7004	Potter, David L	124.67	0.00	124.67
Totals:					5,839.14	113,281.67	119,120.81



Monterey Peninsula Water Management Dist

Bank Transaction Report

Transaction Detail

Issued Date Range: 12/01/2016 - 12/31/2016

Cleared Date Range: -

Issued Date	Cleared Date	Number	Description	Module	Status	Type	Amount
Bank Account: 111 - Bank of America Checking - 0000 8170 8210							
12/09/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000816	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-2.77
12/09/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000817	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-43.12
12/09/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000818	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-184.14
12/09/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000820	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-10,832.41
12/09/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000821	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-2,470.93
12/09/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000822	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-310.42
12/15/2016	12/31/2016	SVC0000104	To Post 12/2016 Bank Service Charge	General Ledger	Cleared	Service Charge	-293.22
12/22/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000824	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-10,879.81
12/22/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000825	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-2,476.77
12/22/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000826	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-350.58
12/29/2016		DFT0000831	SHELL	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Bank Draft	-696.93
12/30/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000828	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-2.77
12/30/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000829	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-47.02
12/30/2016	12/31/2016	DFT0000830	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-200.88
Bank Account 111 Total: (14)							-28,791.77
Report Total: (14)							-28,791.77

EXHIBIT 10-D

Bank Transaction Report

226

Issued Date Range: 12/01/2016 - 12/31/2016 Cleared Date Range: -

Summary

Bank Account	Count	Amount
111 Bank of America Checking - 0000 8170 8210	14	-28,791.77
Report Total:	14	-28,791.77

Cash Account	Count	Amount
99 99-10-100100 Pool Cash Account	14	-28,791.77
Report Total:	14	-28,791.77

Transaction Type	Count	Amount
Bank Draft	13	-28,498.55
Service Charge	1	-293.22
Report Total:	14	-28,791.77



Monterey Peninsula Water Management Dist

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals
Group Summary

For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Revenue								
R100 - Water Supply Charge	2,039,812	283,220	1,756,592	-720.22 %	2,037,436	3,400,000	-1,362,564	-59.92 %
R110 - Mitigation Revenue	204,741	209,791	-5,050	-97.59 %	818,963	2,518,500	-1,699,537	-32.52 %
R120 - Property Taxes Revenues	988,762	133,280	855,482	-741.87 %	988,762	1,600,000	-611,238	-61.80 %
R130 - User Fees	3,891	7,914	-4,023	-49.17 %	25,216	95,000	-69,784	-26.54 %
R140 - Connection Charges	24,086	17,701	6,384	-136.07 %	137,871	212,500	-74,629	-64.88 %
R150 - Permit Processing Fee	13,851	14,578	-727	-95.02 %	106,689	175,000	-68,311	-60.97 %
R160 - Well Registration Fee	50	0	50	0.00 %	1,200	0	1,200	0.00 %
R180 - River Work Permit Application	0	0	0	0.00 %	25	0	25	0.00 %
R190 - WDS Permits Rule 21	400	4,665	-4,265	-8.57 %	9,243	56,000	-46,757	-16.51 %
R200 - Recording Fees	654	666	-12	-98.14 %	6,922	8,000	-1,078	-86.53 %
R210 - Legal Fees	228	833	-605	-27.37 %	1,197	10,000	-8,803	-11.97 %
R220 - Copy Fee	38	0	38	0.00 %	150	0	150	0.00 %
R230 - Miscellaneous - Other	156	1,666	-1,510	-9.37 %	1,112	20,000	-18,888	-5.56 %
R240 - Insurance Refunds	0	0	0	0.00 %	290	0	290	0.00 %
R250 - Interest Income	1,973	1,666	307	-118.41 %	-595	20,000	-20,595	2.97 %
R265 - CAW - Los Padres Reimbursement	0	41,650	-41,650	0.00 %	0	500,000	-500,000	0.00 %
R270 - CAW - Rebates	6,646	83,300	-76,654	-7.98 %	213,372	1,000,000	-786,628	-21.34 %
R280 - CAW - Conservation	0	27,797	-27,797	0.00 %	0	333,700	-333,700	0.00 %
R290 - CAW - Miscellaneous	0	35,561	-35,561	0.00 %	0	426,900	-426,900	0.00 %
R300 - Watermaster	0	6,214	-6,214	0.00 %	0	74,600	-74,600	0.00 %
R308 - Reclamation Project	0	1,666	-1,666	0.00 %	0	20,000	-20,000	0.00 %
R310 - Other Reimbursements	0	2,999	-2,999	0.00 %	0	36,000	-36,000	0.00 %
R320 - Grants	0	27,522	-27,522	0.00 %	-805	330,400	-331,205	0.24 %
R510 - Operating Reserve	0	143,613	-143,613	0.00 %	0	1,724,050	-1,724,050	0.00 %
R695 - Other Financing Sources	0	0	0	0.00 %	0	0	0	0.00 %
Total Revenue:	3,285,287	1,046,302	2,238,985	-313.99 %	4,347,049	12,560,650	-8,213,601	-34.61 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Expense								
Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs								
1100 - Salaries & Wages	170,352	200,478	30,126	84.97 %	1,086,224	2,406,700	1,320,476	45.13 %
1110 - Manager's Auto Allowance	462	500	38	92.34 %	2,769	6,000	3,231	46.15 %
1120 - Manager's Deferred Comp	631	700	69	90.14 %	4,100	8,400	4,300	48.81 %
1130 - Unemployment Compensation	0	250	250	0.00 %	0	3,000	3,000	0.00 %
1140 - Insurance Opt-Out Supplemental	683	808	125	84.57 %	6,557	9,700	3,143	67.59 %
1150 - Temporary Personnel	6,415	3,432	-2,983	186.93 %	28,236	41,200	12,964	68.53 %
1160 - PERS Retirement	16,920	33,953	17,033	49.83 %	308,815	407,600	98,785	75.76 %
1170 - Medical Insurance	25,454	27,814	2,360	91.52 %	152,601	333,900	181,299	45.70 %
1180 - Medical Insurance - Retirees	8,399	4,823	-3,576	174.14 %	41,045	57,900	16,856	70.89 %
1190 - Workers Compensation	3,296	4,048	752	81.42 %	22,086	48,600	26,514	45.44 %
1200 - Life Insurance	409	541	133	75.45 %	2,412	6,500	4,089	37.10 %
1210 - Long Term Disability Insurance	1,069	1,225	156	87.28 %	6,595	14,700	8,105	44.86 %
1220 - Short Term Disability Insurance	212	283	71	74.92 %	1,309	3,400	2,091	38.51 %
1250 - Moving Expense Reimbursement	0	0	0	0.00 %	116	0	-116	0.00 %
1260 - Employee Assistance Program	59	125	66	47.02 %	368	1,500	1,132	24.52 %
1270 - FICA Tax Expense	523	458	-65	114.16 %	3,759	5,500	1,741	68.35 %
1280 - Medicare Tax Expense	9,427	2,999	-6,428	314.35 %	22,981	36,000	13,019	63.84 %
1290 - Staff Development & Training	3,056	2,341	-715	130.54 %	7,231	28,100	20,869	25.73 %
1300 - Conference Registration	645	367	-278	175.98 %	2,580	4,400	1,820	58.64 %
1310 - Professional Dues	165	183	18	90.04 %	564	2,200	1,636	25.64 %
1320 - Personnel Recruitment	0	541	541	0.00 %	1,882	6,500	4,619	28.95 %
Total Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs:	248,176	285,869	37,693	86.81 %	1,702,227	3,431,800	1,729,573	49.60 %
Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services								
2000 - Board Member Compensation	3,105	3,082	-23	100.74 %	12,285	37,000	24,715	33.20 %
2020 - Board Expenses	1,500	833	-667	180.07 %	1,630	10,000	8,370	16.30 %
2040 - Rent	1,787	1,933	146	92.47 %	11,360	23,200	11,840	48.97 %
2060 - Utilities	2,230	3,182	952	70.08 %	15,170	38,200	23,030	39.71 %
2120 - Insurance Expense	3,405	3,757	352	90.64 %	20,430	45,100	24,670	45.30 %
2130 - Membership Dues	1,114	2,424	1,310	45.96 %	23,470	29,100	5,630	80.65 %
2140 - Bank Charges	344	333	-11	103.32 %	2,111	4,000	1,889	52.77 %
2150 - Office Supplies	660	1,166	506	56.61 %	10,177	14,000	3,823	72.69 %
2160 - Courier Expense	510	650	140	78.49 %	3,719	7,800	4,081	47.68 %
2170 - Printing/Photocopy	0	825	825	0.00 %	148	9,900	9,752	1.50 %
2180 - Postage & Shipping	0	533	533	0.00 %	2,887	6,400	3,513	45.11 %
2190 - IT Supplies/Services	2,974	7,747	4,773	38.39 %	59,781	93,000	33,219	64.28 %
2200 - Professional Fees	20,168	14,161	-6,007	142.42 %	84,315	170,000	85,685	49.60 %
2220 - Equipment Repairs & Maintenance	0	625	625	0.00 %	1,680	7,500	5,820	22.40 %
2235 - Equipment Lease	974	1,166	192	83.54 %	6,868	14,000	7,132	49.06 %
2240 - Telephone	3,025	3,574	549	84.64 %	19,449	42,900	23,451	45.34 %
2260 - Facility Maintenance	2,134	3,157	1,023	67.59 %	16,626	37,900	21,274	43.87 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

229

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals**For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016**

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
2270 - Travel Expenses	1,683	2,674	991	62.93 %	7,803	32,100	24,297	24.31 %
2280 - Transportation	1,009	2,216	1,207	45.53 %	7,490	26,600	19,110	28.16 %
2300 - Legal Services	5,804	33,320	27,516	17.42 %	206,397	400,000	193,603	51.60 %
2380 - Meeting Expenses	450	675	224	66.75 %	2,285	8,100	5,815	28.22 %
2420 - Legal Notices	0	358	358	0.00 %	0	4,300	4,300	0.00 %
2460 - Public Outreach	0	425	425	0.00 %	1,535	5,100	3,565	30.10 %
2480 - Miscellaneous	0	300	300	0.00 %	225	3,600	3,375	6.26 %
2500 - Tax Administration Fee	0	1,666	1,666	0.00 %	0	20,000	20,000	0.00 %
2900 - Operating Supplies	362	1,566	1,204	23.09 %	9,708	18,800	9,092	51.64 %
Total Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services:	53,238	92,346	39,109	57.65 %	527,550	1,108,600	581,050	47.59 %
Level1: 300 - Other Expenses								
3000 - Project Expenses	142,833	562,283	419,450	25.40 %	1,321,633	6,750,100	5,428,467	19.58 %
4000 - Fixed Asset Purchases	0	9,621	9,621	0.00 %	15,935	115,500	99,565	13.80 %
5000 - Debt Service	874	19,159	18,285	4.56 %	70,424	230,000	159,576	30.62 %
6000 - Contingencies	0	6,248	6,248	0.00 %	0	75,000	75,000	0.00 %
6500 - Reserves	0	70,776	70,776	0.00 %	0	849,650	849,650	0.00 %
Total Level1: 300 - Other Expenses:	143,707	668,087	524,380	21.51 %	1,407,991	8,020,250	6,612,259	17.56 %
Total Expense:	445,121	1,046,302	601,181	42.54 %	3,637,768	12,560,650	8,922,882	28.96 %
Report Total:	2,840,166	0	2,840,166		709,281	0	709,281	

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016

Fund Summary

Fund	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
24 - MITIGATION FUND	49,449	0	49,449		-274,863	0	-274,863	
26 - CONSERVATION FUND	561,466	0	561,466		150,260	0	150,260	
35 - WATER SUPPLY FUND	2,229,252	0	2,229,252		833,884	0	833,884	
Report Total:	2,840,166	0.01	2,840,166		709,281	0	709,281	



