MONTEREY PENINSULA
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

2024-2025 ANNUAL REPORT
(July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2025)

for the

MPWMD MITIGATION PROGRAM

A report in compliance with the

MPWMD WATER ALLOCATION PROGRAM
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
(originally certified in November 1990)

Prepared by MPWMD Staff
April 2026

2024-2025 ANNUAL REPORT
MPWMD MITIGATION PROGRAM
WATER ALLOCATION PROGRAM EIR

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MPWMD MITIGATION PROGRAM
WATER ALLOCATION PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:

In April 1990, the Water Allocation Program Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was prepared for the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD or District) by J.L. Mintier and Associates. The Final EIR analyzed the effects of five levels of annual California American Water (CAW or Cal-Am) production, ranging from 16,744 acre-feet per year (AFY) to 20,500 AFY. On November 5, 1990, the MPWMD Board certified the Final EIR, adopted findings, and passed a resolution that set Option V as the new water allocation limit. Option V resulted in an annual limit of 16,744 AFY for Cal-Am production, and 3,137 AFY for non-Cal-Am production, with a total allocation of 19,881 AFY for the Monterey Peninsula Water Resource System (MPWRS). The MPWRS is the integrated system of water resources from the Carmel River Alluvial Aquifer and Seaside Groundwater Basin that provide the Monterey Peninsula community's water supply via the Cal-Am water distribution network.

Even though Option V was the least damaging alternative of the five options analyzed in the Water Allocation Program EIR, production at this level still resulted in significant, adverse environmental impacts that must be mitigated. Thus, the findings adopted by the Board included a "Five-Year Mitigation Program for Option V" and associated mitigation measures.

In June 1993, Ordinance No. 70 was passed, which amended the annual Cal-Am production limit from 16,744 AF to 17,619 AF, and the non-Cal-Am limit from 3,137 AF to 3,054 AF; the total production limit was increased from 19,881 AF to 20,673 AF per year due to new supply from the Paralta Well in Seaside. In April 1996, Ordinance No. 83 slightly changed the Cal-Am and non-Cal-Am annual limits to 17,621 AF and 3,046 AF, respectively, resulting in a total limit of 20,667 AFY. In February 1997, Ordinance No. 87 was adopted to provide a special water allocation for the planned expansion of the Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula, resulting in a new Cal-Am production limit of 17,641 AFY; the non-Cal-Am limit of 3,046 AFY was not changed. These actions did not affect the implementation of mitigation measures adopted by the Board in 1990.

The Five-Year Mitigation Program formally began in July 1991 with the new fiscal year (FY) and was slated to run until June 30, 1996. Following public hearings in May 1996 and District Board review of draft reports through September 1996, the Five-Year Evaluation Report for the 1991-

1996 comprehensive program, as well as an Implementation Plan for FY 1996-1997 through FY 2000-2001, were finalized in October 1996. In its July 1995 Order WR 95-10, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) directed Cal-Am to carry out any aspect of the Five-Year Mitigation Program that the District does not continue after June 1996. To date, as part of the annual budget approval process, the District Board has voted to continue the program. The Mitigation Program has accounted for a significant portion of the District's annual budgets in terms of revenue (derived primarily from a portion of the MPWMD user fee on the Cal-Am bill) and expenditures. It should be noted that this fee was removed from Cal-Am's bill in July 2009, resulting from actions subsequent to a California Public Utilities Commission ruling regarding a Cal-Am rate request. Cal-Am continued to pay the Carmel River Mitigation Program fee under a separate agreement with MPWMD through June 2010. The District and Cal-Am have negotiated an annual funding agreement that funded part of the 2016-2017 mitigation program. In April 2017, the MPWMD resumed collection of its user fee from Cal-Am ratepayers. The District's other revenue sources were used to fund the remainder of the program.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Res. Code 21081.6) requires that the MPWMD adopt a reporting or monitoring program to insure compliance with mitigation measures when implementing the Water Allocation Program. Findings Nos. 387 through 404 adopted by the Board on November 5, 1990 describe mitigation measures associated with the Water Allocation Program; many entail preparation of annual monitoring reports. This 2024-2025 Annual Report for the MPWMD Mitigation Program responds to these requirements. It covers the fiscal year period of July 1 through June 30. It should be noted that hydrologic data and well reporting data in this report are tabulated using the water year, defined as October 1 through September 30, in order to be consistent with the accounting period used by the SWRCB.

This 2024-2025 Annual Report first addresses general mitigation measures relating to water supply and demand (Sections II through XI), followed by monitoring related to compliance with production limits, drought reserve and supply augmentation (Sections XII through XV), followed by mitigations relating to specific environmental resources (Sections XVI through XIX). Section XX provides a summary of costs for the biological mitigation programs as well as related hydrologic monitoring, water augmentation and administrative costs. Section XXI presents selected references.

Table I-1 summarizes the mitigation measures described in this report. In subsequent chapters, for each topic, the mitigation measure adopted as part of the Final EIR is briefly described, followed by a summary of activities relating to the topic in FY 2024-2025 (July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025, unless otherwise noted). Monitoring results, where applicable, are also presented. Tables and figures that support the text are found at the end of each section in the order they are introduced in the text.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Many activities are carried out as part of the MPWMD Mitigation Program to address the environmental effects that community water use has upon the Carmel River and Seaside

Groundwater Basins. Highlights of the accomplishments in FY 2024-2025 for each major category are shown in **Table I-2**.

OBSERVED TRENDS, CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following paragraphs describe observed trends (primarily qualitative), conclusions and/or recommendations for the mitigation program. General conclusions are followed by a summary of selected Mitigation Program categories.

General Overview

Overall, the Carmel River environment with respect to riparian vegetation, river flow, and aquifer levels is in better condition today than it was in 1990 when the Allocation Program EIR was prepared. This improvement is evidenced by increased riparian habitat and higher water tables in the Carmel Valley alluvial aquifer. However, the steelhead fishery has been variable through this time-period, oscillating up and down between drought conditions, but on a decline over the historical period. Tagging studies have confirmed that fish rescues have been effective at taking fish that would have not survived and getting them to the smolt and spawner stages, both of which contribute to the population overall. In 2017, 2019, and 2023 abundant winter rains, created good conditions for steelhead to enter the system and the District did not have to rescue juvenile steelhead in the mainstem of the Carmel River. However, rescues were carried out in the tributaries. Mainstem rescues in recent years occurred in 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 (short period during heatwave), and 2025.

The comprehensive MPWMD Mitigation Program is an important factor responsible for helping maintain steelhead populations in the Carmel River. Direct actions such as fish rescues and rearing, and riparian habitat restoration literally enable species to survive and reproduce. Indirect action such as conservation programs, water augmentation, ordinances/regulations and cooperative development of Cal-Am operation strategies result in less environmental impact from human water needs than would occur otherwise. The District's comprehensive monitoring program provides a solid scientific data baseline, and enables better understanding of the relationships between weather, hydrology, human activities and the environment. Better understanding of the MPWRS enables informed decision-making that achieves the District's mission of benefiting the community and the environment.

It is acknowledged that there are other important factors responsible for this improved situation. For example, since Water Year (WY) 1991, the Carmel River has received normal or better runoff in 21 out of 35 years. Actions by federal resource agencies under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the SWRCB under its Order WR 95-10 and follow-up orders have provided strong incentive for Cal-Am and other local water producers to examine and amend water production practices to the degree feasible, and for the community to reduce water use. Except for one year in 1997, the community has complied with the production limits imposed on Cal-Am by the SWRCB since Order 95-10 became effective in July 1995.

Despite these improvements, challenges remain due to human influence on the river. The steelhead and red-legged frog remain listed as threatened species under the ESA. At least several miles of the river still dry up in most years, harming habitat for listed fish and frog species. The presence of the one existing dam, floodplain development and water diversions to meet community and local user needs continue to alter the natural dynamics of the river. Streambank restoration projects may be significantly damaged in large winter storm events, and some people continue to illegally dump refuse into the river or alter their property without the proper permits. Thus, the Mitigation Program (or a comprehensive effort similar to it) will be needed as long as significant quantities of water are diverted from the Carmel River and people live in close proximity to it.

Water Resources Monitoring Program

Streamflow and precipitation data continue to provide a scientific basis for management of the water resources within the District. These data continue to be useful in Carmel River Basin planning studies, reservoir management operations, water supply forecast and budgeting, and defining the baseline hydrologic conditions of the Carmel River Basin. Also, the District's streamflow monitoring program continues to produce high quality and cost-effective data.

There is limited storage of surface water on the Carmel River. Los Padres Reservoir, completed in 1948, holds 1,667 AF of storage (without flashboard), based on 2017 survey data. In addition, San Clemente Reservoir (SCR), completed in 1921, was removed in the fall of 2015 by order of the Department of Water Resources (DWR) due to seismic safety concerns.

Groundwater levels, and consequently groundwater storage conditions, in the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer have maintained a relatively normal pattern in recent years, in contrast to the dramatic storage declines that were observed during the prolonged 1987-1991 drought period. The relatively stable storage in the Carmel Valley alluvial aquifer in recent years is attributable to a combination of periods of more favorable hydrologic conditions and the adoption of improved water management practices that have tended to preserve higher storage conditions in the aquifer. In WY 2025, Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer storage slightly below average compared with recent years as this year was classified as "Below Normal."

In contrast, storage conditions in the coastal portion of the Seaside Groundwater Basin have been stable in recent years, in particular with respect to the deeper Santa Margarita aquifer, from which over 90 percent of the Cal-Am production in the Seaside Basin is derived. This downward trend in water levels has reversed due to the changed production operations in the Seaside Basin stemming primarily from water banked from Pure Water Monterey and Aquifer Storage and Recovery operations. Even with the increased annual reliance on production from Cal-Am's major production wells in Seaside, along with significant increases in non-Cal-Am use, have dramatically lowered water levels in this aquifer, and seasonal recoveries have been sufficient to reverse the downward trend. Now that primary pumpers in the Seaside Groundwater Basin are at their adjudicated limit, this upward trend in water levels is increasing.

The District initiated efforts in the 2000-2001 timeframe to prepare a Seaside Basin Groundwater Management Plan in compliance with protocols set by the State of California (AB 3030, as amended by SB 1938). This process was superseded by litigation filed by Cal-Am in August 2003,

requesting a court adjudication of water production and storage rights in the Seaside Basin. The District participated in all litigation proceedings as an intervening "interested party". The Superior Court held hearings in December 2005 and issued a final adjudication decision in March 2006, which was amended through an additional court filing in February 2007. The final decision established a new, lower "natural safe yield" for the Basin of 3,000 AFY, and an initial Basin "operating safe yield" of 5,600 AFY. Under the decision, the operating safe yield would be reduced by 10% every three years until the operating safe yield matches the natural safe yield of the Basin in 2021. The Court also created a nine-member Watermaster Board (of which the District is a member) to implement the Court's decision. With the triennial reductions in operational yield required by the Seaside Basin Adjudication Decision, water levels have not been declining as fast as previously observed.

One of the means that is mitigating the previously observed storage depletion trend is a program that the District has been actively pursuing since 1996 -- the Seaside Basin groundwater injection program (also known as aquifer storage and recovery, or ASR). ASR entails diverting excess water flows (typically in Winter/Spring) from the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer through existing Cal-Am facilities and injecting the water into the Seaside Groundwater Basin for later recovery in dry periods.

The primary goal of the MPWMD ASR Project is better management of existing water resources and production facilities to help reduce impacts to the Carmel River, especially during the dry season. The projects are viewed as being complementary to other larger, long-term water augmentation projects that are currently being pursued for the Monterey Peninsula. These projects, also known as Phase 1 and 2 ASR projects, entail a maximum diversion of 2,426 AFY, and 2,900 AFY respectively from the Carmel River for injection. The combined average yield for both projects is estimated at about 1,250 AFY. The operation of the Phase 1 and 2 ASR Projects result in reduced unauthorized pumping of the Carmel River in Summer/Fall and increased storage in the Seaside Basin, which are both considered to be environmentally beneficial.

The ASR water supply efforts in 2024-2025 included: (1) continued work with regulatory and land use agencies on expansion of the Phase 1 Santa Margarita ASR site; (2) continued work on the utility water system for the Phase 2 ASR Project at the Seaside Middle School site; (3) coordination with Cal-Am and other parties to construct the necessary infrastructure for the ASR project expansion; and (4) continued implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Cal-Am on operation and maintenance at the ASR facilities.

In 2025, Pure Water Monterey continued to inject 3,500 Acre Feet per year into the Santa Margarita for water supply. Six hundred AF was left in the Seaside Basin for Pure Water Monterey Operational Reserve; the rest was recovered for water supply to Peninsula residents. Approximately 500 additional Acre Feet of Operational Reserve will be built up over WY 2025.

Groundwater quality conditions in both the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer and Seaside Basin have remained acceptable in terms of potential indicators of contamination from shallow sources such as septic systems. There have been no identifiable trends indicative of seawater intrusion into the principal supply sources the coastal areas of these two aquifer systems to date.

Steelhead Fishery Program

- **Adult Steelhead**

Redd surveys conducted by MPWMD biologists downstream of LPD confirm improvements in spawning habitat and that active spawning is occurring in the lower river. In 2025, biologists noted an increase in number of observed redds and the adult steelhead count at the Los Padres Dam Fish Trap was above average. Additionally, juvenile steelhead rescued and relocated from the lower river may survive to adulthood and return to the river to spawn; further contributing to the overall population.

Annual variability in adult steelhead returns to the Carmel River result from:

Positive Factors:

- General improvements in streamflow due to changes in management activities and favorable climate and precipitation patterns over the past 35 years.
- Removal of migration barriers, providing more access to spawning habitat.

Negative Factors:

- Highly dynamic ocean conditions, increasing water temperatures, acidification, and degraded ocean water quality likely affect the abundance of food resources and at-sea survival of returning steelhead.
- Variable river conditions and flow regimes can affect migration and spawning success.
- Variable lagoon conditions, caused by mechanical breaching of the sandbar and/or naturally occurring periods of low winter flows.
- Variable densities of juvenile fish affecting subsequent adult populations.
- Annual entrapment of spawning gravels behind LPD, interrupting the natural migration of spawning gravels downstream.

- **Juvenile Steelhead**

Long-term monitoring of juvenile steelhead at eleven sites along the mainstem Carmel River below LPD suggests that fish density continues to be quite variable between years and among sites, from less than 0.10 fish-per-foot (fpf) of stream to densities frequently above 1.00 fpf, values that are typical of well-stocked steelhead streams. However, fish density has been increasing since the prolonged drought of 2013-15. In this 2025 reporting period, the average juvenile population density was 0.58 fpf, slightly lower than the long-term average of 0.74 fpf for the Carmel River. The juvenile steelhead population in the Carmel River Basin is influenced by:

Positive Factors:

- General improvements in streamflow due to favorable climate and precipitation patterns, exemplified by higher base-flow conditions.

- District and SWRCB rules to actively manage the rate and distribution of groundwater extractions and direct surface diversions within the basin, coupled with changes to Cal-Am's operations at LPD, the increased availability of ASR and Pure Water Monterey in the summer, and extensive conservation measures all help to increase streamflow.
- Restoration and stabilization of the lower Carmel River's streambanks, providing improved riparian habitat (tree cover/shade along the stream, an increase in woody debris and the associated invertebrate food supply) while preventing erosion of silt/sand from filling gravel beds and pools.
- The removal and restoration of SCD/reservoir and other barriers in the mainstem and tributaries have resulted in improved passage and habitat values for adult and juvenile fish.
- Extensive juvenile steelhead rescues by the District over the last 36 years, totaling 507,394 fish through 2025.
- Rearing and release of 115,118 juveniles and smolt rescued fish from the SHSRF and into the river and lagoon over the past 29 years (20 years of operation); generally larger than naturally reared fish, which research suggests may improve ocean survival.

Negative Factors:

- Variable lagoon conditions, including highly variable water surface elevation changes caused by mechanical breaching, chronic poor water quality (especially in the fall), and predation by birds and Striped Bass.
- Barriers or seasonal impediments to juvenile and smolt emigration, such as intermittent periods of low flow below the Narrows during the normal spring outmigration.
- Spring flow variability such as low-flow conditions that could dewater redds prematurely or high flows that could either deposit sediment over redds or completely wash them out.
- Downstream migration for all life stages of steelhead are most likely affected by presence and operation of LPD.
- Occasionally elevated temperature and hydrogen sulfide levels below LPD, and the recent large landslide into LPR that affects the outlet works.
- The potential for enhanced predation on smolts and YOY migrating through the sediment field above LPD.
- Invasive species such as Brown Trout, Striped Bass and New Zealand Mud Snails continue to negatively impact steelhead through direct competition for resources and predation. As climate change expands the range of these species, threats to native steelhead populations will also increase.

District staff continues to provide technical expertise and scientific data to CAW engineers and environmental consultants, DWR/DSOD, CDFW, NMFS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and others involved in addressing the resource management issues associated with both LPD and the area influenced by the SCD Removal and Carmel River Reroute Project. District staff also continues to provide technical expertise and scientific data to California Department Parks and Recreation, Monterey County Water Resources Agency, Monterey County Public Works,

Facilities, and Parks Department, Monterey County California Coastal Commission, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Carmel Area Wastewater District, and other regulatory agencies and stakeholders involved in the management of the Carmel River, the Carmel River Lagoon and the barrier beach.

Riparian Habitat Mitigation

Except for the Rancho Cañada to Rancho San Carlos Road Bridge reach, the Carmel River streamside corridor has stabilized in nearly all reaches that were affected by a combination of increased groundwater extraction, extreme drought and flood events that occurred during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. Prior to the 2016-17 winter high flows, a complex channel had developed in the lower 16 miles of the river with improved steelhead spawning substrate, diverse habitat, and a richer riparian community. Areas with perennial or near perennial flow (upstream of Schulte Bridge) or a high groundwater table, such as downstream of Highway 1, experienced vigorous natural recruitment in the channel bottom, which has helped to stabilize streambanks and diversify aquatic habitat. The recovery of streamside areas subjected to annual dewatering requires monitoring. Plant stress in the late summer and fall is evident in portions of the river that go dry. In these areas, streambanks can exhibit unstable characteristics during high flows, such as sudden bank collapse, because of the lack of healthy vegetation that would ordinarily provide stability. Impacts to streamside vegetation can manifest themselves for several years even after the end of a drought. District staff contracted with CSUMB in the fall of 2023 to investigate the overall scour and deposition of the streambed. Conclusions from this report show that the Carmel River primarily experienced net erosion with some cross-sections showing lateral migration. In addition, some cross-sections showed deposition of sediments in riparian areas within the active channel.

Restoration project areas sponsored by MPWMD since 1984 continue to mature and exhibit more features of relatively undisturbed reaches, such as plant diversity and vigor, complex floodplain topography, and a variety of in-channel features such as large wood, extensive vegetative cover, pools, riffles, and cut banks.

As cited in previous reports, the most significant trends continue to include the following:

- increased natural recruitment of vegetation into the active channel of the Carmel River,
- effects to areas with groundwater extraction downstream of Schulte Road,
- channel changes and erosion due to new supply of sediment from upstream associated with high flows, San Clemente Dam removal,
- healthy avian species diversity, and
- maturing of previous restoration projects.

Carmel River Erosion Protection and Restoration

Except for the channel area between the Via Mallorca Road bridge and the Rancho San Carlos Road bridge, streambanks in the main stem appear to be relatively stable during average water years with “frequent flow” storm events (flows with a return magnitude of less than five years). The program begun by MPWMD in 1984 (and later subsumed into the Mitigation Program) to stabilize streambanks appears to be achieving the goals that were initially set out, i.e., to reduce

bank erosion during high flow events up to a 10-year return flow, restore vegetation along the streamside, and improve fisheries habitat.

Consistent with previous reports, it is likely that the following trends will continue:

- Local, State and Federal agencies consider the Carmel River watershed to be a high priority area for restoration, as evidenced by the interest in addressing water supply issues, the removal of San Clemente Dam (2015), proposed projects in the lower Carmel River, and continued oversight with the management of threatened species. Stringent avoidance and mitigation requirements will continue to be placed on activities that could have negative impacts on sensitive aquatic species or their habitats.
- Activities that interrupt or curtail natural stream functions, such as lining streambanks with riprap, have come under increasing scrutiny and now require significant mitigation offsets. Approximately 35% to 40% of the streambanks downstream of Carmel Valley Village have been altered or hardened since the late 1950s. Activities that increase the amount of habitat or restore natural stream functions are more likely to be approved or funded through State and Federal grant programs.
- Additional work to add instream features (such as large logs for steelhead refuge or backwater channel areas for frogs) can restore and diversify aquatic habitat.
- Major restoration projects completed between 1987 and 1999 have had extensive and successful work to diversify plantings. However, maintenance of irrigation systems is ongoing and requires extensive work in water years classified as below normal, dry and critically dry.
- The channel will change due to a new supply of sediment coming from upstream of the old San Clemente Dam and additional sources of sediment associated with the Soberanes Fire of 2016.

Vegetation Restoration and Irrigation

To the maximum extent possible, MPWMD-sponsored river restoration projects incorporate a functional floodplain that is intended to be inundated in relatively frequent storm events (those expected every 1-2 years). For example, low benches at the Red Rock and All Saints Projects have served as natural recruitment areas and are currently being colonized by black cottonwoods, sycamores and willows. In addition, willow and cottonwood pole plantings in these areas were installed with a backhoe, which allows them to tap into the water table. These techniques have been successful and have reduced the need for supplemental irrigation.

Channel Vegetation Management

Another notable trend relating to the District's vegetation management program was the widening of the channel after floods in 1995 and 1998. With relatively normal years following these floods, the channel has narrowed as vegetation recruits on the channel bottom and gravel bars. Current Federal regulations such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA) "Section 4(d)" rules promulgated by NOAA Fisheries to protect steelhead significantly restrict vegetation management activities. Because of these restrictions, the District can carry out activities only on the most critical channel

restrictions and erosion hazards in the lower 15 miles of the river. MPWMD will continue to balance the need to treat erosion hazards in the river yet maintain features that contribute to aquatic habitat quality.

Permits for Channel Restoration and Vegetation Management

In 2024, MPWMD renewed its long-term permits with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for routine maintenance and restoration work. In 2014, the District also renewed a long-term Routine Maintenance Agreement (RMA) with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to conduct regular maintenance and restoration activities in the Carmel River.

Monitoring Program

Vegetative moisture stress fluctuates depending on the rainfall, proximate stream flow, depth to groundwater, and average daily temperatures, and tends to be much lower in above-normal rainfall years. Typical trends for a single season start with little to no vegetative moisture stress in the spring, when the soil is moist and the river is flowing. As the river begins to dry up in lower Carmel Valley (normally around June) and temperatures begin to increase, an overall increase in vegetative moisture stress occurs. The District irrigates around large production wells to help mitigate impacts from groundwater extraction. However, many recruiting trees experience high levels of stress or mortality in dry years in areas difficult to irrigate. Riparian vegetation exposed to rapid or substantial lowering of groundwater levels (i.e., below the root zones of the plants) will continue to require monitoring and irrigation during the dry season.

With respect to riparian songbird diversity, populations dropped after major floods in 1995 and 1998 because of the loss of streamside habitat. Since 1998, species diversity recovered and now fluctuates depending on habitat conditions. Values from 2018 avian point count surveys indicate that the District's mitigation program is preserving and improving riparian habitat.

Strategies for the future

A comprehensive long-term solution to overall environmental degradation requires a significant increase in dry-season water flows in the lower river, a reversal of the incision process, and re-establishment of a natural meander pattern. Of these, MPWMD has made progress on increasing summer low flows and groundwater levels by aggressively pursuing a water conservation program, implementing the first and second phases of the Seaside Groundwater Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project, new sources such as Pure Water Monterey, and recommending an increase in summer releases from Los Padres Reservoir.

Reversal, or at least a slowing, of channel incision may be possible if the supply of sediment is brought into better balance with the sediment transport forces. Additional sediment from the tributary watersheds between San Clemente Dam and Los Padres Dam will pass into the lower river in the foreseeable future now that San Clemente Dam has been removed. District staff are already seeing signs of additional sediment in the Carmel River below Esquiline Road Bridge.

However, reestablishing a natural supply of sediment and restoring the natural river meander pattern through the lower 15.5 miles of the Carmel Valley presents significant political, environmental, and fiscal challenges, and is not currently being considered as part of the Mitigation Program.

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program

Funding from the IRWM grant program and other programs requiring an adopted IRWM Plan provide the incentive to undertake a set of projects that would engage a larger number of organizations in helping to develop and implement a comprehensive solution to water resource problems in the planning region.

On November 4, 2014, California voters approved Proposition 1, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014. Proposition 1 authorized $510 million in Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) funding. Funds were allocated to 12 hydrologic region-based Funding Areas, including the Central Coast Funding Area to which the Monterey Peninsula Region belongs. A funds sharing agreement for the Central Coast Funding Area was executed in 2016 that allowed the Monterey Peninsula Region to plan for receiving $4.3 million in IRWM grant funding.

In 2018, $252,693 was awarded to the region as a part of the Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement grant. The 2018 grant was completed by the region in 2020. In 2020, $2,238,904 was awarded to the region as a part of the Proposition 1 Implementation Round 1 grant. Three projects were funded; two projects were located in disadvantaged communities. Two of the three projects were completed by the end of 2023 and the last project for City of Sand City is expected to start construction in the 2025-2026 Fiscal Year.

In 2023, MPWMD was awarded an Implementation Round 2 Grant for the Monterey Peninsula region in the amount of $1,488,961. The two project recipients are 1. Carmel River Floodplain Restoration and Environmental Enhancement (Carmel River FREE), sponsored by Monterey County, and 2. the Olivier Street Stormwater Diversion Project, sponsored by the City of Monterey.

More information about the IRWM Plan and the group of stakeholders in the planning region can be found at the following web site: Integrated Regional Water Management Program – Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Carmel River Lagoon Habitat

The District continues to support and encourage the ongoing habitat restoration efforts in the wetlands and riparian areas surrounding the Carmel River Lagoon. These efforts are consistent with goals that were identified in the Carmel River Lagoon Enhancement Plan, which was partially funded by the District. The District continues to work with various agencies and landowners to

implement ongoing restoration of the Odello West property and future restoration of the Odello East property across the highway.

The District expanded its long-term monitoring around the lagoon in 1995 in an attempt to determine if the reduction in freshwater flows due to groundwater pumping upstream might change the size or ecological character of the wetlands. Demonstrable changes have not been identified. Because of the complexity of the estuarine system, a variety of parameters are monitored, including vegetative cover in transects and quadrats, water conductivity, and hydrology. It is notable that due to the number of factors affecting this system, it would be premature to attribute any observed changes solely to groundwater pumping. The following illustrates the Water Year (October 1 – September 30) classifications since 1995 in terms of total annual runoff.

Classification	**Number of Years**	**Water Year**
Extremely Wet	5	1995, 1998, 2017, 2019, 2023
Wet	2	2005, 2006
Above Normal	6	1996, 1997, 2000, 2010, 2011, 2024
Normal	6	1999, 2001, 2003, 2008, 2009, 2020
Below Normal	4	2004, 2016, 2018, 2025
Dry	6	2002, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2021, 2022
Critically Dry	2	2007, 2014

Thus, the hydrology of the watershed has been at least normal or better 61% of the time during the 31-year period. However, monitoring in 2014 occurred during a Critically Dry Water Year that followed two consecutive Dry Water Years, and 2015 was the first time a fourth year of drought was ever monitored. Other natural factors that affect the wetlands include introduction of salt water into the system as waves overtop the sandbar in autumn and winter, tidal fluctuations, and long-term global climatic change. When the District initiated the long-term lagoon monitoring component of the Mitigation Program, it was with the understanding that it would be necessary to gather data for an extended period in order to draw conclusions about well production drawdown effects on wetland dynamics. It is recommended that the current vegetation, conductivity, topographical and wildlife monitoring be continued to provide a robust data set for continued analysis of potential changes around the lagoon.

Lagoon bathymetric cross-sectional surveys, initially conducted in 1988, were completed annually during the dry season from 1994-2022. In 2023, a sonar bathymetric survey intended to replace cross sectional surveys, however the accuracy of the results was not verifiable. Cross sectional surveys occurred again in 2024 and 2025. These cross sections showed a generalized pattern of scour in the deeper areas of the lagoon where the fastest moving water occurs during high flows, with some deposition on the lagoon banks where water moves more slowly. These data are useful in assessing changes in the sand supply within the main body of the lagoon and are necessary to answer questions concerning whether the lagoon is filling up with sand, thus losing valuable habitat. As indicated in previous reports, the sandy bed of the lagoon can vary significantly from

year to year, but there have been no significant correlations detected between flow and sediment supply based on the cross-sectional surveys of four transects. Acoustic bathymetric surveys will give a more complete spatial understanding of lagoon and should be prioritized as the survey method moving forward. On years when the lagoon levels are too low for a complete bathymetric survey, drone photogrammetry can be used to fill in the gaps of non-submerged areas. Until an accurate and repeatable method of acoustic bathymetry and drone photogrammetry is developed and verified, cross-sections should continue as a backup method during any experimental methodology.

Program Costs

Mitigation Program costs for FY 2024-2025 totaled approximately $2.60 million, including direct personnel expenses, operating costs, project expenditures, capital equipment, and fixed asset purchases. The annual cost of mitigation efforts varies because several mitigation measures are weather-dependent. Expenditures in FY 2024-2025 were lower than the prior fiscal year by $0.26 million due to a decrease in costs related to Mitigation project expenditures. However, the overall costs have remained comparable for the last few years. In the past, expenditures had trended upward due to expenditures for the Aquifer Storage Recovery (ASR) Project. ASR Project costs are no longer captured under Mitigation Program Costs. FY 2023-24 expenditures were $2.86 million, and FY 2022-2023 expenditures were $3.54 million.

During FY 2024-2025, revenues totaled $3.08 million, including user fees, grant receipts, investment income, project reimbursements, and miscellaneous revenues. The Mitigation Program Fund Balance as of June 30, 2025, was $11.06 million.

Table I-1

SUMMARY OF COMPONENTS OF MPWMD MITIGATION PROGRAM
July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2025

WATER MANAGEMENT

- Monitor Water Resources
- Manage Water Production
- Manage Water Demand
- Monitor Water Usage
- Augment Water Supply
- Allocation of New Supply
- Determine Drought Reserve

STEELHEAD FISHERY

- Capture/Transport Emigrating Smolts in Spring
  -- Smolt rescues
  -- Pit tagging study
- Prevent Stranding of Fall/Winter Juvenile Migrants
  -- Juvenile rescues
- Rescue Juveniles Downstream of Robles del Rio in Summer
- Operate Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility
- Monitoring Activities for Mitigation Plan
  -- Juvenile population surveys
- Other Activities not required by Mitigation Plan
  -- Spawning habitat restoration
  -- Modify critical riffles

RIPARIAN VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

- Conservation and Water Distribution Management
- Oversee Riparian Corridor Management Plan
- Implement Riparian Corridor Management Program
  -- Cal-Am well irrigation
  -- Channel clearing
  -- Vegetation monitoring
  -- Track and pursue violations
  -- River Care Guide booklet
  -- CRMP Erosion Protection Program

LAGOON VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

- Assist with Lagoon Enhancement Plan Investigations (See Note 1)
- Expand Long-Term Lagoon Monitoring Program
  -- Water quality/quantity
  -- Vegetation/soils
- Identify Alternatives to Maintain Lagoon Volume

AESTHETICS

- Restore Riparian Vegetation (see above)

Note 1: Mitigation measures are dependent on implementation of the Lagoon Enhancement Plan by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the land owner and CEQA lead agency. Portions of the Enhancement Plan have been implemented by CalTrans as part of a "mitigation banking" project.

Table I-2
Summary of MPWMD Mitigation Program Accomplishments: 2024-2025 Report

MITIGATION ACTION	MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Monitor Water Resources	Regularly tracked precipitation, streamflow, surface and groundwater levels and quality, and lagoon characteristics between Los Padres Dam and the Carmel River Lagoon, using real-time methods at numerous data collection stations. Maintained extensive monitoring network, and continuous streamflow recorders below Los Padres Dam and other sites.
Manage Water Production	Developed and implemented multi-agency Memorandum of Agreement and quarterly water supply strategies based on normal-year conditions; worked cooperatively with resource agencies implementing the federal Endangered Species Act. Implemented ordinances that regulate wells and water distribution systems.
Manage Water Demand	A total of about **1,822** inspections were conducted in 2025. An estimated **1.06** Acre-Feet ("AF") of water were saved by new retrofits verified this year in these two categories. From January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025, a total of **750** applications for rebates were received and **577** applications were approved with the use of the rebate refund, as described in Section VIII. As of June 30, 2025, a total of **2534.652** AF of water remained available in the areas served by CAW, as described in Section IX. This includes water from pre- and post-Paralta Allocations and water added to a Jurisdiction's Allocation from Water Use Credit transfers and public retrofits.
Monitor Water Usage	Complied with SWRCB Order 95-10 for Water Year 2025.
Augment Water Supply	Long-term efforts to augment supply included: (1) Continued participation in meetings with Monterey One Water related to Pure Water Monterey Expansion; (2) Continue to support Pure Water Monterey operations and regulatory compliance; (3) Operated Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Phase 1 and 2 projects in WY 2025; (4) Held regular coordination meetings with Cal-Am regarding planned infrastructure upgrades to deliver water supply to the ASR project wells at full capacity; (5) Provided project management and technical support to Monterey One Water for the Pure Water Monterey Project; (6) Participated in CPUC hearing process on Cal-Am related rate requests.

MITIGATION ACTION	MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS
	Other ongoing activities included: (1) Served as member of both the Seaside Basin Watermaster Board and as the Technical Advisory Committee; (2) Participation in a technical role regarding alternatives for Los Padres Dam and associated sediment management.
Allocate New Supply	Remained within Water Allocation Program limits.
Determine Drought Reserve	Rationing was not required due to maintenance of adequate storage reserve.
Steelhead Fishery Program	Mainstem rescues were conducted over 49 days from late June to September, yielding 3,610 steelhead including: 2,964 young-of-the-year (YOY), 632 yearlings (Age 1+), 3 kelts, and 11 mortalities (0.30%). Staff tagged 1,729 fish with Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags prior to release and recorded 29 recaptures of previously tagged fish. In addition, rescues were conducted on three tributaries over 9 days from May - August, yielding 3,858 steelhead, including: 3,509 YOY, 336 yearlings (1+), and 13 mortalities (0.34%). Staff tagged 96 fish with PIT tags before release. Since 1989, District staff has rescued 507,394 steelhead from drying reaches of the Carmel River watershed. Compared to previous rescue seasons, the total number of rescued fish in the 2025 dry season was 54% of the 1989-2025 average of 13,713 fish, as described in Section XVI.
Riparian Habitat Program	Continued revegetation efforts at exposed banks with little or no vegetation located between Via Mallorca and Esquiline Roads; Continued long-term monitoring of physical and biological processes along the river in order to evaluate the District's river management activities; Continued the annual inspections of the Carmel River from the upstream end of the lagoon to Camp Steffani; Continued enforcement actions to address serious violations of District riparian ordinances; Carried out vegetation management activities; Operated under Routine Maintenance Agreement with CDFW for MPWMD vegetation maintenance activities.

MITIGATION ACTION	MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Lagoon Habitat Program	The District continues to support and encourage the ongoing habitat restoration efforts in the wetlands and riparian areas surrounding the Carmel River Lagoon. These efforts are consistent with goals that were identified in the Carmel River Lagoon Enhancement Plan, which was partially funded by the District. The District continues to work with various agencies and landowners to implement ongoing restoration of the Odello West property and future restoration of the Odello East property across the highway. The District also participated in interagency meetings regarding management of lagoon in winter storm events (see also steelhead efforts that benefit lagoon) and monitored lagoon stage.
Aesthetic Measures	See Riparian Habitat Program measures in Section XVII.

II. HYDROLOGIC MONITORING

The Water Allocation Program EIR concluded that Water Supply Option V would have less-than-significant impacts on the water resources in the Monterey Peninsula area, and that no mitigation measures were required. This conclusion was based solely on changes to the hydrologic regime and not on changes to water-dependent resources. Impacts on water-dependent resources (e.g., riparian vegetation and wildlife and steelhead fishery) due to changes in the hydrologic regime were identified as significant in the EIR. Implementation of the mitigation measures proposed for the impacts on these water-dependent resources are described in subsequent sections. It was suggested in the EIR that the District continue and expand its current monitoring programs to establish baseline conditions for assessment of long-term changes (Finding No. 381). Accordingly, the District currently maintains ongoing precipitation, streamflow, storage, water-level and water-quality monitoring programs. These programs and the activities to implement them for Water Year 2025 (October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025), are summarized below.

A. Precipitation Monitoring

Description and Purpose

The District continued to process long-term precipitation records at Los Padres Dam (LPD), the former San Clemente Dam Site (SCDS), and the Santa Margarita Aquifer Storage and Recovery site, collected by District tipping bucket rain gages that automatically report to the District website. District staff also manually records precipitation at its Monterey office located at Ryan Ranch and receives daily rainfall reports from the National Weather Service climate station at Monterey. In addition, real-time and historical rainfall data for the Monterey Peninsula area can be accessed via the Internet. These data support a variety of District programs, including erosion control, riparian vegetation management and identifying long-term precipitation trends and hydrologic-year conditions.

Implementation and Activities

Work during this period involved continuing maintenance of the existing precipitation monitoring network. A summary of daily precipitation at SCDS during Water Year (WY) 2025 is shown in **Figure II-1**. The WY started slowly with a handful of low to moderate intensity storms in November and December, followed by an extremely dry January. Storm activity increased in February and March, helping to make up for the lack of January rain. One storm in mid-February exceeded 4 inches of rainfall over a one day span. After March, drier than normal conditions returned and continued through the summer until a small late season event in September. The average annual recorded precipitation at this site for the period from 1922 through 2025 is 21.16 inches. WY2025 was a “below normal” precipitation year with 16.89 inches of precipitation recorded at SCDS, 80 percent of the annual average since 1922.

Figure II-2 shows a comparison between WY 2025 monthly rainfall and average monthly rainfall at SCDS. November, February, March, and September experienced higher than average monthly rainfall, while the rest of the months were drier than average. January is typically the wettest month of the year, however, January drought conditions resulted in only .09 inches of precipitation, only 2% of the historical average.

B. Streamflow Monitoring

Description and Purpose

Since its inception, the District has collected streamflow measurements on the mainstem of the Carmel River, its tributaries, and surrounding streams within the District. The District's current principal streamflow measuring sites within the Carmel River Basin (CRB) are shown in **Figure II-3**. Prior to 1991, the streamflow measurements were instantaneous measurements made by the current-meter method. In 1991, a concerted effort was made to upgrade the streamflow monitoring network as staff installed continuous recorders at six selected tributary sites. Since that time, the District has continued to expand its streamflow monitoring network, which currently consists of 18 continuous-recording gaging stations.

