



**MONTEREY PENINSULA  
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**

5 HARRIS COURT, BLDG. G  
POST OFFICE BOX 85  
MONTEREY, CA 93942-0085 • (831) 658-5600  
FAX (831) 644-9560 • <http://www.mpwmd.dst.ca.us>

# SUPPLEMENT TO 5/15/06 MPWMD BOARD PACKET

Attached are copies of letters received between April 10, 2006 and May 5, 2006. These letters are also listed in the May 15, 2006 Board packet under item 13, Letters Received.

<b>Author</b>	<b>Addressee</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Topic</b>
Dick Butler	David A. Gutierrez	4/5/06	EIR/EIS for the San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project on the Carmel River
John Weed and Katy Foulkes	Andy Bell	4/5/06	Letter thanking Mr. Bell for April 3, 2006 presentation on local desalination projects
Ten Signatories		4/10/06	Statement of U.S. Mayors and Local Elected Officials
E. W. Pearson	MPWMD Board	4/14/06	Flow Rate Nomenclature <i>(Response from General Manager Berger attached)</i>
Robert Greenwood	MPWMD Board	4/17/06	DEIR – Aquifer Storage & Recovery – Phase 1
Bonnie L. Gawf	David Berger	4/19/06	Sub-Grantee Agreement with MPWMD



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
Southwest Region  
777 Sonoma Ave., Room 325  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404-6528

April 5, 2006

In response refer to:  
150308SWR2006SR00179:JEK

David A. Gutierrez  
Division of Safety of Dams  
Department of Water Resources  
1416 Ninth Street, P.O. Box 942836  
Sacramento, California 94236

RECEIVED  
APR 10 2006

Dear Mr. Gutierrez:

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) thanks you for the opportunity to comment on the March 2006, draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the San Clemente Dam Seismic Safety Project on the Carmel River, Monterey County, California. The California American Water Company (Cal-Am), under direction from the Department of Water Resources' Division of Safety of Dams (DWR) first determined the San Clemente Dam (SCD) was unsafe and posed a risk of failure in 1992. Since 1992, two species, the South-Central California Coast (S-CCC) steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and California red-legged frog (CRLF) (*Rana aurora draytonii*), were listed pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended, and are present in the Carmel River watershed. This draft EIR/EIS is the third attempt by the DWR to find a project to eliminate the risk of dam failure while protecting Federally-listed species in the action area.

Since pre-consultation for the seismic safety project began in 1998, NMFS has expressed concerns with the impacts of sediment on steelhead. We have requested additional information about project specific sediment impacts in order to have sufficient information to initiate Endangered Species Act section 7 consultation. As early as November 8, 2000, NMFS stated impacts of sediment pulses resulting from sluice gate operations were likely a fatal flaw in the Proponent's Preferred Project. In addition to sediment-related concerns, NMFS has repeatedly expressed concerns to the SCD Seismic Safety Project Core Group about other aspects of the buttressing alternative. This latest draft EIR/EIS raises identical concerns from NMFS regarding potential adverse affects to listed steelhead.

### General Comments

NMFS has two general concerns with the draft SCD Seismic Safety Project EIR/EIS. The most significant concern is the large amount of take of listed species we believe will occur from the



proposed sluice gate operations included in the Proponent's Preferred Project (buttressing) and Alternative 1 (notching), as described in the EIR/EIS. Available information indicates the take of steelhead will be in the form of mortality, severe sublethal effects, and delayed adult migration every year. The other concern relates to differences between the *Evaluation of Sediment Sluicing Options Associated with the San Clemente Dam Fish Ladder* (Musetter Report) from March 16, 2006, which modeled how sediment would be managed by the sluice gate and its downstream impacts, and the Sluicing Operations and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan).

The sluice gate operations will pass 2 to 4 acre-feet (AF) of sediment, possibly exceeding 10 AF, with each sluicing during winter migratory periods. It is anticipated that for the next 12 to 20 years, (3 to 5 steelhead generations), sediment passed via sluicing will be predominantly fine grained and, subsequently, the suspended sediment concentrations below the dam would exceed lethal levels to steelhead. Sediment can be lethal to steelhead and their eggs by physiological means (gill trauma, interruption of osmoregulation, and cessation of reproduction and growth) and impacted habitat (reduced spawning habitat, reduced interstitial flow, entombing redds, and elimination of food sources). During high flow events, steelhead often seek shelter from high velocities along the bottom of the river channel, where suspended sediment concentrations are expected to exceed 20,000 mg/L during sluice events. This would exceed lethal levels as reported by Newcomb and Jensen (1996). Additionally, suspended sediment concentrations will fluctuate depending on the quantity of sediment released, but Musetter's Report didn't provide a range of suspended sediment concentrations for sluicing of between 2 AF and 10.5 AF, which will need to be included in the final EIR/EIS. Furthermore, research in other systems (Bergstedt and Bergersen 1997) indicates that smaller quantities of sediment releases could increase suspended sediment concentrations to over 200 times their pre-sluicing levels for several days up to 29 km downstream (approximately the distance between SCD and the mouth of the Carmel River), again exceeding lethal limits. Essentially, the operation of the sluice gates will kill between 20 and 60% of migrating adults, migrating smolts, and rearing juveniles in the lower 18.5 miles of the Carmel River, several times a year, every year, until the dam is removed or the fish are extirpated. Clearly, this proposed action is not beneficial to steelhead and we strongly disagree with the "beneficial" determination in the EIR/EIS.