Monterey Peninsula Water Management Dist

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals
Group Summary

For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Fund: 24 - MITIGATION FUND								
Revenue								
R110 - Mitigation Revenue	204,741	209,791	-5,050	-97.59 %	818,963	2,518,500	-1,699,537	-32.52 %
R130 - User Fees	3,285	7,289	-4,004	-45.06 %	21,288	87,500	-66,212	-24.33 %
R160 - Well Registration Fee	50	0	50	0.00 %	1,200	0	1,200	0.00 %
R180 - River Work Permit Application	0	0	0	0.00 %	25	0	25	0.00 %
R190 - WDS Permits Rule 21	400	4,665	-4,265	-8.57 %	9,243	56,000	-46,757	-16.51 %
R230 - Miscellaneous - Other	0	833	-833	0.00 %	0	10,000	-10,000	0.00 %
R250 - Interest Income	4	208	-204	-1.99 %	409	2,500	-2,091	-16.35 %
R290 - CAW - Miscellaneous	0	35,561	-35,561	0.00 %	0	426,900	-426,900	0.00 %
R310 - Other Reimbursements	0	2,416	-2,416	0.00 %	0	29,000	-29,000	0.00 %
R320 - Grants	0	16,660	-16,660	0.00 %	-805	200,000	-200,805	0.40 %
R510 - Operating Reserve	0	8,688	-8,688	0.00 %	0	104,300	-104,300	0.00 %
Total Revenue:	208,479	286,111	-77,631	-72.87 %	850,323	3,434,700	-2,584,377	-24.76 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Expense								
Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs								
1100 - Salaries & Wages	73,451	84,766	11,315	86.65 %	461,847	1,017,600	555,753	45.39 %
1110 - Manager's Auto Allowance	92	100	8	92.34 %	554	1,200	646	46.15 %
1120 - Manager's Deferred Comp	126	142	15	89.09 %	820	1,700	880	48.24 %
1130 - Unemployment Compensation	0	108	108	0.00 %	0	1,300	1,300	0.00 %
1140 - Insurance Opt-Out Supplemental	226	267	41	84.60 %	1,879	3,200	1,321	58.71 %
1150 - Temporary Personnel	1,417	42	-1,375	3,401.73 %	3,585	500	-3,085	717.03 %
1160 - PERS Retirement	7,282	14,369	7,087	50.68 %	130,928	172,500	41,572	75.90 %
1170 - Medical Insurance	10,839	11,729	889	92.42 %	65,020	140,800	75,780	46.18 %
1180 - Medical Insurance - Retirees	3,528	2,074	-1,453	170.07 %	17,239	24,900	7,661	69.23 %
1190 - Workers Compensation	2,209	2,482	274	88.97 %	14,284	29,800	15,516	47.93 %
1200 - Life Insurance	192	242	49	79.58 %	1,099	2,900	1,801	37.88 %
1210 - Long Term Disability Insurance	473	525	52	90.14 %	2,873	6,300	3,427	45.61 %
1220 - Short Term Disability Insurance	94	117	23	80.54 %	571	1,400	829	40.76 %
1250 - Moving Expense Reimbursement	0	0	0	0.00 %	116	0	-116	0.00 %
1260 - Employee Assistance Program	25	50	25	49.90 %	155	600	445	25.81 %
1270 - FICA Tax Expense	383	292	-92	131.49 %	3,146	3,500	354	89.89 %
1280 - Medicare Tax Expense	3,969	1,266	-2,703	313.44 %	10,284	15,200	4,916	67.66 %
1290 - Staff Development & Training	597	841	244	70.99 %	3,560	10,100	6,540	35.25 %
1300 - Conference Registration	271	125	-146	216.81 %	496	1,500	1,004	33.04 %
1310 - Professional Dues	165	67	-98	247.60 %	190	800	610	23.72 %
1320 - Personnel Recruitment	0	225	225	0.00 %	857	2,700	1,843	31.74 %
Total Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs:	105,339	119,827	14,488	87.91 %	719,501	1,438,500	718,999	50.02 %
Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services								
2000 - Board Member Compensation	1,304	1,291	-13	101.00 %	5,199	15,500	10,301	33.54 %
2020 - Board Expenses	630	350	-280	180.07 %	672	4,200	3,528	16.00 %
2040 - Rent	834	900	66	92.72 %	5,280	10,800	5,520	48.89 %
2060 - Utilities	942	1,341	399	70.21 %	6,405	16,100	9,695	39.78 %
2120 - Insurance Expense	1,430	1,574	144	90.84 %	8,581	18,900	10,319	45.40 %
2130 - Membership Dues	468	841	373	55.61 %	9,403	10,100	697	93.10 %
2140 - Bank Charges	138	142	3	97.77 %	902	1,700	798	53.04 %
2150 - Office Supplies	274	475	201	57.77 %	4,290	5,700	1,410	75.27 %
2160 - Courier Expense	214	275	61	77.92 %	1,562	3,300	1,738	47.33 %
2170 - Printing/Photocopy	0	175	175	0.00 %	62	2,100	2,038	2.96 %
2180 - Postage & Shipping	0	225	225	0.00 %	1,264	2,700	1,436	46.82 %
2190 - IT Supplies/Services	1,249	3,257	2,008	38.35 %	25,192	39,100	13,908	64.43 %
2200 - Professional Fees	8,471	5,948	-2,523	142.42 %	35,393	71,400	36,007	49.57 %
2220 - Equipment Repairs & Maintenance	0	267	267	0.00 %	706	3,200	2,494	22.05 %
2235 - Equipment Lease	419	491	73	85.18 %	2,953	5,900	2,947	50.05 %
2240 - Telephone	1,307	1,474	167	88.66 %	8,875	17,700	8,825	50.14 %
2260 - Facility Maintenance	896	1,341	445	66.82 %	6,990	16,100	9,110	43.42 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

233

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals**For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016**

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
2270 - Travel Expenses	244	883	639	27.60 %	1,052	10,600	9,548	9.92 %
2280 - Transportation	739	858	119	86.09 %	6,374	10,300	3,926	61.89 %
2300 - Legal Services	5,544	9,330	3,786	59.42 %	98,085	112,000	13,915	87.58 %
2380 - Meeting Expenses	178	200	22	88.98 %	987	2,400	1,413	41.14 %
2420 - Legal Notices	0	158	158	0.00 %	0	1,900	1,900	0.00 %
2460 - Public Outreach	0	175	175	0.00 %	258	2,100	1,842	12.30 %
2480 - Miscellaneous	0	125	125	0.00 %	15	1,500	1,485	1.01 %
2900 - Operating Supplies	65	192	127	33.70 %	290	2,300	2,010	12.61 %
Total Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services:	25,345	32,287	6,942	78.50 %	230,790	387,600	156,810	59.54 %
Level1: 300 - Other Expenses								
3000 - Project Expenses	28,347	58,464	30,118	48.49 %	168,512	701,850	533,338	24.01 %
4000 - Fixed Asset Purchases	0	2,132	2,132	0.00 %	6,383	25,600	19,217	24.93 %
6000 - Contingencies	0	2,624	2,624	0.00 %	0	31,500	31,500	0.00 %
6500 - Reserves	0	70,776	70,776	0.00 %	0	849,650	849,650	0.00 %
Total Level1: 300 - Other Expenses:	28,347	133,996	105,650	21.15 %	174,895	1,608,600	1,433,705	10.87 %
Total Expense:	159,031	286,111	127,080	55.58 %	1,125,186	3,434,700	2,309,514	32.76 %
Total Revenues	208,479	286,111	-77,631	-72.87 %	850,323	3,434,700	-2,584,377	-24.76 %
Total Fund: 24 - MITIGATION FUND:	49,449	0	49,449		-274,863	0	-274,863	

EXHIBIT 10-E

234

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals**For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016**

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Fund: 26 - CONSERVATION FUND								
Revenue								
R120 - Property Taxes Revenues	618,965	0	618,965	0.00 %	618,965	0	618,965	0.00 %
R130 - User Fees	606	625	-19	-97.02 %	3,928	7,500	-3,572	-52.38 %
R150 - Permit Processing Fee	13,851	14,578	-727	-95.02 %	106,689	175,000	-68,311	-60.97 %
R200 - Recording Fees	654	666	-12	-98.14 %	6,922	8,000	-1,078	-86.53 %
R210 - Legal Fees	228	833	-605	-27.37 %	1,197	10,000	-8,803	-11.97 %
R230 - Miscellaneous - Other	0	0	0	0.00 %	500	0	500	0.00 %
R250 - Interest Income	11	292	-281	-3.71 %	585	3,500	-2,915	-16.72 %
R270 - CAW - Rebates	6,646	83,300	-76,654	-7.98 %	213,372	1,000,000	-786,628	-21.34 %
R280 - CAW - Conservation	0	27,797	-27,797	0.00 %	0	333,700	-333,700	0.00 %
R310 - Other Reimbursements	0	500	-500	0.00 %	0	6,000	-6,000	0.00 %
R320 - Grants	0	1,666	-1,666	0.00 %	0	20,000	-20,000	0.00 %
R510 - Operating Reserve	0	200	-200	0.00 %	0	2,400	-2,400	0.00 %
R695 - Other Financing Sources	0	83,433	-83,433	0.00 %	0	1,001,600	-1,001,600	0.00 %
Total Revenue:	640,961	213,889	427,071	-299.67 %	952,158	2,567,700	-1,615,542	-37.08 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Expense								
Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs								
1100 - Salaries & Wages	39,350	46,556	7,206	84.52 %	253,782	558,900	305,118	45.41 %
1110 - Manager's Auto Allowance	92	100	8	92.34 %	554	1,200	646	46.15 %
1120 - Manager's Deferred Comp	126	142	15	89.09 %	820	1,700	880	48.24 %
1130 - Unemployment Compensation	0	58	58	0.00 %	0	700	700	0.00 %
1140 - Insurance Opt-Out Supplemental	226	267	41	84.60 %	1,879	3,200	1,321	58.71 %
1150 - Temporary Personnel	3,953	3,357	-596	117.75 %	21,820	40,300	18,480	54.14 %
1160 - PERS Retirement	3,741	7,247	3,506	51.62 %	65,001	87,000	21,999	74.71 %
1170 - Medical Insurance	6,755	7,489	734	90.20 %	41,421	89,900	48,479	46.07 %
1180 - Medical Insurance - Retirees	2,268	1,158	-1,110	195.86 %	11,082	13,900	2,818	79.73 %
1190 - Workers Compensation	149	208	59	71.58 %	1,016	2,500	1,484	40.63 %
1200 - Life Insurance	94	117	23	80.24 %	563	1,400	837	40.20 %
1210 - Long Term Disability Insurance	255	300	45	85.11 %	1,613	3,600	1,987	44.80 %
1220 - Short Term Disability Insurance	51	67	16	76.08 %	321	800	480	40.06 %
1260 - Employee Assistance Program	16	33	17	47.60 %	101	400	299	25.23 %
1270 - FICA Tax Expense	52	83	31	62.40 %	198	1,000	802	19.84 %
1280 - Medicare Tax Expense	1,040	708	-332	146.93 %	4,251	8,500	4,249	50.01 %
1290 - Staff Development & Training	1,902	758	-1,144	250.88 %	3,014	9,100	6,086	33.12 %
1300 - Conference Registration	174	133	-41	130.66 %	1,719	1,600	-119	107.41 %
1310 - Professional Dues	0	50	50	0.00 %	116	600	484	19.32 %
1320 - Personnel Recruitment	0	150	150	0.00 %	325	1,800	1,475	18.05 %
Total Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs:	60,243	68,981	8,738	87.33 %	409,593	828,100	418,507	49.46 %
Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services								
2000 - Board Member Compensation	838	833	-5	100.64 %	3,200	10,000	6,801	32.00 %
2020 - Board Expenses	405	225	-180	180.07 %	432	2,700	2,268	16.00 %
2040 - Rent	200	225	25	89.08 %	1,353	2,700	1,347	50.10 %
2060 - Utilities	585	850	265	68.83 %	4,001	10,200	6,199	39.22 %
2120 - Insurance Expense	919	1,016	97	90.47 %	5,516	12,200	6,684	45.21 %
2130 - Membership Dues	301	950	649	31.67 %	7,126	11,400	4,274	62.51 %
2140 - Bank Charges	89	92	3	97.14 %	589	1,100	511	53.55 %
2150 - Office Supplies	183	325	141	56.46 %	2,518	3,900	1,382	64.57 %
2160 - Courier Expense	138	175	37	78.72 %	1,004	2,100	1,096	47.82 %
2170 - Printing/Photocopy	0	525	525	0.00 %	40	6,300	6,260	0.63 %
2180 - Postage & Shipping	0	133	133	0.00 %	707	1,600	893	44.20 %
2190 - IT Supplies/Services	803	2,083	1,279	38.56 %	15,774	25,000	9,226	63.10 %
2200 - Professional Fees	5,445	3,823	-1,622	142.42 %	22,752	45,900	23,148	49.57 %
2220 - Equipment Repairs & Maintenance	0	167	167	0.00 %	454	2,000	1,546	22.68 %
2235 - Equipment Lease	235	317	82	74.13 %	1,684	3,800	2,116	44.32 %
2240 - Telephone	766	941	175	81.43 %	4,911	11,300	6,389	43.46 %
2260 - Facility Maintenance	576	791	215	72.80 %	4,467	9,500	5,033	47.02 %
2270 - Travel Expenses	1,062	1,075	13	98.81 %	5,539	12,900	7,361	42.94 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

236

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals**For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016**

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
2280 - Transportation	89	500	411	17.80 %	401	6,000	5,599	6.68 %
2300 - Legal Services	0	3,998	3,998	0.00 %	25,102	48,000	22,898	52.30 %
2380 - Meeting Expenses	133	325	192	40.92 %	579	3,900	3,321	14.85 %
2420 - Legal Notices	0	58	58	0.00 %	0	700	700	0.00 %
2460 - Public Outreach	0	117	117	0.00 %	409	1,400	991	29.22 %
2480 - Miscellaneous	0	83	83	0.00 %	10	1,000	990	0.97 %
2500 - Tax Administration Fee	0	600	600	0.00 %	0	7,200	7,200	0.00 %
2900 - Operating Supplies	297	1,225	928	24.25 %	8,990	14,700	5,710	61.16 %
Total Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services:	13,065	21,450	8,385	60.91 %	117,558	257,500	139,942	45.65 %
Level1: 300 - Other Expenses								
3000 - Project Expenses	6,187	115,929	109,741	5.34 %	270,510	1,391,700	1,121,190	19.44 %
4000 - Fixed Asset Purchases	0	5,839	5,839	0.00 %	4,237	70,100	65,863	6.04 %
6000 - Contingencies	0	1,691	1,691	0.00 %	0	20,300	20,300	0.00 %
Total Level1: 300 - Other Expenses:	6,187	123,459	117,271	5.01 %	274,747	1,482,100	1,207,353	18.54 %
Total Expense:	79,495	213,889	134,394	37.17 %	801,898	2,567,700	1,765,802	31.23 %
Total Revenues	640,961	213,889	427,071	-299.67 %	952,158	2,567,700	-1,615,542	-37.08 %
Total Fund: 26 - CONSERVATION FUND:	561,466	0	561,466		150,260	0	150,260	

EXHIBIT 10-E

237

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals**For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016**