Data collected at the District streamflow monitoring sites are analyzed for use in water-supply planning, fishery, riparian and erosion control programs. More specific uses of streamflow data include, but are not limited, to the items listed below:

- Defining the general hydrologic conditions in the basin
- Setting flow requirements for meeting aquatic life goals
- Monitoring compliance with minimum-flow requirements
- Forecasting water-supply availability
- Assessing and scheduling fish rescue activities
- Assessing effectiveness of riparian mitigations
- Evaluating surface and groundwater interaction
- Developing and calibrating hydrologic models
- Delineating and managing flood plains
- Evaluating and designing water-supply projects
- Providing data for forecasting floods and defining flood-recurrence intervals
- Assessing hydrologic impacts from water-development projects
- Supporting Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) operations

Implementation and Activities

During the WY2025 period, the District operated and maintained (O&M) 18 streamflow gaging stations within the CRB / District Boundary and collected continuous water-level data at both Los Padres Reservoir and at the Carmel River Lagoon.

Tributary/other
Finch Creek
Cachagua Creek
Pine Creek
San Clemente Creek
Tularcitos Creek
Hitchcock Creek
Garzas Creek near Lower Garzas Canyon
Garzas Creek at Garzas Road
Potrero Creek
Robinson Canyon Creek
San Jose Creek
Arroyo del Rey at Del Rey Oaks

Mainstem
Carmel River above Los Padres Reservoir
Carmel River below Los Padres Reservoir
Carmel River at Sleepy Hollow Weir
Carmel River at Don Juan Bridge
Carmel River at Highway 1 Bridge

Continuous Water Level
Los Padres Reservoir
Carmel River Lagoon

Streamflow gaging station O&M at each of the above sites involves obtaining monthly discharge measurements, maintaining recording equipment, obtaining staff gage readings and occasional surveying references to confirm vertical datum points. Subsequently, river/creek stage and discharge data are processed in-house utilizing Hydstra Time-Series Software (Kisters North America, Inc.) to produce continuous streamflow records for the sites. **Table II-1** summarizes the computed annual flows in acre-feet (AF) for the District sites since 1992, as well as two mainstem sites operated by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

District staff continued to maintain the existing streamflow monitoring network (network). Work within this period involved collecting numerous, routine streamflow measurements with the midsection method to refine the stage/discharge relation at the gaging stations. High flow measurements were obtained with moving boat or stationary measurement methods using the RS5 Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler.

Automation of Streamflow Data on District Website

The District continues to maintain the hydrologic data portal that has greatly improved user access to the District's hydrologic data and allowed for a more comprehensive view of real-time and historical conditions in the watershed. This data automation process and wholistic view of the watershed improves field work decision making, facilitates data dissemination, and modernizes data visualization capabilities. In the coming years the District aims complete the website by adding station descriptions that include useful information about each site. Historical data is currently only populated back through WY2022, when the gages underwent telecommunications upgrades. Eventually, the site will be populated with all of the District's historical data, dating back to 1992, when the long-term streamflow monitoring program became established.

● **Summary of Streamflow Conditions –** This year's streamflow within the CRB is classified as "Below Normal". The highest peak streamflow of the year of 3,040 cfs occurred on February 13, 2025, at the MPWMD Carmel River at Don Juan Bridge gaging

station (Garland Park). In addition, 33,660 acre-feet (AF) of unimpaired runoff were estimated at the San Clemente Dam Site (SCDS). This total represents 49% of the average annual runoff (68,737 AF) at the SCDS.

C. Carmel River Lagoon Water-Level Monitoring

Description and Purpose

Since 1987, the District has monitored the level of surface water in the CR Lagoon. The water level is monitored with a continuous recorder located in the South Arm of the Lagoon that utilizes pressure transducer technology. The water-level data have been used, in part, to support technical studies for use by the Carmel River Steelhead Association, California Department of Parks and Recreation, California Coastal Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA), Monterey County Public Works Department (MCPWD) and MPWMD. In addition, the water-level data are monitored by the MCWRA via their ALERT system to enhance flood warning for residents located along the northern margin of the Lagoon and wetland. The action stage for the lagoon is 10.0 ft (NGVD29) and minor flooding occurs at 12.5 ft (NGVD29). Lagoon elevations in this report are reported in the NGVD 1929. However, NAVD 1988 is becoming the standard vertical datum and the district has adopted keeping levels in NAVD88 as well. The difference between NAVD88 compared to NGVD29 at this location along the California coast is +2.74 feet.

Implementation and Activities

District staff continued to maintain the continuous water-level recorder located in the South Arm of the Lagoon, and a complete record of water-level readings (i.e., 15-minute intervals) was obtained. Staff continued to utilize the telecommunications capability established at the Lagoon gage in September 2007 to post Lagoon water-level data on to the District's website. Real-time lagoon water levels are available to interested parties on the Districts hydrologic data portal

Figure II-4 shows the water surface elevation at the Carmel River Lagoon over water year. The first Lagoon breach of WY 2025 occurred in mid-December 2025 and intermittently opened and closed through the months of Decemebr and January. Lagoon levels peaked at 10.31 ft (NGVD29) on December 16, 2024, before breaching the county-maintained pilot channel. Surface water connectivity between the Lagoon and Ocean ended in late June when the sand berm reestablished its seasonal barrier.

Figure II-1
San Clemente Reservoir Site Daily Rainfall: Water Year 2025

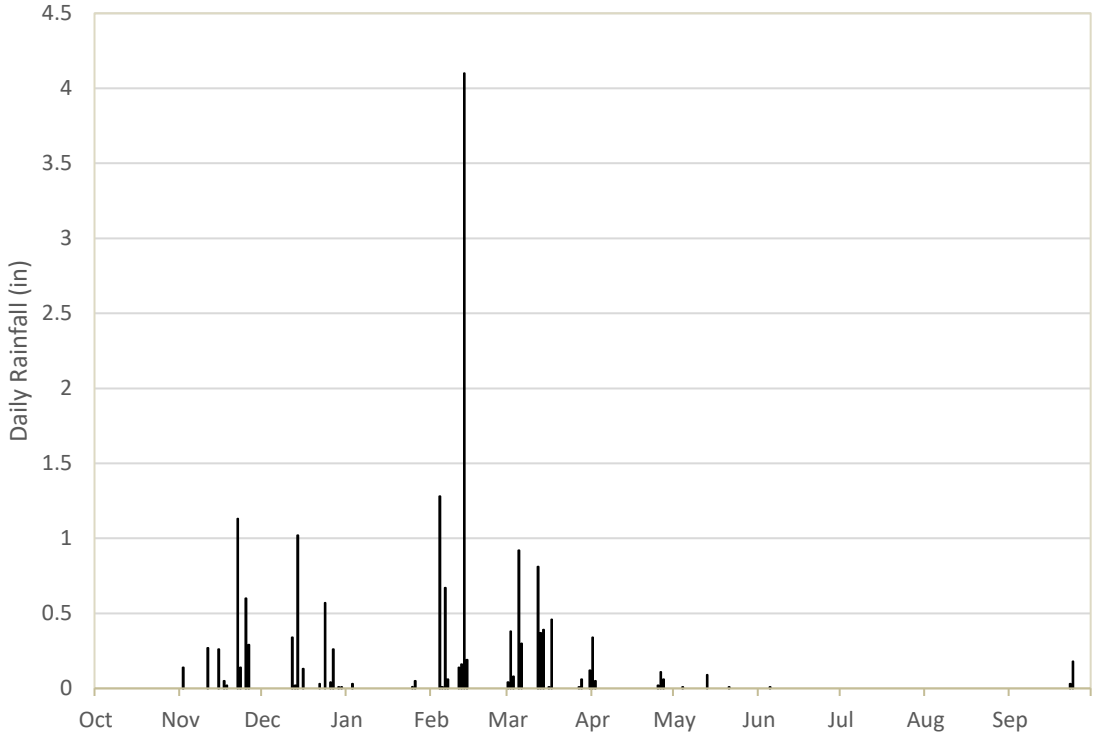


Figure II-2
Monthly Distribution of Rainfall at San Clemente Reservoir Site
Water Year 2025 Compared to 1922-2025 Long-Term Average

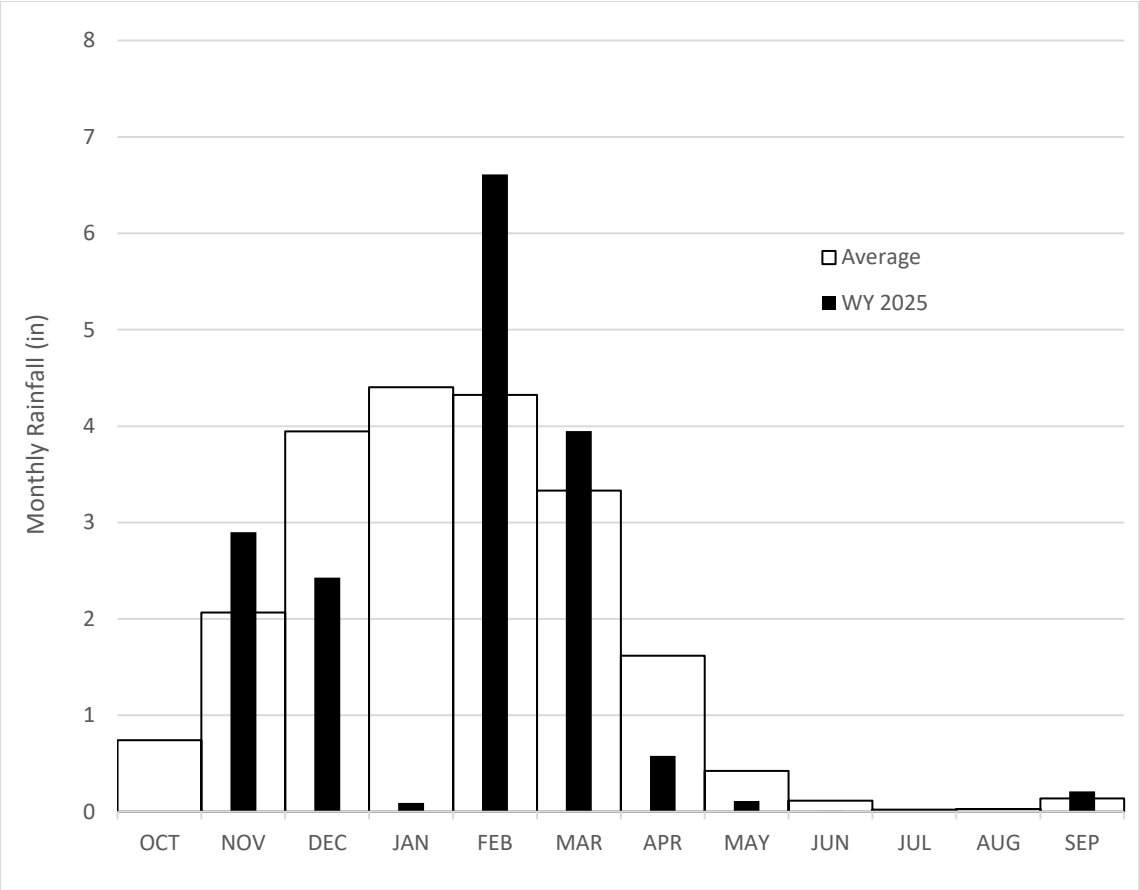


Figure II-3
Carmel River Basin Principal Streamflow Gaging Stations

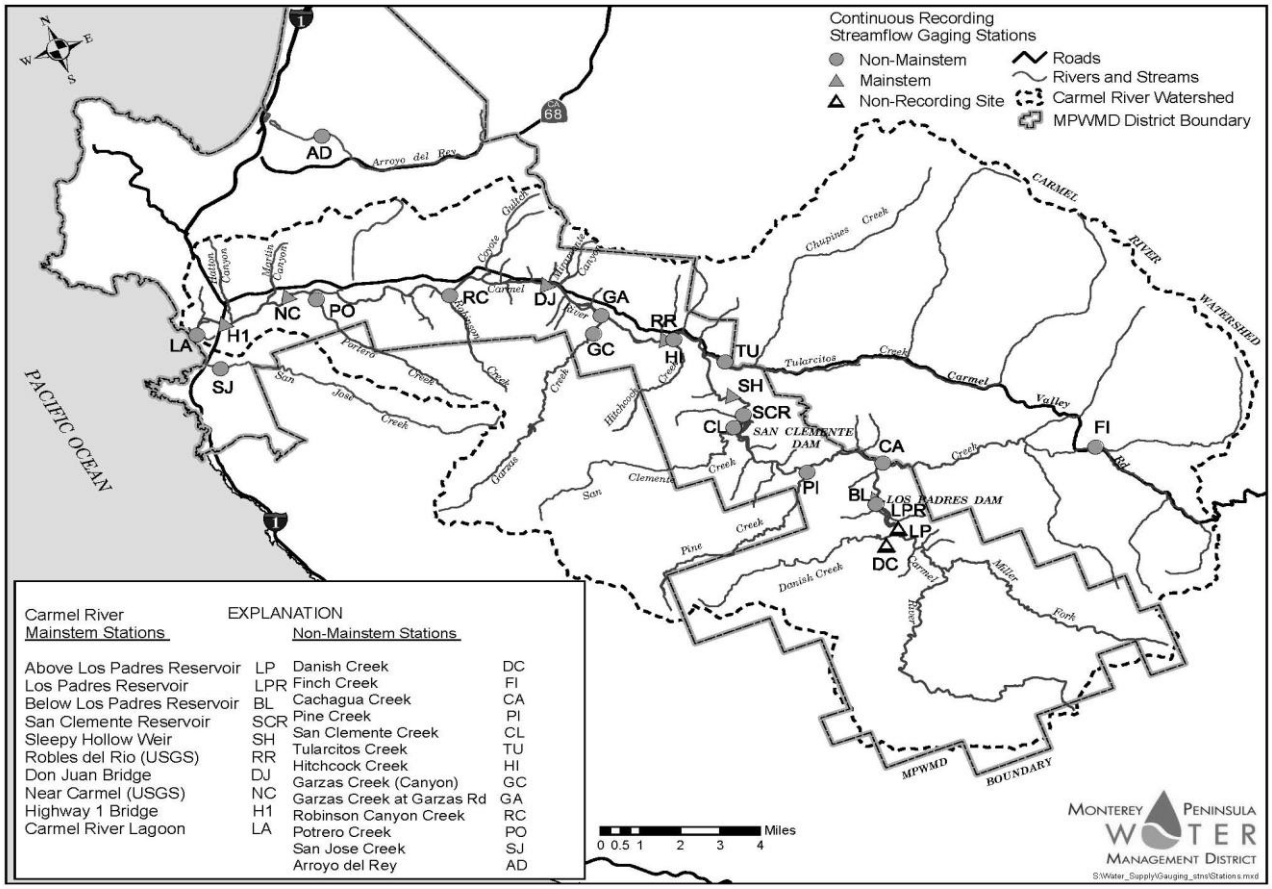


Figure II-4
Carmel River Lagoon Water Level

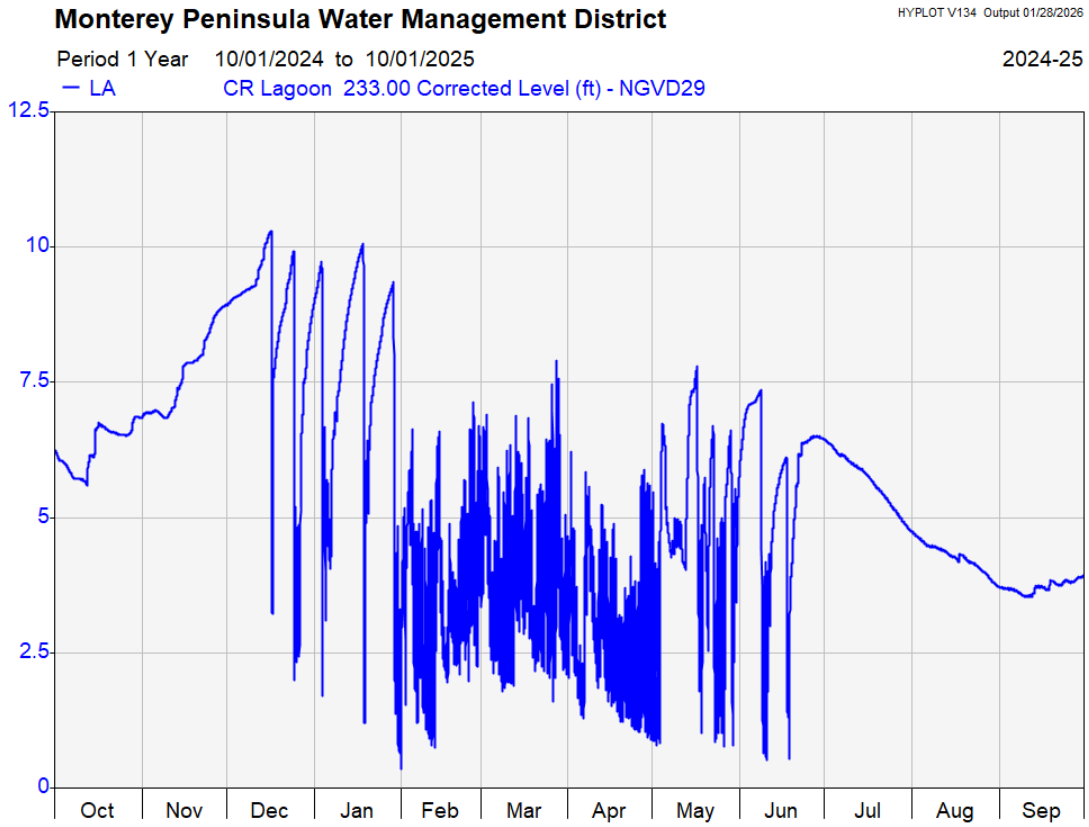


Table II-1
Carmel River Basin Annual Streamflow Summary Water Years 1992 – 2025
(Values in Acre-Feet)

	MAINSTEM SITES (Drainage Area in Sq Mi)				TRIBUTARY SITES (Drainage Area in Sq Mi)										
Water Year	CR AT ROBLES DEL RIO (193)	CR AT DON JUAN BRIDGE (216)	CR NEAR CARMEL (246)	CR AT HIGHWAY 1 BRIDGE (252)	FINCH CREEK (22.1)	CACHAGUA CREEK (46.3)	PINE CREEK (7.8)	SAN CLEMENTE CREEK (15.6)	TULARCITOS CREEK (56.3)	HITCHCOCK CREEK (4.6)	GARZAS CREEK (13.2)	ROBINSON CANYON CR. (5.4)	POTRERO CREEK (5.2)	SAN JOSE CREEK (14.2)	ARROYO DEL REY (13.8)
1992	38,240	*	35,570	*	*	1,780	3,750	5,450	635	*	3,700	619	*	*	*
1993	109,000	122,000	123,400	123,000	*	7,340	9,800	17,070	3,220	*	11,170	2,360	*	*	*
1994	11,800	12,760	8,200	7,410	*	560	1,230	1,820	444	52	746	89	30	*	*
1995	155,000	173,600	177,400	179,500	*	16,320	11,110	20,580	5,100	1,820	12,140	2,230	1,790	*	*
1996	75,210	83,090	74,500	83,430	*	3,840	6,550	9,310	1,650	451	4,890	619	506	*	*
1997	99,340	111,800	104,100	112,000	*	4,990	8,300	14,100	2,450	716	8,570	1,430	1,210	*	*
1998	250,300	252,200	261,100	280,900	*	23,800	15,610	33,380	22,610	2,970	24,610	6,890	5,970	*	*
1999	54,640	53,570	55,000	50,810	*	2,590	4,540	7,130	3,810	169	5,050	545	855	6,400	*
2000	76,750	73,960	76,190	72,660	*	1,730	5,300	9,830	2,450	482	4,980	823	1,020	6,260	*
2001	47,180	49,360	47,790	42,860	*	1,500	3,270	5,340	1,490	214	3,070	433	310	2,890	*
2002	31,850	31,330	28,340	24,860	*	245	2,300	3,270	630	18	1,200	82	43	1,100	*
2003	60,560	60,420	55,400	52,000	*	1,270	4,250	5,850	552	274	2,760	448	210	1,880	392
2004	38,060	38,330	35,220	30,300	*	1,250	2,350	3,720	503	234	1,810	354	164	1,480	376
2005	114,400	121,800	119,200	115,200	*	4,340	8,910	16,330	1,000	863	8,590	1,710	1,470	7,640	1150
2006	110,100	118,300	119,200	115,000	*	5,210	8,020	13,720	2,480	691	7,420	1,010	1,050	6,870	843
2007	12,220	12,150	7,440	6,470	*	261	849	1,360	503	2	381	25	13	862	213
2008	49,080	52,510	43,960	42,520	*	2,200	3,840	5,520	917	383	3,010	455	308	1,740	572
2009	45,930	47,710	41,590	39,170	*	1,020	2,830	4,270	405	152	2,500	450	356	2,330	449
2010	104,500	107,000	105,800	102,700	2860	5,030	6,140	9,950	1,140	550	5,720	1,120	985	5,220	772
2011	108,900	114,400	115,700	111,300	3420	5,320	6,950	12,950	1,430	629	7,620	1,150	1,170	5,760	726
2012	20,750	20,920	17,120	16,300	558	695	1,310	1,970	451	7	641	40	14	1,200	252
2013	31,970	28,530	24,390	23,410	290	237	1,870	2,570	327	56	1,320	152	50	1,540	255
2014	6,410	5,600	516	26	28	0	406	469	94	0	46	14	0	250	142
2015	23,360	21,550	14,980	13,420	165	234	1,210	1,670	88	18	619	116	135	1,050	442
2016	48,690	49,060	45,760	44,730	458	777	3,910	6,900	246	275	4,710	919	735	4,470	887
2017	200,300	198,300	208,100	201,300	3,570	7,120	15,450	26,010	1,720	1,270	14,620	2,660	1,770	11,360	1,380
2018	33,100	31,530	28,680	27,180	424	416	3,120	3,910	151	36	1,320	88	57	1,940	266
2019	131,500	155,800	142,900	155,300	4,740	8,000	11,450	20,030	2,570	1,170	11,100	1,520	1,360	9,020	1,110
2020	45,620	46,990	42,350	43,900	*	1,610	3,620	5,880	546	103	2,910	366	404	4,100	586
2021	16,430	16,480	13,680	13,070	*	460	1,470	2,010	425	54	822	45	17	713	187
2022	24,252	23,680	19,792	21,310	*	20	2,380	3,280	158	28	1,140	91	79	1,300	257
2023	207,779	212,400	205,245	214,800	*	10,590	15,460	27,640	4,190	1,860	15,550	2,700	2,490	12,940	1,870
2024	94,043	90,980	98,893	97,110	*	5,290	6,480	10,620	2,780	523	6,890	771	739	5,860	880
2025	35,429	36,020		34,700	595	1,010	3,030	4,420	798	150	2,200	210	119	1,960	288

Notes:
1. Carmel River (CR) at Robles del Rio and near Carmel sites are maintained by the USGS.
2. (*) No continuous stage data collected.
3. Streamflow sites listed in downstream order.
4. San Jose Creek and Arroyo Del Rey are outside the Carmel River Basin, but are shown for comparison.
5. Values beyond 2014 are subject to revision.

III. Carmel River Surface-Water Quality Monitoring

Description and Purpose

This monitoring is used to help assess whether or not water-quality criteria for aquatic life are being met in various reaches of the Carmel River, and whether habitats for resources such as Carmel River steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora draytonii*) are being sustained or impaired. Monitoring also provides District staff with a way of measuring trends over extended time periods. These data are used as an indicator of habitat quality, supports staff in recommending appropriate reservoir release schedules, and assists in determining timing of fish rescues.

Since 1991, surface-water quality data have been collected at three sampling stations along the Carmel River on a semi-monthly basis. In 2017, staff added a monitoring site lower in the river, at Garland Park. The locations of the current four sampling stations are as follows: (1) below Los Padres Reservoir (BLP) at River Mile (RM) 25.4, (2) Sleepy Hollow Weir (SHW) at RM 17.1, (3) Don Juan Bridge at Garland Park (GAR) at RM 10.8, and (4) Carmel River Lagoon (CRL) at RM 0.1. River miles are measured from the mouth of the Carmel River where it meets the Pacific Ocean. District staff also continued its vertical profile sampling of the Carmel River Lagoon on a monthly basis. Monitoring at these specific stations gives District staff information on the quality of water released from the reservoir, quality conditions in the main-stem river, and the quality conditions in the lagoon.

District staff also monitors river temperatures continuously at five locations within the Carmel River Basin (**Figure III-1**). Previously, a sixth location was monitored at the South Arm Lagoon; this station has been discontinued due to continuous problems with erroneous readings and vandalism. The objective is to document the temperature regime in different stream reaches and to determine whether water-quality criteria for maximum stream temperatures are exceeded. In addition, these data allow District staff to monitor changes in the thermal regime of the river over time.

Implementation and Activities During 2024-2025

District staff carried out a semi-monthly surface water quality sampling program for the Reporting Year (RY) 2025 (July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025); data were collected for the following chemical and physical parameters (units in parentheses): temperature (°F), dissolved oxygen (mg/L), carbon dioxide (mg/L), pH, specific conductance (uS/cm), salinity (ppt), and turbidity (NTU). The emphasis for this suite of parameters is on the suitability for rearing juvenile steelhead. In addition, continuous recording temperature data loggers (Optic StowAway temperature data loggers from the Onset Computer Corporation) were deployed at five locations on the Carmel River (**Figure III-1**), as follows:

1. ALP Above Los Padres Reservoir (RM 27.0)
2. BLP Below Los Padres Reservoir (RM 25.4)

3. ASC	Above San Clemente Reservoir	(RM 18.5)
4. SHW	Sleepy Hollow Weir	(RM 17.1)
5. GAR	Garland Park	(RM 10.8)

The District continued its vertical profiling program on the Carmel River Lagoon, on a monthly basis during RY 2025. The suite of parameters that were measured are depth, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and salinity. Vertical profiling helps better understand seasonal changes in the limnological cycles, such as stratification, internal mixing, community respiration, and how that relates to available habitat for steelhead.

The following paragraphs describe the results of the water quality monitoring efforts:

- **Carmel River Lagoon--** Surface water-quality data collected at the CRL station, which is located on the south side of the main body of the lagoon, are listed in **Table III-1**. The minimum dissolved-oxygen measurement recorded during surface water quality sampling was 6.1 mg/L. The pH measurements ranged from 7.5 to 8.0. Carbon dioxide measurements ranged from 5 to 15 mg/L. The conductivity measurements ranged from 123 to 9,254 uS/cm. The surface salinity ranged from 0.2 to 5.7 ppt. The conductivity and salinity are highly variable at the lagoon due to tidal influences and river inflows. The turbidity measurements ranged from 0.1 to 2.1 NTU during the sampling period.

- **Carmel River Lagoon Vertical Profile -** Vertical profiling helps staff understand the seasonal changes in water quality that occurs in the lagoon throughout the water column over time. The lagoon was closed off to the ocean during the beginning of the sampling period, opening naturally on December 28, 2024 and closing off once again on June 22, 2025. A narrative of the results for the reporting period is found in the conclusions/recommendations section.

- **Garland Park--** Water temperature for the Garland Park (GAR) station is shown in **Figure III-2**. During the sampling period, maximum annual water temperature was 69.7°F, occurring on July 5, 2024. The overall average water temperature during this period was 57.4°F. Maximum daily average water temperature was 66.6°F, occurring on July 5, 2024. Daily average water temperatures were within adequate range for steelhead rearing during the entire sampling period. The Water-quality data collected at this station are listed in **Table III-2.** The dissolved-oxygen measurements recorded ranged from 8.5 to 14.0 mg/L. Carbon-dioxide measurements ranged from 5 to 10 mg/L. The pH measurements ranged from 7.5 to 8.0. The conductivity measurements ranged from 162 to 347 uS/cm and the turbidity measurements recorded were between 0 to 0.9 NTU.

- **Sleepy Hollow Weir--** Water temperature for the Sleepy Hollow Weir (SHW) station is shown in **Figure III-3**. During the sampling period, maximum annual water temperature was 76.5°F, occurring on July 25, 2024. The overall average water temperature during the sampling period at this station was 57.7°F. The

maximum daily average water temperature was 71.3°F, occurring on July 25, 2024. Constant water temperatures over 68°F are considered stressful for steelhead (Brungs and Jones, 1977). Average daily water temperatures over 68°F occurred 31 times or 8.5% of the sampling record. The Water-quality data collected at this station are listed in **Table III-3.** The dissolved-oxygen measurements recorded ranged from 9.9 to 13.5 mg/L. Carbon-dioxide measurements ranged from 5 to 10 mg/L. The pH measurements were observed at 8.0 during all sampling occasions. The conductivity measurements ranged from 137 to 298 uS/cm and the turbidity measurements recorded were between 0.1 to 1.2 NTU.

- **Above San Clemente Reservoir--** Water temperature for the Above San Clemente (ASC) station is shown in **Figure III-4**. During the sampling period, maximum annual water temperature was 72.9°F, occurring on July 25, 2024. The overall average water temperature during this period was 57.1°F. Maximum daily average water temperature was 70.5°F, occurring on July 25, 2024. Constant water temperatures over 68°F are considered stressful for steelhead (Brungs and Jones, 1977). Average daily water temperatures over 68°F occurred 17 times or 4.6% of the sampling record.

- **Below Los Padres Reservoir--** Water temperature for the Below Los Padres (BLP) station is shown in **Figure III-5**. During the sampling period, maximum annual water temperature was 72.9°F, occurring on August 11, 2024. The overall average water temperature observed at this station during the sampling period was 59.3°F. The maximum daily average water temperature at this station was 71.8°F, occurring on August 11, 2024. Constant water temperatures over 68°F are considered stressful for steelhead (Brungs and Jones, 1977). Average daily water temperatures over 68°F occurred 57 times, representing 15.6% of the time during the sampling period and is directly related to reservoir water levels and releases. Water quality data collected at this station are listed in **Table III-4**. Water quality at this station is highly influenced by reservoir water quality and release location. The dissolved oxygen measurements recorded ranged from 7.1 to 11.9 mg/L. Carbon dioxide measurements ranged from 5 to 15 mg/L. The pH measurements ranged from 7.5 to 8.0. The conductivity measurements ranged from 119 to 295 uS/cm and the turbidity measured at this station ranged from 0.1 to 5.9 NTU.

- **Above Los Padres Reservoir--** Water temperature for the Above Los Padres (ALP) station is shown in **Figure III-6**. During the sampling period, maximum annual water temperature was 72.9°F, occurring on July 24, 2024. The overall average water temperature during this period was 55.1°F. Maximum daily average water temperature was 69.9°F, occurring on July 25, 2024. Constant water temperatures over 68°F are considered stressful for steelhead (Brungs and Jones, 1977). Average daily water temperatures over 68°F occurred 7 times or 1.9% of the sampling record.

CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS:

During the rainy season the Carmel River basin accumulated 16.9 inches of rain, as measured by the San Clemente Dam rain gage. The reporting year period includes the summer months of Water Year (WY) 2024 and the fall, winter, spring of WY 2025. The WY 2024 and WY 2025 were characterized as "Above Normal" and "Below Normal". During the sampling period, observed average water temperatures were within stressful ranges (greater than 68^{o}F) to steelhead at the above Los Padres site 2% of the time, below Los Padres site 16% of the time, above San Clemente site 5% of the time and Sleepy Hollow Weir site 9% of the time. The highest water temperatures occurred in late July and early August 2024. Water released from Los Padres Reservoir heavily influences the below Los Padres site's water quality observations. Water temperatures below the Los Padres Reservoir were the highest continuously observed measurements. These suboptimal temperatures potentially reduce growth rates and/or displace fish to other sections of river that have more favorable conditions. Water quality conditions other than water temperature at the sampling sites were adequate for steelhead rearing during the reporting period.

Water quality conditions in the Carmel River Lagoon during the summer of 2024 were commonly within stressful ranges and likely decrease growth and survival rates of rearing steelhead. This is mainly caused by a lack of river inflow and variability in tidal influences, which cause the lagoon to stratify, with unfavorable water quality conditions in a portion of the stratified layers. Fall typically is the time of year when tidal wave over-wash from large swell events start to enter the lagoon and change the water quality dynamics. This was observed to start in September this sampling period, where these over-wash events created a stratified layer of freshwater and salt water. Typically, the salt layer is the deeper layer and has suboptimal water quality conditions for juvenile fish rearing. The top layer or freshwater layer had reduced water temperatures and favorable water quality conditions. To prevent local flooding, Monterey County Public Works crews conducted sandbar management work on December 16th, creating an outflow channel to decrease the water surface elevation. The county then came out again on December 21 and did the same thing. On December 28th, storm events caused the river to increase, and the lagoon opened naturally to the ocean. During January the lagoon cycled opened and closed for very long periods, approximately 10 days at a time. On January 28th the lagoon opened for the season, allowing steelhead migration to occur continuously. The lagoon mouth opened and closed with tidal fluctuations until the beginning of May, then as inflows decreased, the lagoon closures lasted longer, this occurred until late June. The lagoon closed for the season on June 22, 2025. Water quality conditions during the migration period were adequate for fish rearing and migration. Overall, the biggest water quality threats to steelhead rearing in the lagoon continues to be the high water temperature and salinity measurements observed in the summer and fall after the lagoon closes and seasonally stratifies, causing fish to be displaced and reducing the amount of habitat available for favorable rearing.