The draft EIR/EIS' evaluation of impacts to downstream riverine habitats is inadequate. The EIR/EIS needs to address the sediment effects on the bed and water column. Under normal conditions sediment is transported over a six month period, generally the late fall through early spring period. Conversely, sluice gate releases, will travel in uniformly-sized sediment cluster that will move slowly downstream and overwhelm the riverine environment, depending on flow rate, flow duration, and channel morphology. The vast majority of the sediment released via the sluice gate method will be of uniform size, so the particles would not redistribute themselves to any significant degree downstream. At a minimum, these impacts need to be analyzed in terms of steelhead spawning, rearing, and migratory habitat.

In addition to the impacts to the lower Carmel River of sluicing downstream of the dam, NMFS is concerned about the impacts of the sluicing operations in the Carmel River arm and San

Clemente arm of the reservoir. Issues such as the water quality associated with the rapid drawdown of the reservoir during sluicing, adult fallback rates, the loss of redds built in sediment mobilized during sluicing, and upstream adult passage from San Clemente Reservoir through unnaturally turbid water have not been adequately analyzed in this draft of the EIR/EIS. We believe sufficient analysis of the upstream impacts of sluicing to steelhead and their redds would reveal they are subjected to lethal or near-lethal conditions.

For those steelhead that manage to survive, additional impacts from sluicing will occur and the EIR/EIS is silent on these impacts as well. For example, NMFS is concerned over delays to fish passage when the fish ladder is closed for days at a time (provided migrating adult steelhead are able to reach the ladder) in order to facilitate sluicing events. Sediment pulses below the dam, which according to available information will be lethal to 20 to 60% of the steelhead population, will force the remaining migrating steelhead to seek shelter to avoid the lethal levels of suspended sediment carried downstream, which will delay or prevent migration. Additionally, we believe adult migration passage will be adversely affected upstream of the dam during sluicing operations. Adult burst speed was considered in the EIR/EIS, but the distance of impaired passage upstream of the dam was not. The EIR/EIS did not consider whether adult steelhead can swim at full burst for 0.5 miles<sup>1</sup> (they cannot) or if they would even try to swim against water with exceptionally high suspended sediment concentrations. The large sediment plugs released several times a year by sluicing will also create passage barriers downstream in some low gradient sections of the Carmel River.

The Mussetter Report indicates sluicing would need to occur every 5 to 20 days in order to achieve sediment continuity, while the O&M Plan indicates sluicing will only occur once or twice a year. On average 16.5 AF of sediment is delivered to the reservoir each year. However, sediment delivery events are, on occasion, the result of significant stochastic events (*i.e.*, as a result of the Marble Cone fire in the head waters of the Carmel River an estimated total of 800-1000 AF of sediment was deposited behind San Clemente dam). The buttressing alternative (without sluice gates) model reported an average of 12.2 AF of sediment passing over the dam (when run for 41 years into the future). The remaining sediment (4.3 AF) would continue to build up behind the dam. This is likely why the O&M Plan only plans to sluice 4 AF of sediment each year. However, sluicing can potentially dump 9.5 to 10 AF in 24 hours, which equates to approximately 60% of 16.5 AF and 80% of the 12.2 AF passing over the dam if buttressed. Therefore, 6.5 AF will accumulate in the reservoir under the O&M Plan and 4.3 AF will accumulate under the buttressing alternative (without sluice gates). Consequently, NMFS believes the estimates in the O&M Plan are incorrectly based on the need to sluice 4.3 AF annually from the reservoir and as a result, they plan to release too little sediment to maintain fish passage to the upper river. Over time, the proposed sluicing will be inadequate to handle incoming sediment loads and there are no contingency plans for stochastic sediment delivery events.