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Fund: 35 - WATER SUPPLY FUND								
Revenue								
R100 - Water Supply Charge	2,039,812	283,220	1,756,592	-720.22 %	2,037,436	3,400,000	-1,362,564	-59.92 %
R120 - Property Taxes Revenues	369,797	133,280	236,517	-277.46 %	369,797	1,600,000	-1,230,203	-23.11 %
R140 - Connection Charges	24,086	17,701	6,384	-136.07 %	137,871	212,500	-74,629	-64.88 %
R220 - Copy Fee	38	0	38	0.00 %	150	0	150	0.00 %
R230 - Miscellaneous - Other	156	833	-677	-18.74 %	612	10,000	-9,388	-6.12 %
R240 - Insurance Refunds	0	0	0	0.00 %	290	0	290	0.00 %
R250 - Interest Income	1,958	1,166	792	-167.88 %	-1,589	14,000	-15,589	11.35 %
R265 - CAW - Los Padres Reimbursement	0	41,650	-41,650	0.00 %	0	500,000	-500,000	0.00 %
R300 - Watermaster	0	6,214	-6,214	0.00 %	0	74,600	-74,600	0.00 %
R308 - Reclamation Project	0	1,666	-1,666	0.00 %	0	20,000	-20,000	0.00 %
R310 - Other Reimbursements	0	83	-83	0.00 %	0	1,000	-1,000	0.00 %
R320 - Grants	0	9,196	-9,196	0.00 %	0	110,400	-110,400	0.00 %
R510 - Operating Reserve	0	134,725	-134,725	0.00 %	0	1,617,350	-1,617,350	0.00 %
R695 - Other Financing Sources	0	-83,433	83,433	0.00 %	0	-1,001,600	1,001,600	0.00 %
Total Revenue:	2,435,847	546,302	1,889,545	-445.88 %	2,544,568	6,558,250	-4,013,682	-38.80 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Expense								
Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs								
1100 - Salaries & Wages	57,551	69,156	11,604	83.22 %	370,596	830,200	459,604	44.64 %
1110 - Manager's Auto Allowance	277	300	23	92.34 %	1,662	3,600	1,938	46.15 %
1120 - Manager's Deferred Comp	378	417	38	90.86 %	2,460	5,000	2,540	49.20 %
1130 - Unemployment Compensation	0	83	83	0.00 %	0	1,000	1,000	0.00 %
1140 - Insurance Opt-Out Supplemental	232	275	43	84.51 %	2,799	3,300	501	84.82 %
1150 - Temporary Personnel	1,046	33	-1,012	3,138.54 %	2,831	400	-2,431	707.76 %
1160 - PERS Retirement	5,897	12,337	6,440	47.80 %	112,887	148,100	35,213	76.22 %
1170 - Medical Insurance	7,860	8,597	737	91.43 %	46,160	103,200	57,040	44.73 %
1180 - Medical Insurance - Retirees	2,604	1,591	-1,013	163.65 %	12,724	19,100	6,376	66.62 %
1190 - Workers Compensation	939	1,358	419	69.13 %	6,786	16,300	9,514	41.63 %
1200 - Life Insurance	123	183	61	66.94 %	750	2,200	1,450	34.10 %
1210 - Long Term Disability Insurance	340	400	59	85.15 %	2,108	4,800	2,692	43.93 %
1220 - Short Term Disability Insurance	68	100	32	67.58 %	418	1,200	782	34.83 %
1260 - Employee Assistance Program	18	42	24	43.10 %	112	500	388	22.42 %
1270 - FICA Tax Expense	88	83	-4	105.25 %	414	1,000	586	41.44 %
1280 - Medicare Tax Expense	4,418	1,025	-3,393	431.18 %	8,446	12,300	3,854	68.67 %
1290 - Staff Development & Training	557	741	185	75.07 %	657	8,900	8,243	7.38 %
1300 - Conference Registration	200	108	-92	184.64 %	366	1,300	934	28.14 %
1310 - Professional Dues	0	67	67	0.00 %	258	800	542	32.29 %
1320 - Personnel Recruitment	0	167	167	0.00 %	700	2,000	1,300	34.98 %
Total Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs:	82,594	97,061	14,467	85.10 %	573,133	1,165,200	592,067	49.19 %
Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services								
2000 - Board Member Compensation	963	958	-5	100.48 %	3,887	11,500	7,613	33.80 %
2020 - Board Expenses	465	258	-207	180.07 %	526	3,100	2,574	16.97 %
2040 - Rent	753	808	55	93.13 %	4,727	9,700	4,973	48.73 %
2060 - Utilities	703	991	288	70.96 %	4,764	11,900	7,136	40.03 %
2120 - Insurance Expense	1,056	1,166	111	90.51 %	6,333	14,000	7,667	45.24 %
2130 - Membership Dues	345	633	288	54.55 %	6,941	7,600	659	91.32 %
2140 - Bank Charges	117	100	-17	116.86 %	620	1,200	580	51.69 %
2150 - Office Supplies	202	367	164	55.24 %	3,368	4,400	1,032	76.55 %
2160 - Courier Expense	158	200	42	79.08 %	1,153	2,400	1,247	48.04 %
2170 - Printing/Photocopy	0	125	125	0.00 %	46	1,500	1,454	3.06 %
2180 - Postage & Shipping	0	175	175	0.00 %	916	2,100	1,184	43.62 %
2190 - IT Supplies/Services	922	2,407	1,485	38.30 %	18,815	28,900	10,085	65.10 %
2200 - Professional Fees	6,252	4,390	-1,862	142.42 %	26,170	52,700	26,530	49.66 %
2220 - Equipment Repairs & Maintenance	0	192	192	0.00 %	521	2,300	1,779	22.65 %
2235 - Equipment Lease	321	358	37	89.60 %	2,231	4,300	2,069	51.88 %
2240 - Telephone	951	1,158	207	82.14 %	5,663	13,900	8,237	40.74 %
2260 - Facility Maintenance	661	1,025	363	64.56 %	5,168	12,300	7,132	42.02 %
2270 - Travel Expenses	377	716	339	52.66 %	1,212	8,600	7,388	14.09 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

239

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals**For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016**

Level...	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
2280 - Transportation	181	858	677	21.12 %	715	10,300	9,585	6.94 %
2300 - Legal Services	260	19,992	19,732	1.30 %	83,210	240,000	156,790	34.67 %
2380 - Meeting Expenses	140	150	10	93.09 %	719	1,800	1,081	39.93 %
2420 - Legal Notices	0	142	142	0.00 %	0	1,700	1,700	0.00 %
2460 - Public Outreach	0	133	133	0.00 %	868	1,600	732	54.23 %
2480 - Miscellaneous	0	92	92	0.00 %	201	1,100	899	18.24 %
2500 - Tax Administration Fee	0	1,066	1,066	0.00 %	0	12,800	12,800	0.00 %
2900 - Operating Supplies	0	150	150	0.00 %	428	1,800	1,372	23.78 %
Total Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services:	14,827	38,610	23,782	38.40 %	179,202	463,500	284,298	38.66 %
Level1: 300 - Other Expenses								
3000 - Project Expenses	108,299	387,891	279,592	27.92 %	882,611	4,656,550	3,773,939	18.95 %
4000 - Fixed Asset Purchases	0	1,649	1,649	0.00 %	5,315	19,800	14,485	26.84 %
5000 - Debt Service	874	19,159	18,285	4.56 %	70,424	230,000	159,576	30.62 %
6000 - Contingencies	0	1,933	1,933	0.00 %	0	23,200	23,200	0.00 %
Total Level1: 300 - Other Expenses:	109,173	410,632	301,458	26.59 %	958,350	4,929,550	3,971,200	19.44 %
Total Expense:	206,595	546,302	339,707	37.82 %	1,710,684	6,558,250	4,847,566	26.08 %
Total Revenues	2,435,847	546,302	1,889,545	-445.88 %	2,544,568	6,558,250	-4,013,682	-38.80 %
Total Fund: 35 - WATER SUPPLY FUND:	2,229,252	0	2,229,252		833,884	0	833,884	
Report Total:	2,840,166	0	2,840,166		709,281	0	709,281	

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2016-2017 Period Ending: 12/31/2016

Fund Summary

Fund	December Activity	December Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
24 - MITIGATION FUND	49,449	0	49,449		-274,863	0	-274,863	
26 - CONSERVATION FUND	561,466	0	561,466		150,260	0	150,260	
35 - WATER SUPPLY FUND	2,229,252	0	2,229,252		833,884	0	833,884	
Report Total:	2,840,166	0.01	2,840,166		709,281	0	709,281	

Carry Forward From Prior Year	941,000	567,510	1,508,510
From Capital Equipment Reserve	0	0	0
From Fund Balance	783,050	129,685	912,735
Total Revenues	<u>\$12,560,650</u>	<u>\$481,895</u>	<u>\$13,042,545</u>

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Adopted</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Amended</u>
Personnel	\$3,431,800	\$0	\$3,431,800
Supplies & Services	1,108,600	39,600	1,148,200
Project Expenditures	6,750,100	436,295	7,186,395
Fixed Assets	115,500	6,000	121,500
General Fund Balance	783,050	0	783,050
Flood/Drought Reserve	66,600	0	66,600
Debt Service	230,000	0	230,000
Contingency	75,000	0	75,000
Total	<u>\$12,560,650</u>	<u>\$481,895</u>	<u>\$13,042,545</u>

As the revenue and expenditure table above indicates, revenue and expenditure increased by \$481,895. In order to balance the budget and fund for continuing work on the Ground Water Replenishment Project, additional funding in the amount of \$697,195 will have to be borrowed from District's general reserve fund to complete the project. Significant portion of the borrowing in the amount of \$567,510 is carried over costs from prior year, which was budgeted in FY 2015-2016 but did not get spent in that fiscal year. Detailed information regarding the proposed changes, as well as their effect on reserves, is detailed in the background section of this report.

RECOMMENDATION: Following a presentation by District staff and a public hearing, staff recommends adoption of the proposed mid-year budget adjustment for FY 2016-2017.

BACKGROUND: The Board of Directors adopted the original FY 2016-2017 budget on June 20, 2016. The paragraphs below summarize the original budget, proposed mid-year adjustments to the budget and projected reserves accounts.

Revenues

The 2016-2017 adopted budget anticipated revenue sources in the amount of \$12,560,650. It was projected that these revenues would be the same amount as budgeted expenditures resulting in a balanced budget. As of December 31, 2016, actual revenue collections totaled \$4,347,048 or about 35% of the budgeted amount. Revenues for the first half of each FY year are low because one half of the District's three major revenue sources, water supply charge, property taxes and reimbursements, are collected during the second half of each FY. District staff has analyzed the revenue activity for the first six months of the FY, as well as activities scheduled for the second half of the FY, and recommends various adjustments to the revenue portion of the budget as shown in **Exhibit 17-A** and discussed below:

- Project Reimbursements received from Cal-Am customers were decreased by \$215,300 due to ASR and conservation related costs being deferred to next fiscal year.

- Fund Balance was increased by \$697,195 to fund for Ground Water Replenishment Project. The funds for this will come from District's general reserves. Significant portion of the borrowing in the amount of \$567,510 is carried over costs from prior year, which was budgeted in FY 2015-2016 but did not get spent in that fiscal year.

The cumulative effect of these revenue adjustments is an increase of \$481,895 in projected revenues for FY 2016-2017.

Expenditures

The original budget envisioned expenditures of \$12,560,650 in the FY ending June 30, 2017. As of December 31, 2016, actual expenditures totaled \$3,637,769, or approximately 29% of the budgeted amount. This low percentage at the mid-way point of the FY is not unusual because project expenditures for the first half of each FY year are historically low. District staff has analyzed the expenditure activity for the first six months of the FY, as well as activities scheduled for the second half of the FY, and recommends various adjustments to the expenditure portion of the budget as discussed below:

- The supplies and services portion of the budget increased by \$39,600 as shown on **Exhibit 17-C**. The most significant increase was done to the professional fee line item to include human resources consultant costs which is the outsourced position to replace hiring a full time position.
- The capital assets portion of the budget has an increase of \$6,000 as shown on **Exhibit 17-D**. This minor adjustment reflects additional costs to purchase vehicle replacements.
- As presented on **Exhibit 17-E**, project expenditures increased by a net amount of \$436,295. Some of the larger adjustments are as follows:
 1. Expenditures for Groundwater Replenishment Project were increased by \$1,663,795 based on refined estimates for the project timeline. \$792,010 is carried over from prior fiscal year. The other \$871,785 was approved by the Board on November 7, 2016.
 2. Reduction of \$762,500 for ASR program as some of the costs has been deferred to next fiscal year.
 3. Reduction of \$100,000 for Cal-Am Desalination project as most of the costs has been deferred to next fiscal year.
 4. Reduction of \$100,000 for Drought Contingency Plan project as some of the costs has been deferred to next fiscal year.
 5. Increase of \$75,000 in Local Water Project dues to Fairgrounds Project that will not be completed.

The cumulative effect of the adjustments to the expenditure side of the budget is a net increase of \$481,895 in projected expenditures for FY 2016-2017.

Reserves

The District's reserve balance is projected to be as follows:

Reserves	Projected Balance 6/30/2016	Actual Balance 6/30/2016	FY 2016-2017 Budget	Est. Balance 06/30/2017
Litigation/Insurance Reserve	250,000	250,000	0	\$250,000
Capital Equipment Reserve	142,300	144,000	0	\$144,000
Flood/Drought Reserve	254,891	328,944	66,600	\$395,544
Debt Reserve	219,136	220,772	0	\$220,772
General Operating Reserve	592,008	2,687,835	(1,638,195)	\$1,049,640
Totals	\$1,458,335	\$3,631,551	(\$1,571,595)	\$2,059,956

The above adjustments will result in an estimated reserve balance of 2,059,956 at June 30, 2017 as shown on **Exhibit 17-F**. This amount meets the minimum 5% of the operating budget established by the Board during the 2005-06 budget process. The projected ending reserve balance is an increase of \$535,021. The original adopted budget had a projected reserve balance of \$1,524,935.