Figure III-1
Temperature and Semi-Monthly Water Quality Monitoring Locations in the Carmel River Basin during RY 2025

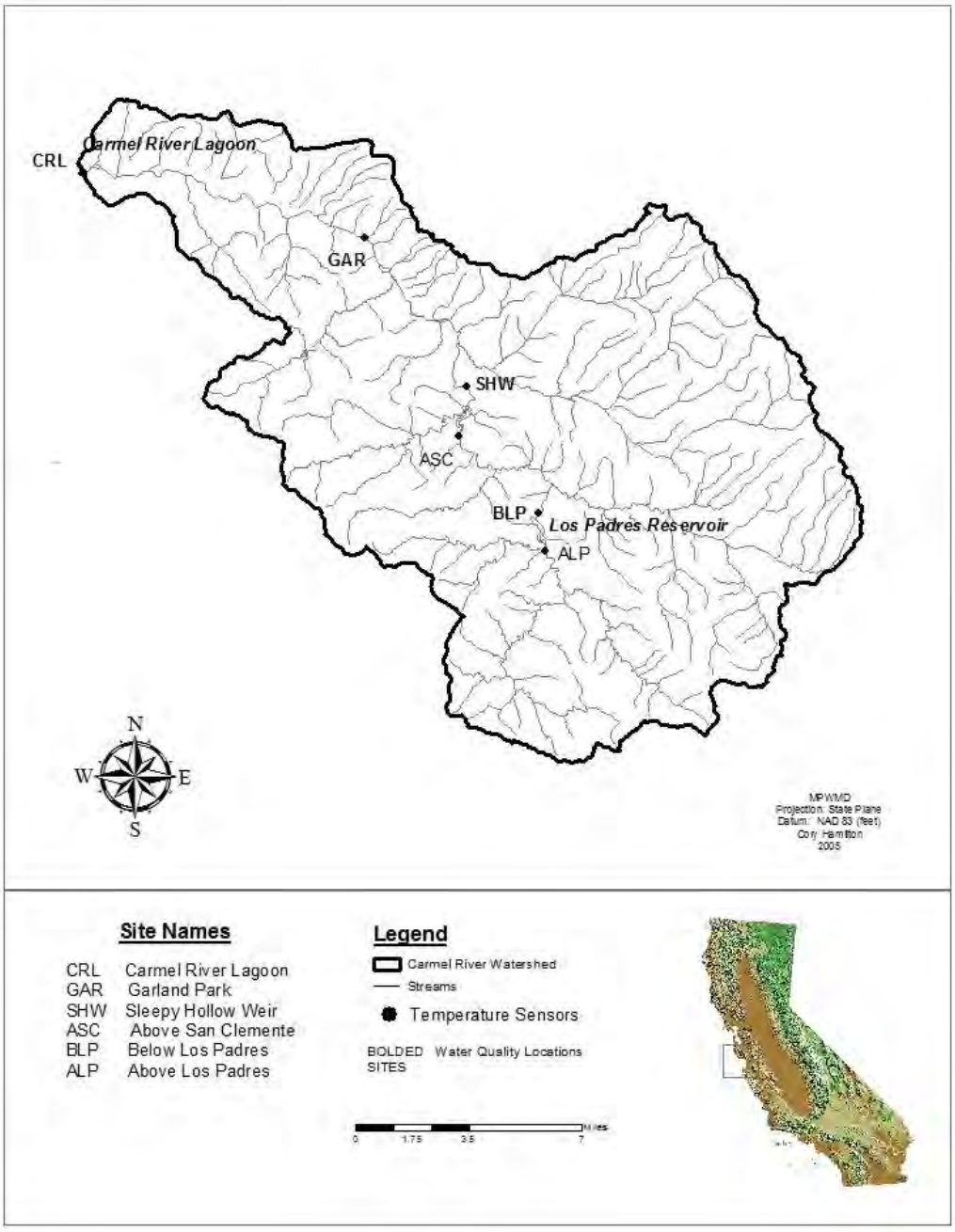


Figure III-2
Daily temperatures recorded from a continuous temperature data logger at the Garland Park (GAR) station during RY 2025

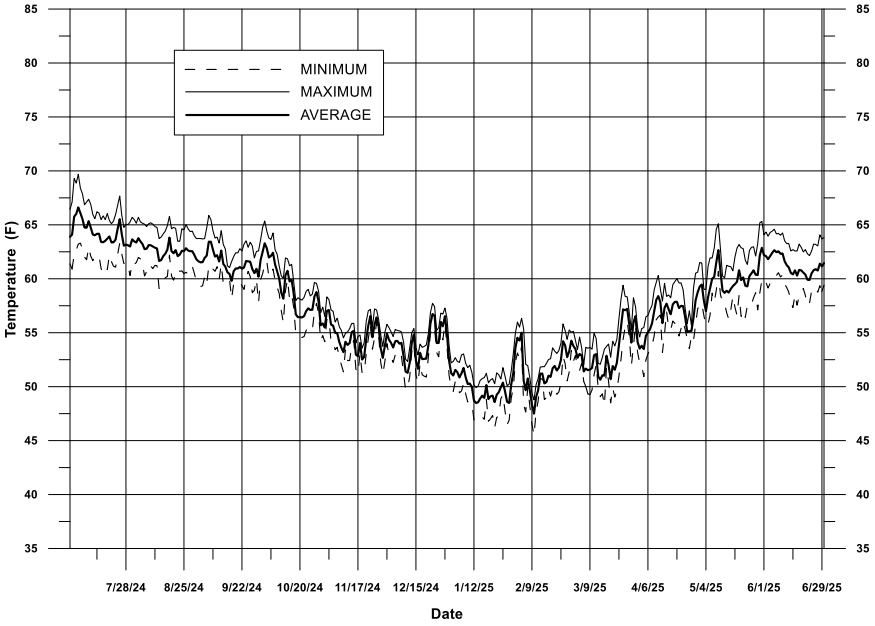


Figure III-3
Daily temperatures recorded from a continuous temperature data logger at the Sleepy Hollow Weir (SHW) station during RY 2025

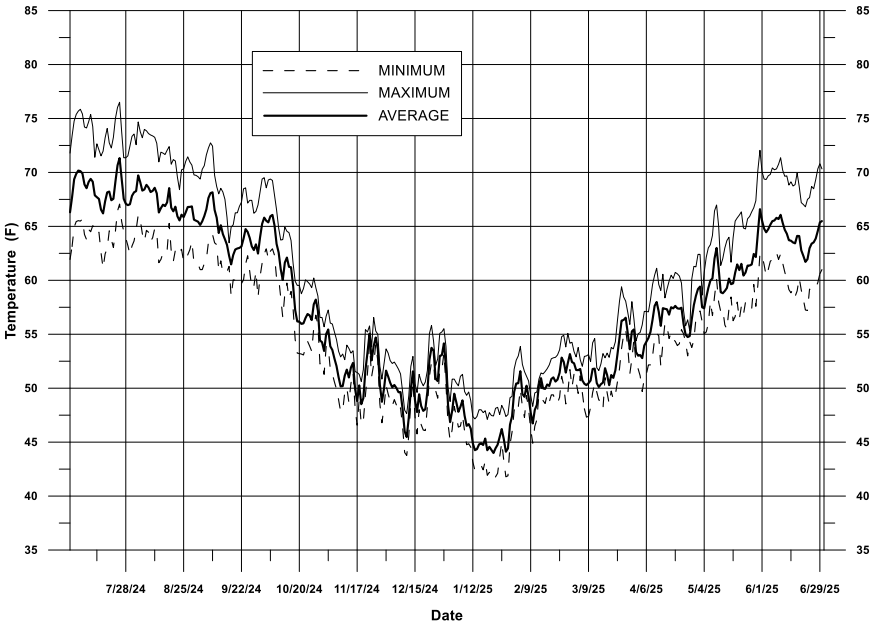


Figure III-4
Daily temperatures recorded from a continuous temperature data logger at the Above San Clemente (ASC) station during RY 2025

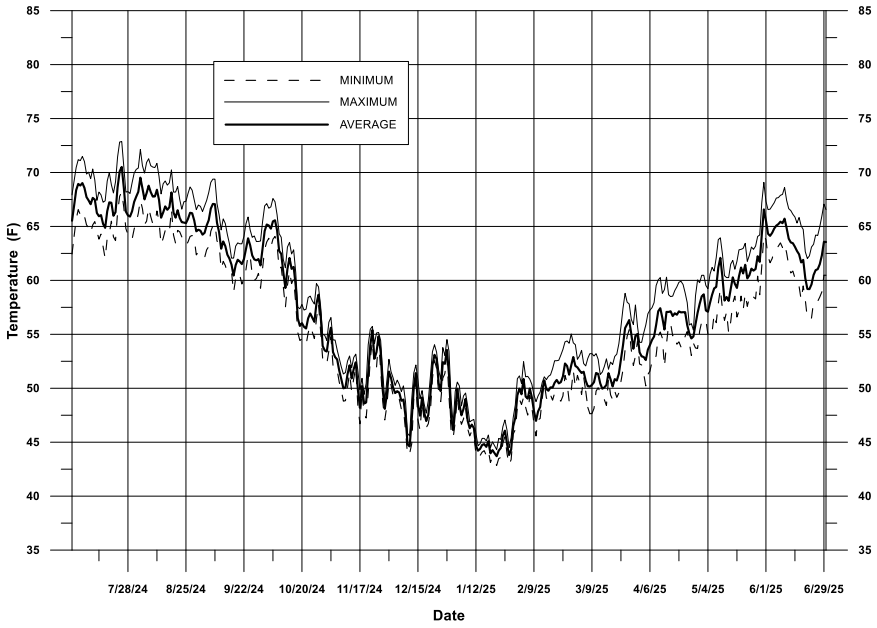


Figure III-5
Daily temperatures recorded from a continuous temperature data logger at the Below Los Padres (BLP) station during RY 2025

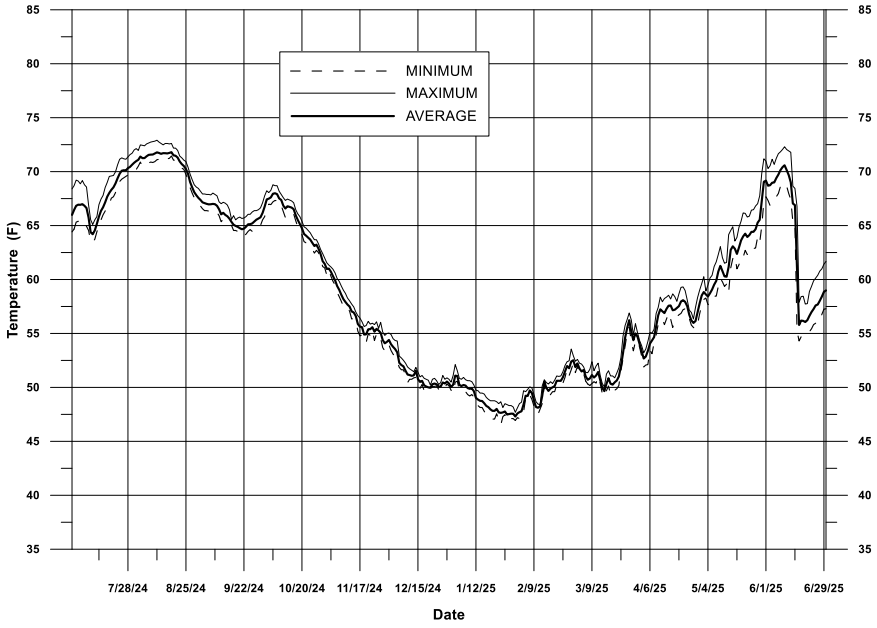


Figure III-6
Daily temperatures recorded from a continuous temperature data logger at the Above Los Padres (ALP) station during RY 2025

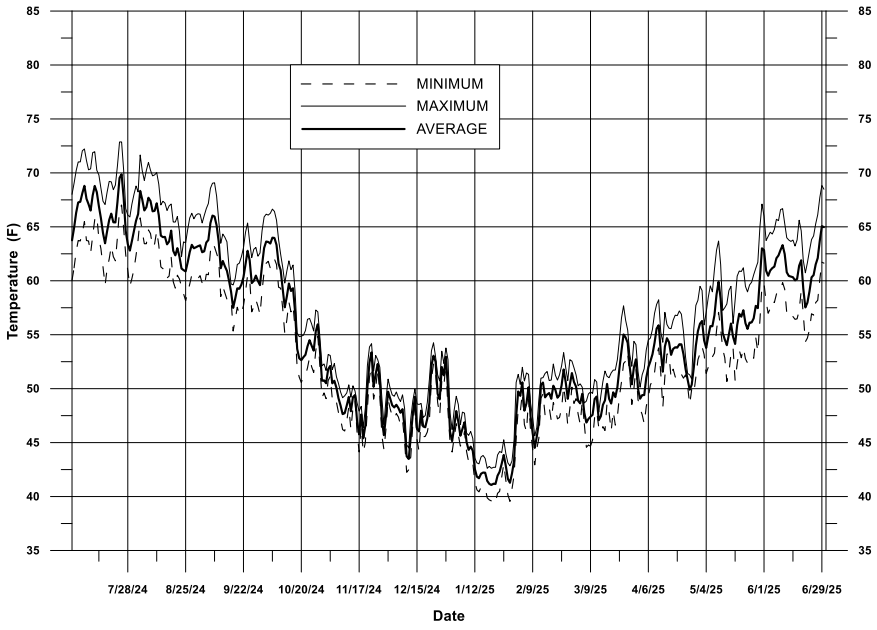


Table III-1
Water quality data collected by MPWMD during RY 2025 at Carmel River Lagoon (CRL) site.

Date	Time 24 Hr	Temperature (F)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Carbon Dioxide (mg/L)	pH	Conductivity (uS/cm)	Turbidity (NTU)	NaCl (ppt)
10-Jul-24	1500	69.3	7.18	10	8	9254	0.88	5.7
24-Jul-24	1230	66.1	8.16	10	8	8317	0.96	2.4
12-Aug-24	1510	70.3	7.15	15	8	812	1.12	0.4
26-Aug-24	1345	70.9	6.07	10	8	2053	0.76	1.1
11-Sep-24	1455	70.4	7.56	10	8	2076	0.82	1.1
25-Sep-24	1445	68.3	9.15	10	8	2854	0.83	1.6
14-Oct-24	1510	65.8	11.2	10	8	7047	1.58	4.5
04-Nov-24	1415	59	8.43	10	8	2314	0.98	1.5
19-Nov-24	1215	50.1	8.55	15	7.5	1806	2.14	1.3
06-Dec-24	1545	55.3	8.09	10	7.5	1144	0.87	0.8
09-Jan-25	1540	51.4	9.24	10	8	2323	1.43	1.7
24-Jan-25	1430	50	10.71	5	7.5	809	0.25	0.6
03-Feb-25	1545	56.8	8.12	5	7.5	122.9	0.39	0.8
24-Feb-25	1445	56.9	9.9	5	7.5	789	1.43	0.5
21-Mar-25	1530	53.9	11.57	10	8	267.9	1.53	0.2
09-Apr-25	1320	59.9	9.67	5	8	471	0.33	0.3
24-Apr-25	1415	57.6	9.72	5	8	3930	1.24	2.7
05-May-25	1415	59.6	7.66	5	8	653	0.11	0.4
09-Jun-25	1400	65	7.76	5	8	6405	0.98	4
23-Jun-25	1445	66.8	9.38	10	8	6276	0.9	3.9
Minimum		50.0	6.1	5.0	7.5	123	0.1	0.2
Maximum		70.9	11.6	15.0	8.0	9,254	2.1	5.7
Average		61.2	8.8	8.8	7.9	2,986	1.0	1.8

Table III-2
Water quality data collected by MPWMD during RY 2025 at Garland Park (GAR) station.

Date	Time 24 hr	Temperature (F)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Carbon Dioxide (mg/L)	pH	Conductivity (uS/cm)	Turbidity (NTU)
10-Jul-24	1400	66.7	9.13	10	7.5	321.4	0.26
24-Jul-24	1330	65.2	9.74	5	8	332.3	0.39
12-Aug-24	1420	64.1	10.28	5	7.5	344.7	0.15
26-Aug-24	1300	62.7	13.97	5	7.5	343.5	0.42
11-Sep-24	1415	62.5	8.45	5	7.5	339.9	0.18
25-Sep-24	1340	61.7	9.7	5	7.5	341.6	0.11
14-Oct-24	1415	61.4	9.5	5	7.5	346.5	0.15
04-Nov-24	1315	56.2	8.66	10	7.5	337.4	0.17
19-Nov-24	1315	52.8	10.59	10	7.5	329.1	0.02
06-Dec-24	1500	55.2	9.96	5	7.5	344.1	0.07
09-Jan-25	1445	51.9	10.74	5	7.5	296.7	0.08
24-Jan-25	1340	50.3	11.63	5	7.5	309	0.12
03-Feb-25	1445	55.2	11.17	5	8	330.9	0.04
24-Feb-25	1320	55.2	10.81	5	7.5	194.6	0.29
21-Mar-25	1415	52.6	11.25	5	8	162.4	0.86
09-Apr-25	1230	56.5	11.2	5	8	211.1	0.16
24-Apr-25	1305	56.1	9.56	5	7.5	228.1	0.89
05-May-25	1315	58.9	10.46	5	7.5	250	0.12
09-Jun-25	1300	62.4	9.26	5	7.5	303.9	0.15
23-Jun-25	1345	61.1	9.51	5	7.5	314.9	0.1
MINIMUM		50.3	8.5	5.0	7.5	162	0.0
MAXIMUM		66.7	14.0	10.0	8.0	347	0.9
AVERAGE		58.4	10.3	5.8	7.6	299	

Table III-3
Water quality data collected by MPWMD during RY 2025 at Sleepy Hollow Weir (SHW) station.

Date	Time 24 hr	Temperature (F)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Carbon Dioxide (mg/L)	pH	Conductivity (uS/cm)	Turbidity (NTU)
10-Jul-24	1315	71.1	10.01	5	8	274.2	0.36
24-Jul-24	1420	73.7	9.87	5	8	296.8	0.55
12-Aug-24	1320	69.4	10.03	5	8	297.7	0.65
26-Aug-24	1150	64.6	9.96	5	8	284.6	0.68
11-Sep-24	1205	62.9	10.09	5	8	271.7	1.19
25-Sep-24	1145	63.3	10.79	5	8	277.8	0.98
14-Oct-24	1330	62.4	11.08	10	8	291.7	1.14
04-Nov-24	1230	53.2	11.28	5	8	268.7	0.94
19-Nov-24	1400	48.5	12.02	5	8	245.5	0.58
06-Dec-24	1415	50	11.54	5	8	237.1	0.33
09-Jan-25	1345	47.7	13.09	5	8	210.5	0.08
24-Jan-25	1245	44.6	13.47	5	8	213.3	0.38
03-Feb-25	1350	52.1	12.05	5	8	240.2	0.23
24-Feb-25	1215	53.6	11.14	5	8	151.9	0.18
21-Mar-25	1325	52.3	11.7	5	8	136.8	0.29
09-Apr-25	1100	54.6	12.06	5	8	165.8	0.5
24-Apr-25	1150	55.4	10.31	5	8	178.4	0.13
05-May-25	1220	59.6	10.75	5	8	154.8	0.21
09-Jun-25	1200	65.5	9.96	5	8	236.2	0.19
23-Jun-25	1230	62.1	10.48	5	8	235.5	0.45
MINIMUM		44.6	9.9	5.0	8.0	137	0.1
MAXIMUM		73.7	13.5	10.0	8.0	298	1.2
AVERAGE		58.3	11.1	5.3	8.0	233	

Table III-4
Water quality data collected by MPWMD during RY 2025 at Below Los Padres (BLP) station.

Date	Time 24 hr	Temperature (F)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	Carbon Dioxide (mg/L)	pH	Conductivity (uS/cm)	Turbidity (NTU)
10-Jul-24	1200	64.4	8.45	10	7.5	230.3	1.8
24-Jul-24	1515	70.5	8.03	10	8	258.4	1.26
12-Aug-24	1215	72.6	7.07	10	7.5	273.7	1.13
27-Aug-24	1045	70.2	7.26	10	7.5	274.1	1.49
11-Sep-24	1100	66.3	8.36	10	7.5	250.2	3.19
25-Sep-24	1030	65.2	8.24	10	8	245.1	3.08
14-Oct-24	1215	67.5	8.04	15	7.5	294.6	5.92
04-Nov-24	1100	60.9	9.32	15	7.5	285.6	1.63
19-Nov-24	1505	55.6	9.02	10	7.5	261.3	1.68
06-Dec-24	1310	52.8	9.24	10	7.5	227.9	1.36
09-Jan-25	1220	50.2	11.82	5	8	195.1	0.85
24-Jan-25	1115	47.7	11.05	5	8	186.3	1.23
03-Feb-25	1230	48.1	10.94	10	7.5	164.7	0.48
24-Feb-25	1100	51.6	11.16	5	8	122.9	0.43
21-Mar-25	1215	50.7	11.87	5	8	118.8	0.23
09-Apr-25	945	55.1	10.64	5	7.5	145.7	0.06
24-Apr-25	1030	57.7	9.81	5	8	161.3	0.17
05-May-25	1110	59	10.3	5	8	160.3	0.14
09-Jun-25	1035	69.9	8.28	5	7.5	224	0.48
23-Jun-25	1115	57	8.75	10	7.5	188.5	1.89
MINIMUM		47.7	7.1	5.0	7.5	119	0.1
MAXIMUM		72.6	11.9	15.0	8.0	295	5.9
AVERAGE		59.7	9.4	8.5	7.7	213	

IV. GROUNDWATER MONITORING

A. Groundwater-Level Monitoring

Description and Purpose

The District maintains a groundwater-level monitoring program in the Carmel Valley Aquifer and the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The data collected as part of this program are used to support a variety of programs including: (a) storage monitoring, (b) compilation of annual and long-term well hydrographs, (c) water-table contour mapping, (d) Carmel River Management Program, (e) Seaside Basin Watermaster Program, and (f) other special projects. The monitor-well measurements are stored in a database developed by the District to facilitate data entry, access and manipulation of the water-level data. In addition, groundwater-level measurements are collected on a regular basis by California American Water (Cal-Am) from each of their production wells, and these measurements are also utilized in the District's program. The District also participates in the cooperative California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) program administered by the California Department of Water Resources (https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Groundwater-Management/Groundwater-Elevation-Monitoring--CASGEM).

Implementation and Activities During 2024-2025

- **Carmel Valley Aquifer --** The District's monitor well network in the Carmel Valley Aquifer consists of dedicated monitor wells and producer production wells, and currently totals approximately 50 water-level monitoring wells. During this period, the wells were measured on a monthly basis, and these measurements were used to compute end-of-month storage volume estimates for the aquifer.

During Water Year 2025 (WY2025), monitoring data indicated that overall groundwater storage in the Carmel Valley Aquifer remained stable in WY2025, characterized as “Dry” following an “Above Normal” WY2024. Overall groundwater storage decreased slightly from 26,205 AF in October 2024 to 25,558 AF in September 2025 and had a maximum storage capacity of 26,840 AF in March 2025.

Figure IV-1 is a typical hydrograph from the lower Carmel Valley, showing groundwater-level fluctuations at the Rancho Cañada West monitor well (River Mile [RM] 2.13) and the Rio North monitoring well (RM 1.65) compared with mean daily streamflow in the Carmel River at Highway 1 (RM 1.09). The Rancho Cañada West monitor well is located about one mile downstream (i.e., westerly) of the farthest downstream Cal-Am production well in Carmel Valley, the Cañada well, and approximately 1,350 feet from the river channel.

At the Rancho Cañada West well, the groundwater elevation began at 18.25 feet above sea level in October 2024, and due to below average rainfall in winter, rose to a maximum elevation of 20.25 feet above sea level in late February 2025 and gradually decreased to

18.35 above sea level by the end of July 2025. After July 2025, access to the Rancho West well was limited due to construction activities in the area which damaged the well. Cal-Am pumped from their Cañada and Mal Paso wells throughout WY 2025.

The Rio North well is approximately 790 feet from the river channel. At this well the groundwater elevation began at 14.53 feet above sea level in October 2024, showed a similar pattern to the Rancho Cañada hydrograph, peaking at 12.41 feet in March 2025, and ultimately decreased to 14.85 feet above sea level by the end of August 2025.

● **Seaside Groundwater Basin --** In the Seaside Basin, monthly water-level measurements were collected from 20 monitor wells in the Seaside Coastal Subareas, and four were monitored in the Seaside Inland Subareas. An additional 29 wells in the Seaside Inland and Laguna Seca Subareas were monitored on a quarterly schedule during the year. These additional wells are a combination of active or inactive production wells, and dedicated monitor wells.

Figure IV-2 shows water-level data available from representative wells in the coastal portion of the Seaside Basin monitor well network. This graph shows the water-level elevations in the two principal aquifer zones, the shallower Paso Robles Formation and the deeper Santa Margarita Sandstone, at both upgradient (Site FO-07) and downgradient (Site PCA East) locations from the Paralta production well, the largest capacity Cal-Am well in the coastal area. The graph illustrates the more pronounced effect that production from the coastal Seaside Basin wells has had on water levels in the Santa Margarita Sandstone. The graph also illustrates the effect of changed water-supply practices resulting from SWRCB Order WR 95-10. Under the Order, Cal-Am was directed to maximize production from its Seaside Basin sources in order to reduce production from Carmel Valley, thereby reducing impacts to the Carmel River system. This increased pumping resulted in a declining trend in Santa Margarita aquifer water levels, which are currently below sea level over a large area of the coastal portion of the basin. The peaks and troughs on the lower portion of the graph correspond to Santa Margarita groundwater elevation responses to reduced production in the winter and seasonal operation of the District's Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project, which operated from February 5 to April 8, 2025 and during which time 715.64 af of water was injected into the Santa Margarita aquifer.

B. Groundwater-Quality Monitoring

Description and Purpose

The District maintains an ongoing groundwater-quality monitoring program for the two principal groundwater sources within the District: (a) the Carmel Valley alluvial aquifer, and (b) the coastal subareas of the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The purpose of the program is threefold:

(1) to characterize the quality of water in the aquifers,
(2) to detect groundwater contamination from septic systems or other sources in the shallow zones of the Carmel Valley aquifer, and

(3) to monitor sea-water intrusion potential in the coastal portions of the Carmel Valley aquifer and Seaside Basin.

The District has maintained a groundwater-quality monitoring program for the Carmel Valley aquifer since 1981, and for the Seaside Basin since 1990. The District's program is in addition to the extensive water-quality monitoring that is conducted by Cal-Am at its production wells. The District manages all well construction, maintenance, and field-sampling activities associated with the program. Water samples are analyzed at Monterey Bay Analytical Services. The Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau, Cal-Am, and the Monterey County Water Resources Agency have also provided assistance with this program in the past. Collection of the water-quality data is intended to detect problems before they can affect the community's water supply.

Implementation and Activities During 2024-2025

The sampling schedule for Carmel Valley is normally staggered, with Upper Valley wells (i.e., upgradient of the Narrows) sampled in Spring and Lower Valley wells (i.e., downgradient of the Narrows) in Fall, to coincide with the historically higher nitrate concentrations in these respective areas. Collection of samples from the Seaside Basin monitor wells is conducted once per year in Fall, coinciding with historically low water levels in the basin at that time of the year. Additionally, since 2014, samples were collected quarterly from six wells closest to the coast in the Seaside Basin monitoring network by District staff in cooperation with the Seaside Groundwater Basin Watermaster.

- **Carmel Valley Aquifer –** Groundwater-quality data were collected from 5 of the seven wells in the monitor well network in the lower Carmel Valley aquifer in November 2024. One of the seven wells in lower Carmel Valley, State Parks Wetlands – Deep, was not sampled because a sample from the nearby State Parks CAWD well is considered representative of the deep alluvium and the Wetlands well is generally inundated by lagoon water in fall. Another well that had historically been sampled during this period, State Parks Beach – Deep, was destroyed by flooding in March 2011. The locations of these sampling points are shown in **Figure IV-3** and **Figure IV-4**. The results indicated that, in general, there were only minor changes in overall water quality compared to samples collected in 2024. Staff is particularly interested in tracking indicators of potential seawater intrusion in the coastal portion of Carmel Valley.

Well 16S/1W-13Lc is the deepest in the array of three wells located on State Parks property near the Carmel Area Wastewater District treatment plant at River Mile (RM) 0.65, currently the most proximate well to the ocean in Carmel Valley that was available for sampling. Specific Electrical Conductance (SEC) and Chloride concentration fluctuate slightly from year to year (**Figure IV-5**), and both were similar concentrations in 2025 relative to 2024. Additionally, both constituents continue to show an overall slight increasing trend over the period of record. Additional background on historical water-quality at the coastal monitor well sites can be found in District Technical Memorandum 90-04, *Summary of Carmel Valley Groundwater-quality from Coastal Monitor Wells*, which is available at the District office. Staff will continue to track future results for trends

that might indicate significant changes in concentrations of these or other constituents in the coastal area of the aquifer.

Water quality in well 16S/1E-23La, located 6.72 miles upstream from the river mouth, had slightly higher results for both SEC and Chloride concentration in 2025 relative to 2024, as shown on the graph of SEC and Chloride that is included to track long-term trends (**Figure IV-6**), however concentrations of SEC and chloride have remained stable. Staff will continue to track changes in all of the monitor wells in the basin to determine if they are indicative of long-term trends, or anomalous short-term events.

- **Seaside Groundwater Basin --** Eleven monitor wells in the coastal subareas of the Seaside Basin were sampled in September 2025. The locations of the Seaside monitor wells are shown in **Figure IV-7**. One function of the District's monitor-well network in the Seaside Basin is to serve as an early warning of potential sea-water intrusion into the two principal aquifer zones, the Paso Robles Formation and the Santa Margarita Sandstone. The water-quality results from the Seaside Basin indicate that very little water-quality changes have occurred over the period of record since monitoring began in 1990, and that there is no indication of sea-water intrusion in this area of the basin at this time. **Figure IV-8** shows SEC and Chloride concentrations in two coastal wells, one in the shallower Paso Robles Formation aquifer, and one in the deeper Santa Margarita Sandstone aquifer, for the historical period of record beginning in April 1991. Results from the District's monitoring program indicate that SEC averages approximately 370 and 970 microSiemens/centimeter (μS/cm), for the Paso Robles and Santa Margarita aquifer zones, respectively; and that the Chloride concentration averages approximately 50 and 150 milligrams/liter (mg/L), for the Paso Robles and Santa Margarita aquifer zones, respectively.

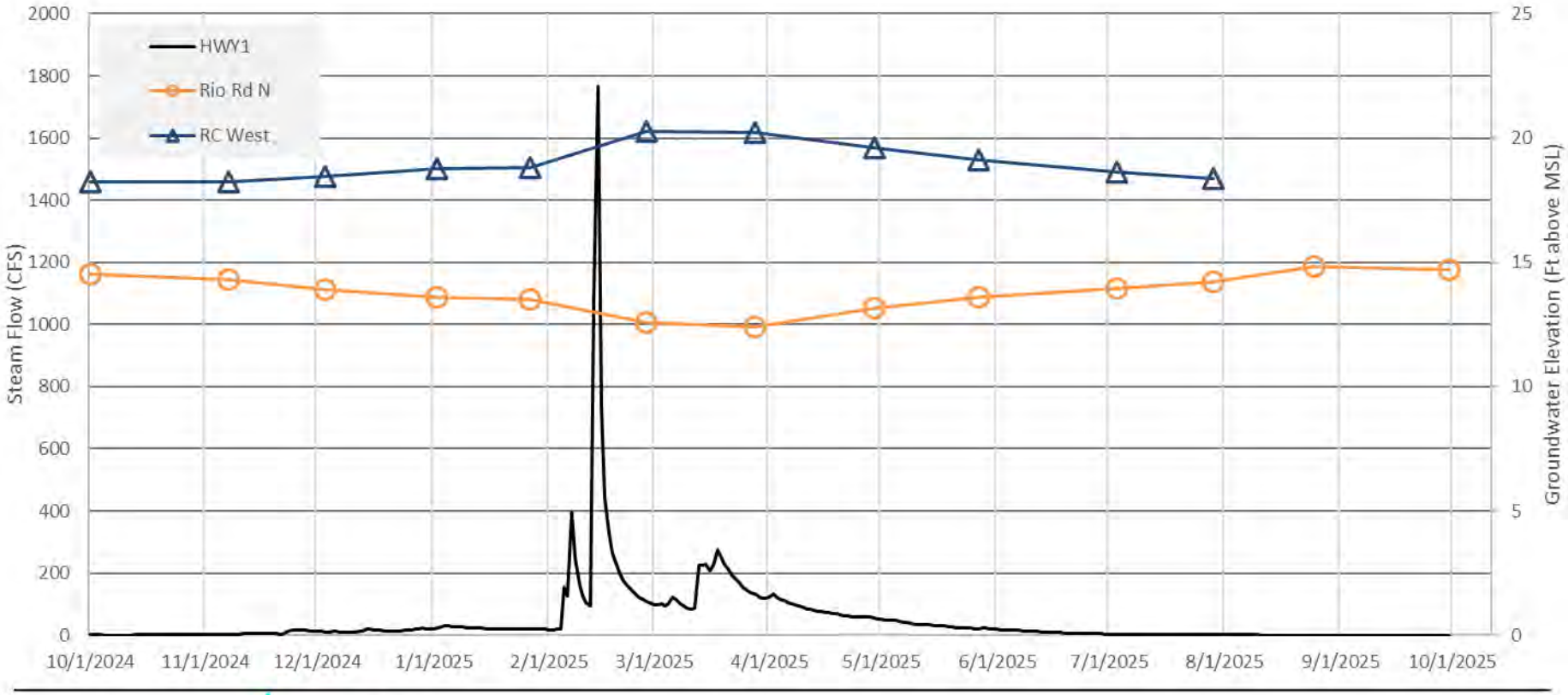


Figure IV-1 Hydrographs of Monitor Well Levels and Carmel River

Well levels measured at Rancho Canada West and Rio Road North Monitor Wells.
Carmel River Streamflow measured at Highway 1 Bridge

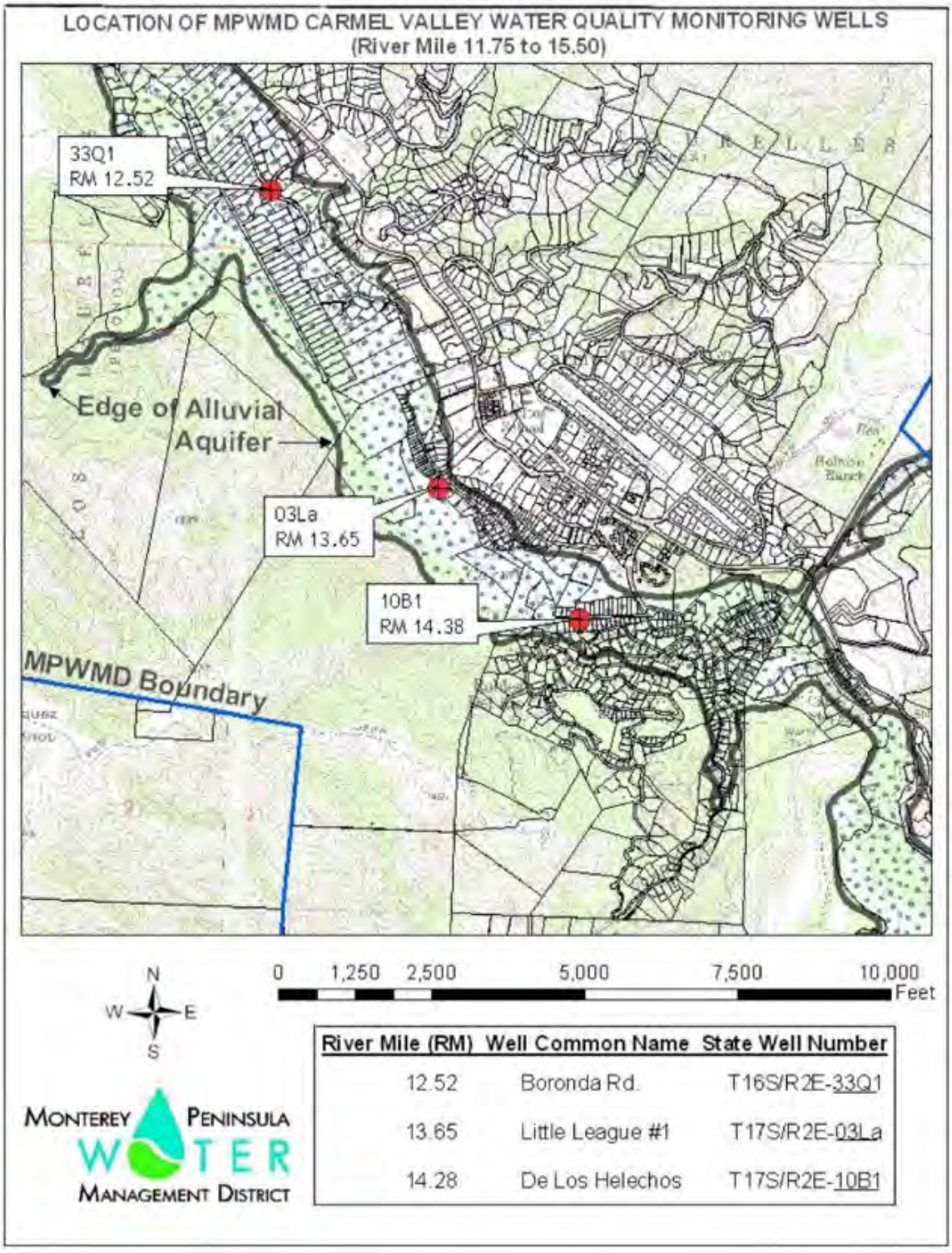
Figure IV-2 Hydrographs of PCA East and FO 07

Figure IV-3

LOCATION OF MPWMD LOWER CARMEL VALLEY
WATER QUALITY MONITORING WELLS
(River Mile 0.0 to 9.0)

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Figure IV-4



River Mile (RM)	Well Common Name	State Well Number
12.52	Boronda Rd.	T16S/R2E-33Q1
13.65	Little League #1	T17S/R2E-03La
14.28	De Los Helechos	T17S/R2E-10B1

Figure IV-5
WATER-QUALITY RESULTS
State Parks Near CAWD (deep) - 16S/1W-13Lc
River Mile 0.65

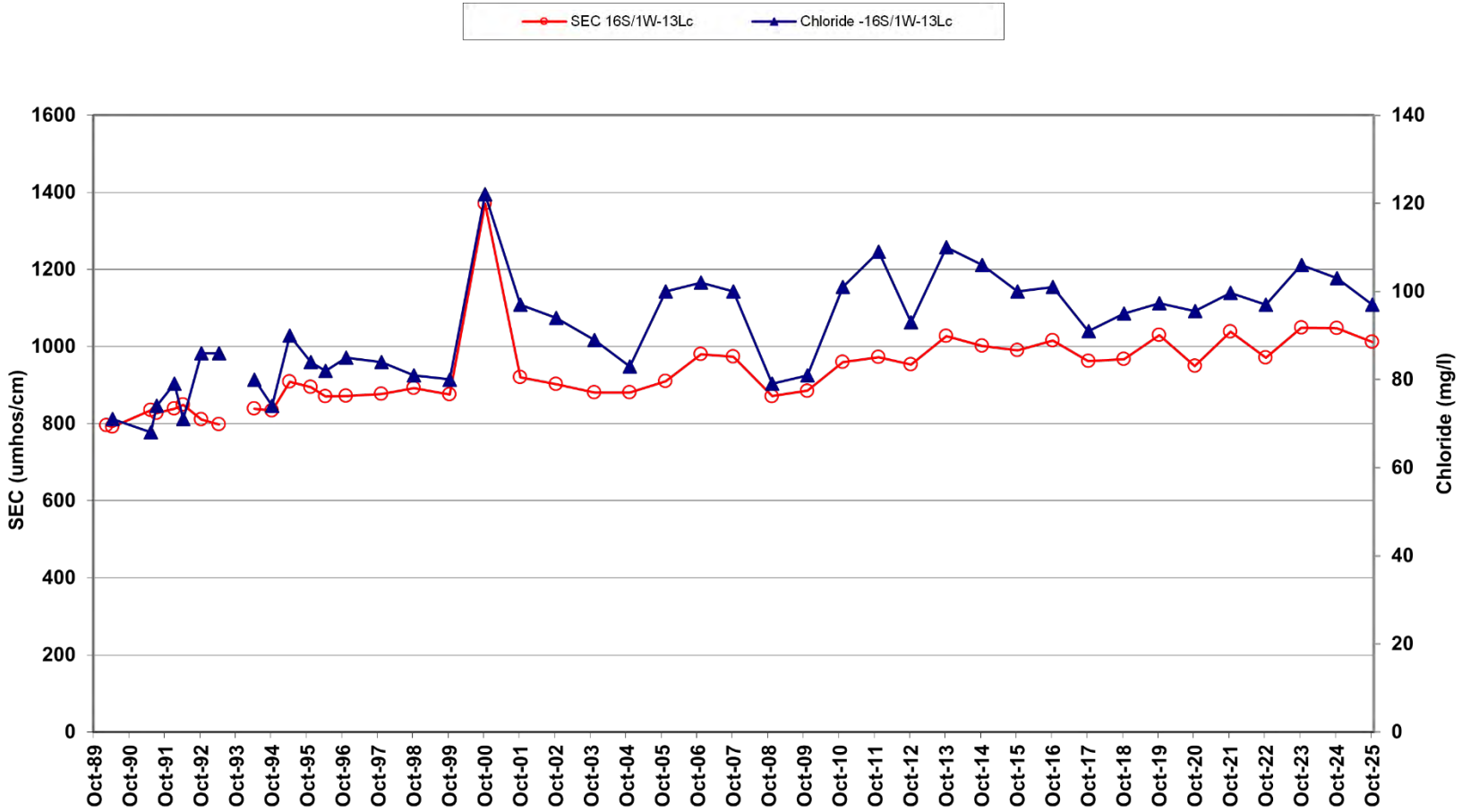
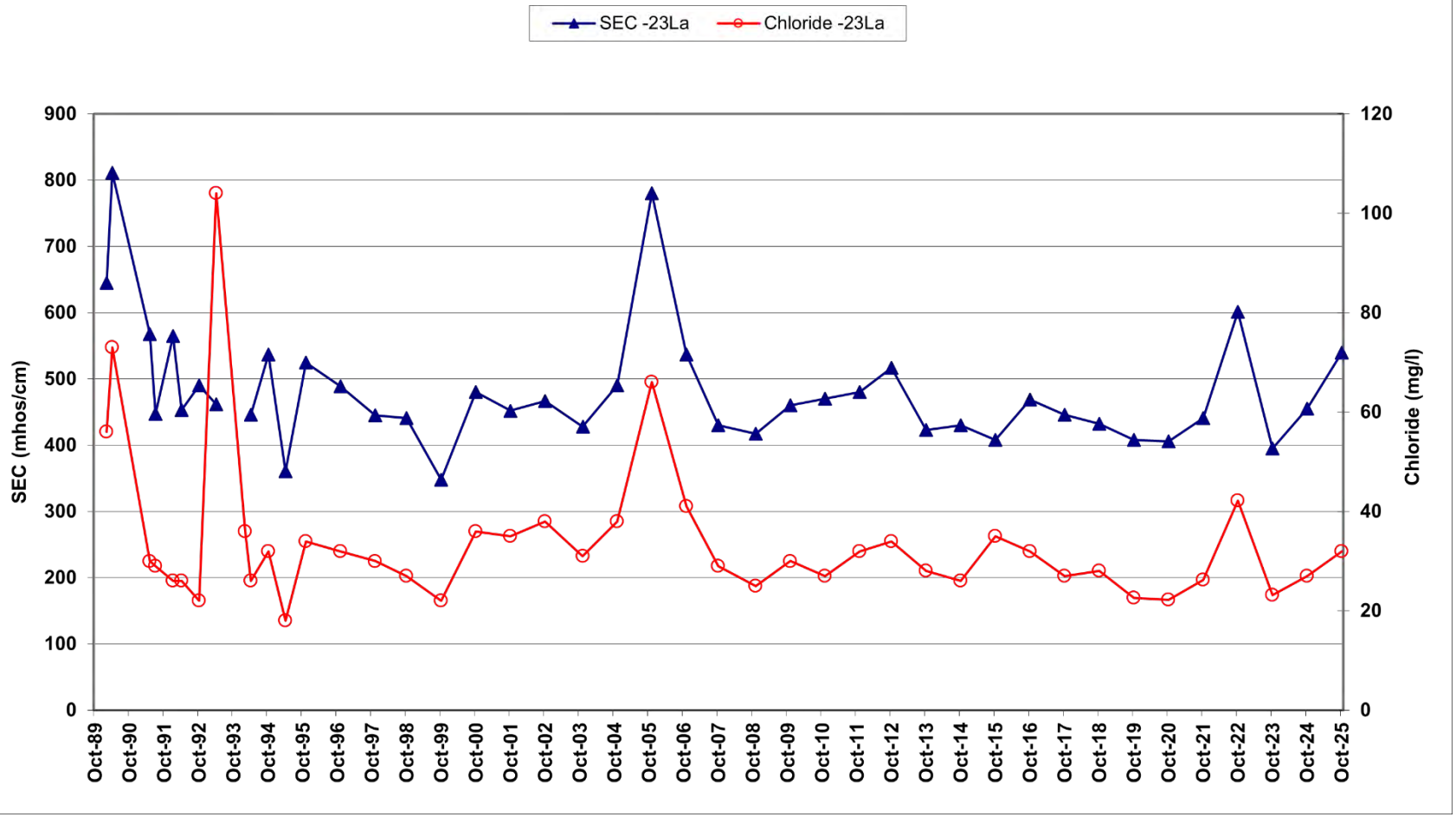


Figure IV-6
WATER-QUALITY RESULTS
Reimers #1 - 16S/1E-23La
River Mile 6.72



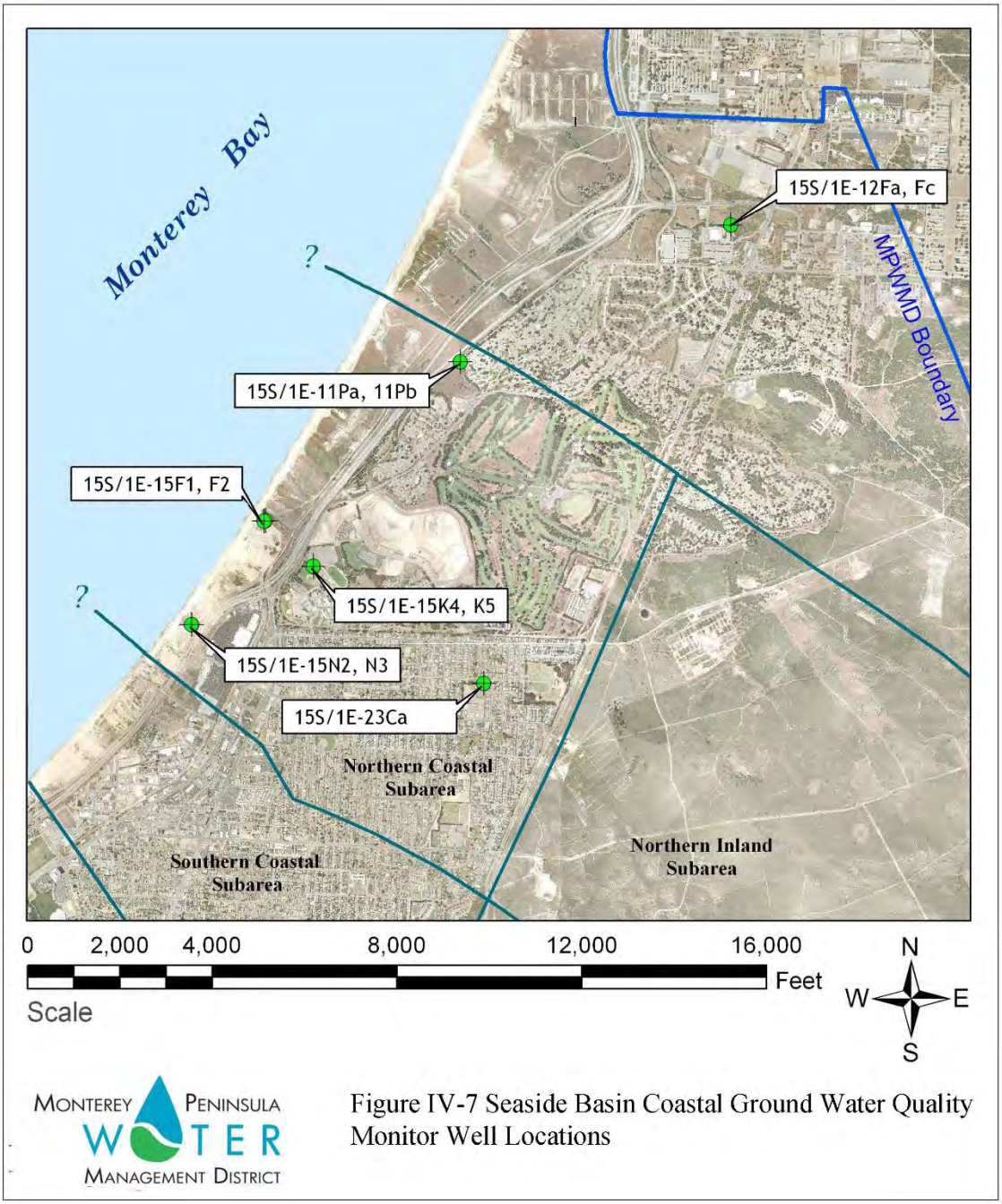
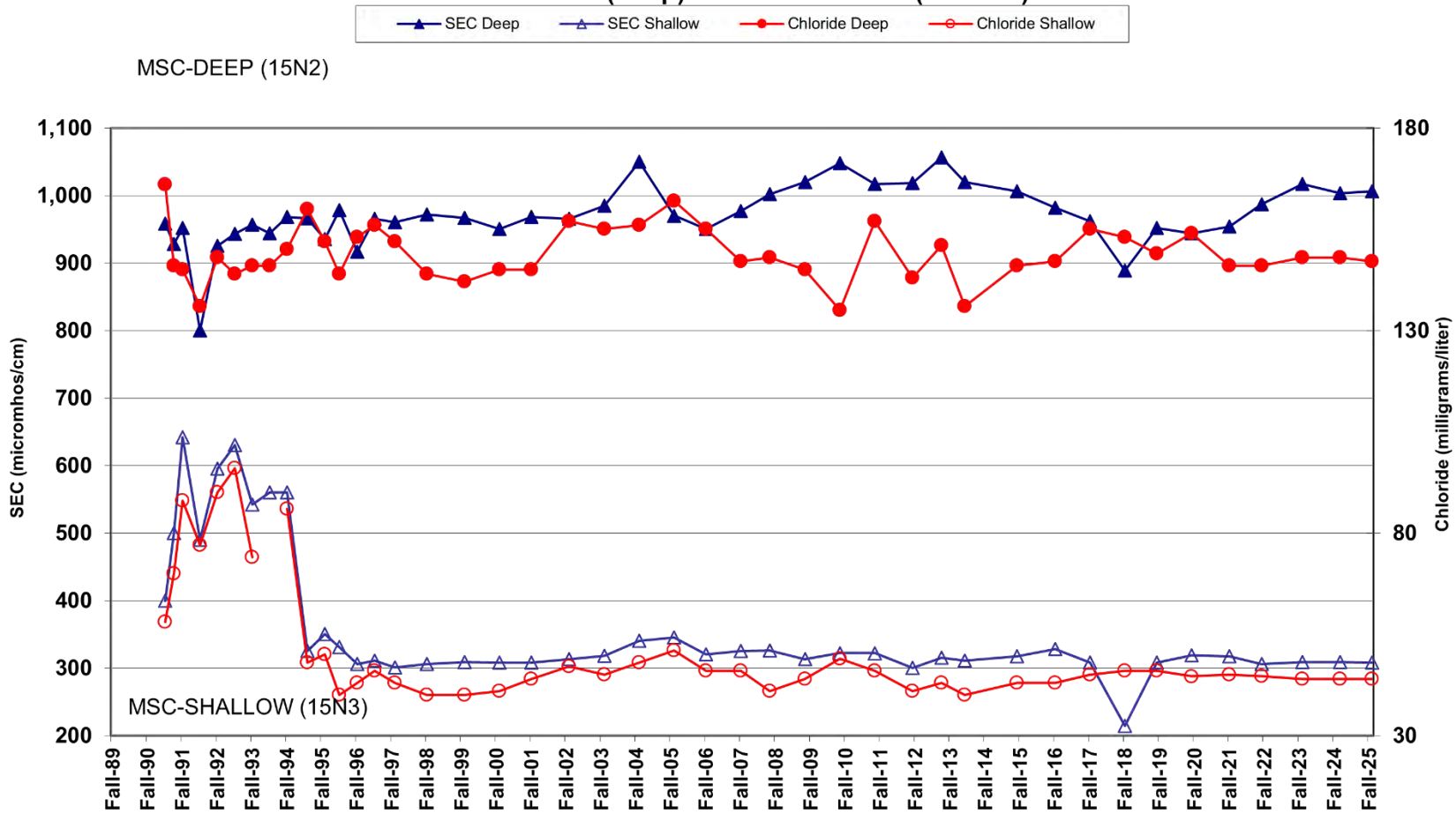


Figure IV-7 Seaside Basin Coastal Ground Water Quality Monitor Well Locations

Figure IV-8
WATER-QUALITY RESULTS
MSC (Montery Sand Company)
15S/1E-15N2 (deep) and 15S/1E-15N3 (shallow)



V. ANNUAL LOW-FLOW MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Description and Purpose

The original Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Cal-Am, and the District was developed in July 1983 to balance CDFW's requirement to conserve and protect the fish and wildlife resources of the state and Cal-Am's responsibility to supply water to the citizens of the communities of the Monterey Peninsula. This MOA is modified each year to reflect specific storage conditions and inflow projections at Los Padres Reservoir (San Clemente Dam was removed in 2015) in the Upper Carmel River watershed. Historically, the MOA addressed the release of water into the Carmel River from San Clemente Dam and was originally designed to maximize surface flow to the Narrows during the low-flow season. In addition to specifying minimum flow releases from San Clemente Dam, the past MOAs limited Cal-Am diversions from San Clemente Dam to the Carmel Valley Filter Plant (CVFP) and directed how Cal-Am was to produce water from the Lower Valley Wells. Currently, the MOA focuses on Los Padres Reservoir, and is formulated in May and remains in force until the end of December. The agreement may be modified or extended by mutual consent of all the parties.

Implementation and Activities During 2024-2025

- **2024 MOA** – The 2024 MOA was approved by the District Board on August 19, 2024. The final document was signed by the District and forwarded to Cal-Am for their concurrence, but was not signed by CDFW due to the same unresolved language that was proposed in 2009 by CDFW. Based on storage conditions and expected reservoir inflows, it was agreed that Cal-Am would release water to the Carmel River below Los Padres Dam as follows: 11.0 cubic feet per second (cfs) from July 24 through August 31, 10 cfs from September 1 – October 20th, 9 cfs from October 21 through November 15th, 8 cfs from November 16 through November 30th, and 7 cfs December 1 through December 30th for the remainder of the low flow season until the reservoir fills and spills. The 2020 MOA included terms to: (a) limit operation of Cal-Am wells in the Carmel Valley above Robinson Canyon Road Bridge during low-flow periods; and (b) require Cal-Am to make reasonable efforts to operate the lower Carmel Valley wells in sequence from the most downstream well, progressing upstream as wells are needed and available for production.

VI. QUARTERLY WATER SUPPLY STRATEGY AND BUDGET

Description and Purpose

Under Ordinance No. 19, which was adopted in December 1984, the District was required to develop an annual water-supply strategy. This strategy included estimates of projected demands and proposed production targets for the Cal-Am system. The strategy was designed to limit Cal-Am surface-water diversions from the Carmel River to no more than 35 percent of total Cal-Am production. Based on the District strategy, Cal-Am developed a water-supply budget specifying monthly production targets.

Under Ordinance No. 41, which was adopted in March 1989, development of the water-supply strategy and budget was changed from an annual to a quarterly process, and Cal-Am's annual surface-water diversions were reduced to a goal of no more than 29 percent of total production. Currently, the quarterly strategy and budget values are developed jointly by Cal-Am, the District, CDFW and NMFS, in conformance with the annual low-flow Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The strategy is designed to maximize the long-term production potential and protect the environmental quality of the Carmel Valley and Seaside basins. The budget includes monthly production targets for each of Cal-Am's major production sources -- Upper Carmel Valley (UCV) Aquifer, Lower Carmel Valley (LCV) Aquifer, and the Coastal Subareas of the Seaside Basin -- which reflect current and expected system conditions. The quarterly strategies and budgets are normally developed in December, March, June, and September of each year.

Starting in April 2002, the Quarterly Water Supply Strategy and Budgets were fundamentally changed by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which adopted Order WRO 2002-0002 on March 21, 2002, and by NMFS and Cal-Am, who signed a Conservation Agreement on September 18, 2001. This order and agreement changed the way that Cal-Am operates its diversions and wells upstream of Robinson Canyon Road Bridge. Specifically, Cal-Am was ordered to:

1. Immediately upon issuance of SWRCB Order WRO 2002-0002, cease withdrawal of water from the San Clemente Dam (removed in 2015) during low-flow periods except during an emergency. For the purpose of the Order, “low-flow periods” are defined as times when stream flow in the Carmel River at the Don Juan Bridge gage (RM 10.8) is less than 20 cfs for five consecutive days.

2. Reduce diversions during low-flow periods from the Scarlett No. 8 Well, Los Laureles Wells Nos. 5 and 6, Panetta Wells, Garzas Wells Nos. 3 and 4, and the Robles Well. Current diversions are 1-7 days per month at each well. Diversions at these wells shall be reduced to a maximum of two eight-hour days per month, except that those wells that currently operate only one eight-hour day per month shall continue to operate at not more than one eight-hour day per month. To the maximum degree practicable, Cal-Am shall operate these wells at night. In consultation with NMFS, USFWS, CDFW and the District, Cal-Am can operate the Scarlett 8 well incrementally to meet maximum daily demand after using all other available downstream sources at maximum capacity.

3. Install, not later than March 31, 2002, a pump that delivers water from the Begonia Zone to the Carmel Valley Village Zone. The "Begonia Zone" is defined to include water well production facilities in AQ3, AQ4 and the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The "Carmel Valley Village Zone" is defined to include all Cal-Am users upstream from the Del Monte Regulating Station.

4. The Russell Wells (now destroyed) shall be limited to a combined total instantaneous diversion rate of not more than 0.5 cfs during low-flow periods.

5. During the low-flow periods, except for 0.5 cfs, all water diverted to Carmel Valley Village Zone shall be water that originates from the Begonia Zone (as defined in Paragraph 3 above).

In addition, the production goals for the quarterly budget process have changed over time. Beginning in 1998, the quarterly budgets were formulated with an annual production goal of 11,285 AF during each Water Year from the Carmel River Basin, in conformance with goals and requirements established by SWRCB Orders WR 95-10, WR 98-04, and subsequently in conformance with WRO 2002-0002, CDO 2009-0060, and WRO 2016-0016. Releases from San Clemente Reservoir were maximized throughout the year and groundwater production in the UCV was limited to periods when sufficient streamflow was available to recharge the aquifer.

Starting in March 2006, the annual limit for Cal-Am's production from its wells in the Coastal Subareas of the Seaside Groundwater Basin for customers in its main system used in the quarterly budgets was reduced from 4,000 AF per year to 3,504 AF per year based on the final judgment in the basin adjudication. Accordingly, the total annual limit for Cal-Am from the Carmel River and Seaside Groundwater Basins for its main system was set at 14,789 AF. It should be noted that the March 2006 Seaside Basin adjudication decision was amended in February 2007. The decision was amended in part to allow Cal-Am to combine its production allocation from the Coastal Subareas with its production allocation from the Laguna Seca Subarea.

On January 15, 2008, the SWRCB issued a draft Cease and Desist Order (CDO) against Cal-Am. The Draft CDO refers to the 1995 SWRCB Order 95-10, and notes that compliance with Order 95-10 had not been achieved after 12 years. The CDO institutes a series of cutbacks to Cal-Am production from the Carmel River and prohibits new or intensified connections in the Cal-Am main system. MPWMD and several other parties participated in formal hearings before the SWRCB in the summer of 2008. After several draft versions, the final SWRCB determination on the CDO was issued on October 20, 2009. The District subsequently filed a suit to challenge this ruling, and the Monterey County Superior Court issued a stay on November 3, 2009. In response to a challenge by SWRCB, the court ruled on November 23, 2009 that the stay will remain in effect until the hearing that was held in Santa Clara in April 22, 2010. At that hearing, the Court lifted the stay and the CDO was reinstated. The CDO reduced the Cal-Am annual upper limit of diversion from the Carmel River previously set by Order 95-10 at 11,285 AF to 10,429 AF in WY 2010.

In WY 2015, the CDO (Order 2009-0060) set Cal-Am Carmel River production to 9,945 AF. In WY 2016, the CDO (Order 2016-0016) set the Cal-Am River production to 8,310 AF. Then because a milestone was missed in the pursuit of new water it was reduced to 7,310 AF. In WY 2022 it was 4,110 AF and then finally in WY 2023 it will be set at its base value of 3,376 AF. The Seaside adjudication decision limited Cal-Am production in the Coastal and Laguna Seca Subareas of the Seaside Basin to 1,474 AF and 0 AF, respectively. This brought the total production limit from the Monterey Peninsula Water Resource System to 4,850 AF (not including any adjustments for supplemental supplies or carryover storage). The remaining demand comes from water resource projects (ASR, Pure Water Monterey, and Sand City Desal).

Implementation and Activities During 2025-2025

During 2024 and 2025, the quarterly strategies and budgets were structured to optimize production from the Coastal Subareas of the Seaside Basin and minimize impacts from production in the Upper Carmel Valley (UCV). Activities in Water Year 2025 are described below.

- **Cal-Am Main System Production in Water Year 2025[1]** – During WY 2025, Cal-Am produced 9,096 acre-feet (AF) of water for customer service from all sources in its Carmel River, Seaside Coastal and Laguna Seca Subarea systems. This production consisted of 3,295 AF from Carmel River source wells, 1,564 AF of native water from Seaside Coastal wells, 3,680 AF of Pure Water Monterey recovery, 120 AF from Laguna Seca Subarea wells, 164 AF from the Sand City desalination plant, 182 AF from Table 13, 0 AF from ASR Recovery, and 91 AF produced from the MalPaso well and delivered to the Cal-Am system. Of the system total, no water was diverted at San Clemente Dam because it was removed in the summer of 2015.

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[1] Beginning with the 2002-2003 Mitigation Report, Cal-Am production is reported on a Water Year basis, from October 1 of one Calendar Year through September 30 of the following Calendar Year. This is a change from previous annual reports in which the reporting period was July of one year through June of the following year. This change makes the mitigation report consistent with reporting requirements under SWRCB Order No. WR 95-10.

VII. WELL REGISTRATION AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Description and Purpose

All owners of wells within the District are required to register and report their annual water production. The purpose of the program is to provide annual aggregate estimates of water production from both Cal-Am and non-Cal-Am wells in the various groundwater production zones in the District. The information provided is used to make decisions regarding management of the limited water resources of the Monterey Peninsula area.

The District began its Well Registration and Reporting Program in 1980. From 1981 through 1990, well owners were allowed to report water production by one of three methods: Water Meter, Land Use, or Power Consumption Correlation. In March 1990, the District adopted Ordinance No. 48 requiring installation of water meters on all large production wells (i.e., those producing 20 or more AFY). In November 1991, District rules were further amended with the adoption of Ordinance No. 56, which extended the metering requirement to all existing medium production wells, defined as those producing between 5 and 20 AFY, and all new wells within the District. Ordinance No. 56 also eliminated the Power Consumption Correlation reporting method.

Implementation and Activities During 2024-2025

Figure VII-1 shows a summary of reported production from Cal-Am and non-Cal-Am wells in WY 2025.

With respect to the District's Water Allocation Program limits, Cal-Am production from the MPWRS in WY 2025 was 9,648.0 AF, or 7,993.0 AF (-45.3%) less than the Cal-Am production limit of 17,641 AF that was established with the adoption of Ordinance No. 87 in 1997. Non-Cal-Am production within the MPWRS in WY 2025 was 2,107.9 AF, or 938.1 AF (-30.8%) less than the non-Cal-Am production limit of 3,046 AF established by Ordinance No. 87. Combined production from Cal-Am and non-Cal-Am sources within the MPWRS was 11,763.8 AF in WY 2025, which is 8,923.2 AF (-43.1%) less than the 20,687 acre-feet production limit set for the MPWRS as part of the District's Water Allocation Program. Therefore, no action is necessary at this time, although staff will continue to monitor production trends within MPWRS and District-wide. A comparison of reported water production from the MPWRS on a rolling 10-year average relative to the District's Water Allocation limits is presented in **Figure VII-2**. It is worth noting that 1997 was the last time the production limits were adjusted. Prior to 2008, the LSS was not included in the MPWRS, but was added with the adoption of Ordinance 135 on September 22, 2008. However, the production limits in the District's Allocation Program did not change. Production from the MPWRS in **Figure VII-2** was adjusted to include production from the LSS. Production from non-Cal-Am sources does not fluctuate a great deal from year to year, and since production from LSS is included in the calculation of production from the MPWRS, but not in the production limit, non-Cal-Am production seems higher. Non-Cal-Am production has slightly exceeded the production limit as seen in the data presented in **Figure VII-2**. Historical Cal-Am production presented in **Figure VII-2** was also adjusted to include production from the LSS. Cal-Am production from the MPWRS has greatly decreased and the trend of combined production from Cal-Am and non-Cal-Am sources has been decreasing over the last several years.

During WY 2025, District staff inspected eight new water meter installations and three replacement meters to ensure compliance with water meter installation standards and guidelines. In addition, staff reviewed copies of applications for permits for construction of new wells within the District from the Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau and advised recipients of County well construction permits that MPWMD requires permits or written exemptions for wells within the District's boundary.

Lastly, it should be noted that 99% of the groundwater production within the District was reported by the water meter method in WY 2025. In addition, 99% of registered well owners in the District reported annual production for their wells or had their well meters read by District staff in WY 2025.

Figure V11-1

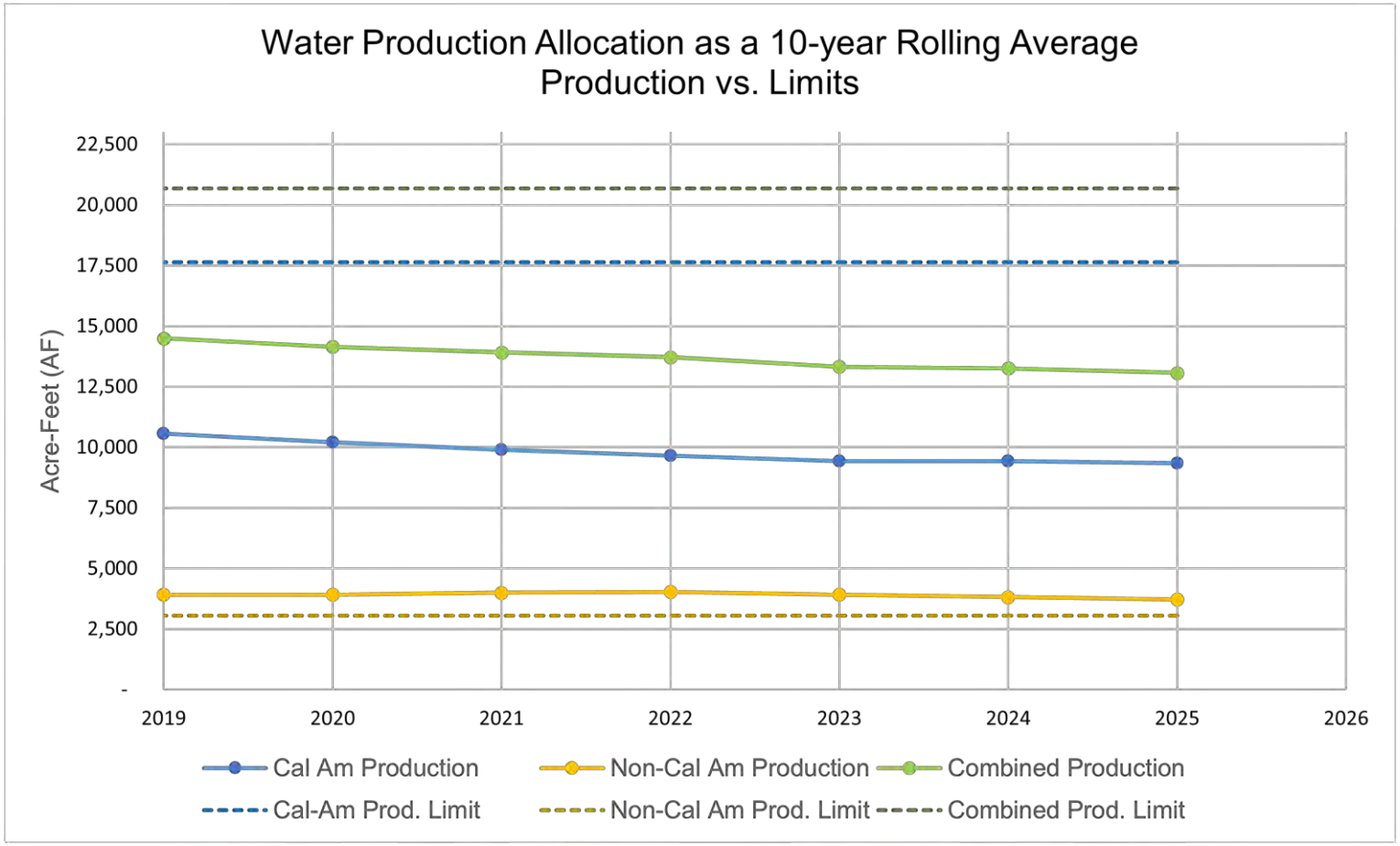
MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
DRAFT WATER PRODUCTION SUMMARY FOR WATER YEAR 2025

SOURCE AREAS [1,2]	NON CAW (NON CAL-AM) WELLS						CAW (CAL-AM) WELLS		AQUIFER SUBUNIT TOTALS	
	WATER METER		LAND USE		SUB-TOTAL		WATER METER			
	NO. OF WELLS	PRODUCTION (AF) [3]	NO. OF WELLS	PRODUCTION (AF)	NO. OF WELLS	PRODUCTION (AF)	NO. OF WELLS	PRODUCTION (AF)	NO. OF WELLS	PRODUCTION (AF)
AS1	12	87.3	1	0.0	13	87.3	1	0.0	14	87.3
AS2	59	148.0	23	23.6	82	171.6	6	569.5	88	741.1
AS3	159	846.4	38	14.6	197	861.0	7	[5]3,226.8	204	4,087.8
AS4	55	299.0	4	0.4	59	299.4	2	487.7	61	787.2
SCS	12	9.5	2	1.2	14	10.7	7	5,244.1	21	5,254.8
LSS	21	677.8	1	0.0	22	677.8	5	119.9	27	797.7
CAC	8	22.8	8	8.0	16	30.8	0	0.0	16	30.8
CVU	507	646.2	46	32.2	553	678.4	0	0.0	553	678.4
MIS	215	481.8	14	4.8	229	486.6	0	0.0	229	486.6
ACTIVE	814	3,211.2	115	84.7	929	3,295.8	28	9,648.0	1,213	12,943.8
INACTIVE	234		22		256		7		263	
NOT REPORTING	18		2		20		0		20	
SAND CITY DESAL							0	163.5		adjusted for SC desal
METHOD TOTALS:	1,048	3,211.2	139	84.7	1,187	3,295.8	35	9,811.5	1,496	13,107.4

NOTES:
1. Shaded areas indicate production within the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System. The LSS was added to the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System in Septembter 2008.
2. CAW - California American Water
3. Source areas are as follows:
   AS1 - UPPER CARMEL VALLEY - San Clemente Dam to Esquiline Bridge
   AS2 - MID CARMEL VALLEY - Esquiline Bridge to Narrows
   AS3 - LOWER CARMEL VALLEY - Narrows to Via Mallorca Bridge
   AS4 - LOWER CARMEL VALLEY - Via Mallorca Bridge to Lagoon
   SCS - SEASIDE COASTAL SUBAREAS
   LSS - LAGUNA SECA SUBAREA (Ryan Ranch Area is within LSS)
   CAC - CACHAGUA CREEK and UPPER WATERSHED AREAS
   CVU - CARMEL VALLEY UPLAND - Hillsides and Tularcitos Creek Area
   MIS - PENINSULA, CARMEL HIGHLANDS AND SAN JOSE CREEK AREAS
4. Any minor numerical discrepancies in addition are due to rounding.
5. 715.64 AF is included in CAW production from AS3 to account for water delivered to ASR in WY 2025.
6. In Water Year 2025, this total includes water produced in both SCS and LSS, and does not include 3,679.57 AF of Pure Water Monterey water that was recovered for customer service. 0 AF of water was recovered from ASR this year.
7. The Ryan Ranch and Bishop Units of CAW became part of the CAW Main System in WY 2021. No water was transferred to the City of Seaside in Water Year 2025.

DISTRICT-WIDE PRODUCTION	
SURFACE WATER DIVERSIONS:	
CAW Diversions (San Clemente Dam):	0.0
Non Cal-Am Diversions Within MPWRS:	7.9
CAW WELLS:	
[6]SEASIDE:	5,363.9
CARMEL VALLEY:	4,284.1
Within the Water Resources System:	9,648.0
Outside the Water Resources System:	0.0
Sand City Desal	163.5
[7] CAW TOTAL, Wells and Diversion:	9,811.5
NON CAW WELLS:	
Within the Water Resources System:	2,107.9
Outside the Water Resources System:	1,195.8
Non Cal-Am Diversions Outside the MPWRS:	208.9
NON CAW TOTAL, Wells and Diversion:	3,520.4
GRAND TOTAL:	13,332.0

Figure VII-2


Water Production Allocation as a 10-year Rolling Average
Production vs. Limits
Acre-Feet (AF)
22,500
20,000
17,500
15,000
12,500
10,000
7,500
5,000
2,500
-
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Cal Am Production
Non-Cal Am Production
Combined Production
Cal-Am Prod. Limit
Non-Cal Am Prod. Limit
Combined Prod. Limit

VIII. WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

Description and Purpose

As a legislated function of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District ("MPWMD" or "District"), a comprehensive water Conservation Program was implemented in October 1979. The Conservation Program expanded in 1983 when the District facilitated development of *The Water Conservation Plan for Monterey County*. The Conservation Plan, adopted by the MPWMD Board in 1986, included a goal to reduce demand by 15 percent of the then-estimated year 2021 demand through implementation of a number of water saving measures including retrofits, use of recycled water, education and other means. At the time the plan was adopted, 2021 demand was expected to be 24,000 AFY for the Peninsula, making the conservation goal 3,600 AF.

Ordinance No. 30, adopted in 1987, was the cornerstone conservation ordinance for the Monterey Peninsula. This ordinance required retrofit to Ultra-Low Flush 1.6 gallons per flush toilets upon resale and in new construction, remodels/additions and changes in use. The ordinance was adopted in July 1987 and codified as MPWMD Regulation XIV, Water Conservation. Regulation XIV also implemented other mandatory water saving measures and a verification process. MPWMD's Regulation XIV has been regarded as a model for other agencies.

Between 2009 and 2019, MPWMD undertook an extensive overhaul of Regulation XIV. Revisions incorporated new technology and Best Management Practices and the regulation was re-written to be easier to understand. Substantial amendments to the program included significantly expanded indoor and outdoor water efficiency requirements for New Construction, Visitor-Serving Facilities and all Non-Residential customers, and water efficiency requirements for all Multi-Family Residential and Common Interest Developments.

One of the legislated functions of the MPWMD is the authority to implement and enforce water rationing. A water rationing plan developed by the Monterey Peninsula Water Management Agency (the predecessor to the MPWMD) was available when the MPWMD was established. Amendments to the plan were made in 1981 (Ordinance No. 7) and in 1988 (Ordinance Nos. 35 and 37) during drought-related rationing administered by MPWMD that continued through 1991. Water-use reductions of approximately 30 percent were achieved during the 1988-91 rationing.

In 1997, in response to SWRCB Order 95-10[1], the MPWMD Board of Directors tasked its staff with preparing a plan to address compliance with the Order (i.e., regulatory supply shortage) as well as with physical water shortages. MPWMD worked with a variety of community interests including California American Water ("Cal-Am"), to conceive and develop the Expanded Water Conservation and Standby Rationing Plan ("Plan"), which was adopted as Ordinance No. 92 in

1 SWRCB Order No. WR 95-10 concluded that Cal-Am does not have a legal right for about 10,730 AFA (about 69% of the water then supplied to Cal-Am customers) which was being diverted from the Carmel River and that diversions were having an adverse effect on the public trust resources of the river.

1998 (codified as Regulation XV). The Plan consisted of seven stages. The first four stages provided Cal-Am and the District with conservation "tools" to keep community water use within regulatory limits. Stages 5-7 of the Plan were ever-more stringent actions including per-capita rationing that would be triggered by a drought-induced water supply shortages and/or non-compliance with regulatory restrictions.

In February 2017, the MPWMD Board of Directors adopted Ordinance No. 169 which repealed the old Regulation XV, The Expanded Water Conservation and Standby Rationing Plan of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and replaced it with a streamlined conservation and rationing plan known as "The Monterey Peninsula Water Conservation and Rationing Plan." Cal-Am's rationing plan, known as Rule 14.1.1, mirrors the District's requirements.

A key element of the Conservation Program was added in 1997 when the District began issuing rebates for voluntary toilet replacements with Ultra-Low Flush ("ULF") 1.6 gallons-per-flush toilets. Initially, the District shared funding with Cal-Am. Today, the rebate funds for Cal-Am customers are supported by the ratepayers through a conservation surcharge on the Cal-Am bill, with the District administering the program. Rebates for non-Cal-Am customers are paid by the District through its general fund.

Implementation and Activities During Calendar Year 2025

Conservation Inspections -- District staff continued an intensive inspection program to ensure compliance with the Conservation and Permit Regulations. Most of the **802** properties that changed ownership in 2025 had been inspected prior to the close of escrow and were able to certify compliance through on-line electronic submittals of receipts and/or photographs, although staff did complete inspections of **1,385** properties for compliance with Water Permit conditions during 2025. All in all, a total of about **1,822** inspections were conducted in 2025. An estimated **1.060** Acre-Feet ("AF") of water were saved by new retrofits verified this year in these two categories.

Other Conservation Incentives -- The District continued to offer incentives for property owners who agree to install water efficient appliances to offset new water fixtures as a condition of a Water Permit. Credit, in the form of water fixture units, remained available to offset new water fixtures in remodels when an older model appliance was replaced with a High Efficiency Dishwasher, High Efficiency Clothes Washer, or HET, or when an Instant-Access Hot Water System is installed. Credit was also available for rainwater and graywater systems that utilize Alternative Water Sources for clothes washing and toilet flushing. This incentive program is one way to allow limited remodeling without increasing water use.

Rebate Program -- The Rebate Program offers generous rebates for a wide array of water saving devices (e.g., up to $500 for a High Efficiency Clothes Washer). Rebates become unavailable once a Qualifying Device is globally mandated, such as when all Clothes Washers had to be High Efficiency Clothes Washers in all Non-Residential uses by 2014, or when the device is required by the District due to a permit condition or Change of Ownership. From January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025, a total of **750** applications for rebates were received and **577** applications were approved. Rebates are available on a first-come, first-served

basis as long as funding is available. **Table VIII-1** summarizes the Rebate Program for 2025.

At the conclusion of 2025, the following items qualified for a rebate[2]:

Residential Indoor Rebates

Smart Flowmeters

High Efficiency Toilet

Ultra High Efficiency Toilet

Pint and Zero Water Consumption Urinal

Toilet Flapper

High Efficiency Residential Dishwasher

High Efficiency Residential Clothes Washer

Instant-Access Hot Water System

On-demand pump or point-of source water heater as part of an Instant-Access Hot Water System

Multi-Family Dwelling Meter Splits

Non-Residential Indoor Rebates

Smart Flowmeters

Ultra High Efficiency Toilet

Smart Toilet Leak Detector Systems

Zero Water Consumption Urinal

Water Broom

Commercial Ozone Laundry System

Cooling Tower Conductivity or Conductivity/pH Controller

High Efficiency Connectionless Steamer

Commercial Waterless Wok Stove

Water Efficient Commercial Steam or "Combi' Oven

High Efficiency Commercial Dishwashers

X-ray film processor recirculation system

Medical equipment steam sterilizer retrofit with a water tempering device

Dry Vacuum Pumps

Removal of Large Bathtubs in Hotel Rooms

[2] Rebates are issued when funding is available.

Toilet Flapper

Outdoor Rebates
Smart Flowmeters

Graywater Irrigation System supplied by one Clothes Washer for irrigation and/or one or more Bathrooms that have a Bathtub/Shower connected to a Graywater Irrigation System

Non-Residential Graywater system

Smart or Weather-Based Irrigation System Controller

Soil Moisture Sensor

Rainwater Harvesting based on water storage capacity and roof area

Lawn removal and replacement with low water use plants or permeable surfaces

Rotating Sprinkler Nozzles (minimum purchase and installation of ten)

Non-Residential Graywater Irrigation Systems considered on a case-by-case basis

Conservation Education and Outreach –District activities remain focused on public education and encouraging Peninsula residents and businesses to implement water conservation and efficiency practices and to maintain existing equipment and behaviors.

Community Outreach – The District hosted **14** virtual classes on water conservation topics such as rainwater capture, greywater, irrigation efficiency, composting to improve soil water holding capacity, landscape design, and removing lawn. Staff distributed water conservation devices at various community events including the Carmel Valley Fiesta, Monterey County Fair, and the West End Celebration. The District posted regular updates to its Facebook page and Twitter account. As a partner with the Water Awareness Committee for Monterey County, the District participated in presentations and assemblies at local schools. The District also ran monthly ads covering District activities in local media.

Summer Splash –Now in its sixth year, the District, in partnership with Cal-Am, again sponsored a fun family-oriented conservation game called *Summer Splash Water Challenge Giveaway*. The challenge was to complete an educational gameboard where participants visited the event website and watched water efficiency videos to find the answers to the gameboard questions. The Challenge was designed for families and was launched in the summer when children were out of school. Completed gameboards could be submitted for an entry into a sweepstakes to win prizes. The prizes offered included a High Efficiency Clothes Washer, an iPad and Gift Cards. The gameboards were printed in the newspaper, and the event was promoted on Facebook. The challenge went for one month and received 485 entries for the sweepstakes.