EXHIBITS

- 17-A** Revenues
- 17-B** Personnel Costs
- 17-C** Supplies & Services Costs
- 17-D** Capital Assets
- 17-E** Project Expenditures
- 17-F** Reserves Analysis

EXHIBIT 17-A

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 Mid-Year Budget Adjustment - Revenues
 2016-2017 Budget**

<u>Division</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Amended Budget</u>
WDD & WRD	Reimbursements - CAW	2,260,600	(215,300)	2,045,300
ASD	Fund Balance	0	129,685	129,685
ASD	From Fund Balance - Carry Forward	941,000	567,510	1,508,510
	Total	<u>3,201,600</u>	<u>481,895</u>	<u>3,683,495</u>

EXHIBIT 17-B

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 Mid-Year Budget Adjustment
 Personnel Costs
 2016-2017 Budget**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Amended Budget</u>
Total	\$0	\$0	0 \$0

EXHIBIT 17-C

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Mid-Year Budget Adjustment
Supplies & Services
2016-2017 Budget**

<u>Division</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Amended Budget</u>
GMO	IT Supplies/Services	2,600	(2,600)	0
GMO	Public Outreach	5,100	(1,600)	3,500
ASD	Office Supplies	12,200	7,800	20,000
ASD	Professional Fees	50,000	40,000	90,000
WDD	Transportation	6,000	(3,000)	3,000
WDD	Meeting Expenses	2,500	(1,000)	1,500
				0
	Total	<u>\$78,400</u>	<u>\$39,600</u>	<u>\$118,000</u>

EXHIBIT 17-D

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 Mid-Year Budget Adjustment-Capital Assets/Other
 2016-2017 Budget**

<u>Division</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Amended Budget</u>
WDD	Vehicles	70,000	6,000	76,000 0
	Total	<u>\$70,000</u>	<u>\$6,000</u>	<u>\$76,000</u>

EXHIBIT 17-E

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Mid-Year Budget Adjustment-Project Expenditures
2016-2017 Budget**

<u>Division</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Amended Budget</u>
WRD	1-2-1 A.1 c. Backup ASR well design/bid specification	14,800	(14,800)	0
WRD	1-2-1 A.1 d. Facility PLC interface	118,100	(118,100)	0
WRD	1-2-1 A.1 e. ASR-1 and 2 permanent soundproof enclosures	25,000	(12,500)	12,500
WRD	1-2-1 A.1 f. City of Seaside easement (ground lease)	16,500	(16,500)	0
WRD	1-2-1 A.1 g. Grading Project (pit expand)	323,500	(323,500)	0
WRD	1-2-1 A.1 h. ASR1 turbidimeter/PLC interlock	20,000	(20,000)	0
WRD	1-2-1 A.1 j. Supplemental Sampling and Analysis Plan (SSAP)	65,000	(35,000)	30,000
WRD	1-2-1 A.1 k. Contingency (15%)	133,800	(93,800)	40,000
WRD	1-2-1 A.2 h. Security cameras	300	(300)	0
WRD	1-2-1 A.2 k. Grunfos sample pump repair / replacement	3,000	(3,000)	0
WRD	1-2-1 B.1 a. ASR well rehab testing	125,000	(125,000)	0
WRD	1-7-1 A. ASR Expansion Study - Carmel Valley	18,500	(18,500)	0
WRD	2-3-1 K. Alarm System Redesign/Replacement	20,000	(2,800)	17,200
WRD	2-5-1 C. Replace CVA coastal monitor well cluster	39,400	(39,400)	0
WRD	2-5-3 A.3. Hydstra Time Series Software Annual Support	2,100	10,000	12,100
WRD	2-5-3 B.2. Annual Well Reporting	2,600	(1,300)	1,300
WRD	2-5-3 B.4. SCD replacement rain/temp stations (incl site fencing)	10,000	(6,000)	4,000
WRD	2-5-3 B.6. Well Reporting Postage	0	1,500	1,500
PED/GMO	1-5-1 Ground Water Replenishment Project	1,576,500	1,663,795	3,240,295
PED/GMO	1-9-1 Cal-Am Desal Project	200,000	(100,000)	100,000
PED	1-10-1 Local Water Projects	386,900	(75,000)	311,900
GMO	1-13-1 Drought Contingency Plan	192,900	(100,000)	92,900
PED	2-1-1 A. Operate and maintain 4 well systems	10,000	(5,000)	5,000
PED	2-1-1 B. Operate and maintain District project systems	15,000	(5,000)	10,000
PED	2-2-1 A. Work at lower San Carlos restoration project	50,000	(50,000)	0
PED	2-6-1 A. Prop 1 coordination	25,000	(14,000)	11,000
WDD	4-1-1 B. CEQA Compliance	15,000	(8,000)	7,000
WDD	4-2-1 A. Outreach and communication	34,500	(9,500)	25,000
WDD	4-2-2 H. Community Gardens	10,000	(5,000)	5,000
WDD	4-2-2 I. Conservation & community workshops/training	0	5,000	5,000
WDD	4-2-2 J. Pressure Reducing Valve Program	0	7,500	7,500
WDD	4-2-3 D. Linen/Towel Program	25,000	(17,000)	8,000
WDD	4-2-3 M. Community Gardens	10,000	5,000	15,000
WDD	4-2-3 L. Pressure Reducing Valve Program	50,000	(35,000)	15,000
WDD	4-2-4 D. Rebate application forms	4,500	(2,500)	2,000
Total		<u>\$3,542,900</u>	<u>\$436,295</u>	<u>\$3,979,195</u>

EXHIBIT 17-F

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Analysis of Reserves
Fiscal Year 2016-2017 Budget**

Reserves	Projected Balance 6/30/2016	Actual Balance 6/30/2016	FY 2016-2017 Budget	Est. Balance 06/30/2017
Litigation/Insurance Reserve	250,000	250,000	0	\$250,000
Capital Equipment Reserve	142,300	144,000	0	\$144,000
Flood/Drought Reserve	254,891	328,944	66,600	\$395,544
Debt Reserve	219,136	220,772	0	\$220,772
General Operating Reserve	592,008	2,687,835	(1,638,195)	\$1,049,640
Totals	<u>\$1,458,335</u>	<u>\$3,631,551</u>	<u>(\$1,571,595)</u>	<u>\$2,059,956</u>

ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM**18. REPORT ON NON-REVENUE WATER****Meeting Date:** February 22, 2017 **Budgeted:** N/A**From:** David J. Stoldt,
General Manager **Program/
Line Item No.:** N/A**Prepared By:** David J. Stoldt **Cost Estimate:** N/A**General Counsel Review:** N/A**Committee Recommendation:** None.**CEQA Compliance:** No CEQA Required

SUMMARY: An overview of non-revenue water between 2006 and 2016 is attached as **Exhibit 18-A** in a document titled Non-Revenue Water California-American Water Company Monterey Main System. General Manager Stoldt will review this information and respond to questions from the Board.

ACTION: No action required. This item is for information and discussion only.

EXHIBITS**18-A** Non-Revenue Water California-American Water Company Monterey Main System

EXHIBIT 18-A

**Non-Revenue Water
California American Water Company
Monterey Main System
February 2017**

History***November 2006***

In the proceedings in California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Application A.05-02-012 by California American Water for its 2006-08 General Rate Case, much discussion took place in regard to Unaccounted for Water (UFW), also called Non-Revenue Water (NRW) and the appropriate percentage to use for that purpose. In fact, in the final decision D.06-11-050 in that proceeding, the CPUC discussed the UFW percentage and agreed to allow the settlement percentages to be used for ratemaking. The UFW percentage adopted in D.06-11-050 for the Monterey Main System was 8.5%.

July 2009

In CPUC decision D.09-07-021, (2009-11 General Rate Case) the CPUC addressed non-revenue water (NRW), also referred to as “unaccounted-for water.”

Historical NRW in Cal-Am Monterey Main System

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Percentage	11.2%	9.5%	13.2%	10.7%	13.3%
Acre-Feet	1,666	1,418	1,866	1,523	1,899

In the decision, the CPUC stated that:

“California-American Water Company shall develop and implement a program consistent with the highest engineering standards for reducing unaccounted for water in its Monterey Main District and associated subsystems, and shall include a comprehensive report on its efforts in its next general rate case filing.”

The CPUC adopted an allowance for UFW as a 9.0% target for the Cal-Am Main System, authorized a meter replacement program, and adopted financial incentives through a penalty/reward program based on the most recently calculated annual UAW percentage.

In April 2011 Cal-Am released a “Report on Non-Revenue Water” which evaluated their system and made recommendations to address NRW issues. Cal-Am investigated several areas: main breaks and service leaks, conducted an assessment of current leak detection efforts, the benefits of sub-metered and reduce pressure zones, large meter testing program, and AWWA non-revenue water reporting tools.

July 2011

In the midst of the 2012-14 General Rate Case, Cal-Am, the CPUC Division of Ratepayer Advocates, and the National Resources Defense Council adopted a Non-Revenue Water settlement agreement seeking to authorize converting NRW targets for ratemaking from percentages to volumes, establishing annual NRW

reporting, adjusting the penalty/reward calculation methods, and additional commitments by Cal-Am to address NRW.

**Historical and Proposed NRW in Cal-Am Monterey Main System
Adopted by CPUC in Rate Case Decision**

	2009	2010	2012 est
Acre-Feet	1,261	1,419	1,025
Percentage	9.9%	12.0%	9.0%

The estimated amounts were the targets established for ratemaking. The settlement also established action plans for Cal-Am NRW activities. The settlement also attempted to use one calculation of NRW for ratemaking and a slightly different version for the penalty/reward calculation – a request that was rejected by the CPUC in its decision D.12-06-016.

It was this rate case where it was agreed to begin using the term “Non-Revenue Water” instead of the outdated term “Unaccounted for Water.” Cal-Am was directed to use American Water Works Association (AWWA) nomenclature and terms defined by the AWWA Water Loss Audit. Generally, the AWWA “Water Balance” and components of NRW are as shown on the chart below:

System Input Volume (corrected for known errors)	Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption	Billed Metered Consumption (including water exported)	Revenue Water
			Billed Unmetered Consumption	
		Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption	Non- Revenue Water (NRW)
			Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	
	Water Losses	Apparent Losses	Unauthorized Consumption	
			Customer Metering Inaccuracies	
			Systematic Data Handling Errors	
		Real Losses	Leakage on Transmission and Distribution Mains	
			Leakage and Overflows at Utility’s Storage Tanks	
			Leakage on Service Connections up to point of Customer metering	

Unbilled unmetered consumption might include fire fighting, flow testing, system flushing, and sales to customers as "free water."

Recent Rate Design Case (A.15-07-019)

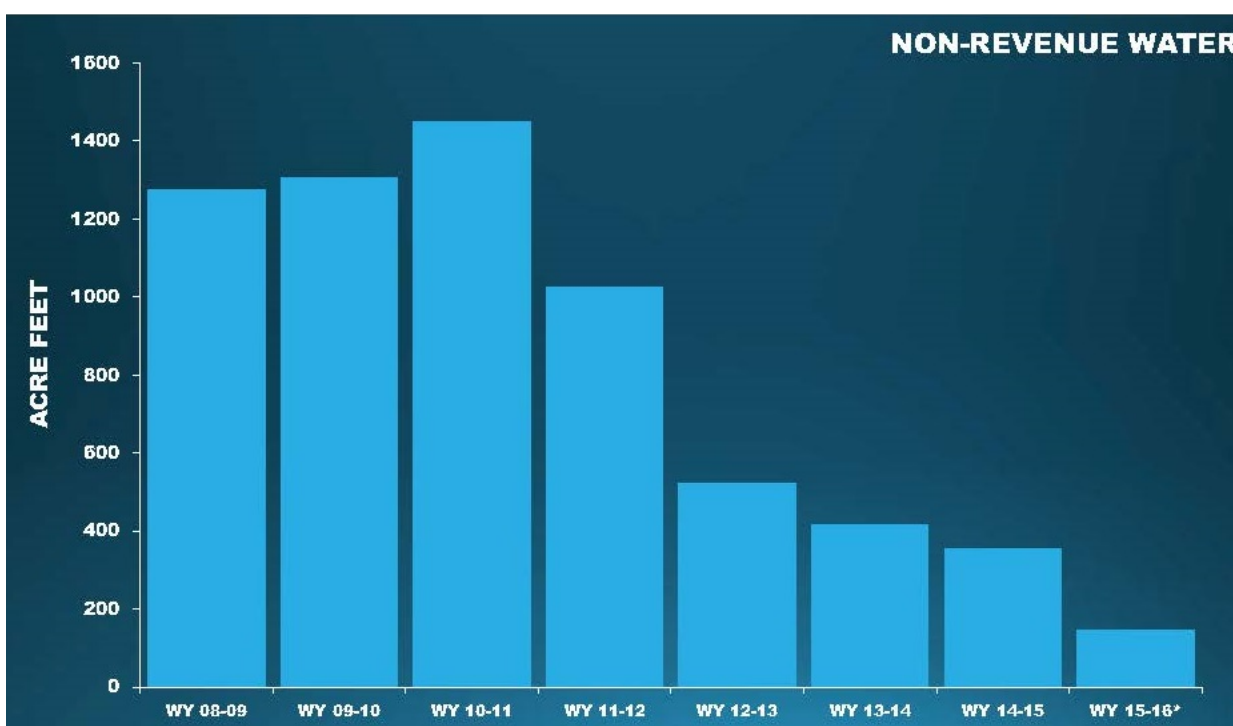
In December 2016, the CPUC issued decision D.16-12-003 which noted that under the penalty/reward mechanism Cal-Am was penalized in 2011 and 2013 and rewarded in 2012 and 2014.