Table VIII-1
Rebate Program Summary

Type of Devices Rebated	Number of devices	Rebate Paid	Estimated AF
High Efficiency Toilet (HET)	65	$5,025.00	0.325
Ultra HET	7	$875.00	0.070
Toilet Flapper	8	$106.99	0.000
High Efficiency Dishwasher	104	$13,000.00	0.312
High Efficiency Clothes Washer - Residential	246	$122,796.56	3.961
High Efficiency Clothes Washer-Commercial	0	$0.00	0.000
Instant-Access Hot Water System	10	$2,000.00	0.050
Zero Use Urinals	0	$0.00	0.000
Pint Urinals	0	$0.00	0.000
Cisterns	4	$245.00	0.000
Smart Controllers	13	$1,740.00	0.000
Rotating Sprinkler Nozzles	0	$0.00	0.000
Moisture Sensors	0	$0.00	0.000
Lawn Removal & Replacement	0	$0.00	0.000
Graywater	0	$0.00	0.000
Smart Flowmeters	144	$29,111.73	0.000
Smart Toilet Leak Detectors	0	$0.00	0.000
TOTALS	601	$174,900.28	4.718

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IX. ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF NEW WATER SUPPLIES

The MPWMD Water Allocation Program requires that each new water Connection and Expansion in Use be accounted for so that System Limits are not exceeded. The District balances water supply and demand by carefully tracking the amount of water produced, permitted, and used in the nine Jurisdictions within the MPWMD boundaries and by numerous small Water Distribution Systems ("Wells"). The Monthly Water Allocation Program Report, found in the District's regular meeting Board Packet, summarizes the water available in each Jurisdiction.

The current Allocation system was implemented following adoption of the Water Allocation Program Environmental Impact Report ("EIR"). It replaced a previous system in which each Jurisdiction received a fixed percentage of total available Production on an annual basis. Under the current system, only newly developed water supplies are made available for new and expanded uses. These supplies are distributed through Jurisdictional Allocations, Water Entitlements, use of the District Reserve, and System Limits. All such distributions are tracked at the time a water permit is issued.

In addition to Allocations for each of the Jurisdictions, there have been several recognized Water Entitlements. Water Entitlements are a discrete quantity of water designated by a District ordinance to a specified Water Entitlement Holder available for new and expanded uses. Water Entitlement Holders include: The Pebble Beach Company (Ordinance Nos. 39 and 109), Hester Hyde Griffin Trust (Ordinance No. 39), J. Lohr Properties Inc. (Ordinance No. 39), the City of Sand City (Ordinance No. 132), Cypress Pacific Investors LLC (Water Distribution System Permit approved September 15, 2014), Malpaso Water Company LLC (Ordinance No. 165), D.B.O. Development No. 30, a California Limited Liability Company (Ordinance No. 166), and the City of Pacific Grove (Ordinance No. 168). These Entitlements are not water "Allocations," and are therefore tracked separately and summarized in the following section.

Implementation and Activities During 2024-2025

On March 1, 2025, a portion of the new water supply from the Pure Water Monterey Expansion ("Pure Water") was allocated to each of the Jurisdictions and the District Reserve via Ordinance No. 197. By allocating only a portion of the Pure Water available, the District retains flexibility to be able to allocate additional supply when needed to meet future water demands of the Jurisdictions. The ordinance allocated 371 Acre-Feet (AF) of water. The status of water Allocations for each Jurisdiction as of June 30, 2025, can be found in **Table IX-1**.

Table IX-2 summarizes the Entitlements of water available to specific areas of the Cal-Am service area. The process of using a Water Entitlement is twofold: An applicant obtains a "Water Use Permit" from the District that documents the vesting of the Entitlement water on a specific property, and when a project is ready to build the applicant obtains a Water Permit that allows the Jurisdiction to issue the building permit.

Water Permit Activity

From July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025, a total of **853** Water Permits were issued in the Main Cal-Am System with allocation debits amounting to 0.328 AF. The majority of permits do not use water from an Allocation or Entitlement, receiving credit for water saving retrofits to offset new

Capacity.

Water Entitlements Activity

A Water Entitlement ("Entitlement") is a discrete quantity of water designated by a District ordinance to a specified Water Entitlement Holder for new or Intensified Water Use on one or more Parcels. In most cases, the Water Entitlement Holder records an "Assignment Document" stating the amount of water assigned on the property title. The recorded Assignment Document is submitted to the District to receive a "Water Use Permit" that documents the water available to the property. When there is a project ready for permitting, the District debits the Water Use Permit to issue a Water Permit. The history of Water Entitlements can be found in Mitigation Reports prior to 2025 and in the Monthly Allocation Report in the board packet.

Pebble Beach Entitlements. As of June 30, 2025, **845** Water Use Permits and Water Permits had been issued for a total of **83.997 AFA** new and expanded uses.

Sand City Water Entitlement. Ordinance No. 132 (Rule 23.6 in 2008) established a maximum Water Entitlement of 206 AF for the City of Sand City. As of June 30, 2025, **34** Water Use Permits and Water Permits had been issued for a total of **23.158 AFA**.

Malpaso Water Entitlement. Ordinance No. 165 (Rule 23.7, also known as "Malpaso") was adopted in August 2015 allows up to 80 AF for new connections and remodels on property located within the Carmel River watershed and the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea. As of June 30, 2025, **272** Water Use Permits and Water Permits had been issued for a total of **25.147 AFA**.

D.B.O. Water Entitlement. Ordinance No. 166 (Rule 23.8) provided a Water Entitlement to D.B.O. Development for new and expanded water uses within the Seaside Groundwater Basin up 13.950 AF. As of June 30, 2025, **15** Water Use Permits and Water Permits had been issued for a total of **3.913 AFA**.

City of Pacific Grove Water Entitlement. Ordinance No. 168 (Rule 23.9) established a 38.39 AF Water Entitlement for the City of Pacific Grove. This entitlement was the result of a Water Use Credit and New Connections are not permitted. As of June 30, 2025, **239** Water Use Permits and Water Permits had been issued for a total of **19.921 AFA**.

Interagency Coordination

District staff regularly coordinates with community development personnel from the local Jurisdictions to facilitate the Water Permit process. In addition, the District holds periodic meetings with its Technical Advisory Committee ("TAC"), communicates with TAC members through emails, and meets with key personnel to share information on the local water-supply situation, permit regulations, and to answer questions about Allocation management. Through these meetings, rapport has been developed with the local land use agencies, making the management of water supplies more productive and accurate.

Table IX-1

WATER ALLOCATION REPORT
Reported in Acre-Feet
Water Year 2024-2025

Jurisdiction	Pure Water Monterey Allocation	Paralta & Pre-Paralta Water	Public Credit	Total Water Available
Airport District	44.000	5.197	0.000	49.197
Carmel-by-the-Sea	14.000	2.479	0.182	16.661
Del Rey Oaks	6.000	0.030	0.000	6.030
Dept of Defense	27.000	0.000	0.000	27.000
Monterey	141.000	0.553	3.627	145.180
Monterey County	72.000	11.044	1.181	84.225
Pacific Grove	32.000	0.024	0.002	32.026
Sand City	14.000	0.029	23.163	37.192
Seaside	21.000	28.997	1.144	51.141
District Reserve	2086.000	0.000	0.000	2086.00
TOTALS	**2457.000**	**48.353**	**29.299**	**2534.652**

Special Allocation	Water Available	Total Demand from Water Permits Issued	Remaining Water Available
Quail Meadows	33.000	32.320	0.680
Water West	12.760	10.294	2.466

Table IX-2

WATER ENTITLEMENT REPORT
Reported in Acre-Feet
Water Year 2024-2025

Entitlement Holder	Entitlement	Total Demand from Water Permits Issued	Remaining Entitlement/and Water Use Permits Available
Pebble Beach Co. [1]	188.780	32.782	159.998
Del Monte Forest Benefited Properties [2] **(Pursuant to Ord No. 109)**	176.220	83.997	92.223
Macomber Estates	10.000	10.000	0.000
Griffin Trust	5.000	4.829	0.171
CAWD/PBCSD Project Totals	**380.000**	**131.608**	**252.392**

Entitlement Holder	Entitlement	Total Demand from Water Permits Issued	Remaining Entitlement/and Water Use Permits Available
City of Sand City	206.000	23.158	182.842
Malpaso Water Company	80.000	25.147	54.853
D.B.O. Development No. 30	13.950	3.913	10.037
City of Pacific Grove	38.390	19.921	18.469

[1] Increases in the Del Monte Forest Benefited Properties Entitlement will result in reductions in the Pebble Beach Co. Entitlement.

Table IX-3
Water Year 2024-2025
Summary of Water Permits Using Entitlements

Type of Water Permit and Entitlement Holder	No. of Permits	Capacity (Acre-Feet)
New Projects		
• Pebble Beach Entitlements	5	1.953
• Sand City Entitlement	0	0.000
• Malpaso Water Entitlement	1	0.230
• D.B.O. Development No. 30	0	0.000
• Pacific Grove Entitlement	1	0.217
Remodels/Additions		
• Pebble Beach Entitlements	46	5.207
• Sand City Entitlement	0	0.000
• Malpaso Water Entitlement	12	0.501
• D.B.O. Development No. 30	0	0.000
• Pacific Grove Entitlement	52	2.197

X. WATER-USE TRENDS

Description and Purpose

Based on data provided by California American Water (Cal-Am), Monterey Peninsula Water Management District staff tracks water use (Cal-Am metered consumption) over time to assess community water-use trends. These data are used in water-supply planning (augmentation) as well as development of conservation programs.

Implementation and Activities During 2025

Water-use trends may be tracked by using production data at the well head or by considering Cal-Am metered consumption over time. **Figure X-1** provides the water-use trend from 2000 through 2025 as represented by consumption in acre-feet for customers in the Main Cal-Am System[1]. To evaluate consumption over time, the District uses an annual report by Cal-Am titled "Customers & Consumption by Political Jurisdiction & Classification". This report includes metered consumption for each political jurisdiction (i.e., each city and the unincorporated County in the District) broken down by the type of use[2]. For WY 2025, Cal-Am customers consumed 8,359 acre-feet of water and there were 41,449 customers.

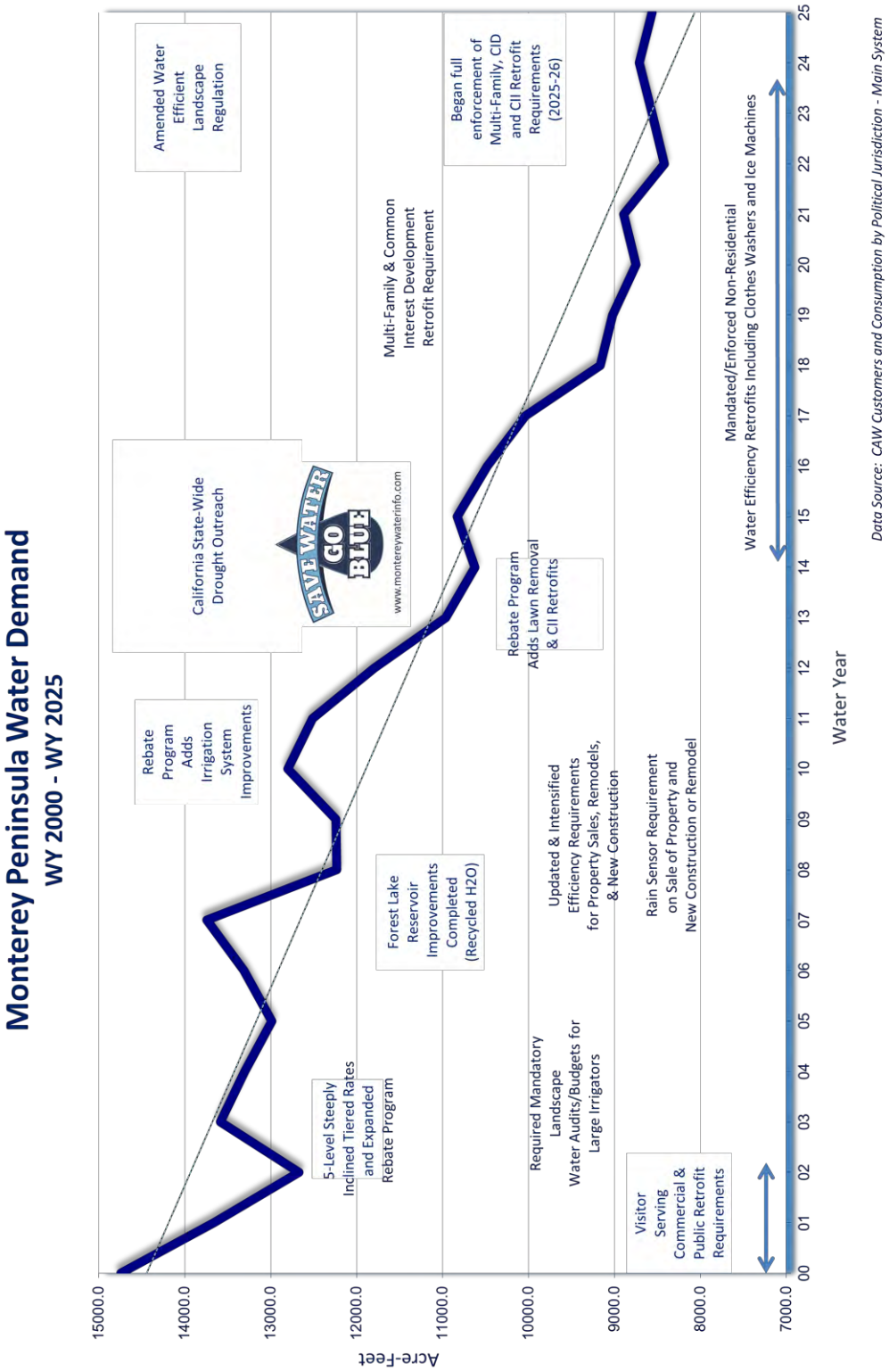
During 2025, MPWMD continued to enforce its water efficiency requirements through on-site inspections and mandatory self-certification upon sale of a property. Additional requirements for all non-residential users, all multi-family dwellings and Common Interest Developments (CID) have further driven down demand. Additional outreach and enforcement of multi-family and CID property requirements will occur in the next sevreal years. Staff anticipates further reductions in the residential and commercial sectors because of these programs and others enforced by the District.

Water Permits issued for new and expanded uses further contribute to reduced consumption. All new construction must have the most water efficient fixtures, appliances, and systems. New and refurbished landscapes require permitting by the District and have strict water efficiency requirements, including efficient irrigation systems, limitations on higher water using plants, soil amendments and mulching. Irrigation schedules are required and restricted to two days per week. Remodels and additions often result in the same highly water efficient features due to required retrofits.

[1] Customers in the Bishop and Ryan Ranch Water Distributions Systems were added to the "Main Cal-Am System" in 2022, and the chart was updated to include these systems from 2000 to present.

[2] Includes residential, multi-residential, commercial, industrial, golf course, public authority, other and non-revenue metered connections.

Figure X-1


Monterey Peninsula Water Demand
WY 2000 - WY 2025
Acre-Feet
15000.0
14000.0
13000.0
12000.0
11000.0
10000.0
9000.0
8000.0
7000.0
Water Year
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
Amended Water Efficient Landscape Regulation
California State-Wide Drought Outreach
SAVE WATER GO BLUE
www.montereywaterinfo.com
Multi-Family & Common Interest Development Retrofit Requirement
Began full enforcement of Multi-Family, CID and CII Retrofit Requirements (2025-26)
Rebate Program Adds Irrigation System Improvements
Rebate Program Adds Lawn Removal & CII Retrofits
Forest Lake Reservoir Improvements Completed (Recycled H2O)
5-Level Steeply Inclined Tiered Rates and Expanded Rebate Program
Required Mandatory Landscape Water Audits/Budgets for Large Irrigators
Updated & Intensified Efficiency Requirements for Property Sales, Remodels, & New Construction
Rain Sensor Requirement on Sale of Property and New Construction or Remodel
Visitor Serving Commercial & Public Retrofit Requirements
Mandated/Enforced Non-Residential Water Efficiency Retrofits Including Clothes Washers and Ice Machines
Data Source: CAW Customers and Consumption by Political Jurisdiction - Main System

XI. WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT (WATER PERMITS)

See Section IX, Allocation of New Water Supply.

XII. MONITOR PRODUCTION AND COMPLIANCE WITH SWRCB ORDER WR 2009-0060 AND WR 2016-0016

Implementation and Activities During 2024 - 2025

Regarding compliance with State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order WR 2016-0016 (i.e, the "Cease and Desist Order" or CDO), California American Water (Cal-Am) target production from the Carmel River Basin in Water Year (WY) 2025 for the SWRCB tally was based on the initial regulatory limit of 3,376 acre-feet (AF). Other sources of production were Sand City Desalination Project production of 164 AF, 3,680 AF of PWM Recovery, and ASR Recovery of 0 AF. Actual Cal-Am Carmel River Basin diversions (after adjustments) for WY 2025 were 3,295 AF. Thus, Cal-Am reported diversions were below the adjusted diversion limit from the Carmel River Basin imposed by the SWRCB. WY 2025 was the 29th straight year in which compliance with Order WR 95-10 was achieved, the 17th year for compliance with Order WR 2009-0060, and the 9th year of compliance with SWRCB 2016-0016. A major purpose of the District's *Expanded Conservation Plan and Standby Rationing Program* is to ensure continued compliance with the SWRCB Orders. The community was in Stage 1 of the conservation program throughout the 2024-2025 reporting period.

XIII. MONITOR PRODUCTION AND COMPLIANCE WITH MPWMD ALLOCATION LIMITS

Description and Purpose

The adoption of Ordinance No. 70 in June 1993 revised the Monterey Peninsula Water Resource System (MPWRS) supply limit from an annual production limit of 19,881 acre-feet per year (AFY) to 20,673 AFY. The California American Water (Cal-Am) annual production limit of 16,744 AFY (Option V from Finding No. 403 of the Final Water Allocation Program EIR; Ordinance No. 53) was revised to 17,619 AFY, and the non-Cal-Am production limit of 3,137 AFY was revised to 3,054 AFY. This new water supply limit reflected the 385 AFY of new water production allocation from the Paralta Well project and minor adjustments to reflect the integration of the Water West system into the Cal-Am system, the annexation of Quail Meadows Subdivision into Cal-Am, and the refinement of the non-Cal-Am production estimate.

Ordinance No. 83, adopted in April 1996, set Cal-Am's annual production limit at 17,621 AFY and the non-Cal-Am annual production limit at 3,046 AFY, based on permanent reductions in water use by non-Cal-Am water users in exchange for water service from Cal-Am. As part of the agreement, 15% of the historical non-Cal-Am production was set aside to meet the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (District) long-term water conservation goal. Based on these changes, a new limit for the MPWRS as a whole was set at 20,667 AFY.

The Cal-Am production limit was again amended in February 1997, when Ordinance No. 87 was adopted as an urgency ordinance to provide a special community benefit reserve allocation of 19.6 AFY of production to the Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula. Ordinance No. 87 increased the total annual Cal-Am production limit to 17,641 AFY, but did not change the non-Cal-Am limit. Thus, the new limit for the MPWRS as a whole is 20,687 AFY.

In addition to District-imposed production limits as part of its Water Allocation Program, Cal-Am must also comply with limits set by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in 1995 as part of Order WR 95-10. The Order includes a provision that Cal-Am water diversions (surface and groundwater production) from the Carmel River basin should not exceed 11,990 AF in Water Year (WY) 1996, and not exceed 11,285 AF in WY 1997 and subsequent years. In 2009, the SWRCB issued Order 2009-0060 (i.e., the "Cease and Desist Order" or CDO), which further modified the Cal-Am production limits and imposed a production ramp-down schedule by water year (see **Section XII**). The water year begins on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the following year. The District program to monitor water use includes tracking Cal-Am compliance with the SWRCB goals.

Implementation and Activities During 2024-2025

District staff continued to manage the overall supply budget, sending periodic reports to the cities and/or county and providing updates and general information as needed. The monitoring programs initiated by Ordinance Nos. 52 and 53 continue to be implemented. Beginning with the 2003-2004 Annual Report, the District changed the reporting period for the Well Registration and Reporting Program from a Reporting Year (July 1-June 30) to a Water Year (October 1-September 30) to be

consistent with the SWRCB Order reporting requirements, and other hydrological reporting programs. The 2003-2004 Annual Mitigation Report was the last report in which groundwater production within the District was presented in a Reporting Year format. Water production tables for the current year in this report use WY 2025 data (October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025). Compliance with production limits imposed by MPWMD as part of the Water Allocation Program are shown in **Table XIII-1**.

Table XIII-1

Production vs. CDO and Adjudication to Date: WY 2025

(All values in Acre-Feet)

Year-to-Date Values	MPWRS					Water Projects and Rights				
	Carmel River Basin [2, 6]	Seaside Groundwater Basin			MPWRS Total	ASR Recovery	PWM Recovery	Table 13 [7]	Sand City [3]	Water Projects and Rights Total
		Coastal	Laguna Seca	Ajudication Compliance						
Target	3,291	1,109	0	1,109	**4,400**	0	4,270	138	300	**4,708**
Actual [4]	3,295	1,564	120	1,684	**4,980**	0	3,680	182	164	**4,025**
Difference	-4	-456	-120	-575	**-580**	0	590	-44	136	**683**
WY 2024 Actual	3,347	1,545	137	1,682	**5,029**	0	3,355	410	105	**3,870**

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, 716 AF and 182 AF have been produced from the River for ASR and Table 13 respectively.
5. All values are rounded to the nearest Acre-Foot.
6. For CDO Tracking Purposes, ASR production for injection is capped at 600 AFY.
7. Table 13 diversions are reported under water rights but counted as production from the River for CDO tracking.

Monthly Production from all Sources for Customer Service: WY 2025

(All values in Acre-Feet)

	Carmel River Basin	Table 13	Mal Paso	Seaside Basin	ASR Recovery	PWM Recovery	Sand City	Total
Oct-24	296	0	9	250	0	270	28	852
Nov-24	382	0	9	43	0	285	14	733
Dec-24	318	0	9	40	0	278	17	662
Jan-25	194	0	5	209	0	242	15	666
Feb-25	31	75	7	107	0	349	0	568
Mar-25	47	88	8	109	0	373	22	646
Apr-25	319	20	8	108	0	237	0	692
May-25	479	0	8	114	0	204	19	824
Jun-25	318	0	6	110	0	402	16	853
Jul-25	288	0	7	113	0	446	16	871
Aug-25	355	0	7	192	0	349	8	911
Sep-25	268	0	8	289	0	244	9	818
Total	**3,295**	**182**	**91**	**1,684**	**0**	**3,680**	**164**	**9,096**
WY 2024	**3,347**	**410**	**73**	**1,682**	**0**	**3,355**	**105**	**8,972**

1. This table is produced as a proxy for customer demand.
2. Numbers are provisional and are subject to update.

XIV. DETERMINE DROUGHT RESERVE

Description and Purpose

In conceptual terms, drought reserve can be defined as the balance between water supply and water demand that is necessary to insure a specified level of drought protection. The question that remains is how much protection is "adequate". There is no universally accepted standard for quantifying "adequate" levels of drought protection for municipal water supply systems. Moreover, drought protection can be measured in a number of ways including safe or firm yield, annual shortfalls, frequency or severity of water rationing, carryover storage, or some indicator of environmental stress.

For the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD), the level of desired drought protection has been specified by the Board of Directors in terms of water rationing. Adequate drought protection exists as long as the frequency of mandatory water rationing is less than predetermined standards. The determination of whether or not mandatory water rationing would be imposed during a reoccurrence of particular drought periods is based on simulated system operations for the 1958-2002 period of record.

In more specific terms, drought reserve can be expressed as the total usable storage in the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System that is required on May 1 to limit mandatory water rationing to the predetermined frequency. The total storage that is required includes carryover storage for use during the following water year and the storage necessary to satisfy the demand that is expected to occur during the remainder of the current water year. In August 1993, the Board adopted a drought protection goal that allows no more than 20 percent mandatory water rationing two percent of the time, or two out of 100 years, on average.

Implementation and Activities During 2024-2025

In 2025, District staff determined that approximately **12,246 acre-feet (AF)** of usable storage were required on May 1, 2025 to avoid requesting a District-wide voluntary 15 percent reduction in water demand. Given that actual, usable storage on May 1 was estimated at **29,650 AF**, no demand reductions beyond existing Stage 1 restrictions were necessary for 2024 based on physical water availability. The 2025 trigger values are based on the maximum California American Water (CAW) production limit set by the State Water Resources Control Board in Order No. WR 2009-0060 (3,376 AF) for CAW's diversions from the Carmel River, the maximum production limit for CAW's diversions from the Coastal Subareas of the Seaside Groundwater Basin set by the Court as a result of the Seaside Groundwater Basin adjudication (1,474 AF), and the non CAW water production limit that was specified in the District's Water Allocation Program (3,046 AF).

XV. AUGMENT WATER SUPPLY

The Findings for Adoption of the Water Allocation Program EIR in 1990 identified a set of general mitigation measures that relate to increasing the water supply. Finding No. 403-A stated that the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD or District) shall pursue construction of a major, long-term water supply project to provide water for restoration of the environment and for public water supply. Finding No. 403-B stated that the District should pursue a series of smaller "near-term" water supply projects to provide additional water for drought protection and some new growth until the long-term project is completed.

The District brought forth the New Los Padres Dam project, which would have provided sufficient long-term supply well into the future, but unfortunately voters turned it down in 1995. In 1996, District efforts related to both long-term and near-term projects were consolidated into the MPWMD Water Augmentation Plan. Specific goals and objectives were adopted in January 1997, and revised in January 1998, April 2000, and March 2001. Since 2001, the MPWMD Board has held Strategic Planning Workshops to set strategic planning initiatives, set goals and objectives to guide District activities, receive progress reports and provide policy guidance.

To maintain consistency with the Water Allocation Program EIR, the following section describes MPWMD efforts for water supply development.

The mission of the District is to "sustainably manage and augment the water resources of the Monterey Peninsula to meet the needs of its residents and businesses while protecting, restoring, and enhancing its natural and human environments." Additional information is provided by the General Manager at most monthly regular board meetings, available on the District website at: www.mpwmd.net.

Background: In the early 1990s, the electorate did not approve public funding for two major water supply projects – a small 3,000 acre-foot per year desalination project in 1993 and the proposed 24,000 acre-foot (AF) New Los Padres Dam and Reservoir (NLP) Project in 1995. Since then, the District has focused its efforts on non-dam alternatives. The District participated extensively in the 1999-2002 California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) "Plan B" process to identify a non-dam alternative to the NLP. Beginning in 2012, the District worked with Cal-Am on the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project (MPWSP), a portfolio comprised of (i) a 6,200 AFA desalination plant owned by Cal-Am, (ii) a 3,500 AFA Advanced Water Purification Facility known as "Pure Water Monterey", a joint project of Monterey One Water (M1W) and the District, and (iii) additional ASR by the District and Cal-Am. In 2023, the District worked diligently to receive approval of the Pure Water Monterey Expansion project that brought another 2,250 AFA to the permanent Peninsula water supply in 2025.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) decisions on Carmel River issues in July 1995 and subsequent orders continue to influence water augmentation efforts to the present. The SWRCB Order WR 95-10 identified an estimated 10,730 acre-feet per year (AFY) of historical unauthorized Cal-Am diversions from the Carmel River that must be replaced by another water project or projects. That number has declined due to permanent demand reductions within the service territory, primarily due to District conservation programs and Cal-Am rate structures.

Because of a lack of progress toward completion of a replacement water supply and despite strong objections from the Monterey Peninsula, the SWRCB issued a Final Cease and Desist Order on October 20, 2009 (CDO 2009-0060). The Order set mandatory reductions in Carmel River diversions that were to culminate in reducing Cal-Am Carmel River diversions to an authorized amount of 3,376 AFY by December 31, 2016.

Cal-Am, in conjunction with the District, Monterey Peninsula Regional Water Authority (a joint powers authority comprised of the six cities on the Monterey Peninsula, now defunct), the City of Pacific Grove and the Pebble Beach Company, submitted an application to amend the CDO on April 28, 2016. On July 19, 2016, the SWRCB adopted Order 2016-0016 extending the CDO period to December 31, 2021. Cal-Am has successfully met the 3,376 AFY limit since 2022.

In October 2025, the District submitted an application to the SWRCB to modify Condition 2 of the CDO. Over 25 letters of support were provided to the state to help support the ability to set new water meters and increase water use at existing connections. No decision has been made regarding the possible modification of the CDO. The District continues to advocate for this action and believes the additional water from Pure Water Monterey Expansion and the amount of growing storage from ASR will provide the community with ample supply for the next 10 plus years.

Seaside Basin Setting: Management of the Seaside Groundwater Basin also has important ramifications for long-term community water supply. SWRCB Order 95-10 directed Cal-Am to maximize pumping in the Seaside Basin to the extent practicable in order to reduce diversions from the Carmel River. Thus, since 1995, the Seaside Basin became an increasingly important source of water supply. Unfortunately, it also began to exhibit signs of stress from over-pumping due to Order 95-10, as well as significant increases in non-Cal-Am use. As a result, to protect its rights, Cal-Am brought a complaint to the courts in 2003, where the defendants were 9 other pumpers and 4 cities.

The Superior Court rendered a Final Decision on adjudication of basin water rights on March 27, 2006 (as amended). The Decision determined that the Seaside Basin is in overdraft; quantified water rights for parties with overlying water rights ("Alternative Producers"); and set a reduced "natural safe yield" and a near-term "operating yield" allowed to be produced by certain parties with appropriative rights ("Standard Producers") as they work toward a "physical solution" to eliminate the overdraft. The Decision set a timetable that included triennial reductions in basin production to 3,000 AFY. Thus, Cal-Am's legal share of water rights in the basin has been reduced to 1,466 AFY – down from production of nearly 4,000 AFY prior to adjudication. A nine-member Watermaster Board was created to implement the Decision with continued oversight by the Court. The MPWMD holds one seat on the Watermaster Board with two out of 13 votes; a MPWMD Board member serves as the MPWMD representative. The Watermaster has generally held monthly meetings since its formal commencement on April 5, 2006. The Watermaster website is at: http://www.seasidebasinwatermaster.org/.

District staff chairs the Watermaster Technical Advisory Committee and contributes data and analysis for several technical reports required by the Court. MPWMD staff and consultants, along with other partners, have been retained by the Watermaster to provide contract technical services, including project management, data collection, and preparation of documents required by the

Court as part of the Seaside Basin Monitoring and Management Program.

The District is utilizing the Seaside Groundwater Basin for storing additional supplies as part of the Aquifer Storage and Recovery program and the operational reserve for the Pure Water Monterey project. The combined storage amounts these two projects have injected into the Basin over the past 6 years (7,553 AF) accounts for over 80% of the areas annual supply. The District is being proactive in how water in the basin is being managed.

Water Supply Needs: Community water-augmentation efforts have focused on compliance with SWRCB Orders and the Seaside Basin Adjudication. Because of continuing water conservation outreach and incentives, and the enactment of a steeply-tiered rate structure, water use on the Monterey Peninsula has trended down and is currently hovering at levels not seen since 1958. The areas now have more water supplies at their disposal to meet current water demand and has worked diligently to help build up additional volumes for storage in case a catastrophic event were to happen and water supplies were offline for a significant amount of time. The District is confident that no unlawful diversions of the Carmel River will occur into the future and that the Seaside Groundwater Basin will continue to build up protective water levels for emergency supply.

XVI. STEELHEAD FISHERY MITIGATION MEASURES

The Findings for Certification of the Water Allocation Program Final EIR (Findings Nos. 388-A through D) identified mitigation measures to reduce impacts to the Carmel River steelhead population, including: (a) expansion of the program to capture and transport smolts during spring, (b) prevent stranding of early fall and winter migrants, (c) rescue juveniles downstream of Robles del Rio during summer, and (d) implement an experimental smolt transport program at Los Padres Dam (LPD). Monitoring of adult returns and juvenile populations provides an indication of the overall success of the steelhead mitigation measures. The following sections briefly describe the purpose of each mitigation measure and activities performed during the reporting period.

A. Capture and Transport Emigrating Smolts during Spring

Description and Purpose

The overall goal of the program is to reduce disruption to the federally threatened South-Central California Coastal (S-CCC) steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) life cycle due to streamflow diversions. During spring months, when steelhead smolts are actively emigrating from freshwater to the ocean, the diversion of surface and groundwater from the river and alluvial aquifer interferes with, and in some cases, entirely prohibits migration into the ocean. This threatens individual fish, reduces the number of smolts that successfully reach the ocean, and indirectly reduces the number of adults that eventually return to freshwater to spawn. When streamflow is too low for natural emigration, or when smolts are at risk of stranding, the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD or District) monitors streamflow, captures emigrating smolts, and transports them to the lagoon, ocean, or the Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility (SHSRF).

Implementation and Activities during 2025

During the peak smolt migration period, March - May 2025, flows in the lower river at the Near Carmel gage were high and adequate for smolt emigration through mid-June, with mean-daily flows > 50 cubic-feet-per-second (cfs) **(Figure XVI-1)**. No smolt trapping was needed **(Figure XVI-2).**

B. Prevent Stranding of Fall/Winter Juvenile Migrants

Description and Purpose

Juvenile steelhead in the Carmel River, like other river systems on California's Central Coast, move downstream into lower reaches of the river prior to peak smolt emigration into the ocean. Depending on river conditions and water diversions during the previous dry season, there is a risk that pre-smolts and other juvenile steelhead may be stranded following early fall and winter storms. These storms can increase flows, which stimulate fish to move downstream into habitats that can become rapidly dewatered following a storm's peak. This risk period occurs primarily from October - January, although during severe droughts, the period may extend into February or March. The District mitigates this risk by capturing and transporting juveniles to perennial habitats or SHSRF when

necessary.

Implementation and Activities during 2025

District staff monitored river conditions during the fall and winter months of 2025, but no rescues of steelhead were necessary due to favorable flow and habitat conditions.

C. Rescue Juveniles Downstream of Robles Del Rio during Summer

Description and Purpose

Approximately 1.5 miles of habitat between Boronda Road and Robles del Rio Road, and up to 9 miles of habitat below the Narrows, are subject to seasonal dewatering, depending on the magnitude of streamflow releases at LPD, groundwater pumping, weather, and drought conditions. Beginning as early as April or May each year, the District may need to rescue juvenile steelhead from affected habitat in these reaches. Additionally, the lower reaches of many of the tributaries to the Carmel River dry back each summer and may need to be rescued. A goal of this program is to help to maintain a viable steelhead population by transplanting juveniles to perennial river habitat if available, and/or rearing juvenile steelhead at SHSRF if suitable habitat is not available or is fully occupied.

Implementation and Activities during 2025

- **MPWMD Fish Rescues -** Since 1989, District staff has rescued 507,394 steelhead from drying reaches of the Carmel River watershed. During the 2025 rescue season a total of 7,468 steelhead were rescued from drying reaches of the Carmel River and its tributaries. 969 fish were transported to SHSRF for rearing prior to release. Compared to previous rescue seasons, the total number of rescued fish in the 2025 dry season was 54% of the 1989-2025 average of 13,713 fish **(Figure XVI-3)**. Rescue and transport mortality for the 2025 dry season is 0.32%. Average rescue transport mortality for the 1991 - 2025 period is 0.54% **(Figure XVI-4).**

2025 Annual Mainstem Rescue Totals – Mainstem rescues were conducted over 49 days from late June to September, yielding 3,610 steelhead including: 2,964 young-of-the-year (YOY), 632 yearlings (Age 1+), 3 kelts, and 11 mortalities (0.30%) **(Table XVI-1)**. MPWMD biologists tagged 1,729 fish with Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags prior to release and recorded 29 recaptures of previously tagged fish.

2025 Tributary Rescues Totals – Tributary rescues were conducted on three tributaries over 9 days from May - August, yielding 3,858 steelhead, including: 3,509 YOY, 336 yearlings (1+), and 13 mortalities (0.34%) **(Table XVI-1)**. MPWMD biologists tagged 96 fish with PIT tags prior to release.

2025 Transplant Locations – Fish rescued from the mainstem of the Carmel River are transplanted to the Carmel River lagoon, perennial mainstem habitat, or the Pacific Ocean (most kelts). Fish

rescued from tributaries are moved to the nearest accessible perennial habitat on the mainstem of the Carmel River **(Table XVI-2)**.

- **Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility (SHSRF) -** The District's Water Allocation Mitigation Program includes the operation of SHSRF in years when sections of the Carmel River dry due to water extraction and/or lack of precipitation. Fish are rescued from drying reaches of mainstem and tributaries and are transported to perennial habitats on the Carmel River, the lagoon, or to SHSRF for rearing until the river rewets and macroinvertebrate prey communities reestablish **(Table XVI-3)**.

2025 SHSRF Summary

During the 2025 fish rescue season, 7,468 steelhead were rescued from the mainstem of the Carmel River as several reaches dewatered. 6,493 fish were released in perennial and lagoon habitats from June 27th - September 16th, and an additional 969 were transported to SHSRF from August 25th - September 16th.

While at SHSRF, fish are fed daily a diet of frozen krill, naturally established benthic macroinvertebrates, and terrestrial insects. Water temperatures, dissolved oxygen levels, and other water quality metrics are also monitored to minimize mortality. Due to a later than average spawning season in 2025, many of the fish rescued were small fry. These fish are more susceptible to mortality due to the stress of capture, handling, and transport. In addition, many rescues are conducted in isolated pools with increased water temperatures and reduced dissolved oxygen levels, further compounding the stress of rescue. Due to these and other factors, overall survival for the 2025 rescue and rearing season at SHSRF was 60.7%. Quarantine tank survival was 93.7%, rearing channel survival was 81.3%, and RT (rearing trough) survival was 35.2%. The highest mortality rate was observed in the RT tanks containing 40-60mm fish (fry), likely caused by stress of rescue while being at a highly vulnerable life stage. Drying river conditions, degrading water quality, rescue operations, transport and stocking procedures are all highly stressful and contribute to the mortality rate. However, if these fish had not been rescued, mortality most likely would be 100%.

In addition to mortalities tallied throughout the facility daily, some mortalities go undetected by MPWMD staff until fish are counted during the release process. These unaccounted-for-mortalities are primarily the result of cannibalism and/or human counting error during field operations. Significant effort is put into sorting and segregating fish by size prior to stocking into the rearing channel, but as fish grow at different rates both in the wild and in the rearing channel, cannibalism is difficult to mitigate. Biologists have reduced rearing densities and increased in-channel habitat complexity in efforts to reduce cannibalism. This season's unaccounted-for-mortality rate is 2%; significantly lower than SHSRF's l990-2025 average of 31%.

Average size of fish rescued and tagged during 2025 rescues is 106 mm and average size of fish released from SHSRF is 130 mm. Fish condition (K) is a common method for estimating a fish's general wellbeing. A fish with a value > 1.0 is considered to be in good condition. Average condition of rescued fish is 1.16 and SHSRF fish processed immediately prior to release averaged 1.12. A CDFW fish pathologist must certify that reared fish are healthy and disease-free prior to release. This season's subsample was found to be pathogen and disease free and in excellent condition and approval was given.

Prior to release, steelhead ≥ 70mm receive a PIT tag to track future migration into and out of the Carmel River. As a requirement of the District's Rescue and Rearing Enhancement Program (RRMP) ESA section 10(a)(1)(A) permit, fish are released at various locations according to size; smallest into the upper and middle river, and largest released near the lagoon. Population survey data are referenced to ensure that stocking densities minimize intraspecific competition and predation.

Releases of fish from SHSRF are initiated once the first runoff event doubles the dominant base-flow at Garland Park, typically December-January. Fish ≤ 120mm are released first into the middle and upper river. Fish >120 mm are released 2-4 weeks after flow has reoccupied the lower river to ensure that benthic macroinvertebrates, steelhead's primary freshwater food source, have reestablished. Any fish displaying smolt characteristics are released into the lagoon or lower river just upstream of the lagoon.

Fish releases in 2025 began on November 22nd, with the smallest fish being released near SHSRF and concluded on December 4th with the largest fish being released into the lower river.

D. Monitoring of Steelhead Population

Description and Purpose

The District primarily uses three techniques to monitor the health of the steelhead population: (1) counts of adult steelhead passing the resistance-board weir and LPD, (2) surveys of winter steelhead redds, and (3) surveys of the juvenile steelhead population at the end of the dry season in October.

Implementation and Activities during 2025

- **Winter Steelhead Adult Counts at LPD -** The LPD Fish Trap, operated and monitored by Cal-Am Water, was operated from January 2-May 14, 2025, and 105 fish were trapped, trucked to the reservoir, and released **(Figure XVI-5)**. The average annual run size for the 1996 - 2025 period is 85 fish.

- **Winter Adult Steelhead Counts at the Resistance-Board Weir** - To sample adult steelhead migrating up the Carmel River, a temporary resistance-board weir and integrated box trap are installed on the lower river annually. Steelhead are temporarily captured in a trap, implanted with a PIT tag, measured, and released upstream. A series of six PIT antennae are installed throughout the river, from upstream of the weir to LPD (see Section E). Detections of tagged individuals help generate estimate overall run size and abundance.

The weir was installed on February 20, 2025, after the first attraction event of the season (flow ≥ 200 cfs at the Highway 1 gage) that occurred on February 5th, 2025. During the 2025 adult migration season, the weir was operational 62% of the time. During periods of high flows, critical components of the weir are removed to prevent damage or loss. Additionally, when the weir occasionally acts as an obstacle to downstream fish migration, components are removed to facilitate fish passage. From February 21st - May 7th, 2025, a total of 79 adults were trapped, and MPWMD biologists tagged and released 78 adults. An additional adult that rejected the tag was safely released. Total numbers of returning adults were likely significantly greater, as fish may

have entered the system prior to weir installation or periods when weir components were removed. Lengths (fork length, mm) of tagged fish ranged from 393-740 mm (mean = 564 mm) and the sex ratio was 40 males to 38 females **(Table XVI-4)**. The peak of the run (*n* = 20) occurred on March 6th. Flow at the HWY 1 gage dropped to the minimum operational threshold of 30 cfs on May 15th, 2025. However, the weir was removed prior to this date to avoid the seasonal closure of the lagoon for the summer.

- **Winter Redd Surveys –** Since 1994, the District has conducted annual winter steelhead redd (nest) surveys downstream of LPD. These thorough assessments of steelhead redds, adult spawning pairs, kelts, and carcasses assist in evaluating the health and abundance of steelhead in the Carmel River. Additionally, general condition of spawning habitat, number of steelhead smolts, number of juveniles, and number of fry are noted for each reach. Also noted are areas where low flows may create fish migration barriers to upstream or downstream movement.

2025 Redd Survey Summary:

The 2025 water year is classified as "Below Normal", based on unimpaired flows measured by MPWMD at the former San Clemente dam (SCD) site. 2025 redd surveys began once it was safe to wade (<100 cfs) on March 31st and concluded on April 25th. One complete pass of the Carmel River from the Highway 1 bridge to LPD was completed by dividing the river into ten reaches. Typically, one reach is completed in a day. In addition to formal redd surveys, informal spot checks are conducted periodically from February - April at SHSRF bridge, SHSRF tail works pool, and the old Scarlett PIT tag array site.

During the 2025 season, 145 steelhead redds, 7 spawning pairs, 14 single adults, and 3 carcasses were observed between the Highway 1 bridge and LPD. An additional 16 redds were observed upstream of Los Padres reservoir and one redd was observed in Garzas Creek. Juvenile and young-the-year (YOY) steelhead were also observed in 9 of 10 reaches between Highway 1 and Los Padres dam.

Approximately six times more redds were observed in 2025 (163) compared to 2024 (27). However, this does not necessarily equate to six times more fish being present in the system. On the Carmel River, a majority of redds are constructed between February and April, and in 2024, surveys did not begin until mid-May due to high flows. Timing combined with late-spring benthic algae growth made visual identification challenging, likely resulting in an undercount. Because 2025's surveys began in April, immediately after spawning and prior to most algae growth, redd identification was relatively straightforward, and the 163 redds observed in 2025 is likely more accurate than the 27 redds observed in 2024.

As noted in 2024's Mitigation Report, the number of Pacific Lamprey returning to the Carmel River to spawn appear to be increasing. Approximately 29% more lamprey redds were observed in 2025 (818) compared to 2024 (632). Similar to the number of steelhead redds observed in 2024, the increase in the number of lamprey redds is likely underestimated due to survey timing. Pacific Lamprey typically spawn from March to July and the 2025 surveys only captured a small proportion of the run compared to 2024 when surveys began in mid-May. In addition to the large number of lamprey redds observed; 4 spawning pairs, 10 single adults, and two carcasses were also noted.

- **Juvenile Steelhead Population Surveys –** Beginning in 1990, the District has annually surveyed the juvenile steelhead population in the Carmel River below LPD. The data collected are necessary to assess relative spawning success and whether freshwater habitats are adequately seeded with juveniles.

2025 Population Survey Summary:

In 2025, nine survey sites were sampled throughout the 20 river miles between Valley Greens Bridge (lower-valley) and Cachagua (below LPD). Sampled juvenile densities ranged from 0.15 – 0.77 fish-per-foot (fpf) or 792-4066 fish-per-mile (Table XVI-5). The average for 2025 is 0.58 fpf or 3057 fish-per-mile, below the 36-year average of 0.74 fpf or 3,892 fish-per-mile. 2024 is classified as an "Above Normal" water year by MPWMD, and recurring high flow events likely scoured and destroyed redds (Figure XVI-6), which could account for the change in juvenile density from 2024.

- **Constraints to Cal-Am Diversions from the Lower Aquifer –** During the 1992 SWRCB hearings on complaints against Cal-Am's diversions from the Carmel River, testimony was presented that outlined the potential benefits of a modified way of managing the sequence of pumping from Cal-Am well fields in the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer. Pursuant to Condition No. 5 of SWRCB Order WR 95-10, Cal-Am was required to operate its Carmel Valley production wells beginning with the most downstream well and moving upstream to other wells as needed to meet demand. The goal of this order was to maximize the length of viable stream and aquatic habitats in the lower Carmel Valley.

During the 2025 dry season, this mode of well operations and the addition of flow releases from Los Padres Reservoir did not result in keeping the aquatic habitat downstream of Shulte well viable, approximately 5 miles went intermittent or dry in the lower river.

E. Other Activities Related to the Steelhead Resource

The District continues to carry out several activities that are not specifically identified as part of the original Allocation EIR Mitigation Program but aim to improve habitat conditions and provide additional steelhead life history information. These include: (a) rescue and relocation of kelts, (b) spawning habitat restoration and monitoring, (c) assessment of steelhead migration barriers, (d) Steelhead monitoring with PIT tagging, and (e) technical expertise and scientific data.

Implementation and Activities during 2025

- **Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) Tagging** – Since 2013, the District has been collaborating with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Southwest Fisheries Science Center on establishing a steelhead tagging program and monitoring array system on the Carmel River. An array is a wired antenna that detects or excites the embedded PIT tag as fish pass. Each excited tag then transmits a unique identification number to reader, which allows identification of individual fish, length, location of tagging, and direction of travel (if detected on >1 antenna). Data collected by MPWMD assists in management decisions, recovery efforts, and performance of ongoing mitigation strategies.

In 2025, six arrays were operated on mainstem Carmel River from Palo Corona Park to LPD. To date, approximately 35,000 adult and juvenile steelhead have been tagged by District biologists.

- **Rescue and Transportation of Kelts** – "Kelts" are adult steelhead that have spawned and have started to migrate back to the ocean. Under existing conditions, kelts are threatened by receding flows in many years, especially when the initial upstream migration of adults is delayed due to lack of early-season storms. When kelts are encountered, MPWMD biologists rescue and relocate them to more suitable habitat. In 2025 three kelts were rescued. Two were released into the Pacific Ocean at Stewart's Cove and one into the Carmel River at Lower Circle.

- **Assessment of Steelhead Migration barriers-** During the adult migration season, December-May, MPWMD routinely monitors the Carmel River for barriers to fish migration. During high flows in winter of 2024 and higher than normal flows during the spring of 2025, no barriers to migration were observed.

- **Technical Expertise and Partnerships-** District staff continues to provide technical expertise and scientific data to CAW engineers and environmental consultants, DWR/DSOD, CDFW, NMFS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and others involved in addressing the resource management issues associated with both LPD and the area influenced by the San Clemente Dam Removal and Carmel River Reroute Project. District staff also continue to provide technical expertise and scientific data to California Department Parks and Recreation, Monterey County Water Resources Agency, Monterey County Public Works Department, California Coastal Commission, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Carmel Area Wastewater District, Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District and other regulatory agencies and stakeholders involved in the management of the Carmel River, the Carmel River Lagoon and the barrier beach.

OBSERVED TRENDS, CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS:

- **Adult Steelhead**

Redd surveys conducted by MPWMD biologists downstream of LPD confirm improvements in spawning habitat and that active spawning is occurring in the lower river. In 2025, biologists noted an increase in number of observed redds and the adult steelhead count at the Los Padres Dam Fish Trap was above average. Additionally, juvenile steelhead rescued and relocated from the lower river may survive to adulthood and return to the river to spawn; further contributing to the overall population.

Annual variability in adult steelhead returns to the Carmel River result from:

<u>Positive Factors:</u>

- General improvements in streamflow due to changes in management activities and favorable climate and precipitation patterns over the past 35 years.
- Removal of migration barriers, providing more access to spawning habitat.

<u>Negative Factors:</u>

- Highly dynamic ocean conditions, increasing water temperatures, acidification, and degraded ocean water quality likely affect the abundance of food resources and at-sea survival of returning steelhead.
- Variable river conditions and flow regimes can affect migration and spawning success.

- Variable lagoon conditions, caused by mechanical breaching of the sandbar and/or naturally occurring periods of low winter flows.
- Variable densities of juvenile fish affecting subsequent adult populations.
- Annual entrapment of spawning gravels behind LPD, interrupting the natural migration of spawning gravels downstream.

- **Juvenile Steelhead**

Long-term monitoring of juvenile steelhead at eleven sites along the mainstem Carmel River below LPD suggests that fish density continues to be quite variable between years and among sites, from less than 0.10 fish-per-foot (fpf) of stream to densities frequently above 1.00 fpf, values that are typical of well-stocked steelhead streams. However, fish density has been increasing since the prolonged drought of 2013-15. In this 2025 reporting period, the average juvenile population density was 0.58 fpf, slightly lower than the long-term average of 0.74 fpf for the Carmel River.

The juvenile steelhead population in the Carmel River Basin is influenced by:

Positive Factors:

- General improvements in streamflow due to favorable climate and precipitation patterns, exemplified by higher base-flow conditions.
- District and SWRCB rules to actively manage the rate and distribution of groundwater extractions and direct surface diversions within the basin, coupled with changes to Cal-Am's operations at LPD, the increased availability of ASR and Pure Water Monterey in the summer, and extensive conservation measures all help to increase streamflow.
- Restoration and stabilization of the lower Carmel River's streambanks, providing improved riparian habitat (tree cover/shade along the stream, an increase in woody debris and the associated invertebrate food supply) while preventing erosion of silt/sand from filling gravel beds and pools.
- The removal and restoration of SCD/reservoir and other barriers in the mainstem and tributaries have resulted in improved passage and habitat values for adult and juvenile fish.
- Extensive juvenile steelhead rescues by the District over the last 36 years, totaling 507,394 fish through 2025.
- Rearing and release of 115,118 juveniles and smolt rescued fish from the SHSRF and into the river and lagoon over the past 29 years (20 years of operation); generally larger than naturally reared fish, which research suggests may improve ocean survival.

Negative Factors:

- Variable lagoon conditions, including highly variable water surface elevation changes caused by mechanical breaching, chronic poor water quality (especially in the fall), and predation by birds and Striped Bass.
- Barriers or seasonal impediments to juvenile and smolt emigration, such as intermittent periods

of low flow below the Narrows during the normal spring outmigration.

- Spring flow variability such as low-flow conditions that could dewater redds prematurely or high flows that could either deposit sediment over redds or completely wash them out.
- Downstream migration for all life stages of steelhead are most likely affected by presence and operation of LPD.
- Occasionally elevated temperature and hydrogen sulfide levels below LPD, and the recent large landslide into LPR that affects the outlet works.
- The potential for enhanced predation on smolts and YOY migrating through the sediment field above LPD.
- Invasive species such as Brown Trout, Striped Bass and New Zealand Mud Snails continue to negatively impact steelhead through direct competition for resources and predation. As climate change expands the range of these species, threats to native steelhead populations will also increase.

District staff continues to provide technical expertise and scientific data to CAW engineers and environmental consultants, DWR/DSOD, CDFW, NMFS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and others involved in addressing the resource management issues associated with both LPD and the area influenced by the SCD Removal and Carmel River Reroute Project. District staff also continues to provide technical expertise and scientific data to California Department Parks and Recreation, Monterey County Water Resources Agency, Monterey County Public Works, Facilities, and Parks Department, Monterey County California Coastal Commission, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Carmel Area Wastewater District, and other regulatory agencies and stakeholders involved in the management of the Carmel River, the Carmel River Lagoon and the barrier beach.

Figure XVI-1. 2025 Carmel River Discharge measured in cubic feet per second (cfs) by MPWMD at Highway 1.

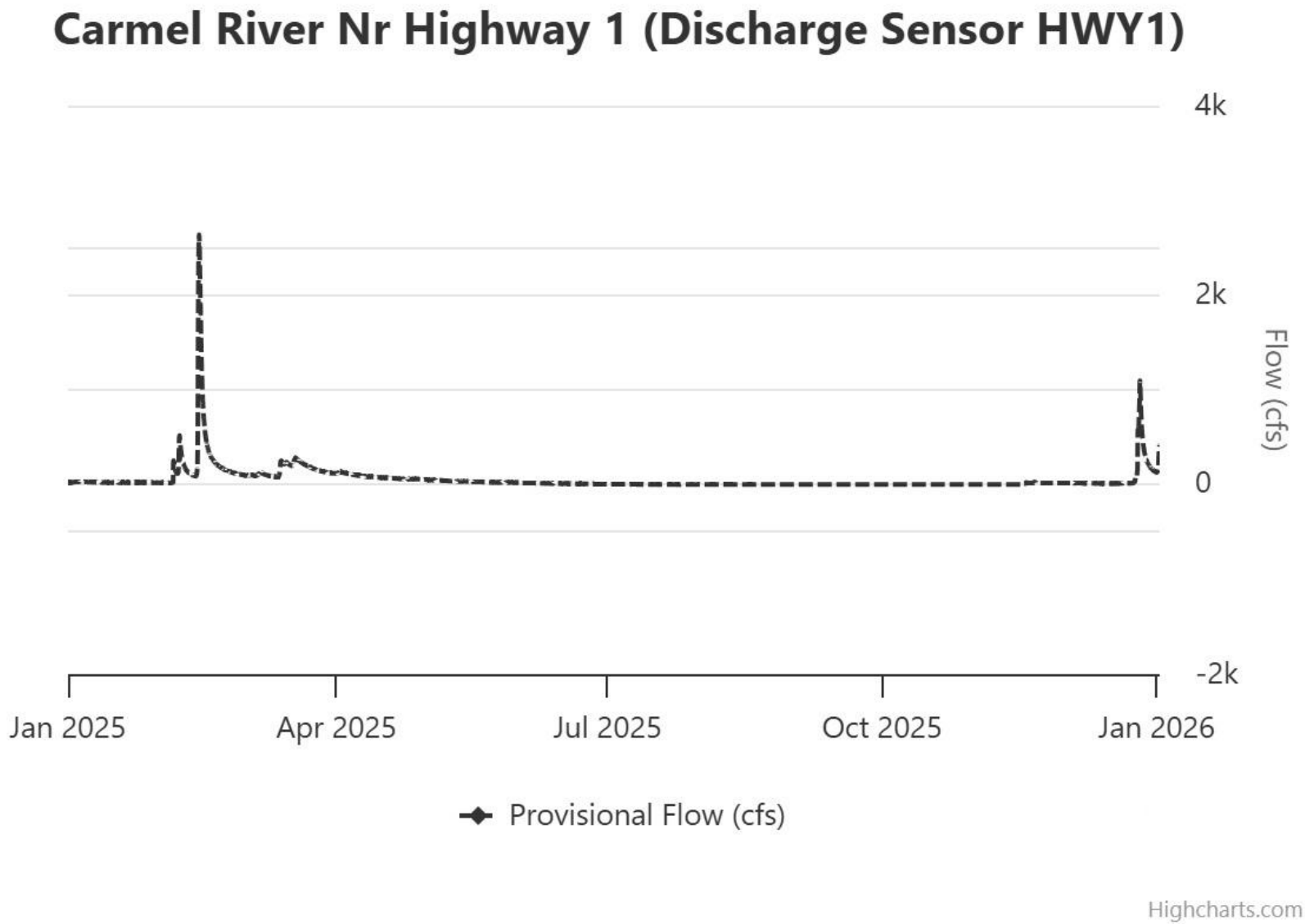


Figure XVI-2. Number of Steelhead Smolts Rescued 1989-2025.

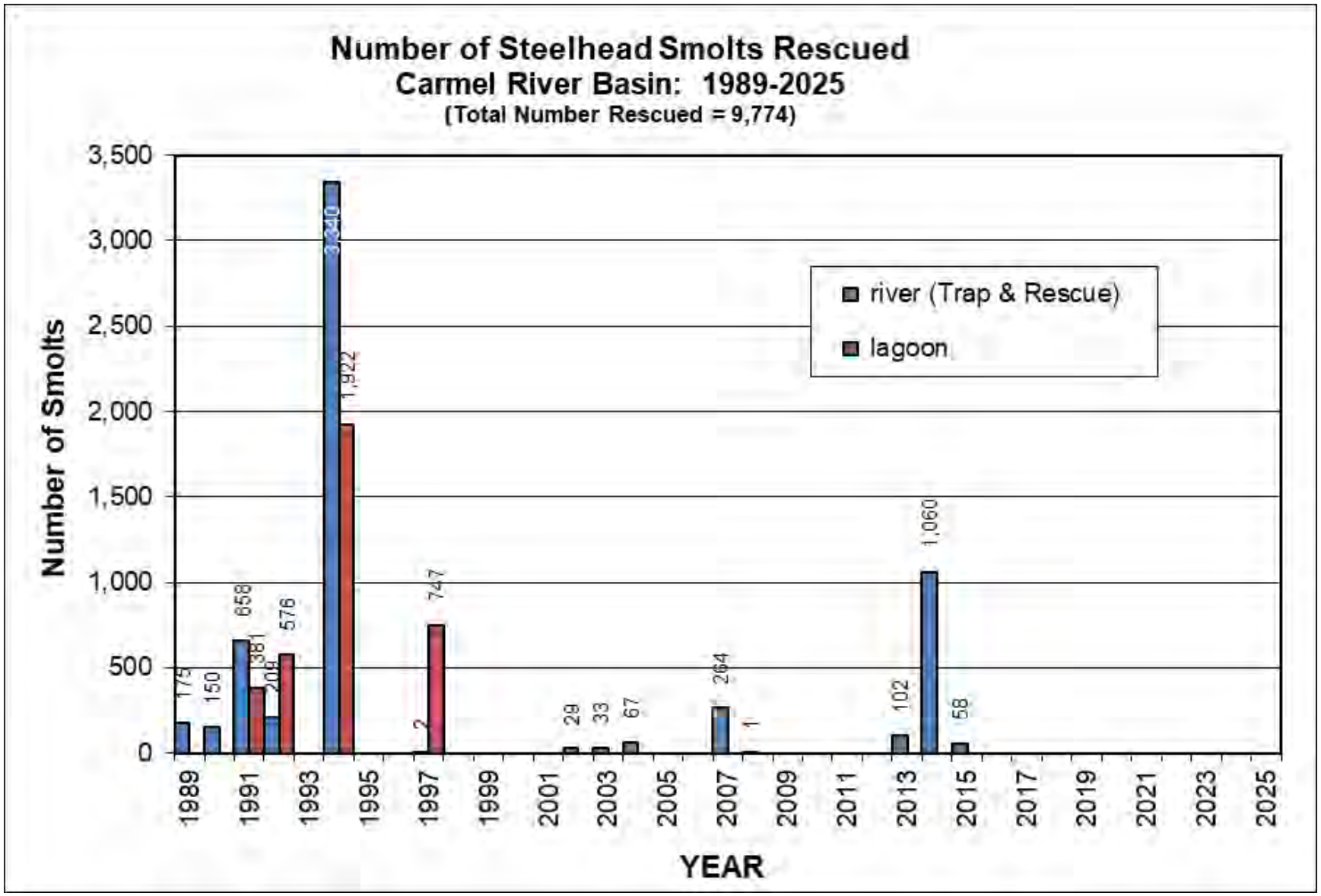


Figure XVI-3. Annual Number of Steelhead Rescued by MPWMD 1989-2025.

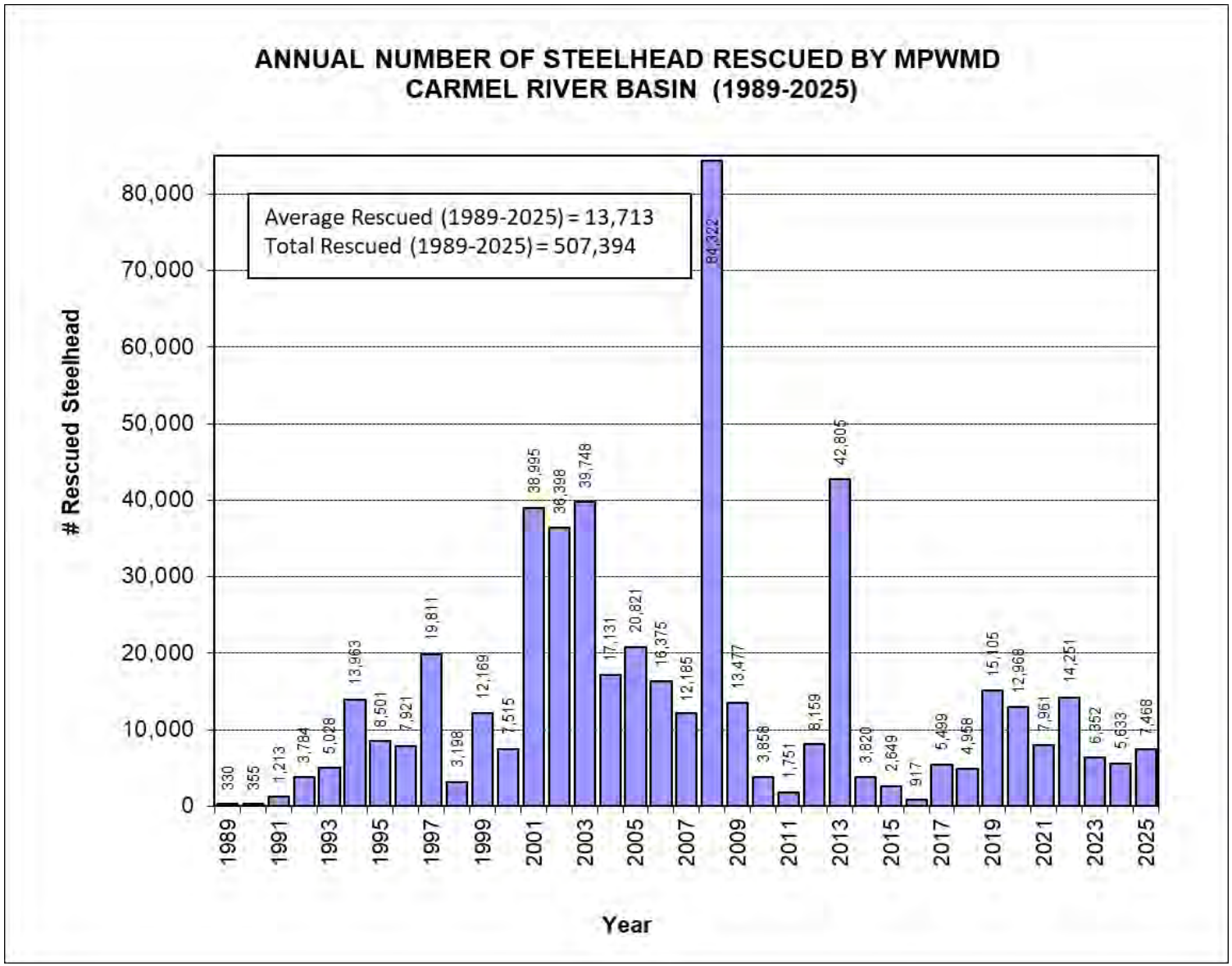


Figure XVI-4. Annual Rescue and Transport Mortality 1991-2025.

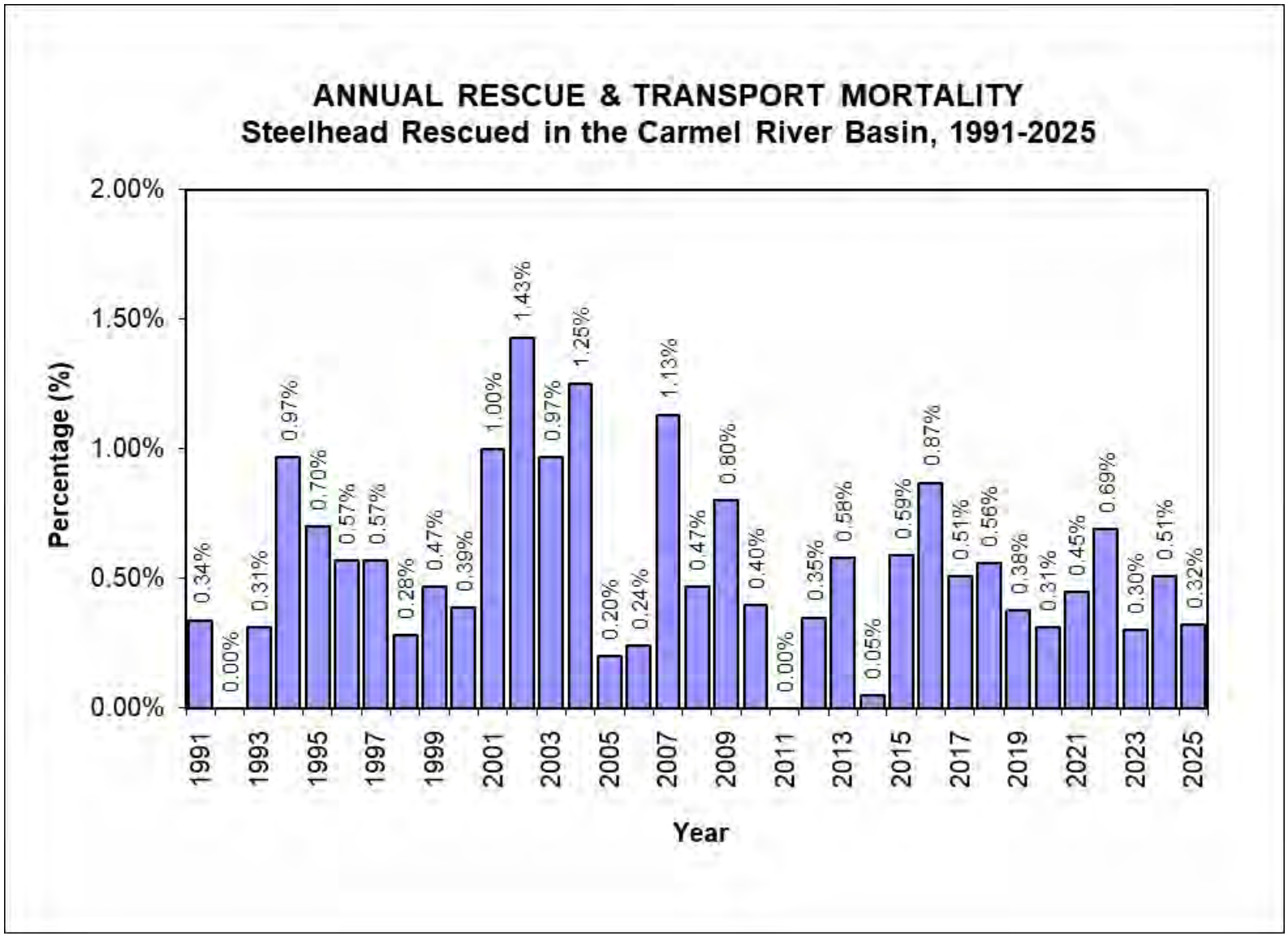


Figure XVI-5. Number of Adult Steelhead at Los Padres Dam 1949-2025.

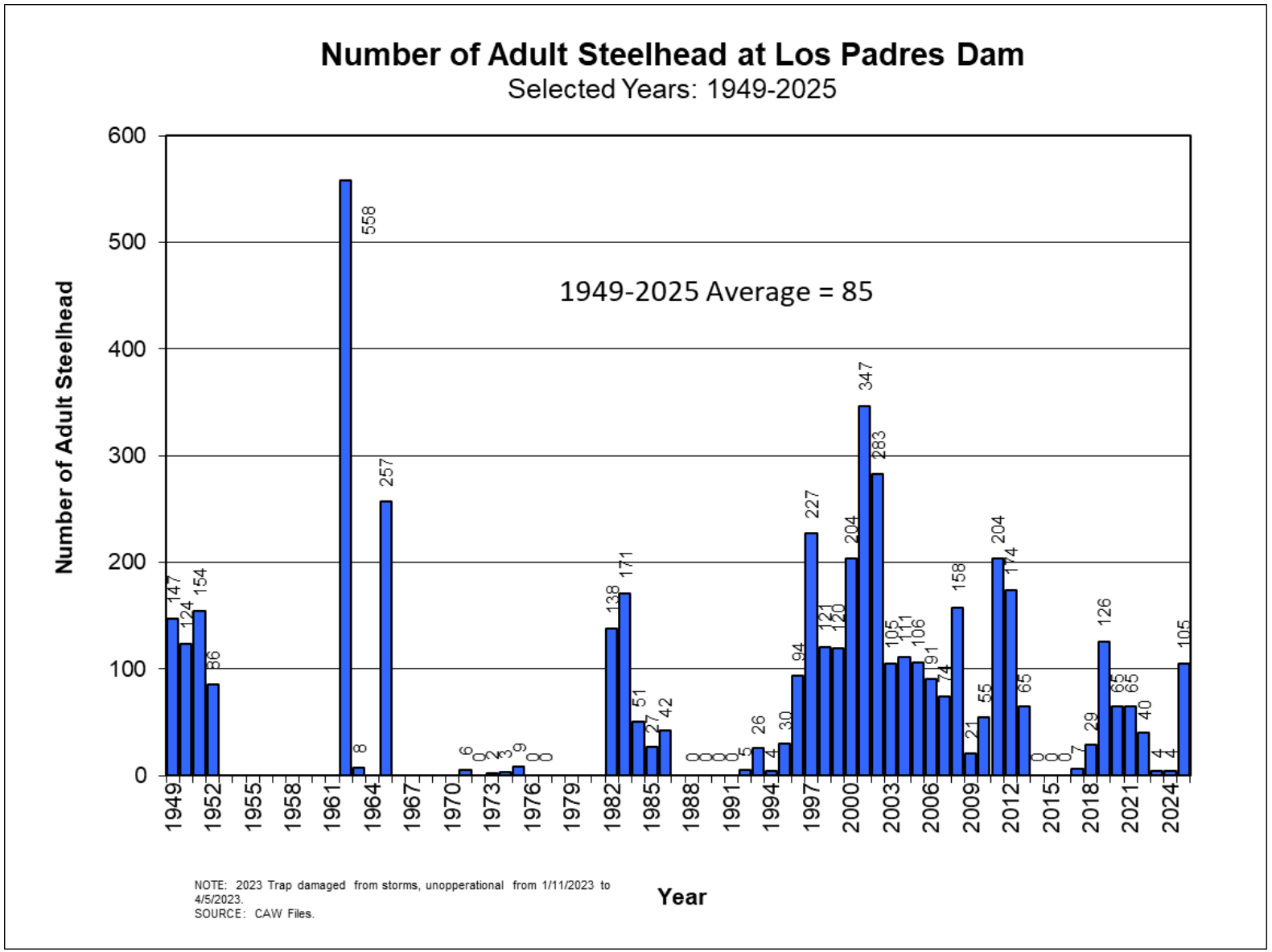


Figure XVI-6. 2025 Resistance Board Weir Operations, Life Cycle Monitoring of Adult Steelhead

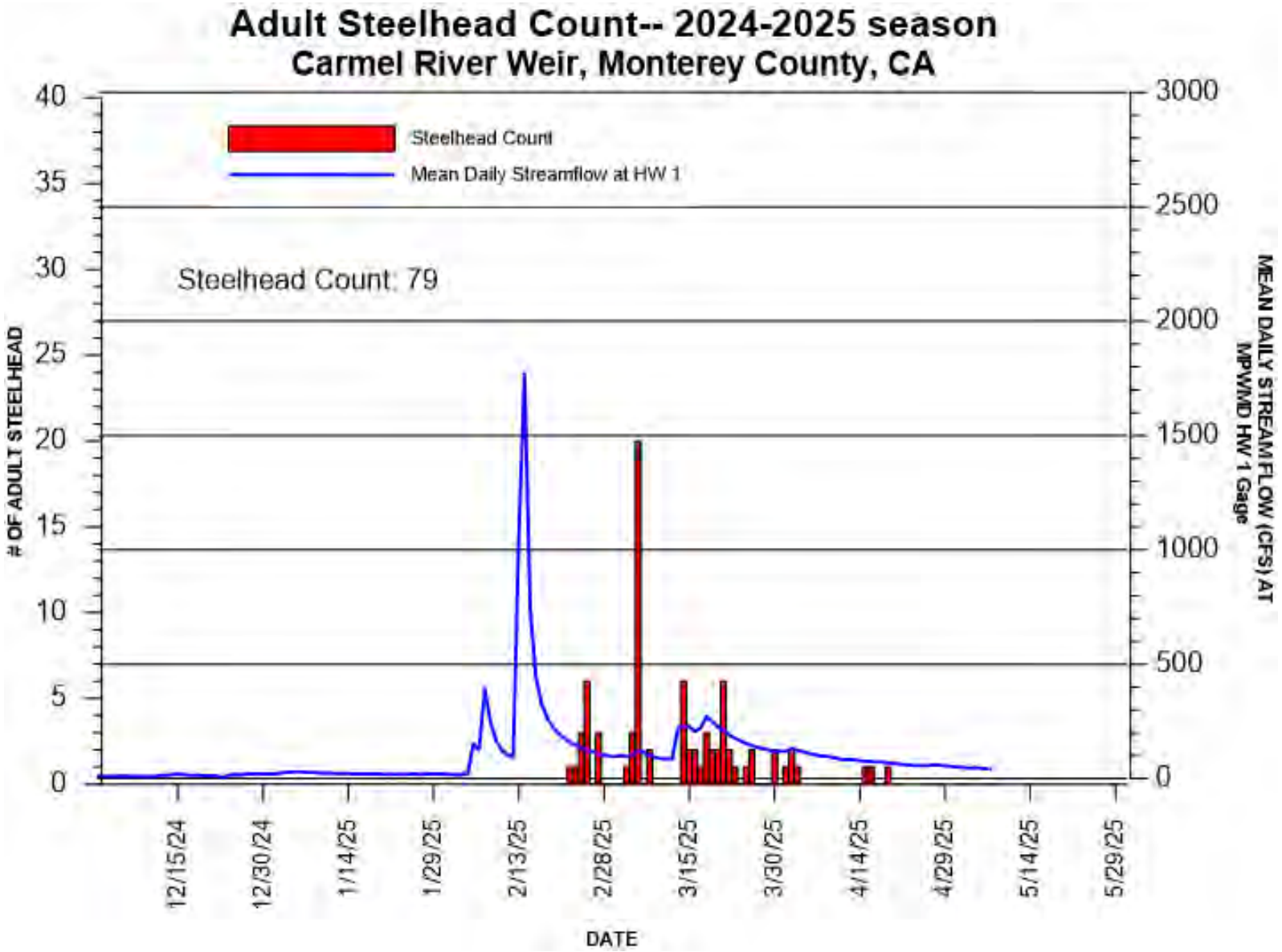


Figure XVI-7 Carmel River Juvenile Population Density 1973-2025.