Current Rate Case (A.16-07-002)

The direct testimony of Eric Sabolsice filed July 1, 2016 stated the total water loss for the Monterey Main System was 250 AF for Calendar year 2015. By Cal-Am's calculation the NRW percentage is 2.7%.

State Water Resources Control Board Hearing – July 2016

At the July 2016 hearings on the extension of the Cease and Desist Order, Cal-Am showed the following chart of its efforts to reduce NRW.



CPUC Resolution W-5119 – December 1, 2016

This CPUC resolution was adopted in support of four recent Executive Orders by Governor Brown related to water and drought. The resolution acknowledges the work the Class A investor-owned water utilities have done in keeping non-revenue water percentages stable since the Rate Case Plan Decision was adopted in 2007 and encourages further work that will accelerate actions to minimize leaks as system leaks are just one component of non-revenue water. Actions that shall be proposed by investor-owned utilities to reduce non-revenue water and minimize leaks include, but are not limited to: water loss audits; accelerated meter and main replacement programs; increased inspections of service connection meters and mains; installation of leak-detection sensors in the distribution system; timely and efficient pipeline repairs; pressure management; and deployment of advanced meter infrastructure (AMI). These actions shall be reviewed in each utility's upcoming general rate case or by separate applications.

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Definition

The definition for Unaccounted for Water is the difference between what is recorded at the production meters and the consumption recorded through system meters or reported as estimates of reasonable uses. Unaccounted for Water is made up of the following: Unknown leakage, stolen water, unreported fire department usage, unreported street sweeping (and other municipal uses), unrecorded construction water, customer meters registering low.¹

One identified issue between past District practice and the AWWA method, is that AWWA (see table above) starts with “System Input Volume” whereas the District typically looks at metered production data at the well or the Sand City desalination plant. There is a 476 AF difference between well production and “system delivery” in 2015 which is not included in the Cal-Am calculation.

The International Water Association (IWA) Definition

The International Water Association (IWA) has developed a detailed methodology to assess the various components of Unaccounted for Water.² Accordingly, Unaccounted for Water has the following components:

- Unbilled authorized consumption
- Apparent losses (water theft and metering inaccuracies)
- Real losses

Unbilled authorized consumption is measured water that is knowingly delivered by the utility without charge. This may include scheduled flushing operations, operational distribution and other non-revenue applications of water.

Apparent losses are the paper losses that occur in utility operations due to customer inaccuracies, billing system data errors, and unauthorized consumption. Apparent losses also include meter inaccuracies or meter under-registering. In other words, apparent losses represent water that is consumed, but not properly measured, accounted for, or paid for. These losses cost utilities and distort data on customer consumption.

Real losses are the physical losses of water from the distribution system, including leaks, and storage tank overflows. These losses inflate the utility's production costs, since they represent water that is extracted and treated yet never reach the customer for beneficial use.

In many utilities the exact breakdown of Unaccounted for Water components is simply not known, making it difficult to decide about the best course of action to reduce water loss. Metering of water use at the level of production (wells, bulk water supply), at key points in the distribution network and for consumers is essential to estimate levels of Unaccounted for Water.

In most developed countries, the share of real losses is much higher than apparent losses. In many developing countries, apparent losses - in particular theft through illegal connections - are higher than real losses. Reducing apparent losses from illegal connections is often beyond what a utility can achieve by itself, because it requires a high level of political support.

From a public health and drinking water quality point of view it is being argued that the level of real

¹ Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) Ordinance 92, Rule 160

² IWA methodology (<http://www/iwapublishing.com/pdf/WaterLoss-Aug.pdf>)

water losses should be as low as possible, independent of economic or financial considerations, in order to minimize the risk of drinking water contamination in the distribution network.

Industry Standards in Relation to Monterey District NRW Percentage

The most commonly used indicator to benchmark NRW is the percentage of NRW as a share of water produced. While this indicator is easy to understand and has been widely used, it has increasingly been recognized that it is not an appropriate indicator. If absolute losses are constant the percentage of NRW varies greatly with total water use.³

This problem can be eliminated by measuring NRW, not as a share, but in terms of absolute losses per connection per day, as recommended by the IWA. Nevertheless, the use of percentage figures to compare levels of NRW remains common despite its shortcomings.

The industry standard was 10 percent twenty years ago.⁴ The 10 percent benchmark was adopted by the American Water Works Association in 1996 through a study conducted by the AWWA Distribution and Operations Divisions Leak Detection and Water Accountability Committee. Achieving 10 percent NRW is also listed as a Best Management Practice for water providers in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California (as amended December 11, 2002).

By water industry and California state regulatory standards, a level lower than 10% is now targeted for most utilities. The District 7% standard per Ordinance No. 92 is significantly lower.

Ways to reduce Non-Revenue Water

1. Capital replacement of distribution infrastructure will reduce real water loss, thus saving water and reducing production costs.
2. Investments in meter replacement programs reduce apparent water losses. This action will more accurately record consumption use. With more accurate consumption data, the individual customer will pay for actual usage instead of passing the cost on to all consumers because of meter under-register.
3. With Automatic Read meters, we can save additional expense with less billing errors and faster reading times.
4. Volumetric data allows us to evaluate true costs associated with unaccounted for water. Percentage measurements will move with volume delivered. Percentage is not an indicator of the condition of the system or cost of water loss.
5. Water pressure reductions in systems will lower leak casualties, thus saving water and repair costs on distribution mains.

U:\staff\Boardpacket\2017\20170222\DiscussionItems\18\Item-18-Exh-A.docx

³ Thorton, Julian. Water Loss Control Manual, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2002

⁴ Beecher, Janice A, and John E. Flowers, "Water Accounting Management and Conservation" Appendix A Water Loss Manual (Julian Thorton)



EXHIBIT 20-A

FINAL MINUTES
Water Demand Committee of the
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
January 24, 2017

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 am in the MPWMD conference room.

Committee members present: Molly Evans, Chair
 Jeanne Byrne
 Andy Clarke

Committee members absent: None

Staff members present: David Stoldt, General Manager
 Stephanie Locke, Water Demand Division Manager
 Arlene Tavani, Executive Assistant

District Counsel present: None

Comments from the Public: No comments.

Action Items

1. **Consider Adoption of October 3, 2016 Committee Meeting Minutes**
On a motion by Byrne and second of Clarke, the committee approved the October 3, 2016 minutes on a unanimous vote of 3 – 0 by Byrne, Clarke and Evans.

2. **Discuss and Provide Direction to Staff on Development and Implementation of Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV) Program**
 Locke presented the topic to the committee. She proposed that the District develop a program to fund installation of pressure reducing valves. The program costs would be reimbursed by California American Water from funds made available through the last general rate case. The funds must be used within 90 days which would be sufficient time to purchase the valves, but might not be enough time to implement an installation program.

The committee discussed the program concept and suggested the following. (a) Purchase the pressure reducing valves and provide them to the public at no cost. (b) The District would not install the valves. (c) Establish a rebate program for installation of the valves by the property owner. (d) Advertise this program in areas that experience abnormally high water pressure such as neighborhoods in valleys or with water pressure above 125 psi. Make it clear that the District would not be liable for damage to plumbing that might

result from valve installation. (e) Staff should continue the practice of collecting water pressure readings when inspections are conducted in order to enhance the data record on the location of high pressure areas. (f) High pressure areas could be mapped and the information provided to the California Public Utilities Commission when work begins on California American Water's next general rate case. It may be that additional funding could be provided in the next rate case to address high pressure areas in the water system.

3. Consider Lawn Removal Rebate Request from Monterey Peninsula Unified School District for Martin Luther King Jr.

Byrne offered a motion to recommend that the Board of Directors approve a rebate in the amount of \$19,969 for turf removal at Martin Luther King Jr. School. The motion was seconded by Clarke and approved unanimously on a vote of 3 – 0 by Byrne, Clarke and Evans.

Discussion Item

4. Update on Del Rey Wood and Monte Vista Turf Removal Projects

There was no discussion of this topic.

Set Next Meeting Date: February 13, 2017, 3:30 pm

Evans requested that at a future meeting the committee discuss how water could be allocated to restaurants that are required to use paper tableware as a water saving measure. Water conservation is an important consideration, however; the requirement for single use tableware causes an increase in waste to the landfill. Evans asked staff to provide statistics on the amount of water used by restaurants for dishwashing annually.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 9:05 am.



EXHIBIT 20-B

FINAL MINUTES Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Administrative Committee January 18, 2017

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 PM in the District Conference Room.

Committee members present: Andrew Clarke
 David Pendergrass - Chair

Committee members absent: Brenda Lewis

Staff present: David Stoldt, General Manager
 Larry Hampson, Water Resources & Engineering Manager/District Engineer
 Maureen Hamilton, Water Resources Engineer
 Sara Reyes, Office Services Supervisor

Oral Communications

None

Items on Board Agenda for January 25, 2017

1. **Consider Adoption of Minutes of December 5, 2016 Committee Meeting**
On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the minutes of the December 5, 2016 meeting were approved on a vote of 2 to 0.

2. **Consider Funding an Addendum to the Pure Water Monterey Project EIR to Realign a Section in the Monterey Pipeline**
On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the General Manager contract with Denise Duffy and Associates for a not-to-exceed amount of \$15,000 for preparation of an Administrative Addendum to the Pure Water Monterey Project/Groundwater Replenishment Project EIR for the proposed realignment of a section of the Monterey Pipeline.

3. **Consider Authorization for General Manager to Contract for Los Padres Dam Alternatives Study**
On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board concur with staff's recommendation to contract with AECOM.

- 4. Receive Semi-Annual Financial Report on the CAWD/PBCSD Wastewater Reclamation Project**
On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board receive the Semi-Annual Financial Report on the CAWD/PBCSD Wastewater Reclamation Project.
- 5. Consider Approval of Annual Update on Investment Policy**
On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board review and approve the District's Investment Policy.
- 6. Consider Adoption of Treasurer's Report for November 2016**
On a motion by Clark and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board adopt the November 2016 Treasurer's Report and financial statements, and ratification of the disbursements made during the month.

Other Business

- 7. Review Draft January 25, 2017 Board Meeting Agenda**
The committee reviewed the agenda and made no changes.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 4:23 PM.



EXHIBIT 20-C
FINAL MINUTES
Water Supply Planning Committee of the
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
January 11, 2017

Call to Order The meeting was called to order at 9:30 am in the MPWMD conference room.

Committee members present: Robert S. Brower, Sr. - Committee Chair
 Jeanne Byrne
 David Pendergrass

Committee members absent: None

Staff members present: David Stoldt, General Manager
 Larry Hampson, Planning & Engineering Division Manager
 Arlene Tavani, Executive Assistant

District Counsel present David Laredo

Comments from the Public: None

Action Items

1. **Consider Adoption of Committee Meeting Minutes of October 18, 2016**
 On a motion by Pendergrass and second of Byrne, the minutes of October 18, 2016 were approved on a unanimous vote of 3 – 0 by Pendergrass, Byrne and Brower.

2. **Consider Development of Recommendation to the Board regarding the Los Padres Dam Alternatives Study**
 On a motion by Byrne and second of Pendergrass, the committee recommended that the Board of Directors contract with AECOM for a not-to-exceed amount of \$500,000. The motion was approved on a vote of 3 – 0 by Byrne, Pendergrass and Brower.

During the public comment period on this item staff responded to questions from George Riley. Riley - You said that \$500,000 from Cal-Am's General Rate Case will not cover the cost to complete the study– please explain. *Staff response – The 2015-17 General Rate Case includes \$1 million to complete the Los Padres Long Term Plan Project. The GRC funds are sufficient to pay for the Los Padres Dam Alternatives Study. But costs that exceed the \$1 million to complete all studies associated with the Long Term Plan will need to be funded from Water Management District revenue sources or other Cal-Am sources.* Riley - Will the feasibility study focus on long-term use of the dam, or to dismantle the dam? *Staff response - The study will analyze long-term alternatives considering the long-term effects on fish and water supply. The study*

should propose two or three alternatives that will require detailed assessment. The study should rule out some options and focus on feasible alternatives. The study should determine that if the dam is removed, what would be the source of replacement for the 2,200 AF of storage. Riley – Silt management is complicated and very expensive. I support keeping the dam as long as possible. Will the study propose operational options related to sediment transport? Staff Response - The study will analyze the risks and liabilities of sediment transport solutions. Cal-Am's water right from the Los Padres Dam has been reduced due to siltation. If Los Padres storage capacity continues to be reduced by siltation, Cal-Am may not meet its release requirements and the state could again cut-back the water right.

Hampson presented video footage of January 2017 high flows at Los Padres Dam and fish passage facilities on the Carmel River.

Discussion Items

3. Update on Salinas and Carmel River Basin Study

Hampson stated that at the February committee meeting, he will ask the committee to consider a plan for participation in completion of a Salinas and Carmel River Basin Study. The Bureau of Reclamation will fund the study with a 50% matching contribution from the partner agencies. Those contributions can be provided from in-kind services, such as completion of the Los Padres Dam Alternatives Study, and work that has been completed on the Pure Water Monterey Project. The Bureau of Reclamation has developed a work plan for development of the study that has been reviewed by the partner agencies.

4. Update on Local Water Projects

Stoldt reported that the City of Pacific Grove has not yet utilized the 2015 grant it received for its Stormwater Flow and Drywater Flow Reuse Project. The City has a three-year period to access those funds. Stoldt also advised the committee that the Monterey Peninsula Airport District has non-potable water that could be utilized for irrigation off-site. It has been suggested that this water might be used as a source of supply by the Pebble Beach Company to irrigate the Del Monte Golf Course. The Pebble Beach Company utilized a grant from the Water Management District to develop two wells for golf course irrigation, but the wells can provide only 50% of the irrigation need. In regards to the 2014 grant awarded to the Monterey County Fairgrounds, they have until June 2017 to utilize the funds for connection of their public restrooms to a non-potable well. Stoldt also advised the committee that the City of Seaside has not utilized funds from the 2015 grant received for improvements at the Laguna Grande Well.

During the public comment period on this item, George Riley urged the committee to support development of local water projects without delay.

Set Next Meeting Date: The next meeting was set for February 8, 2017 at 11 am.

Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at approximately 10:40 am



EXHIBIT 20-D

FINAL MINUTES

**Legislative Advocacy Committee of the
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
December 12, 2016**

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 4:25 pm in the MPWMD conference room.

Committee members present: David Potter, Chair
Robert S. Brower, Sr.
Andrew Clarke

Committee members absent: None

Staff members present: David J. Stoldt, General Manager
Arlene Tavani, Executive Assistant

District Counsel present: David C. Laredo

Comments from the Public: No comments.

Action Items

1. **Adopt Minutes of March 18 and March 29, 2016 Committee Meetings**
On a motion by Brower and second of Clarke, the minutes were approved as presented on a vote of 3 – 0 by Brower, Clarke and Potter.

2. **Develop Recommendation to the Board of Directors on Retention of Federal Legislative Consultant**
Brower offered a motion that was seconded by Clarke, to recommend that the Board of Directors authorize a contract with The Ferguson Group for up to \$40,000 to be paid at an hourly rate. The General Manager will work with the contractor on development of a scope of work for services through June 30, 2017. The goal will be to develop a full scope of work and contract with The Ferguson Group under retainer for the next fiscal year. The committee also suggested that the General Manager speak with Nossaman LLP about services it might provide related to grant funding.

Discussion Items

3. **Report from John Arriaga on Legislative Status and Tracking**
John Arriaga reviewed a report titled, 2016 Budget and Legislative Report: Highlights and Emerging Issues that is on file at the Water Management District website. He stated that during that 2015 and 2016 legislative sessions, water legislation addressed the continuing drought. He noted that transportation and housing will be the focus in the upcoming legislative session, and that one of Governor Brown's priority projects is the proposed Delta water tunnel. Arriaga expressed concern that the California legislature will not be focused on water issues, instead it will be responding to edicts from the incoming Federal administration.

4. Development of Legislative Platform

The committee members agreed that a state and federal legislative agenda must be developed for the upcoming two-year legislative session. There should be a focus on educating regulatory and policy agency managers about Water Management District priorities, and developing relationships with legislators.

5. Update on State Water Bond

Stoldt reported the following. (a) The City of Salinas received a \$10 million grant from the Proposition 1 Water Bond that will facilitate construction of a return pipeline from the Salinas industrial ponds, so that stormwater could accumulate in the winter and be transmitted for treatment in the summer and utilized in the dry months. This will benefit the Pure Water Monterey project. (b) The Central Coast planning regions involved in the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program agreed that any money awarded to the regions would be split based on an agreed upon formula. When funds are awarded, it is unknown if the Department of Water Resources will allow the “formulaic” distribution because the first round of funding was set aside for “disadvantaged communities.” Negotiations are underway regarding distribution of those funds. (c) A financing package to qualify for \$15 million in grant funding for Pure Water Monterey should be submitted by the January 15, 2017 deadline.

6. Discuss Status of Feinstein Rider to Water Resources Development Act

Stoldt stated that at the request of ACWA, the Water Management District sent letters of support for passage of the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 to Senators Feinstein and Boxer, and Representative Sam Farr. The Act was approved and sent to President Obama for signature. The Act includes \$550 million for California water projects. Of that amount, \$30 million is set aside for desalination. However, distribution is limited to 25 percent of costs and may only fund “state sponsored” projects. Funding is available in the Act for water recycling projects, so Pure Water Monterey may be eligible. The Act also includes de-authorization of previously funded projects that have not been developed. The amount that would be available for California is less than \$100 million.

7. ACWA Washington DC Conference/Meet with Sacramento Legislators

No discussion.

Other Items: No other items were discussed.

Set Next Meeting Date

No meeting scheduled.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:25 pm.



EXHIBIT 20-E

FINAL MINUTES
Water Demand Committee of the
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
October 3, 2016

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 12:30 pm in the MPWMD conference room.

Committee members present: Molly Evans, Chair
 Jeanne Byrne
 Andy Clarke

Committee members absent: None

Staff members present: David Stoldt, General Manager
 Stephanie Locke, Water Demand Division Manager
 Arlene Tavani, Executive Assistant

District Counsel present: None

Comments from the Public: No comments.

Action Items

1. **Consider development of recommendation to the Board on the first reading of Ordinance No. 176 that would amend several sections of the MPWMD Rules and Regulations related to conservation and water permit processing**
 On a motion by Evans and second of Clarke, the committee recommended that the Board of Directors approve the first reading of draft Ordinance No. 176 with the following amendments: (a) one definition should be developed that includes accredited private schools, public schools and institutes of higher education; and (b) the Non-Residential Water Use Factors listed in Table 2 of Rule 24 will be updated to include a water use factor for each showerhead installed in excess of one. The motion was approved on a vote of 3 – 0 by Evans, Clarke and Byrne. No public comments were directed to the committee on this item.

Set Next Meeting Date: The next meeting is scheduled for November 16, 2016 at 3:30 pm.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 1:10 pm.

U:\staff\Boardpacket\2017\20170222\InfoItems\20\Item-20-Exh-E.docx

ITEM: INFORMATIONAL ITEM/STAFF REPORTS**21. MONTHLY ALLOCATION REPORT**

Meeting Date:	February 22, 2017	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program:	N/A
		Line Item No.:	
Prepared By:	Gabriela Ayala	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A**Committee Recommendation: N/A****CEQA Compliance: No CEQA Required**

SUMMARY: As of January 31, 2017, a total of **25.699** acre-feet (**7.5%**) of the Paralta Well Allocation remained available for use by the Jurisdictions. Pre-Paralta water in the amount of **35.561** acre-feet is available to the Jurisdictions, and **29.208** acre-feet is available as public water credits.

Exhibit 21-A shows the amount of water allocated to each Jurisdiction from the Paralta Well Allocation, the quantities permitted in January 2017 (“changes”), and the quantities remaining. The Paralta Allocation had one debit in January 2017.

Exhibit 21-A also shows additional water available to each of the Jurisdictions and the information regarding the Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula (Holman Highway Facility). Additional water from expired or canceled permits that were issued before January 1991 are shown under “PRE-Paralta.” Water credits used from a Jurisdiction’s “public credit” account are also listed. Transfers of Non-Residential Water Use Credits into a Jurisdiction’s Allocation are included as “public credits.” **Exhibit 21-B** shows water available to Pebble Beach Company and Del Monte Forest Benefited Properties, including Macomber Estates, Griffin Trust. Another table in this exhibit shows the status of Sand City Water Entitlement.

BACKGROUND: The District’s Water Allocation Program, associated resource system supply limits, and Jurisdictional Allocations have been modified by a number of key ordinances. These key ordinances are listed in **Exhibit 21-C**.

EXHIBITS**21-A** Monthly Allocation Report**21-B** Monthly Entitlement Report**21-C** District’s Water Allocation Program Ordinances

EXHIBIT 21-A
MONTHLY ALLOCATION REPORT
Reported in Acre-Feet
For the month of January 2017

Jurisdiction	Paralta Allocation*	Changes	Remaining	PRE-Paralta Credits	Changes	Remaining	Public Credits	Changes	Remaining	Total Available
Airport District	8.100	0.000	5.197	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.197
Carmel-by-the-Sea	19.410	0.000	1.397	1.081	0.000	1.081	0.910	0.000	0.182	2.660
Del Rey Oaks	8.100	0.000	0.000	0.440	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Monterey	76.320	0.000	0.203	50.659	0.000	0.030	38.121	0.000	2.485	2.718
Monterey County	87.710	0.020	10.264	13.080	0.000	0.000	7.827	0.000	1.891	12.155
Pacific Grove	25.770	0.000	0.000	1.410	0.000	0.012	15.874	0.000	0.133	0.145
Sand City	51.860	0.000	0.000	0.838	0.000	0.000	24.717	0.000	23.373	23.373
Seaside	65.450	0.000	8.638	34.438	0.000	34.438	2.693	0.000	1.144	44.220
TOTALS	342.720	0.020	25.699	101.946	0.000	35.561	90.142	0.000	29.208	90.468

Allocation Holder	Water Available	Changes this Month	Total Demand from Water Permits Issued	Remaining Water Available
Quail Meadows	33.000	0.033	32.310	0.690
Water West	12.760	0.000	9.274	3.556

* Does not include 15.280 Acre-Feet from the District Reserve prior to adoption of Ordinance No. 73.

EXHIBIT 21-B
MONTHLY ALLOCATION REPORT
ENTITLEMENTS
Reported in Acre-Feet
For the month of January 2017

Recycled Water Project Entitlements

Entitlement Holder	Entitlement	Changes this Month	Total Demand from Water Permits Issued	Remaining Entitlement/and Water Use Permits Available
Pebble Beach Co. ¹	235.250	0.000	25.994	209.256
Del Monte Forest Benefited Properties ² (Pursuant to Ord No. 109)	129.750	0.030	45.229	84.521
Macomber Estates	10.000	0.000	9.595	0.405
Griffin Trust	5.000	0.000	4.829	0.171
CAWD/PBCSD Project Totals	380.000	0.030	85.647	294.353

Entitlement Holder	Entitlement	Changes this Month	Total Demand from Water Permits Issued	Remaining Entitlement/and Water Use Permits Available
City of Sand City	165.000	0.000	2.999	162.001
Malpaso Water Company	80.000	0.071	1.052	78.948
D.B.O. Development No. 30	13.95	0.000	0.000	13.95
City of Pacific Grove	66.000	0.000	0.000	66.000
Cypress Pacific	3.170	0.000	0.000	3.170

Increases in the Del Monte Forest Benefited Properties Entitlement will result in reductions in the Pebble Beach Co. Entitlement.

EXHIBIT 21-C

District's Water Allocation Program Ordinances

Ordinance No. 1 was adopted in September 1980 to establish interim municipal water allocations based on existing water use by the jurisdictions. Resolution 81-7 was adopted in April 1981 to modify the interim allocations and incorporate projected water demands through the year 2000. Under the 1981 allocation, Cal-Am's annual production limit was set at 20,000 acre-feet.

Ordinance No. 52 was adopted in December 1990 to implement the District's water allocation program, modify the resource system supply limit, and to temporarily limit new uses of water. As a result of Ordinance No. 52, a moratorium on the issuance of most water permits within the District was established. Adoption of Ordinance No. 52 reduced Cal-Am's annual production limit to 16,744 acre-feet.

Ordinance No. 70 was adopted in June 1993 to modify the resource system supply limit, establish a water allocation for each of the jurisdictions within the District, and end the moratorium on the issuance of water permits. Adoption of Ordinance No. 70 was based on development of the Paralta Well in the Seaside Groundwater Basin and increased Cal-Am's annual production limit to **17,619** acre-feet. More specifically, Ordinance No. 70 allocated 308 acre-feet of water to the jurisdictions and 50 acre-feet to a District Reserve for regional projects with public benefit.

Ordinance No. 73 was adopted in February 1995 to eliminate the District Reserve and allocate the remaining water equally among the eight jurisdictions. Of the original 50 acre-feet that was allocated to the District Reserve, 34.72 acre-feet remained and was distributed equally (4.34 acre-feet) among the jurisdictions.

Ordinance No. 74 was adopted in March 1995 to allow the reinvestment of toilet retrofit water savings on single-family residential properties. The reinvested retrofit credits must be repaid by the jurisdiction from the next available water allocation and are limited to a maximum of 10 acre-feet. This ordinance sunset in July 1998.

Ordinance No. 75 was adopted in March 1995 to allow the reinvestment of water saved through toilet retrofits and other permanent water savings methods at publicly owned and operated facilities. Fifteen percent of the savings are set aside to meet the District's long-term water conservation goal and the remainder of the savings are credited to the jurisdictions allocation. This ordinance sunset in July 1998.

Ordinance No. 83 was adopted in April 1996 and set Cal-Am's annual production limit at **17,621** acre-feet and the non-Cal-Am annual production limit at **3,046** acre-feet. The modifications to the production limit were made based on the agreement by non-Cal-Am water users to permanently reduce annual water production from the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer in exchange for water service from Cal-Am. As part of the agreement, fifteen percent of the historical non-Cal-Am production was set aside to meet the District's long-term water conservation goal.

Ordinance No. 87 was adopted in February 1997 as an urgency ordinance establishing a community benefit allocation for the planned expansion of the Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula (CHOMP). Specifically, a special reserve allocation of 19.60 acre-feet of production was created exclusively for the benefit of CHOMP. With this new allocation, Cal-Am's annual production limit was increased to **17,641** acre-feet and the non-Cal-Am annual production limit remained at **3,046** acre-feet.