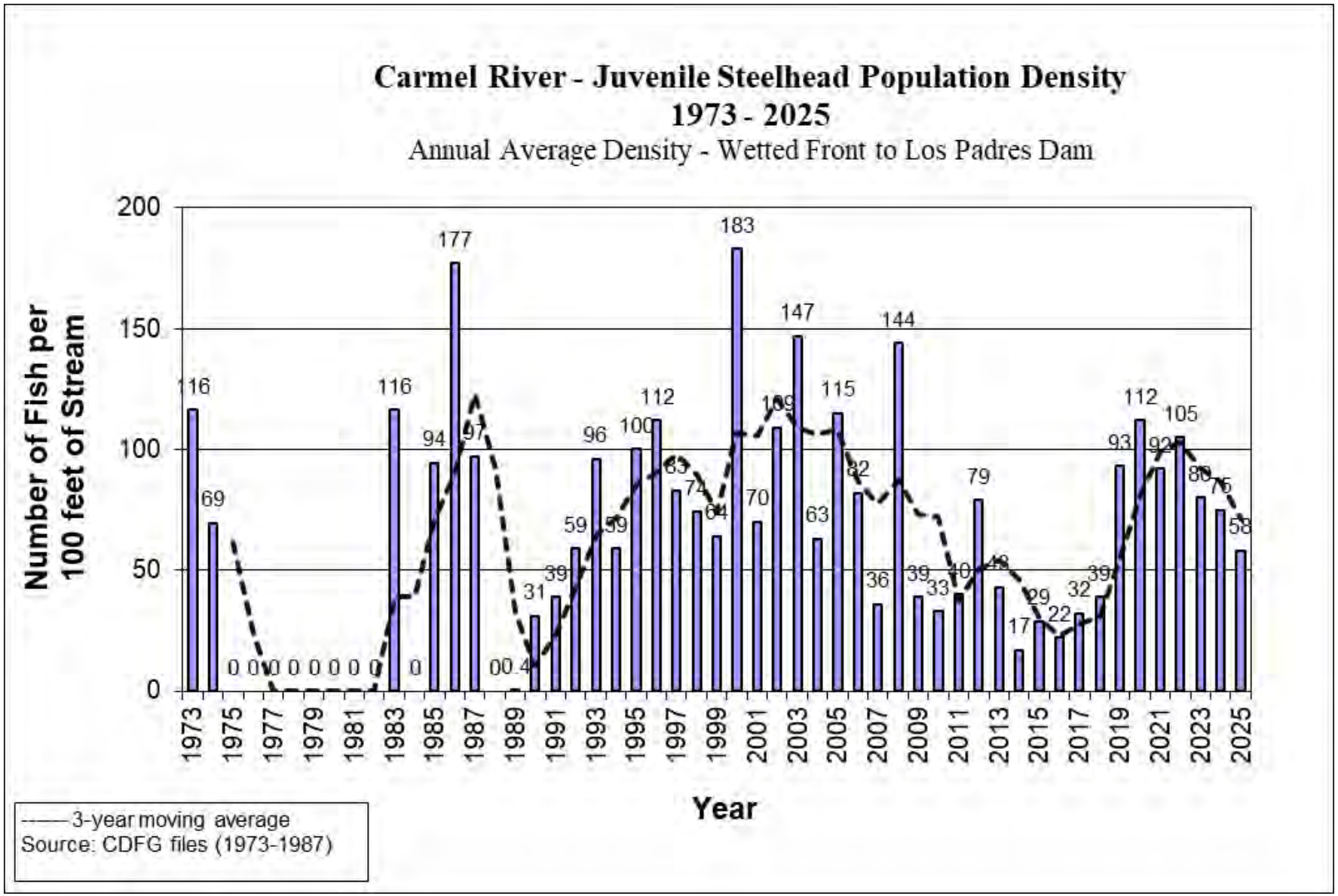


Table XVI-1. Number of Steelhead Rescued in the Carmel River Watershed by age group and habitat type, Rescue Year 2025.

Age Group	**MPWMD 2025 Mainstem**	**MPWMD 2025 Tributaries**
YOY	2964	3509
Age 1+	632	336
Smolt	0	0
Kelt	3	0
Mortality	11	13
Totals	**3610**	**3858**

Table XVI-2. Transplant locations of (non-smolt) Steelhead Rescued in the Carmel River Watershed, Rescue Year 2025

Rescue Location	Release Location	River Mile	Number Released
Carmel River	Pacific Ocean at Stewart's Cove, Carmel River Lagoon, Carmel River at West Garzas well, Carmel River at Garland Park, Carmel River at Lower Circle	0-14.57	2637
Robinson Canyon Creek	Carmel River at West Garzas well	12.11	93
Garzas Creek	Carmel River at West Garzas well, Carmel River at Lower Circle	12.11, 14.57	123
Cachagua Creek	Cachagua Community Center	23	3630
Totals			**6483**

Table XVI-3. Summary of Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility, Rescue Year 2025

Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility
Facility Summary: September 3, 2025-December 4, 2025

Rearing Location	Size/Age (at stocking)	# Stocked	# Mortalities	# Unaccounted For	# Released	% Survival	Release Location
Quarantine (QT)	Mixed	969	42	19	908	93.7	Stocked: RC-616, RT-292
RT tanks	YOY- 40-60mm	292	189	0	103	35.2	Channel-81, River-22
RC-1	Lg (2+)	2	0	0	2	100.0	Lower Circle
RC-3	YOY-60-110mm	539[1]	104	2	433	80.3	Red Rock/Sleepy Hollow area
RC-4	1+ 110-150mm	70	6	0	64	91.4	Redrock area
RC-8	1+ 150-200mm	86	17	1	68	79.1	Rancho San Carlos area
Rearing Channel Results		**697**	**127**	**3**	**567**	**81.3%**	
Overall Facility Results		**969**	**358**	**22**	**589[2]**	**60.7%**	

[1] Includes 81 fish stocked from RT tanks
[2] 554 fish PIT tagged prior to release

Table XVI-4. Summary of 2025 Resistance Board Weir Operations, Life Cycle Monitoring of Adult Steelhead.

	December	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**Total**
# Adults Captured			14	58	7	0	**79**
# Tagged	0	0	13	58	7	0	**78**
# Recaptured	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Male:Female:Unknown	0	0	9:5:0	27:30:1	4:3:0	0	**40:38:1**

Table XVI-5. Summary of Annual Carmel River Juvenile Steelhead Population Surveys 1990-2025.

Carmel River Juvenile Steelhead Annual Population Survey [1]														
Lineal Population Density at Survey Stations (numbers per foot of stream) [2, 3,4]														
	Valley Greens Br.	Red Rock (Mid Valley)	Scarlett Narrows	Garland Park	Boronda	DeDamp Park	Stonepine Resort	Sleepy Hollow	SCR Lower Delta	SCR Upper Delta	Los Compadres	Cachagua	**Overall Annual Average**	
YEAR	RM 4.8	RM 7.7	RM 8.7	RM 10.8	RM 12.7	RM 13.7	RM 15.8	RM 17.5	RM 19.0	RM 19.6	RM 20.7	RM 24.7	**(nos./ft)**	**(nos./mi)**
1990					ND		0.50	0.27			0.26	0.22	0.31	1,650
1991					0.12		0.74	0.39			0.09	0.62	0.39	2,070
1992				0.67	0.36		0.96	0.30			0.40	0.83	0.59	3,098
1993			0.62	0.91	0.92	0.82	0.84	0.52			1.22	1.84	0.96	5,075
1994		ND	0.44	0.23	0.43	ND	0.50	0.29			1.51	0.71	0.59	3,100
1995		0.49	0.65	1.01	1.61	ND	1.42	0.69			0.50	1.63	1.00	5,281
1996		0.24	1.52	0.82	1.05	2.03	1.22	0.29			0.95	1.92	1.12	5,890
1997		0.02	0.22	1.02	1.74	1.15	0.50	0.22			1.15	1.41	0.83	4,359
1998		0.19	0.30	0.67	0.34	1.50	0.27	0.60			0.54	2.24	0.74	3,901
1999		0.17	0.26	0.50	0.32	0.62	1.67	0.45			0.46	1.35	0.64	3,403
2000		0.91	1.03	0.64	1.38	5.66	1.71	1.46			1.41	2.30	1.83	9,680
2001		ND	0.48	0.35	0.63	0.68	1.08	0.32			0.47	1.62	0.70	3,716
2002		ND	0.68	0.85	1.67	0.83	1.07	0.50	0.33	0.68	1.52	2.73	1.09	5,734
2003		1.53	0.82	2.16	1.86	1.45	1.55	1.23	0.58	1.09	1.69	2.16	1.47	7,738
2004		0.25	0.46	0.78	1.21	0.43	1.24	0.55	0.21	0.41	0.45	0.89	0.63	3,302
2005		1.23	0.60	1.34	1.16	0.91	1.62	1.63	0.21	0.85	0.98	2.10	1.15	6,062
2006		1.13	0.64	0.86	0.87	0.47	0.37	0.95	1.65	0.28	0.82	1.00	0.82	4,339
2007		ND	0.15	0.50	0.77	0.06	0.33	0.16	0.36	0.25	0.49	0.50	0.36	1,885
2008		ND	0.90	2.61	3.64	1.11	1.19	1.38	0.17	0.71	1.13	1.56	1.44	7,603
2009		0.24	ND	0.25	ND	0.27	ND	0.48	ND	ND	ND	0.72	0.39	2,070

*Table continued on next page

Table XVI-5, Page 2, continued. Summary of Annual Carmel River Juvenile Steelhead Population Surveys 1990-2025.

Carmel River Juvenile Steelhead Annual Population Survey [1] (page 2, continued)

Lineal Population Density at Survey Stations (numbers per foot of stream) [2, 3,4]

	Valley Greens Br.	Red Rock (Mid Valley)	Scarlett Narrows	Garland Park	Boronda	DeDamp Park	Stonepine Resort	Sleepy Hollow	SCR Lower Delta	SCR Upper Delta	Los Compadres	Cachagua	**Overall Annual Average**	
YEAR	RM 4.8	RM 7.7	RM 8.7	RM 10.8	RM 12.7	RM 13.7	RM 15.8	RM 17.5	RM 19.0	RM 19.6	RM 20.7	RM 24.7	**(nos./ft)**	**(nos./mi)**
2010	0.19	0.06	ND	0.30	0.38	0.17	0.31	0.32	0.26	0.11	0.60	0.78	0.33	1,737
2011	0.11	0.17	ND	0.36	ND	ND	ND	1.07	ND	ND	ND	0.27	0.40	2,091
2012	ND	0.67	0.47	1.01	1.58	0.35	0.59	0.37	1.31	0.74	0.82	0.83	0.79	4,195
2013	ND	ND	0.41	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.40	0.48	0.43	2,270
2014	ND	ND	0.07	0.14	ND	ND	0.18	0.12	ND	0.24	0.30	0.17	0.17	920
2015	ND	ND	ND	0.10	ND	ND	0.19	0.30	ND	0.30	0.38	0.46	0.29	1,522
2016	ND	ND	0.07	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.13	0.24	site removed	0.34	0.40	0.31	0.22	1,156
2017	0.01	0.07	0.41	0.17	0.36	0.20	0.35	0.25		0.24	0.71	0.74	0.32	1,690
2018	ND	0.23	0.50	0.46	0.41	0.47	0.36	0.28		0.32	0.44	0.45	0.39	2,070
2019	0.46	1.26	1.30	1.50	1.13	0.64	0.68	1.12		0.71	0.67	0.74	0.93	4,901
2020	ND	0.81	1.28	1.91	1.31	0.87	0.66	1.63		ND	ND	0.51	1.12	5,927
2021	ND	ND	0.91	1.50	1.59	ND	0.52	1.04		0.60	0.33	0.90	0.92	4,877
2022	ND	ND	1.32	1.62	0.63	ND	0.86	1.36		site removed	0.84	0.72	1.05	5,544
2023	0.32	ND	0.39	0.76	1.13	0.47	1.07	1.18			ND	1.11	0.80	4,244
2024	0.44	0.64	0.22	1.21	0.61	1.01	1.06	0.63			0.83	0.87	0.75	3,971
2025	ND	0.35	0.72	0.45	0.77	0.65	0.75	0.15			0.49	0.88	0.58	3,057
Station Ave (#/ft)	**0.26**	**0.53**	**0.62**	**0.84**	**1.00**	**0.92**	**0.80**	**0.65**	**0.56**	**0.49**	**0.73**	**1.07**	**0.74**	**3892**
Station Ave (#/mile)	**1,346**	**2,814**	**3,248**	**4,450**	**5,301**	**4,860**	**4,238**	**3,430**	**2,980**	**2,597**	**3,836**	**5,657**		

[1] Surveys completed in October and results based on repetitive 3-pass removal method using an electrofisher.

[2] RM ; indicates miles from rivermouth

[3] ND indicates stream was dry at sampling station or that site was not sampled that year. Blanks = site not added yet. 2009 - huge storm mid-Oct and river got too high to sample. 2013 - much of river dry. SCR under construction.

[4] In 2019, SCR Upper Delta site moved upstream to NMFS BACI site, origional site unsampleable due to large pool

XVII. RIPARIAN HABITAT MITIGATION MEASURES

The Findings of Adoption of the 1990 Water Allocation Program Final EIR identified four mitigation measures to reduce impacts to the Carmel River riparian corridor, which includes wildlife that is dependent on streamside habitat (Finding Nos. 389-A through D, and 391). The measures are: (a) conservation and water-distribution management to retain water in the river; (b) prepare and oversee a Riparian Corridor Management Plan; (c) implement the Riparian Corridor Management Program; and (d) expand the existing monitoring program for soil moisture and vegetative stress.

The Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program, promoted by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), encourages planning and management of water resources on a regional scale and promotes projects that incorporate multiple objectives and strategies. The IRWM process brings stakeholders together and encourages cooperation among agencies in developing mutually beneficial solutions to resource problems. Since 2007, the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD or District) has been the lead agency in developing and implementing the Integrated Regional Water Management program in the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay, and South Monterey Bay region (Monterey Peninsula Region).

The Monterey Peninsula Region consists of coastal watershed areas in Carmel Bay and south Monterey Bay between Pt. Lobos on the south and the Fort Ord Dunes State Park on the north – a 38.3-mile stretch of the Pacific coast. The area encompasses the six Monterey Peninsula cities of Carmel-by-the Sea, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Sand City, Seaside, and extends into portions of the unincorporated area of Monterey County in the Carmel Highlands, Pebble Beach and the inland areas of Carmel Valley and the Laguna Seca area.

MPWMD adopted the 2019 Update to the Monterey Peninsula Region IRWM Plan. The IRWM Plan combines strategies to improve and manage potable water supply, water conservation, stormwater runoff, floodwaters, wastewater, water recycling, habitat for wildlife, and public recreation.

A. Conservation and Water Distribution Management to Retain Water in the Carmel River

The purpose of this measure is to reduce pumping impacts on riparian vegetation, particularly in the region of Aquifer Subunit 2 (Scarlett Narrows to Carmel Valley Village). Activities to further this goal during 2024-2025 are summarized above in **Section II** (Hydrologic Monitoring), **Section V** (Annual Low Flow MOA), **Section VI** (Quarterly Budget), and **Section VIII** (Water Efficiency and Conservation).

B. Oversee Riparian Corridor Management Program

Riparian habitat mitigation measures proposed in the Water Allocation Program Final EIR have formed the basis for riparian corridor management activities undertaken since the Board of Directors certified the EIR in November 1990. The Riparian Corridor Management Program

(RCMP) integrates the District's many riparian mitigation and management activities into one program. Components of the RCMP include the Carmel River Erosion Protection and Restoration Program; continued irrigation around Cal-Am production wells in the lower Carmel Valley and around existing District restoration projects; in-channel vegetation management; public education; enforcement of District rules and regulations; and monitoring of wildlife, vegetation and soil.

C. Implement Riparian Corridor Management Program

The goal of the Riparian Corridor Management Program is the rehabilitation, restoration, enhancement and preservation of the streamside corridor along the Carmel River. As described below, several major sub-programs are carried out to achieve this goal.

Implementation and Activities During 2024-2025

During FY 2024-2025, MPWMD accomplished the following:

- continued revegetation efforts at exposed banks with little or no vegetation located in Aquifer Subunits 2 and 3 (Via Mallorca Rd. to Esquiline Rd.);
- operated under a Routine Maintenance Agreement with California Department of Fish and Wildlife and a Regional General Permit with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for maintenance activities associated with vegetation encroachment and restoration projects diversified restoration projects and experimented with planting techniques that allow trees to mature more quickly and depend less on irrigation;
- continued long-term monitoring of physical and biological processes along the river in order to evaluate the District's river management activities;
- continued the annual inspections of the Carmel River from the upstream end of the lagoon at River Mile (RM) 0.5 to Camp Steffani at RM 15.5 (staff members responsible for vegetation management and erosion prevention annually inspect the river to observe and record erosion damage, conditions that could cause erosion [e.g., in-channel vegetation or debris], riparian ordinance infractions, presence of deleterious material, and the overall condition of the riparian corridor);
- carried out vegetation management activities at these sites in the summer of 2025 (West of Highway 1 Area, East of Highway 1 Area, Via Mallorca Bridge Area, Quail 8 Area, Poplar Lane Area, Meadows Road Area, Schulte Bridge Area, Robinson Canyon Bridge Area, Scarlett Road Area, West Garzas Area, East Garzas Area, Dampierre Area, and Esquiline Bridge Upstream Area).

The following sections describe MPWMD's work in more detail.

- **Carmel River Erosion Protection and Restoration**

Lower San Carlos Restoration Project: The District continues to monitor the two-mile reach between the lower end of the old Rancho Cañada golf course and Rancho San Carlos Road Bridge has historically been unstable and has eroded at various locations during high flows in 1969, 1978-1983, 1995, 1998, 2006, 2007, 2011, and 2017. Floodplain development and frequent seasonal

Carmel River dewatering are the primary causes of this periodic instability, with continued channel degradation also a factor.

In 2018, the District retained Balance Hydrologics, Inc. to develop a restoration plan for erosion that took place just downstream of Rancho San Carlos Road Bridge. Construction of a cribwall for approximately 160 lineal feet was carried out on the left bank and some root wads combined with boulders for the right bank took place in the summer of 2018.

The plantings at the project are doing well and the District is looking forward to seeing the young trees mature. As the vegetation matures the project will help provide stability to this reach.

In addition, the first phase of the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District's Rancho Cañada golf course (Palo Corona) restoration project along the Carmel River has been completed. This project was designed to help restore natural meanders to the Carmel River and involved lowering a disconnected floodplain to allow for natural recruitment of riparian vegetation. The next upstream phase will take place in the summer of 2026.

Riparian Ordinance Enforcement Action: MPWMD continues to work with private property owners on how to protect the riparian corridor. Typical actions included helping property owners plant native streamside vegetation on their property to prevent erosion.

Monitoring San Clemente Dam Removal and Carmel River Reroute: MPWMD engaged in efforts with state, local, and federal scientists interested in pre- and post-construction monitoring of the Carmel River. This included providing funding to the School of Natural Sciences at California State University Monterey Bay to carry out topographic, sediment, and large wood survey work.

- **Vegetation Restoration --** Various techniques for vegetation installation were employed at District restoration projects. Planting techniques involved either rooted seedlings or cuttings sustained by irrigation, or deeper plantings set to tap summer groundwater without supplemental water applications. The District continued to diversify streambanks by planting with willows, black cottonwoods, and sycamores.

The primary objectives of the District's restoration planting effort are to stabilize eroded stream banks with native vegetation and to enhance habitat values near the stream, on adjacent floodplains, and terrace areas. One of the goals of the habitat enhancement program is to diversify restoration plantings by identifying microhabitat areas and revegetating them with species typical of those riparian habitat sites. District staff provided riparian plants to several private property owners. Rooted seedlings are obtained from cuttings and seeds collected from along the Carmel River and propagated by a local nursery.

- **Irrigation Program --** Established riparian vegetation has proven to be an effective deterrent to stream erosion; the mat-like roots of most riparian species bind together loose channel banks and foliage tends to slow the velocity of high river flows. The District selectively irrigates mature streamside vegetation and newly established restoration plantings in order to maintain a healthy, vigorous riparian corridor both for erosion protection and habitat enhancement.

Table XVII-1 and **Figure XVII-1** shows water use at various restoration and riparian mitigation sites for calendar year 2025. A total of 1.62 acre-feet (AF) of water were applied in 2025. In calendar year 2024, 2.07 AF were used to irrigate riparian vegetation. The irrigation season typically begins in April and continues through the end of November.

● **Vegetation Management --** Since Fall 1990, the District has carried out annual vegetation management projects along portions of the Carmel River to reduce potential obstructions to river flow and to reduce the potential for bank erosion. In the past, the District has removed downed trees and vegetation that could deflect high water onto adjacent stream banks, thereby inducing erosion and degrading streamside habitat.

Carmel River Inspection - Annually, staff assesses the lower 15.5 miles from the lagoon to Camp Steffani in order to determine if and where clearing should occur. At sites where debris and/or live vegetation is judged to be a potential hazard, staff balances the goals of conserving aquatic and streamside habitat with reducing the potential for erosion of private and public property and infrastructure. Only woody plant material representing a bank erosion threat is treated by notching or partially cutting through the trunk and large limbs.

During the fall of 2025, thirteen areas with vegetation encroachment, debris piles, and downed trees in the channel bottom were selected for vegetation management:

1. West of Highway 1 Area (downed trees and encroaching vegetation): two cottonwood trees were cut into sections with the crown branches being trimmed off. In addition, encroaching branches were trimmed back.

2. East of Highway 1 Area (encroaching vegetation): encroaching branches were trimmed back and the top canopy was left in place for instream shade and habitat coverage.

3. Via Mallorca Bridge Area (encroaching vegetation): lower branches were trimmed back and placed along the bank for habitat.

4. Quail 8 Area (downed trees and encroaching vegetation): one downed willow was cut into sections with the crown branches removed. In addition, encroaching vegetation was trimmed back.

5. Poplar Lane Area (downed tree): one downed cottonwood had its crown branches trimmed off to keep the channel open for high flow events.

6. Meadows Road Area (downed trees): several downed trees were cut into smaller sections and left in place for large wood habitat.

7. Schulte Bridge Area (downed trees): two downed trees were cut into sections and left in place for habitat.

8. Robinson Canyon Bridge Area (debris pile and downed tree): the debris pile was cut in

multiple locations and left in place, and one downed cottonwood was cut into sections and left as large woody habitat.

9. Scarlett Road Area (downed trees and encroaching vegetation): various downed cottonwood and willow trees were cut into multiple sections and left in place for habitat.

10. West Garzas Area (downed tree and encroaching vegetation): a downed cottonwood tree was cut into multiple sections and left in place for habitat, and encroaching vegetation was trimmed back.

11. East Garzas Area (downed trees): downed willow and alder trees were cut into multiple sections and left as large wood habitat with crown branches removed.

12. Dampierre Area (downed tree and debris pile): one downed tree was cut into sections, and a debris pile was cut into sections and broken up.

13. Esquiline Bridge Upstream Area (downed tree): one downed tree leaning into the river was cut in three places and left in place for large wood habitat.

In addition to erosion hazard reduction, vegetation management objectives include removing trash and inorganic debris from the river channel. During FY 2024-2025, trash such as plastic, paper, cans, bottles and car parts were removed from the channel and disposed by the District.

In general, the health of the riparian corridor along the lower 15.5 miles of the river is good with continued development of naturally recruited species, such as black cottonwoods, willows, and sycamores, on some of the engineered floodplains as well as natural gravel bars. While most of the stream channel remained clear of major obstructions, District staff believes that continued selective trimming of encroaching vegetation and breaking up of debris piles will be necessary every year. Without such a program, it is possible that unauthorized vegetation removal by property owners along the river may increase and lead to a decline in the health and stability of the riparian corridor.

- **Public Information and Partnerships**

MPWMD continued its outreach program by participating in Carmel River Task Force meetings and meeting with property owners to evaluate the stability of their streambank.

D. Expand Monitoring Programs for Soil Moisture and Vegetative Stress

This mitigation measure involves implementing a groundwater and vegetation monitoring program to better assess plant water stress and related irrigation needs in the riparian zone. Data from depth to groundwater and plant water-stress tests facilitate the identification and location of impacts resulting from the prolonged depression or rapid drawdown of the water table. Soil and plant monitoring also documents the beneficial results of riparian mitigations and provides a statistical foundation for determining trends in conditions over time.

In the summer of 2025, staff collected bi-monthly canopy ratings of individual trees at four study sites in mid and lower Carmel Valley (Palo Corona, San Carlos, Schulte Restoration Project, and the Valley Hills Restoration Project). Canopy ratings are used to determine the amount of defoliation that is occurring in riparian trees due to moisture stress associated with a falling water table. **Figure XVII-2** shows average canopy ratings for both willows and cottonwoods. Results showed that willows and cottonwoods experienced low moisture stress because of sufficient soil moisture and river flow. It should be noted that many trees are irrigated in the vicinity of large production wells to offset impacts associated with water extraction. Monitoring results help District staff determine irrigation requirements for portions of the riparian corridor that are under the influence of groundwater extraction. Photo documentation and measurements of foliage volume occurs in other areas as well, depending on river flow conditions and depth to groundwater.

In addition to vegetation and groundwater monitoring, avian (bird) species diversity monitoring has been carried out annually from 1992 to the summer of 2010 and then on a periodic basis starting in 2015. Data collected by Dr. David Mullen,Big Sur Ornithology Lab, and Ventana Wildlife Society since 1992 compares habitat values at permanent monitoring stations and provides an indication of changing patterns of avian use in District restoration projects. The information collected on avian species diversity has helped document the response of populations to habitat enhancements implemented by the District. Since 1992, the avian monitoring work has shown healthy avian species diversity along river reaches where the District has implemented restoration projects, while diversity-index readings in control sites with established riparian vegetation seem to fluctuate depending on the presence of flow in the river channel, the quality of the habitat, and off site conditions during migration. The most recent avian point counts were conducted in 2018.

OBSERVED TRENDS, CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS:

Except for the Rancho Cañada to Rancho San Carlos Road Bridge reach, the Carmel River streamside corridor has stabilized in nearly all reaches that were affected by a combination of increased groundwater extraction, extreme drought and flood events that occurred during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. Prior to the 2016-17 winter high flows, a complex channel had developed in the lower 16 miles of the river with improved steelhead spawning substrate, diverse habitat, and a richer riparian community. Areas with perennial or near perennial flow (upstream of Schulte Bridge) or a high groundwater table, such as downstream of Highway 1, experienced vigorous natural recruitment in the channel bottom, which has helped to stabilize streambanks and diversify aquatic habitat. The recovery of streamside areas subjected to annual dewatering requires monitoring. Plant stress in the late summer and fall is evident in portions of the river that go dry. In these areas, streambanks can exhibit unstable characteristics during high flows, such as sudden bank collapse, because of the lack of healthy vegetation that would ordinarily provide stability. Impacts to streamside vegetation can manifest themselves for several years even after the end of a drought. District staff contracted with CSUMB in the fall of 2023 to investigate the overall scour and deposition of the streambed. Conclusions from this report show that the Carmel River primarily experienced net erosion with some cross-sections showing lateral migration. In addition, some cross-sections showed deposition of sediments in riparian areas within the active channel.

Restoration project areas sponsored by MPWMD since 1984 continue to mature and exhibit more features of relatively undisturbed reaches, such as plant diversity and vigor, complex floodplain topography, and a variety of in-channel features such as large wood, extensive vegetative cover, pools, riffles, and cut banks.

As cited in previous reports, the most significant trends continue to include the following:

- increased natural recruitment of vegetation into the active channel of the Carmel River,
- effects to areas with groundwater extraction downstream of Schulte Road,
- channel changes and erosion due to new supply of sediment from upstream associated with high flows, San Clemente Dam removal,
- healthy avian species diversity, and
- maturing of previous restoration projects.

Carmel River Erosion Protection and Restoration

Except for the channel area between the Via Mallorca Road bridge and the Rancho San Carlos Road bridge, streambanks in the main stem appear to be relatively stable during average water years with "frequent flow" storm events (flows with a return magnitude of less than five years). The program begun by MPWMD in 1984 (and later subsumed into the Mitigation Program) to stabilize streambanks appears to be achieving the goals that were initially set out, i.e., to reduce bank erosion during high flow events up to a 10-year return flow, restore vegetation along the streamside, and improve fisheries habitat.

Consistent with previous reports, it is likely that the following trends will continue:

- Local, State and Federal agencies consider the Carmel River watershed to be a high priority area for restoration, as evidenced by the interest in addressing water supply issues, the removal of San Clemente Dam (2015), proposed projects in the lower Carmel River, and continued oversight with the management of threatened species. Stringent avoidance and mitigation requirements will continue to be placed on activities that could have negative impacts on sensitive aquatic species or their habitats.
- Activities that interrupt or curtail natural stream functions, such as lining streambanks with riprap, have come under increasing scrutiny and now require significant mitigation offsets. Approximately 35% to 40% of the streambanks downstream of Carmel Valley Village have been altered or hardened since the late 1950s. Activities that increase the amount of habitat or restore natural stream functions are more likely to be approved or funded through State and Federal grant programs.
- Additional work to add instream features (such as large logs for steelhead refuge or backwater channel areas for frogs) can restore and diversify aquatic habitat.
- Major restoration projects completed between 1987 and 1999 have had extensive and successful work to diversify plantings. However, maintenance of irrigation systems is ongoing and requires extensive work in water years classified as below normal, dry and critically dry.
- The channel will change due to a new supply of sediment coming from upstream of the old

San Clemente Dam and additional sources of sediment associated with the Soberanes Fire of 2016.

In the spring of 2011, the river migrated into the north streambank downstream of the Rancho San Carlos Road Bridge (see **Figure XVII-3**). In the winter of 2017, during a series of high flows, erosion started taking place on the south side of the river. This reach became unstable and the District began construction on a restoration project that stabilized the streambanks in the summer of 2018. It is likely that additional erosion would occur if these streambanks were left alone.

Eventually, without corrective measures to balance the sediment load with the flow of water or to mitigate for the effect of the downcutting, streambanks will begin to collapse and the integrity of bridges and other infrastructure in the active channel of the river may be threatened.

Vegetation Restoration and Irrigation

To the maximum extent possible, MPWMD-sponsored river restoration projects incorporate a functional floodplain that is intended to be inundated in relatively frequent storm events (those expected every 1-2 years). For example, low benches at the Red Rock and All Saints Projects have served as natural recruitment areas and are currently being colonized by black cottonwoods, sycamores and willows. In addition, willow and cottonwood pole plantings in these areas were installed with a backhoe, which allows them to tap into the water table. These techniques have been successful and have reduced the need for supplemental irrigation.

Channel Vegetation Management

Another notable trend relating to the District's vegetation management program was the widening of the channel after floods in 1995 and 1998. With relatively normal years following these floods, the channel has narrowed as vegetation recruits on the channel bottom and gravel bars. Current Federal regulations such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA) "Section 4(d)" rules promulgated by NOAA Fisheries to protect steelhead significantly restrict vegetation management activities. Because of these restrictions, the District can carry out activities only on the most critical channel restrictions and erosion hazards in the lower 15 miles of the river. MPWMD will continue to balance the need to treat erosion hazards in the river yet maintain features that contribute to aquatic habitat quality.

Permits for Channel Restoration and Vegetation Management

In 2024, MPWMD renewed its long-term permits with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for routine maintenance and restoration work. In 2014, the District also renewed a long-term Routine Maintenance Agreement (RMA) with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to conduct regular maintenance and restoration activities in the Carmel River.

Monitoring Program

Vegetative moisture stress fluctuates depending on the rainfall, proximate stream flow, depth to groundwater, and average daily temperatures, and tends to be much lower in above-normal rainfall years. Typical trends for a single season start with little to no vegetative moisture stress in the spring, when the soil is moist and the river is flowing. As the river begins to dry up in lower Carmel Valley (normally around June) and temperatures begin to increase, an overall increase in vegetative moisture stress occurs. The District irrigates around large production wells to help mitigate impacts from groundwater extraction. However, many recruiting trees experience high levels of stress or mortality in dry years in areas difficult to irrigate. Riparian vegetation exposed to rapid or substantial lowering of groundwater levels (i.e., below the root zones of the plants) will continue to require monitoring and irrigation during the dry season.

With respect to riparian songbird diversity, populations dropped after major floods in 1995 and 1998 because of the loss of streamside habitat. Since 1998, species diversity recovered and now fluctuates depending on habitat conditions. Values from 2018 avian point count surveys indicate that the District's mitigation program is preserving and improving riparian habitat.

Strategies for the future

A comprehensive long-term solution to overall environmental degradation requires a significant increase in dry-season water flows in the lower river, a reversal of the incision process, and reestablishment of a natural meander pattern. Of these, MPWMD has made progress on increasing summer low flows and groundwater levels by aggressively pursuing a water conservation program, implementing the first and second phases of the Seaside Groundwater Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project, and recommending an increase in summer releases from Los Padres Reservoir.

Reversal, or at least a slowing, of channel incision may be possible if the supply of sediment is brought into better balance with the sediment transport forces. Additional sediment from the tributary watersheds between San Clemente Dam and Los Padres Dam will pass into the lower river in the foreseeable future now that San Clemente Dam has been removed. District staff are already seeing signs of additional sediment in the Carmel River below Esquiline Road Bridge.

However, reestablishing a natural supply of sediment and restoring the natural river meander pattern through the lower 15.5 miles of the Carmel Valley presents significant political, environmental, and fiscal challenges, and is not currently being considered as part of the Mitigation Program.

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program

Funding from the IRWM grant program and other programs requiring an adopted IRWM Plan provide the incentive to undertake a set of projects that would engage a larger number of organizations in helping to develop and implement a comprehensive solution to water resource

problems in the planning region.

On November 4, 2014, California voters approved Proposition 1, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014. Proposition 1 authorized $510 million in Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) funding. Funds were allocated to 12 hydrologic region-based Funding Areas, including the Central Coast Funding Area to which the Monterey Peninsula Region belongs. A funds sharing agreement for the Central Coast Funding Area was executed in 2016 that allowed the Monterey Peninsula Region to plan for receiving $4.3 million in IRWM grant funding.

In 2018, $252,693 was awarded to the region as a part of the Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement grant. The 2018 grant was completed by the region in 2020. In 2020, $2,238,904 was awarded to the region as a part of the Proposition 1 Implementation Round 1 grant. Three projects were funded; two projects were located in disadvantaged communities. Two of the three projects were completed by the end of 2023 and the last project for City of Sand City is expected to start construction in the 2025-2026 Fiscal Year.

In 2023, MPWMD was awarded an Implementation Round 2 Grant for the Monterey Peninsula region in the amount of $1,488,961. The two project recipients are 1. Carmel River Floodplain Restoration and Environmental Enhancement (Carmel River FREE), sponsored by Monterey County, and 2. the Olivier Street Stormwater Diversion Project, sponsored by the City of Monterey.

More information about the IRWM Plan and the group of stakeholders in the planning region can be found at the following web site: Integrated Regional Water Management Program – Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Table XVII-1

Quarterly Irrigation Water Use During 2025
(Values in Acre-Feet)

Project Site	Jan-Mar	April-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec		Total
begonia	0.019	0.033	0.073	0.030		**0.155**
cypval		0.001	0.260	0.140		**0.401**
dedampierre		0.115	0.200	0.053		**0.368**
reimers	0.003	0.010	0.027	0.000		**0.040**
san carlos restoration		0.021	0.049	0.021		**0.091**
trail and saddle		0.125	0.282	0.154		**0.561**
						Year
Total						**1.62**

Figure XVII-1

Riparian Irrigation Totals

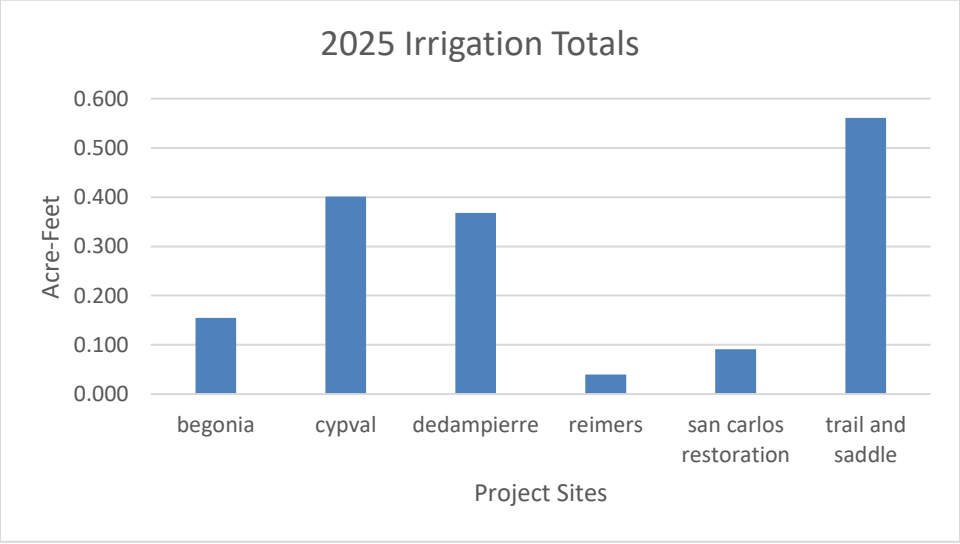
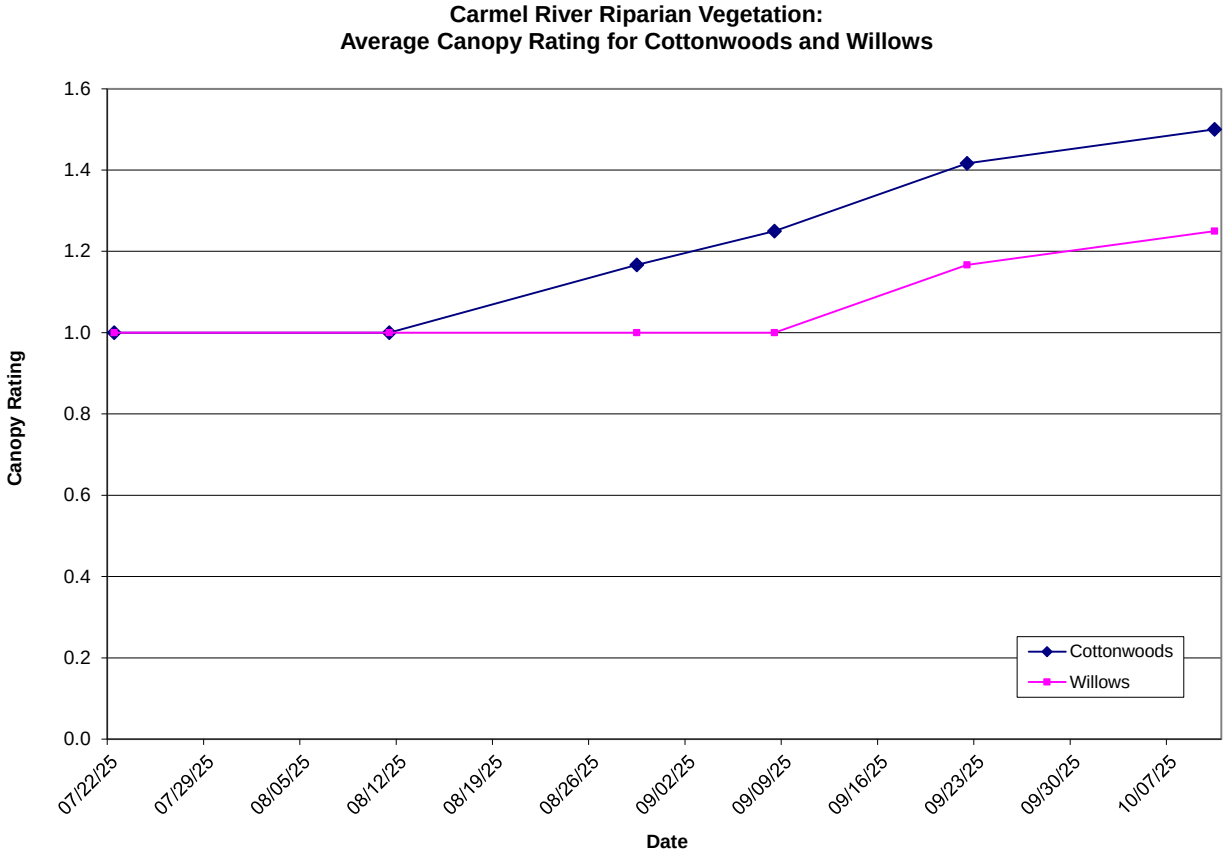


Figure XVII-2

2025 Average Canopy Rating for Cottonwoods and Willows



Canopy Rating Scale		Stress Level
1=	Green, obviously vigorous	none, no irrigation required
2=	Some visible yellowing	low, occasional irrigation required
3=	Leaves mostly yellowing	moderate, regular irrigation required
4=	< 10% Defoliated	moderate, regular irrigation required
5=	Defoliated 10% to 30%	moderate, regular irrigation required
6=	Defoliated 30% to 50%	moderate to high, additional measures required
7=	Defoliated 50% to 70%	high stress, risk of mortality or canopy dieback
8=	Defoliated 70% to 90%	high stress, risk of mortality or canopy dieback
9=	> 90% Defoliated	high stress, risk of mortality or canopy dieback
10=	Dead	consider replanting

Figure XVII-3

Streambank Erosion at Rancho San Carlos Road Bridge, Carmel River

Left Bank Looking Downstream before Bank Stabilization (Spring 2017)

Left Bank Looking Downstream after Bank Stabilization (May 2024)

XVIII. LAGOON HABITAT MITIGATION MEASURES

The Findings for Adoption of the Water Allocation Program Final EIR identified three mitigation measures to reduce impacts to the Carmel River Lagoon, including wildlife that is dependent on it (Finding Nos. 390-A through C, and 392). They include: (a) assist with lagoon enhancement plan investigations, (b) expand long-term monitoring program, and (c) identify feasible alternatives to maintain adequate lagoon volume. This section briefly describes the purpose of these three programs and summarizes the mitigation activities from July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025, referred to as the Reporting Year (RY).