Ordinance No. 90 was adopted in June 1998 to continue the program allowing the reinvestment of toilet retrofit water savings on single-family residential properties for 90-days following the expiration of Ordinance No. 74. This ordinance sunset in September 1998.

Ordinance No. 91 was adopted in June 1998 to continue the program allowing the reinvestment of water saved through toilet retrofits and other permanent water savings methods at publicly owned and operated facilities.

Ordinance No. 90 and No. 91 were challenged for compliance with CEQA and nullified by the Monterey Superior Court in December 1998.

Ordinance No. 109 was adopted on May 27, 2004, revised Rule 23.5 and adopted additional provisions to facilitate the financing and expansion of the CAWD/PBCSD Recycled Water Project.

Ordinance No. 132 was adopted on January 24, 2008, established a Water Entitlement for Sand City and amended the rules to reflect the process for issuing Water Use Permits.

Ordinance No. 165 was adopted on August 17, 2015, established a Water Entitlement for Malpas Water Company and amended the rules to reflect the process for issuing Water Use Permits.

Ordinance No. 166 was adopted on December 15, 2015, established a Water Entitlement for D.B.O. Development No. 30.

Ordinance No. 168 was adopted on January 27, 2016, established a Water Entitlement for the City of Pacific Grove.

ITEM: INFORMATIONAL ITEM/STAFF REPORTS**22. WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM REPORT**

Meeting Date:	February 22, 2017	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
Prepared By:	Kyle Smith	Cost Estimate:	N/A

Committee Recommendation: N/A**CEQA Compliance: No CEQA Required**

I. MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION RETROFIT PROGRAM

District Regulation XIV requires the retrofit of water fixtures upon Change of Ownership or Use with High Efficiency Toilets (HET) (1.28 gallons-per-flush), 2.0 gallons-per-minute (gpm) Showerheads, 1.2 (gpm) for washbasin faucets, 1.8 (gpm) for Kitchen, utility and bar sink faucets and Rain Sensors on all automatic Irrigation Systems. Property owners must certify the Site meets the District's water efficiency standards by submitting a Water Conservation Certification Form (WCC), and a Site inspection is often conducted to verify compliance.

A. Changes of Ownership

Information is obtained monthly from *Realquest.com* on properties transferring ownership within the District. The information is entered into the database and compared against the properties that have submitted WCCs. Details on **118** property transfers that occurred in January 2017 were entered into the database.

B. Certification

The District received **24** WCCs between January 1, 2017, and January 31, 2017. Data on ownership, transfer date, and status of water efficiency standard compliance were entered into the database.

C. Verification

In January, **50** properties were verified to be in compliance with Rule 144 (Retrofit Upon Change of Ownership or Use). Of the **59** verifications, **34** properties verified compliance by submitting certification forms and/or receipts. District staff completed **25** Site inspections. Of the **25** properties inspected **16 (64%)** were in compliance. **None** of the properties that passed inspection involved more than one visit to verify compliance with all water efficiency standards.

District inspectors track toilet replacement with High Efficiency Toilets (HET). These retrofits occur in remodels and new construction, and are required for Rule 144 compliance. State law mandated the sale and installation of HET by January 1, 2014, with a phase-in period that began in 2010. Toilets sold in California are HET.

Savings Estimate

Water savings from HET retrofits triggered by Rule 144 verified in January 2017 are estimated at **0.270** acre-feet annually (AFA). Water savings from retrofits that exceeded requirements (i.e., HETs to Ultra High Efficiency Toilets) is estimated at **0.330** AFA (33 toilets). Year-to-date estimated savings occurring as a result of toilet retrofits is **0.930** AFA.

D. CII Compliance with Water Efficiency Standards

Effective January 1, 2014, all Non-Residential properties were required to meet Rule 143, Water Efficiency Standards for Existing Non-Residential Uses. To verify compliance with these requirements, property owners and businesses are being sent notification of the requirements and a date that inspectors will be on site to check the property. This month, District inspectors performed **38** inspections. Of the **38** inspections certified, **21 (55%)** were in compliance. **None** of the properties that passed inspection involved more than one visit to verify compliance with all water efficiency standards; the remainder complied without a reinspection.

MPWMD is forwarding its CII inspection findings to California American Water (Cal-Am) for their verification with the Rate Best Management Practices (Rate BMPs) that are used to determine the appropriate non-residential rate division. Compliance with MPWMD's Rule 143 achieves Rate BMPs for indoor water uses, however, properties with landscaping must also comply with Cal-Am's outdoor Rate BMPs to avoid Division 4 (Non-Rate BMP Compliant) rates. In addition to sharing information about indoor Rate BMP compliance, MPWMD notifies Cal-Am of properties with landscaping. Cal-Am then conducts an outdoor audit to verify compliance with the Rate BMPs. During November 2016, MPWMD referred **five** properties to Cal-Am for verification of outdoor Rate BMPs.

E. Water Waste Enforcement

In response to the State's drought emergency conservation regulation effective June 1, 2016, the District has increased its Water Waste enforcement. The District has a Water Waste Hotline 831-658-5653 or an online form to report Water Waster occurrences at www.mpwmd.net or www.montereywaterinfo.org. There were **five** Water Waste responses during the past month. There were **no** repeated incidents that resulted in a fine.

II. WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

A. Permit Processing

District Rule 23 requires a Water Permit application for all properties that propose to expand or modify water use on a Site, including New Construction and Remodels. District staff processed and issued **81** Water Permits in January 2017. **Six** Water Permits were issued using Water Entitlements (Macomber, Pebble Beach Company, Griffin Estates, etc). No Water Permits involved a debit to a Public Water Credit Account.

All Water Permits have a disclaimer informing applicants of the Cease and Desist Order against California American Water and that MPWMD reports Water Permit details to California American Water. All Water Permit recipients with property supplied by a California American Water Distribution System will continue to be provided with the disclaimer.

District Rule 24-3-A allows the addition of a second Bathroom in an existing Single-Family Dwelling on a Single-Family Residential Site. Of the **81** Water Permits issued in January, **eight** were issued under this provision.

B. Permit Compliance

District staff completed **61** Water Permit final inspections during January 2017. **Twelve** of the final inspections failed due to unpermitted fixtures. Of the **41** properties that were in compliance, **24** passed on the first visit. In addition, **three** pre-inspection were conducted in response to Water Permit applications received by the District.

C. Deed Restrictions

District staff prepares deed restrictions that are recorded on the property title to provide notice of District Rules and Regulations, enforce Water Permit conditions, and provide notice of public access to water records. In April 2001, the District Board of Directors adopted a policy regarding the processing of deed restrictions. In the month of January, the District prepared **53** deed restrictions. Of the **81** Water Permits issued in January, **37 (69%)** required deed restrictions. District staff provided Notary services for **54** Water Permits with deed restrictions.

III. JOINT MPWMD/CAW REBATE PROGRAM

Participation in the rebate program is detailed in the following chart. The table below indicates the program summary for Rebates for California American Water Company customers.

REBATE PROGRAM SUMMARY		January-2017				2017 YTD	1997 - Present	
I. <u>Application Summary</u>								
A.	Applications Received	133				133	23,044	
B.	Applications Approved	108				108	18,065	
C.	Single Family Applications	124				124	20,789	
D.	Multi-Family Applications	5				5	1,153	
E.	Non-Residential Applications	4				4	303	
II. <u>Type of Devices Rebated</u>		Number of devices	Rebate Paid	Estimated AF	Gallons Saved	YTD Quantity	YTD Paid	YTD Est AF
A.	High Efficiency Toilet (HET)	18	1779.00	0.751464	244,865	18	1,779.00	0.751464
B.	Ultra Low Flush to HET	52	5134.33	0.520000	169,443	52	5,134.33	0.52
C.	Ultra HET	3	418.59	0.030000	9,776	3	418.59	0.03
D.	Toilet Flapper	0	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0.00	0
E.	High Efficiency Dishwasher	16	2000.00	0.048000	15,641	16	2,000.00	0.048
F.	High Efficiency Clothes Washer	39	19301.35	0.627900	204,602	39	19,301.35	0.6279
G.	Instant-Access Hot Water System	1	200.00	0.000000	0	1	200.00	0
H.	On Demand Systems	0	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0.00	0
I.	Zero Use Urinals	0	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0.00	0
J.	High Efficiency Urinals	0	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0.00	0
K.	Pint Urinals	0	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0.00	0
L.	Cisterns	2	912.50	0.000000	0	2	912.50	0
M.	Smart Controllers	0	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0.00	0
N.	Rotating Sprinkler Nozzles	0	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0.00	0
O.	Moisture Sensors	0	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0.00	0
P.	Lawn Removal & Replacement	3	58452.00	4.793064	1,561,825	3	58,452.00	4.793064
Q.	Graywater	0	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0.00	0
R.	Ice Machines	0	0.00	0.000000	0	0	0.00	0
III. <u>Totals: Month; AF; Gallons; YTD</u>		134	88197.77	6.770428	2,206,151	134	88,197.77	6.770428
						2017 YTD	1997 - Present	
IV. <u>Total Rebated: YTD; Program</u>						88,197.77	5,519,729.36	
V. <u>Estimated Water Savings in Acre-Feet Annually*</u>						6.770428	520.389299	

* Retrofit savings are estimated at 0.041748 AF/HET; 0.01 AF/UHET; 0.01 AF/ULF to HET; 0.003 AF/dishwasher; 0.0161 AF/residential washer; 0.0082 AF/100 square feet of lawn removal.

ITEM: INFORMATIONAL ITEMS/STAFF REPORTS

23. CARMEL RIVER FISHERY REPORT FOR JANUARY 2017

Meeting Date: February 22, 2017 **Budgeted:** N/A

From: David J. Stoldt,
General Manager **Program/** N/A
Line Item No.:

Prepared By: Beverly Chaney **Cost Estimate:** N/A

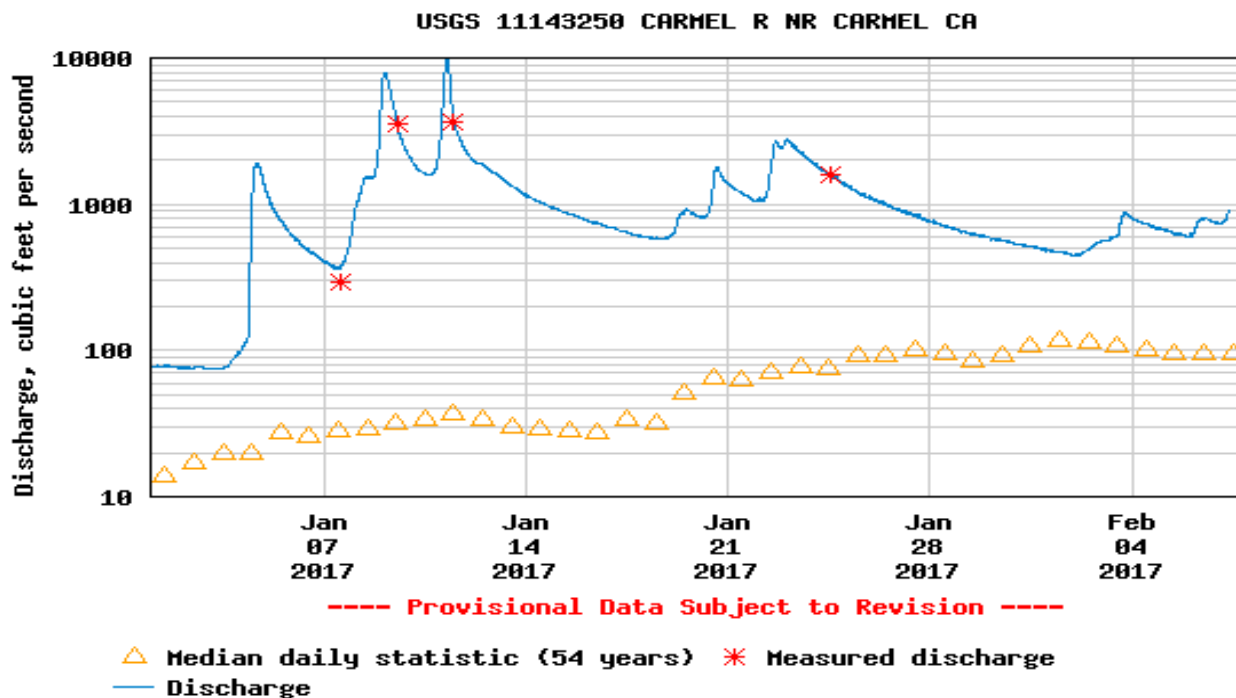
General Counsel Review: N/A

Committee Recommendation: N/A

CEQA Compliance: No CEQA Required

AQUATIC HABITAT AND FLOW CONDITIONS: Due to the wettest January since 1998, Carmel River flows were high throughout the month with two peaks greater than 8,000 cubic feet-per-second (cfs) at the USGS Near Carmel Gage (see graph).

Unusually high turbidity levels, up to 1,200 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU), were measured at the Sleepy Hollow Gage (USGS), caused by erosion at the recently completed Carmel River Reroute & San Clemente Dam Removal (CRRDR) restoration site and the 2016 Soberanes Fire. In addition to the high suspended sediment load, vast quantities of sand were also transported downstream in the high flows, filling pools and forming bars between the old San Clemente Dam (SCD) site and the lower valley.



Mean daily streamflow at the Sleepy Hollow Weir ranged from 39 to 3,040 cfs (monthly mean 901 cfs) resulting in 55,370 acre-feet (AF) of runoff. The Highway 1 gage was rewetted on December 9 and the January monthly flow ranged from 38 to 4,110 cfs (monthly mean 897 cfs), resulting in 55,170 AF of runoff.