A. Assist with Lagoon Enhancement Plan Investigations

Description and Purpose

The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD or District), Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA), California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), and the California Coastal Conservancy (Conservancy) co-funded the Carmel River Lagoon Enhancement Plan, which was prepared by Philip Williams & Associates. A key aspect of the Lagoon Enhancement Plan was to identify alternative means to restore and enhance the lagoon environment. District staff participated on a plan review committee, which met on an as-needed basis, and contributed staff expertise for enhancement plan investigations. District staff reviewed and provided comments on the Draft Lagoon Enhancement Plan document. These comments, as well as comments from other reviewing agencies, were incorporated into the Final Plan dated December 1992.

Implementation and Activities

During this period, the CDPR continued their native riparian plant re-vegetation efforts at a reduced level within the 100-acre portion of the "Odello West" property that is now part of the Carmel River State Beach. The re-vegetation work is ongoing, though the formal monitoring program and its reporting ended after five years in 2009.

District staff monitored receiving water quality and continued to provide expertise to representatives from numerous state, federal and local agencies, as well as members of the public. The lagoon water-quality data for both surface and subsurface profiles are presented in Section III. During many months in the summer and fall, there is usually no natural surface flow to the lagoon, and the lagoon has historically experienced poor water quality and low water levels that could contribute to poor growth or fish mortality.

During April of RY 2014-2015, the District began to report and graph lagoon levels in both NGVD 1929 and the newer vertical datum, NAVD 1988, that was adopted by the USGS in 1991. Most government agencies are shifting to the use of this newer datum. The difference between NAVD88 compared to NGVD29 at the Lagoon is +2.74 feet.

District staff participates in technical meetings with Monterey County Housing and Community Development and Monterey County Public Works for the management of the sandbar that forms

each year between the lagoon and the ocean. The old Carmel River Lagoon Technical Advisory Committee remains operational in concept, but no further meetings were held since 2011. Lagoon water levels can fall to less than five feet elevation (NAVD 1988, measured in the south arm) when the beach breaches in the middle. NMFS and CDFW have indicated that an elevation from four to ten feet at NGVD 1929 (equivalent to approximately seven to thirteen feet at NAVD 1988), depending on the time of year and life cycle needs of steelhead, would be an optimal management target to benefit steelhead rearing.

Monterey County Housing and Community Development is now pursuing separate long-term State and Federal permit applications for lagoon breaching by Public Works. Currently Monterey County takes the lead in annual lagoon breaching activities.

B. Expand Long-Term Monitoring Program

Description and Purpose

Long-term monitoring of the lagoon and its associated plant communities provides data that can be used to evaluate the wetlands' response to groundwater pumping. The purpose of the monitoring is to: (1) determine if changes in hydrology or plant species distribution and coverage are occurring due to the removal of groundwater upstream, and (2) implement additional mitigations if pumping-induced changes to hydrologic characteristics or vegetation are identified. The Mitigation Program calls for extensive studies such as vegetation mapping and soil surveys to occur every five years. In practice, lagoon vegetation has been monitored annually from 1995 through 2005, and nearly every other year thereafter, except 2011 and 2016 when lagoon water levels were too high in summer to do so. This monitoring resumed in 2017. Saturation-paste conductivity of soils in the vicinity of the vegetation-monitoring stations was measured annually from 1995 through 2004. Wildlife surveys have not been conducted since 2018. Bathymetric surveys continue to be conducted each year.

Implementation and Activities

The District has historically conducted three types of long-term lagoon monitoring activities, only two of which were completed this RY:

- Vegetation Surveys [last completed in 2024]
- Topographic Surveys and hydrology [completed 2025]
- Wildlife Surveys [last completed in 2018]

● **Vegetation Monitoring –** The most recent vegetation surveys were completed in 2024. Monitoring occurs on a 2-year frequency and the next survey will occur in 2026. The same monitoring stations that were established in 1995 were sampled annually between 1995 and 2005, and then generally every other year until 2009, as the Allocation EIR only called for this monitoring to occur every two years. On occasion, as in 2019, water levels were too high in the lagoon during July and August to conduct monitoring. In August of 2024 staff was able to monitor all of the stations established in 1995. The more frequent higher water levels during the monitoring

season are in part attributable to the implementation of an adaptive management plan for the beach berm by Monterey County Public Works (MCPW) beginning in 2007. Implementation of the plan is required as a Condition of a permit from the National Marine Fisheries designed to mitigate for impacts to steelhead that result from opening the sandbar to avoid flooding. By maintaining more water in the lagoon for a longer period, MCPW enhances habitat for steelhead by providing more refuge from predators and better water quality, but occasionally prevents access and timely monitoring of wetland vegetation by District staff.

The report, *Biologic Assessment of the Carmel River Lagoon Wetlands*, prepared for the District by the Habitat Restoration Group in 1995, provides a detailed description of the methodology employed. Ten pairs of quadrats were intentionally located along transects at lower elevations of the wetlands because it was anticipated that changes in the vegetative community would first become apparent in these habitat types. The north side was emphasized because of disturbances on the south side associated with the creation of the Cal-Trans Carmel River Mitigation Bank and subsequent restoration of the former Odello artichoke field.

A more detailed discussion of the results of past vegetation monitoring is presented in the 2005 Mitigation Program Report. Data gathered thus far suggest that factors favoring freshwater species over salt tolerant species may be occurring. Determining whether changes are attributable to water management practices upstream as opposed to the timing of monitoring, beach breaching, variation in hydrologic regimes or global weather dynamics are more complex questions. Review of the available data has not identified significant changes from one monitoring event to the next. Nor have strong relationships between species composition or distribution and water management practices been identified. Staff anticipates continued monitoring of the wetlands every other year in the future to provide evaluation of long-term trends.

- **Topographic Surveys and Hydrologic Monitoring –** Beginning in 1994, staff has surveyed cross sections along four dedicated transects in the Carmel Lagoon. Transect surveys track bed elevation over time to help understand sediment dynamics in the lagoon. Elevation data is collected from one of two methods depending on water levels in the lagoon. During years when the lagoon water levels are low enough to wade across the lagoon with a survey rod, elevation points along the transect are obtained with a survey level and a stadia rod. Occasionally in wet years the lagoon water levels remain elevated through the fall and wading across the lagoon is not possible. When water levels are too high, the District obtains bathymetry using an Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) that floats along transect paths and captures a more complete bathymetric data set. While the ADCP captures a more comprehensive dataset, it is not ideal for low water level conditions because it needs a minimum depth to operate which is not achieved in much of the lagoon when water levels are lower. In addition to collecting bathymetric data , staff maintained the pressure transducer located in the south arm of the Lagoon to track water levels at 15-minte intervals. Lagoon water level data is available on the District's public facing data portal.

- **Wildlife Monitoring –** Birds are often used as indicators of the suitability of an area for wildlife because they tend to be easier to identify and count than other creatures. By tracking the species diversity index at a specific location over time, scientists are able to infer if changes have occurred that may affect the area's dependent wildlife. In the past, District staff contracted with the Ventana Wilderness Society and Big Sur Ornithology Lab (BSOL) to conduct avian point

count surveys in the riparian corridor of the Carmel River at sites from Carmel Valley Village to a point just upstream of the lagoon. The District carried out this program from 1992 through 2010 on a regular basis. However, due to budget constraints, the avian point counts are carried out less frequently, with the last two occurring in 2015 and 2018.

Avian monitoring specific to the lagoon was last carried out by the District at sites near the lagoon at the mouth of the Carmel River in the summer of 2004. Sampling in the vicinity of the lagoon was subsequently carried out by the CDPR from 2005-2008, when monitoring ceased due to ongoing budget constraints.

C. Identify Feasible Alternatives to Maintain Adequate Lagoon Volume

Description and Purpose

The purpose of this mitigation measure is to determine the volume required to keep the lagoon in a stable condition that can adequately support plants and wildlife. It is envisioned that alternative means to achieve and maintain the desired volume will be compared, and the most cost-effective means selected. One alternative that may achieve these goals is the development of a water supply project that can reliably provide more water to the Monterey Peninsula and result in reduced diversions from the Carmel River; however, few other feasible alternatives have materialized in spite of extensive evaluation. MPWMD staff previously estimated that approximately 8 cfs, or about 16 acre feet per day (AFD), can percolate through the barrier beach when the outlet is closed and lagoon water levels are stable at relatively high elevations (8 – 9 feet). This seepage rate was determined utilizing continuous streamflow data from the Carmel River at Highway 1 Bridge gaging station and the 1997 lagoon stage volume relationship over the 1991-2005 period. However, in May and June 2009, following the manual lagoon mouth closure on May 18, 2009, streamflow and lagoon storage data showed that 12 cfs or 24 AFD percolated through the beach berm and into the surrounding wetlands (based on an updated 2007 lagoon storage table). It is postulated that increased infiltration capacity of the lagoon may be due to a combination of the excavation of an outlet channel to the south, the two South Arm excavations in 2004 and 2007, and that the manual lagoon mouth closure results in a higher water surface elevation than was typical of the 1991-2005 period. A higher water surface elevation likely results in flow through the outlet channel that then percolates into the beach. This volume of water passing through the beach is significant and is equivalent to about two-thirds of the daily Carmel River diversions historically needed to meet a portion of the municipal demand of the Monterey Peninsula during the summer. No treated water from the CAWD was added to the lagoon in this RY. There were concerns about the effects the recycled CAWD water might have on water quality in the lagoon, which might affect both juvenile steelhead and red-legged frog habitat values, so the action ceased until impact evaluations could be completed. Those studies have been suspended indefinitely (see **Section XVIII-A** above). No water from an existing agricultural well was added to the lagoon in this RY. Determination of desirable lagoon volume will be conducted in conjunction with the monitoring studies noted above and the findings of the Lagoon Enhancement Plan. Development of feasible alternative means to provide adequate volume to sustain healthy lagoon habitat throughout the dry season continues to be sought by the District.

Implementation and Activities

Beginning in 1994, staff surveyed cross sections along four dedicated transects in the Carmel Lagoon (**Figure XVIII-1**) to track changes in the volume of sand in the active portion of the lagoon over time. An initial survey of the four cross sections was conducted in January 1988. Subsequent annual surveys were conducted beginning in September 1994 through the present. Possible new sources of sedimentation include the combined effects of the 2015 San Clemente Dam (SCD) removal, 2016 Soberanes Fire, and recent extremely wet Water Years 2017, 2019, and 2023 that moved significant sediment into the Lower Carmel River (LCR). Recent sedimentation factors described above (beginning with the 2015 SCD removal) so far have resulted in significant sand deposition along the LCR, however, the effects of these events on sand levels in the Lagoon are less clear. Over 30 years of cross sectional bathymetric data do not appear to show any significant trends that higher sediment loads in the river influence sand accumulation in the lagoon.

In September 2025, staff completed cross section surveys (XS1-4) of the lagoon (**Figures XVIII-2-5**) using a surveyor level and stadia rod. There were minimal changes in transect elevations compared to the 2024 surveys, except at XS-4, where a survey hadn't occurred since 2022 due to difficulty finding the benchmarks. The 2025 survey of XS-4 showed moderate scour along the transect since 2022, which could be attributed to the large flows occurring in the 2023 water year. For the most part, cross-section elevations remained within historical ranges. Surveys in 2024 and 2025 show some historically high elevations of sand on the right (northern) banks at cross sections 2 and 3, suggesting accumulation of sand in the northern portion of the lagoon in recent years.

OBSERVED TRENDS, CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS:

The District continues to support and encourage the ongoing habitat restoration efforts in the wetlands and riparian areas surrounding the Carmel River Lagoon. These efforts are consistent with goals that were identified in the Carmel River Lagoon Enhancement Plan, which was partially funded by the District. The District continues to work with various agencies and landowners to implement ongoing restoration of the Odello West property and future restoration of the Odello East property across the highway. Because of the restoration activities on the south side of the lagoon, the District has concentrated its monitoring efforts on the relatively undisturbed north side. Staff also continue to meet and discuss with other agencies the potential use of an existing CDPR agricultural well.

The District expanded its long-term monitoring around the lagoon in 1995 in an attempt to determine if the reduction in freshwater flows due to groundwater pumping upstream might change the size or ecological character of the wetlands. Demonstrable changes have not been identified. Because of the complexity of the estuarine system, a variety of parameters are monitored, including vegetative cover in transects and quadrats, water conductivity, and hydrology. It is notable that due to the number of factors affecting this system, it would be premature to attribute any observed changes solely to groundwater pumping. During the 30-year period to date, there have been five ***Extremely Wet*** (1995, 1998, 2017, 2019, and 2023), two ***Wet*** (2005, 2006), five ***Above Normal*** (1996, 1997, 2000, 2010, 2011, and 2024), six ***Normal*** (1999, 2001, 2003, 2008, 2009 and 2020), four ***Below Normal*** (2004, 2016, 2018, and 2025), six ***Dry*** (2002, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2021, and

2022), and two ***Critically Dry*** (2007 and 2014) Water Year types in terms of total annual runoff. Thus, the hydrology of the watershed has been at least normal or better 60% of the time during that 30-year period. However, monitoring in 2014 occurred during a Critically Dry Water Year that followed two consecutive Dry Water Years, and 2015 was the first time a fourth year of drought was ever monitored. Other natural factors that affect the wetlands include introduction of salt water into the system as waves overtop the sandbar in autumn and winter, tidal fluctuations, and long-term global climatic change. When the District initiated the long-term lagoon monitoring component of the Mitigation Program, it was with the understanding that it would be necessary to gather data for an extended period in order to draw conclusions about well production drawdown effects on wetland dynamics. It is recommended that the current vegetation, conductivity, topographical and wildlife monitoring be continued in order to provide a robust data set for continued analysis of potential changes around the lagoon

Lagoon bathymetric cross-sectional surveys, initially conducted in 1988, were completed annually during the dry season from 1994-2025. Cross sectional surveys occurred again in 2024 and found a generalized pattern of scour in the deeper areas of the lagoon where the fastest moving water occurs during high flows, with some deposition on the lagoon banks where water moves more slowly. These data are useful in assessing changes in the sand supply within the main body of the lagoon and are necessary to answer questions concerning whether or not the lagoon is filling up with sand, thus losing valuable habitat. As indicated in previous reports, the sandy bed of the lagoon can vary significantly from year to year, but there have -been no significant correlations detected between flow and sediment supply based on the cross sectional surveys of four transects, and lagoon levels in general have remained within historical ranges since surveys began in 1988. In 2023, acoustic bathymetric surveys were added as an alternative method to level surveys when water levels are unseasonably high. Acoustic bathymetric surveys give a more complete spatial understanding of lagoon and should be prioritized as the survey method moving forward. However, low water levels make acoustic surveys challenging due to minimum depth requirements. On years when the lagoon levels are too low for a complete bathymetric survey, drone photogrammetry could potentially be used to fill in the gaps of non-submerged areas. Until an accurate and repeatable method of acoustic bathymetry and drone photogrammetry is developed and verified, cross sections should continue as a backup method during any experimental methodology. Surveys will continue in 2026, as 2026 presents an opportunity to assess impacts of the Rancho Cañada Floodplain Restoration Project on sediment levels in the Lagoon.

Figure XVIII-1
Map of Monitoring Transects and Stations at Carmel River Lagoon.

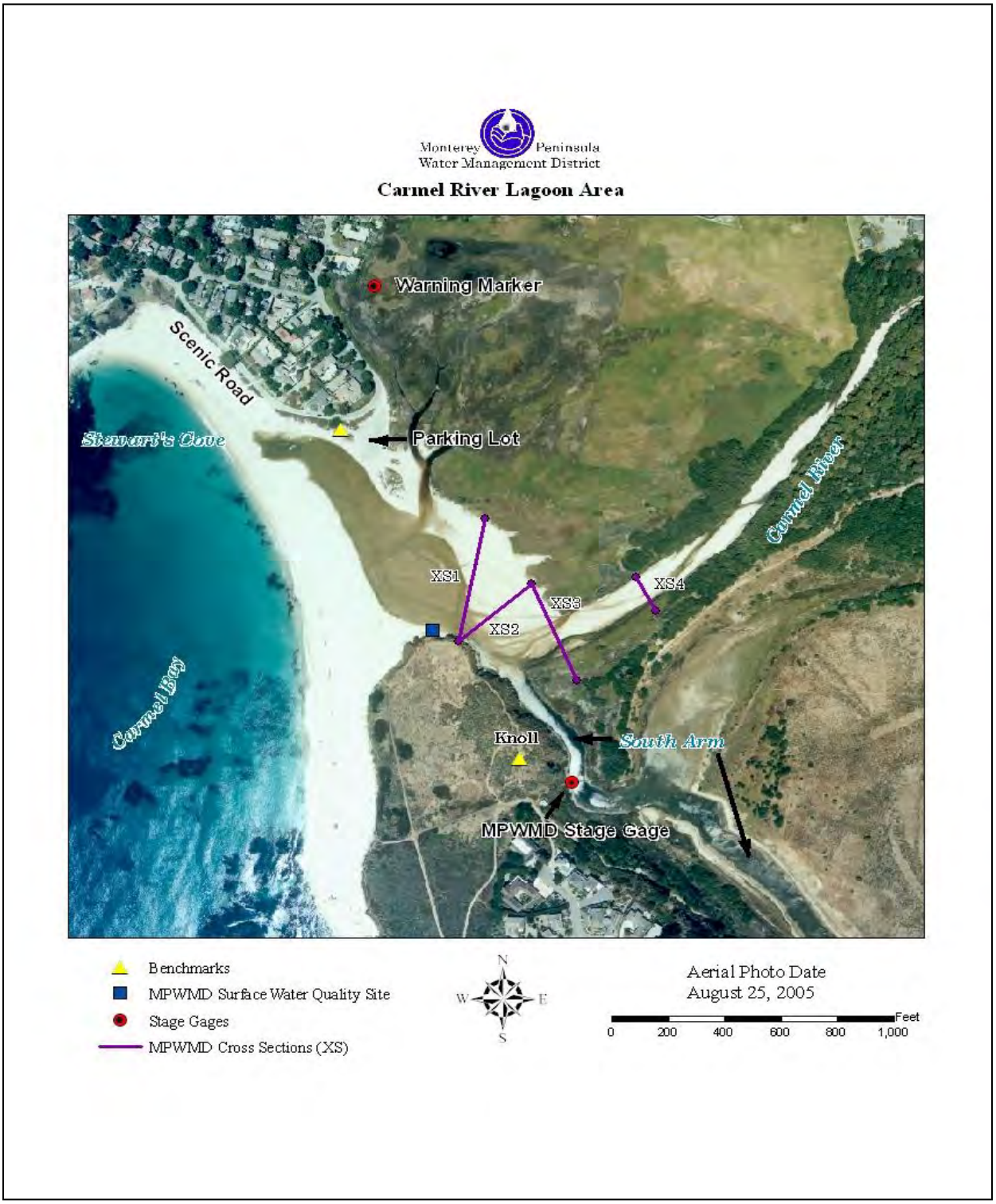


Figure XVIII-2

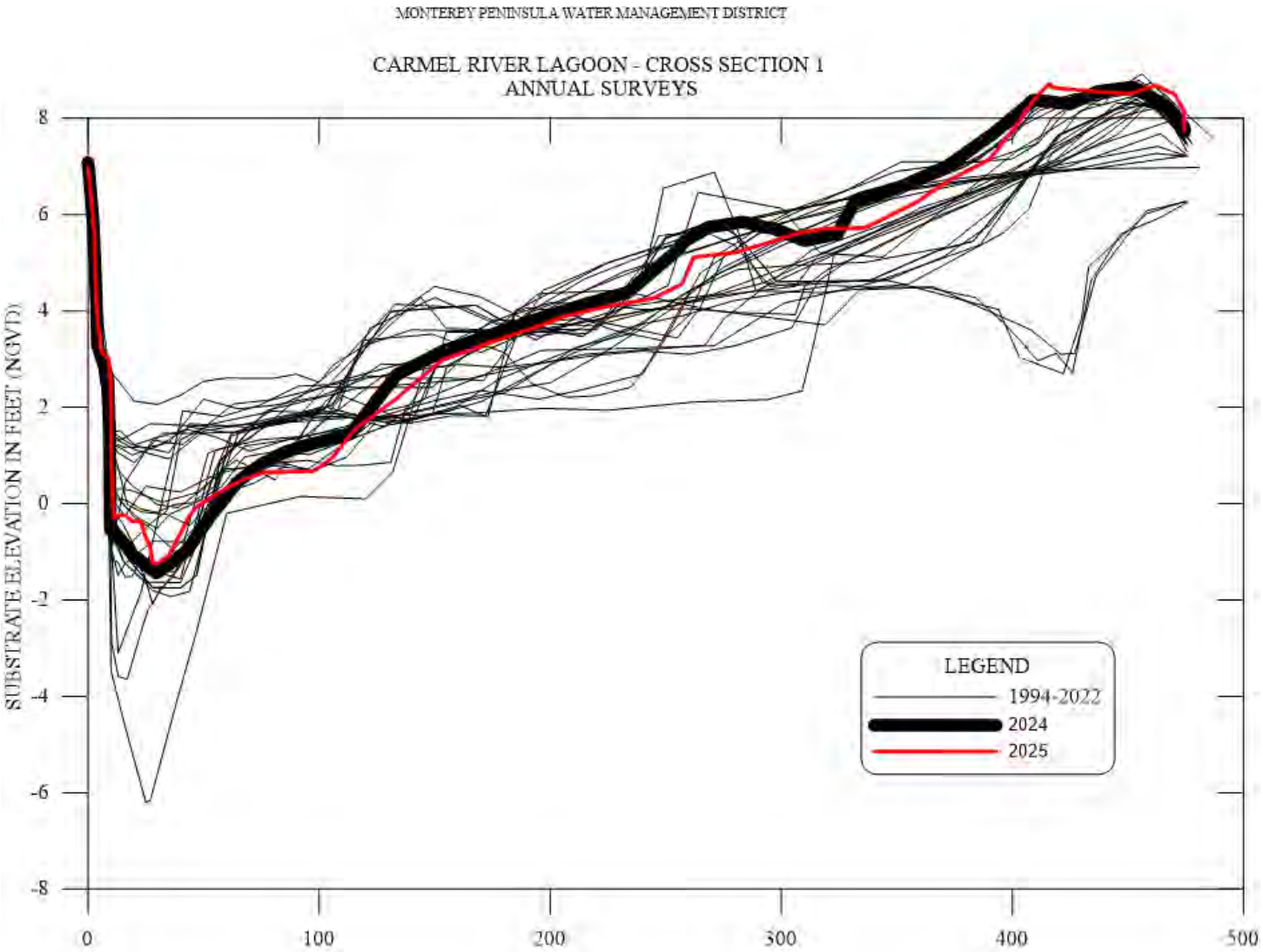


Figure XVIII-3

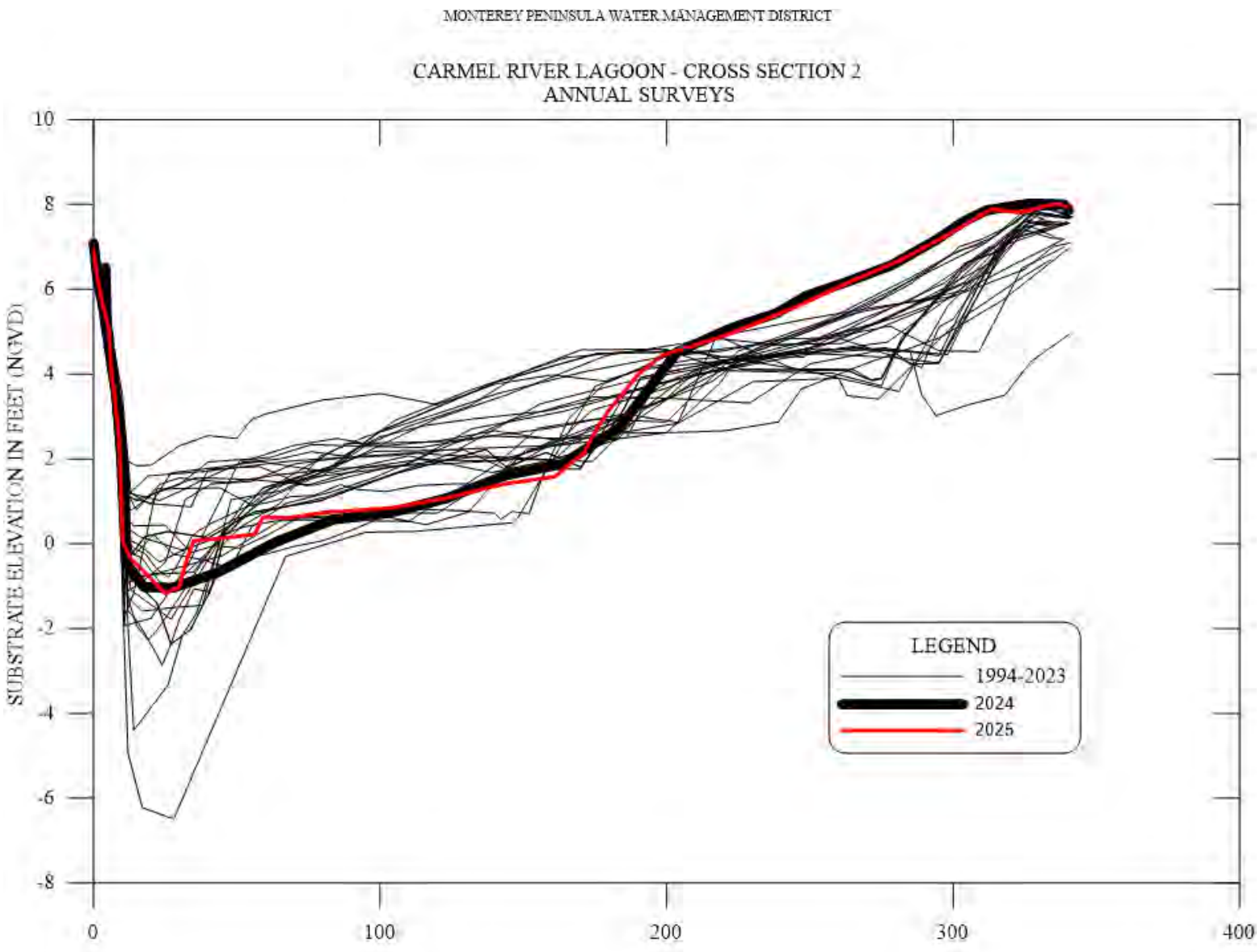


Figure XVIII-4

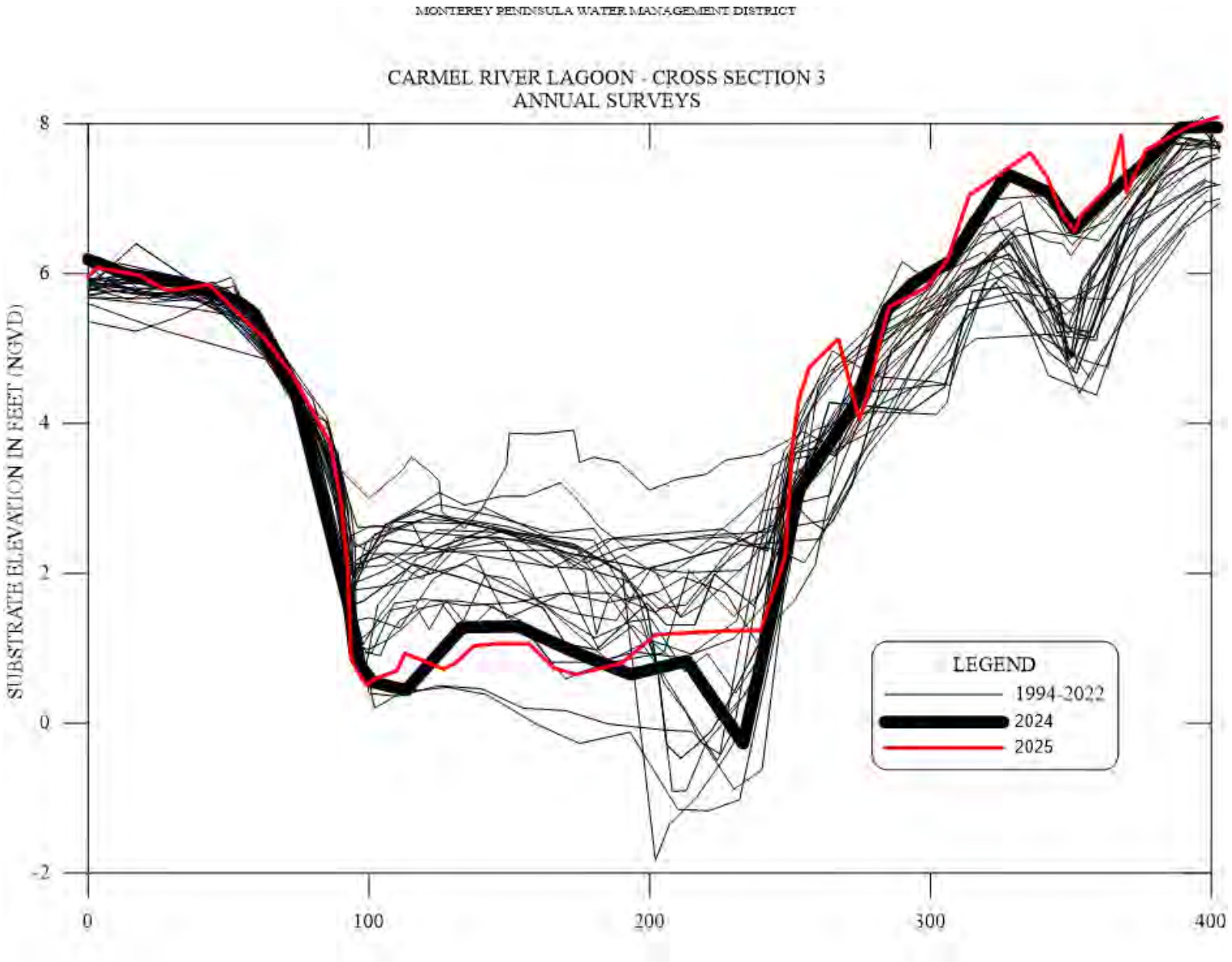
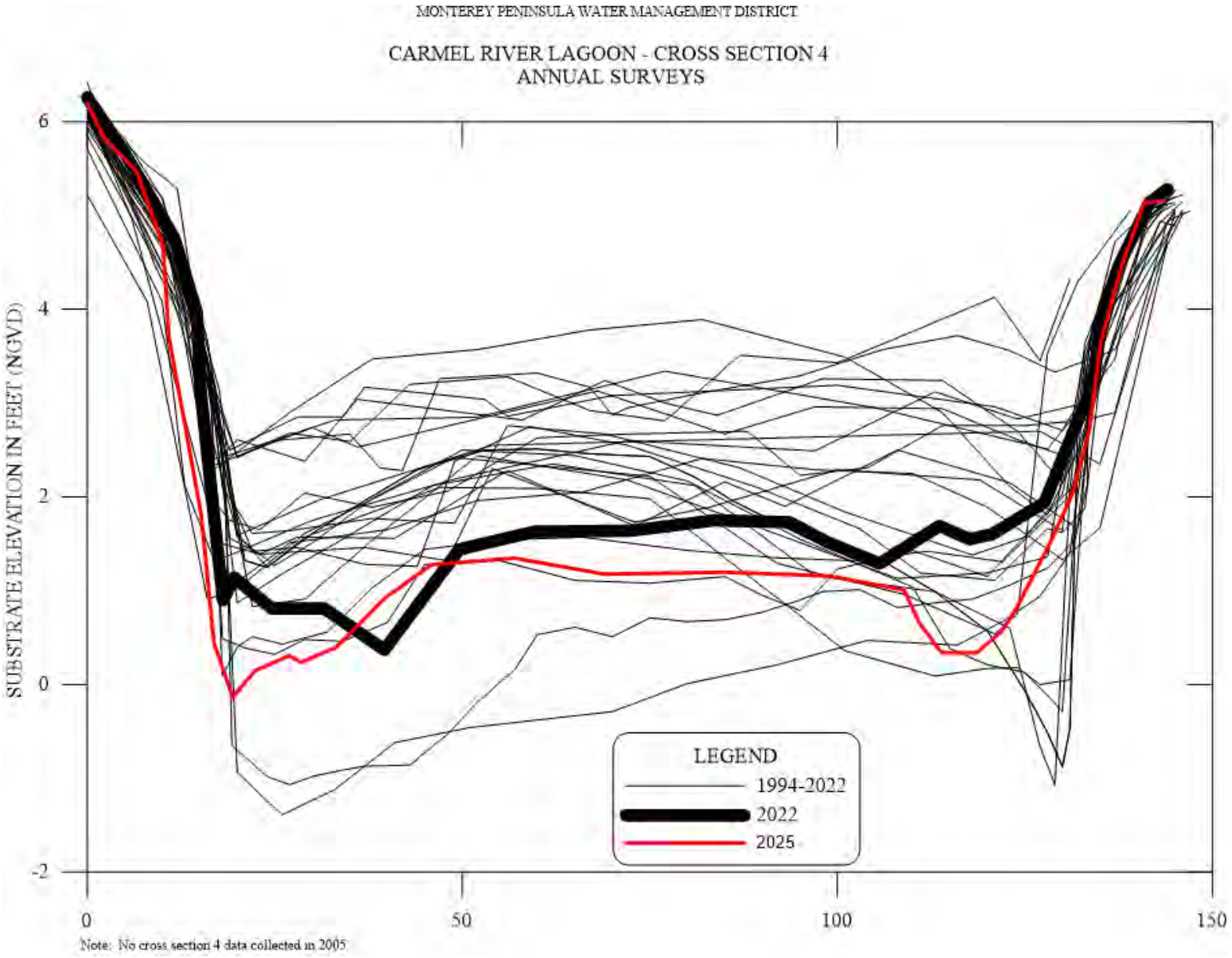


Figure XVIII-5



XIX. AESTHETIC MITIGATION MEASURES

The Findings for Adoption of the Water Allocation Program Final EIR identified one mitigation measure to reduce aesthetic impacts along the Carmel River associated with riparian vegetation – that is, to implement the riparian habitat mitigation measures described above in Finding No. 393. Accordingly, please refer to **Section XVII** for information on riparian mitigation activities during the period from July 2024 through June 2025.

XX. SUMMARY OF COSTS FOR MITIGATION PROGRAM, JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

Mitigation Program costs for FY 2024-2025 totaled approximately $2.60 million, including direct personnel expenses, operating costs, project expenditures, capital equipment, and fixed asset purchases (**Table XX-1**). The annual cost of mitigation efforts varies because several mitigation measures are weather-dependent. Expenditures in FY 2024-2025 were lower than the prior fiscal year by $0.26 million due to a decrease in costs related to Mitigation project expenditures. However, the overall costs have remained comparable for the last few years. In the past, expenditures had trended upward due to expenditures for the Aquifer Storage Recovery (ASR) Project. ASR Project costs are no longer captured under Mitigation Program Costs. FY 2023-24 expenditures were $2.86 million, and FY 2022-2023 expenditures were $3.54 million.

During FY 2024-2025, revenues totaled $3.08 million, including user fees, grant receipts, investment income, project reimbursements, and miscellaneous revenues. The Mitigation Program Fund Balance as of June 30, 2025, was $11.06 million.

Table XX-1

EXPENDITURES	**Collection**	**Riparian**	**Fish**	**Lagoon**	**Supply**	**IRGWMP**	**Admin**	**Total**
Personnel Costs	196,766.70	396,913.72	489,931.86	115,256.59	109,497.64	6,983.13	449,256.11	$1,764,606
Operating Expenses	54,383.68	109,701.63	135,410.60	31,855.38	30,263.68	1,930.04	124,168.37	487,713
Project Expenditures	36,466.59	73,559.66	90,798.62	21,360.40	20,293.10	1,294.18	83,260.22	327,033
Fixed Asset Acquisitions	2,051.89	4,139.03	5,109.03	1,201.90	1,141.85	72.82	4,684.86	18,401
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$289,669**	**$584,314**	**$721,250**	**$169,674**	**$161,196**	**$10,280**	**$661,370**	**$2,597,753**

REVENUES	
Permit Fees	0.00
Mitigation Revenue	1,864,087.42
User Fees	725,000.00
Tax Revenues	99,931
Grant Receipts	319,165.37
Investment Income	
Project Reimbursements	67,861.92
Miscellaneous	2,967.21
TOTAL REVENUE	**$3,079,013**
REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	**$481,260**

XXI. REFERENCES

The following selected references provide additional information about the subjects described in this Annual Report. References are organized by section.

Section I. Executive Summary

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Sections II, III and IV. Monitor Water Resources

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