January had 11.44 inches of rainfall as recorded at Cal-Am's San Clemente gauge (17.18 inches at Los Padres Dam and even more in the highest peaks). The rainfall total for WY 2017 (which started on October 1, 2016) is 18.79 inches, or 170% of the long-term year-to-date average of 11.08 inches.

CARMEL RIVER LAGOON: The lagoon began filling December 9th and spilled naturally (without mechanical breeching) to the south on December 19th after reaching ~14.2 feet water surface elevation (WSE) above mean-sea-level (NAVD 1988 datum). During January 2017, the WSE ranged from approximately 4.0 - 10.3 feet above mean-sea-level (see graph below).

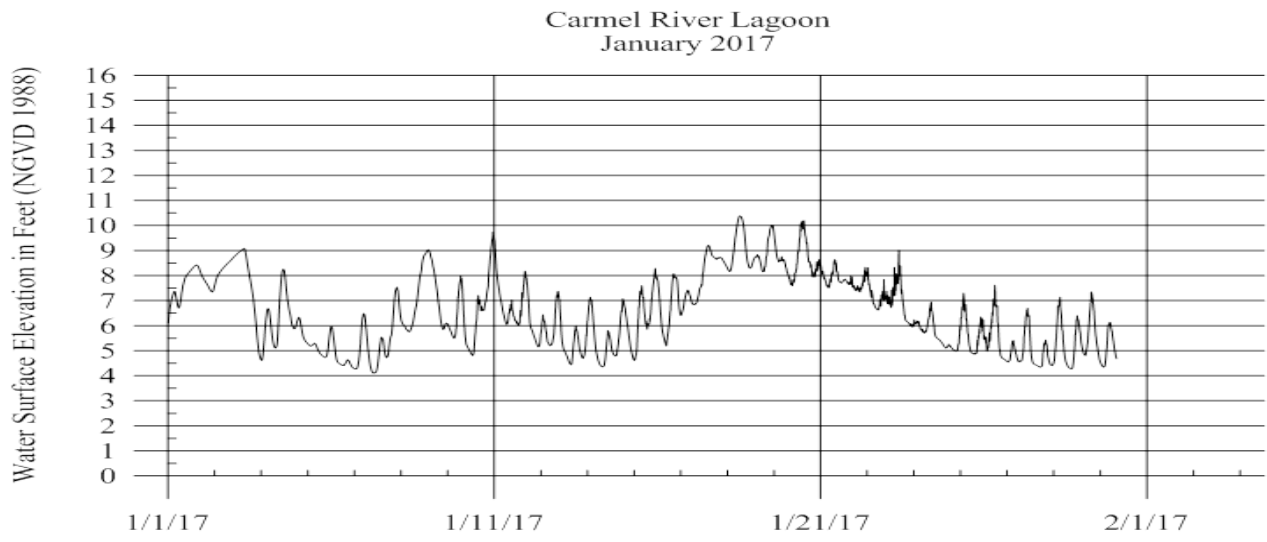
Water-quality profiles were conducted at five lagoon sites on January 18th. Conditions were generally "excellent" with high dissolved oxygen (DO) levels (1.5 – 11.5 mg/l), and low salinity (0.5-2.5 ppt) and water temperatures (50-52 degrees Fahrenheit). High, turbulent discharge with moderately high turbidity levels (25 NTU) may have affected fish migration through the lagoon.

DIDSON FISH COUNTER: The DIDSON (dual-frequency identification sonar) acoustic camera was installed in the lower river on December 28, 2016 and is currently up and running. The camera made it through January's high flow peaks (up to 10,000 cfs) with no damage. By analyzing the computerized sonar images from the camera, District staff will be able to estimate the number of adult steelhead migrating up and down the river.

LOS PADRES DAM ADULT COUNTS: Cal-Am began their adult steelhead trap and truck operations at LPD on December 19, 2016. By the end of January 2017, three resident fish (<16", non-ocean run) had been trapped and transported upstream by Cal-Am employees.

Additionally, the LPD Smolt Emigration Facility began operation on January 20, 2017.

SLEEPY HOLLOW STEELHEAD REARING FACILITY: The Facility was decommissioned for the winter season in early December after the release of all fish (see the January 25 Board Meeting for details). During the January storm events, the Facility sustained only minor damage, primarily to the lower end of the rearing channel.



ITEM: INFORMATIONAL ITEMS/STAFF REPORT**24. MONTHLY WATER SUPPLY AND CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER PRODUCTION REPORT****Meeting Date: February 22, 2017** **Budgeted: N/A****From: David J. Stoldt,** **Program/ N/A**
General Manager **Line Item No.:****Prepared By: Jonathan Lear** **Cost Estimate: N/A****General Counsel Review: N/A****Committee Recommendation: N/A****CEQA Compliance: No CEQA Required**

Exhibit 24-A shows the water supply status for the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System (MPWRS) as of **January 1, 2017**. This system includes the surface water resources in the Carmel River Basin, the groundwater resources in the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer and the Seaside Groundwater Basin. **Exhibit 24-A** is for Water Year (WY) 2017 and focuses on four factors: rainfall, runoff, and storage. The rainfall and Streamflow values are based on measurements in the upper Carmel River Basin at Sleepy Hollow Weir.

Water Supply Status: Rainfall through **January 2017** totaled **11.44 inches** and brings the cumulative rainfall total for WY 2017 to **18.79 inches**, which is **169%** of the long-term average through **January**. Estimated unimpaired runoff during **January 2017** totaled **68,938 acre-feet (AF)** and brings the cumulative runoff total for WY 2017 to **84,288 AF**, which is **433%** of the long-term average through **January**. Usable storage, which includes surface and groundwater, was **31,800** or **106%** of the long-term average at the end of **January**. This storage equates to **84%** of system capacity.

Production Compliance: Under State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Cease and Desist Order No. 2016-0016, California American Water (Cal-Am) is allowed to produce no more than 8,310 AF of water from the Carmel River in WY 2017. Through **January**, Cal-Am has produced **2,070 AF** from the Carmel River (including ASR, Table 13, and Mal Paso.) In addition, under the Seaside Basin Decision, Cal-Am is allowed to produce 2,251AF of water from the Coastal Subareas and 48 AF from the Laguna Seca Subarea of the Seaside Basin in WY 2017. Through **January**, Cal-Am has produced **974 AF** from the Seaside Groundwater Basin. Through **January**, **548 AF** of Carmel River Basin groundwater have been diverted for Seaside Basin injection; **305 AF** have been recovered for customer use, and **101 AF** have been diverted under Table 13 water rights. Cal-Am has produced **2,857 AF** for customer use from all sources through **January**, which corresponds to **199 AF** more than the budgeted to date for the MPWRS. A breakdown of Cal-Am's production for WY 2017 is included as **Exhibit 24-B**. **Exhibit 24-C** shows production by source. Some of the values in this report may be revised in the future as Cal-Am finalizes their production values and monitoring data.

EXHIBITS**24-A** Water Supply Status: **February 1, 2017****24-B** Monthly Cal-Am Diversions from Carmel River and Seaside Groundwater Basins: WY 2017**24-C** Monthly Cal-Am production by source: WY 2017

EXHIBIT 24-A

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Water Supply Status
February 1, 2017**

Factor	Oct – Jan 2017	Average To Date	Percent of Average	Water Year 2016
Rainfall (Inches)	18.79	11.11	169%	14.3
Runoff (Acre-Feet)	84,288	19,485	433%	11,464
Storage (Acre-Feet)	31,800	30,100	106%	30,820

Notes:

1. Rainfall and runoff estimates are based on measurements at San Clemente Dam. Annual rainfall and runoff at Sleepy Hollow Weir average 21.1 inches and 67,246 acre-feet, respectively. Annual values are based on the water year that runs from October 1 to September 30 of the following calendar year. The rainfall and runoff averages at the Sleepy Hollow Weir site are based on records for the 1922-2016 and 1902-2016 periods respectively.
2. The rainfall and runoff totals are based on measurements through the dates referenced in the table.
3. Storage estimates refer to usable storage in the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System (MPWRS) that includes surface water in Los Padres and San Clemente Reservoirs and ground water in the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer and in the Coastal Subareas of the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The storage averages are end-of-month values and are based on records for the 1989-2016 period. The storage estimates are end-of-month values for the dates referenced in the table.
4. The maximum storage capacity for the MPWRS is currently 37,639 acre-feet.

Production vs. CDO and Adjudication to Date: WY 2017

(All values in Acre-Feet)

Year-to-Date Values	MPWRS					Water Projects and Rights				MPWRS and Projects Total
	Carmel River Basin ²	Seaside Groundwater Basin			MPWRS Total	ASR Recovery	Table 13	Sand City ³	Water Projects and Rights Total	
		Coastal	Laguna Seca	Ajudication Compliance						
Target	1,931	900	14	914	2,845	300	62	100	462	3,307
Actual ⁴	2,070	892	82	974	3,044	305	101	56	462	3,506
Difference	-139	8	-68	-60	-199	-5	-39	44	0	-199
WY 2016 Actual	2,321	589	90	679	3,000	0	42	14	56	3,056

1. This table is current through the date of this report.
2. For CDO compliance, ASR, Mal Paso, and Table 13 diversions are included in River production per State Board.
3. Sand City Desal, Table 13, and ASR recovery are also tracked as water resources projects.
4. To date, 548 AF and 101 AF have been produced from the River for ASR and Table 13 respectively.
5. All values are rounded to the nearest Acre-Foot.

Monthly Production from all Sources for Customer Service: WY 2017

(All values in Acre-Feet)

	Carmel River Basin	Seaside Basin	ASR Recovery	Table 13	Sand City	Mal Paso	Total
Oct-16	400	271	155	0	15	8	848
Nov-16	351	177	150	0	7	8	692
Dec-16	341	301	0	10	14	2	668
Jan-17	304	225	0	91	20	9	649
Feb-17							
Mar-17							
Apr-17							
May-17							
Jun-17							
Jul-17							
Aug-17							
Sep-17							
Total	1,395	974	305	101	56	26	2,857
WY 2016	2,068	679	0	42	14	0	2,803

1. This table is produced as a proxy for customer demand.
2. Numbers are provisional and are subject to correction.

California American Water Production by Source: Water Year 2017

	Carmel Valley Wells ¹						Seaside Wells ²						Total Wells			Sand City Desal		
	Actual		Anticipated ³		Under Target		Actual		Anticipated		Under Target		Actual	Anticipated	Acre-Foot Under Target	Actual	Anticipated	Under Target
	Upper acre-feet	Lower acre-feet	Upper acre-feet	Lower acre-feet	Upper acre-feet	Lower acre-feet	Coastal acre-feet	LagunaSeca acre-feet	Coastal acre-feet	LagunaSeca acre-feet	Coastal acre-feet	LagunaSeca acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet
Oct-16	0	408	0	446	0	38	397	29	350	5	-47	-24	833	801	-32	15	25	10
Nov-16	0	358	0	281	0	-77	308	19	350	3	42	-16	685	634	-51	7	25	18
Dec-16	0	464	0	419	0	-45	283	19	100	3	-183	-16	765	522	-243	14	25	11
Jan-17	0	840	130	280	130	-560	209	16	100	3	-109	-13	1065	513	-552	20	25	5
Feb-17																		
Mar-17																		
Apr-17																		
May-17																		
Jun-17																		
Jul-17																		
Aug-17																		
Sep-17																		
To Date	0	2,070	130	1,426	130	-644	1,197	82	900	14	-297	-68	3,349	2,470	-879	56	100	44

Total Production: Water Year 2017

	Actual	Anticipated	Acre-Foot Under Target
Oct-16	848	826	-22
Nov-16	692	659	-33
Dec-16	780	547	-233
Jan-17	1,086	538	-548
Feb-17			
Mar-17			
Apr-17			
May-17			
Jun-17			
Jul-17			
Aug-17			
Sep-17			
To Date	3,405	2,570	-835

1. Carmel Valley Wells include upper and lower valley wells. Anticipate production from this source includes monthly production volumes associated with SBO 2009-60, 20808A, and 20808C water rights. Under these water rights, water produced from the Carmel Valley wells is delivered to customers or injected into the Seaside Groundwater Basin for storage.

2. Seaside wells anticipated production is associated with pumping native Seaside Groundwater (which is regulated by the Seaside Groundwater Basin Ajudication Decision) and recovery of stored ASR water (which is prescribed in a MOA between MPWMD, Cal-Am, California Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, and as regulated by 20808C water right.



Supplement to 2/22/17 MPWMD Board Packet

Attached are copies of letters received between January 11, 2017 and February 10, 2017. These letters are listed in the February 22, 2017 Board packet under Letters Received.

Author	Addressee	Date	Topic
Kelly Violini	David Stoldt	1/24/17	Local Water Project Grant

U:\staff\Boardpacket\2017\20170222\LettersRecd\LettersRecd.docx

RECEIVED

FEB - 3 2017

MPWMD



January 24, 2017

David Stoldt
General Manager
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
5 Harris Court, Building G
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mr. Stoldt:

The Monterey County Fair & Event Center was offered a local water project grant in 2015. Due to the success of our water efficiency retrofit on this facility, we agree that the proposed project intended to produce a non-potable water supply to offset existing use of potable water delivered by the California American Water Company does not make sense. Please accept this letter as a formal notification that the Fairgrounds does not intent to follow through on this project.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at 831-372-5863 or by emailing kelly@montereycountyfair.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kelly Violini". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Kelly Violini
CEO/Manager
Monterey County Fair/7th DAA

Cc: 7th DAA Board of Directors