NMFS is concerned that the O&M Plan lacks a comprehensive analysis and provides no assurances for abnormal conditions or even conditions 5 years from now. There are no

---

<sup>1</sup> the upstream distance affected by sluicing

contingency plans for drought or above average rainfall events or for episodic sediment delivery (i.e., wildfire and resulting sediment delivery which is a fairly predictable occurrence in the chaparral vegetation community in California). All reasonably expected conditions (wet years, dry years) needed to be realistically evaluated in terms of the totality of their potential impacts. The EIR/EIS needs to analyze the effects that will occur between the uppermost point of the reservoir incision channel to the ocean. There is also uncertainty about who will make the decision to sluice, which needs to be clearly vetted. NMFS also expects mechanical problems with the sluice gates at some point in the next 100 years to create conditions that cause the fish ladder to be disconnected from the reservoir thus a contingency plan will need to be developed for this circumstance.

There are many instances throughout the draft EIR/EIS where the alternatives are compared to the baseline conditions rather than the No Action Alternative (Alternative 4). In a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document, the analysis must compare the effects of an action versus the No Action Alternative. The effects determinations are inconsistent or incorrect, which creates the impression that the Proponent's Preferred Project is beneficial.

### Specific Comments

#### Mussetter's Report

Section 4 summary, page 8, item 3, alludes to differences in time for wet and dry years, which we know to be substantial. NMFS recommends further analysis to address risks during non-normal flow years.

Section 4 summary, page 8, item 4: What is the depth of accumulation in the channel downstream of SCD and what is the channel geometry like and flow depths?

Section 4 summary, page 8, item 5: What physical processes occur in the stilling pool? This needs additional analysis.

Figure 22, needs an explanation of steep water surface curves in the vicinity of the dam to about 800 feet upstream, and implications for fish passage in addition to the velocity figures given.

Figure 26: What causes the spikes in velocity? Are they real or model artifacts and how will they impact steelhead migration?

#### Sluicing Operations and Management Plan

Page 3, second paragraph, is where 'one or two sluicing events per year for several hours' is proposed, and demonstrates a significant inconsistency between the O&M Plan and the Mussetter Report.

Page 4, first paragraph of Fish Behavior and Movement section: The operations protocol for cutoff of flows to the ladder is set at 20 or more fish passing the ladder during the previous 2 days to protect steelhead. This cutoff protocol is completely inadequate because the number of steelhead used equates to over 6 percent of the recorded adult population passing SCD in recent years.

Page 4, last paragraph: NMFS does not believe that the plan to induce upstream migration from a resting area would work. Instead, the steelhead may just move to a different location a few feet away.

Page 7, second paragraph: There will be a mortality and the survivors will have their migration delayed due to steelhead response to the sediment plume as it passes the length of the river from the dam to the ocean. This avoidance behavior to extreme sediment loads is well documented.

Page 7, last paragraph: NMFS is extremely concerned by the language used in this section. To indicate that "(i)t is not possible to predict the suspended sediment load or turbidity levels from the modeling data" is unwarranted because the figures provided in the Mussetter Report were based on these data. Statements such as this call into question the analyses used, and interpretations of results, here and elsewhere in the EIR/EIS.

Sediment and Turbidity section: This section needs to include an analysis of sediment pulse routing downstream and an analysis of such pulses on fish and habitat. Without these analyses, NMFS has little confidence in any interpretations provided in the EIR/EIS. For example, the additive effects of sediment pulses were not considered. Pulses of sediment can accumulate in low gradient sections of stream and create adverse cumulative effects beyond the individual releases.

Figure 5: This caption appears to be for another, unrelated figure.

Also, the O&M Plan fails to address such concerns as changes in dam ownership, staffing, long-term funding, and budget crises. NMFS cannot approve such an intensive and risk prone plan, without considerable changes to the O&M Plan, and then it must be third party implemented, funded up-front, and bonded for at least 100 years to ensure that the steelhead resource will not be lost due to reasonably foreseeable events.

#### EIR/EIS Section 4.4

In table 4.4-2, you cannot express fish counted as a percentage of the total run of fish if the total number of fish in the run is unknown. Available information indicates that during some years, fish pass the counter on the ladder on the last day the counter is operated, strongly suggesting the adult migration was not complete. Obviously, "most" of the run has passed in this time period, but using percentages is inaccurate. There are some years that the river flows to the ocean year round and adults can move upstream at any time, and early and late migrations are known for the few years the counter was in use early or late in the year.

Table 4.4-5: Again, percentages cannot be used in this case because only 60% of the habitats are considered. We know the lagoon provides rearing habitat and there are some areas of good quality habitat in reach 3 as well. The percentages given in the table are inflated by not including the other 4 reaches that were not analyzed.

Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility section: The entire section can be eliminated as it adds nothing to the discussion of the SCD EIR/EIS. The rearing facility was established to raise fish that are displaced when the river downstream dries up every year.

Table 4.4-6: Under PP, Reach 4 – 8,532 and 8,522 – are these supposed to be the same? Please explain the difference in numbers for reach 6a between alternatives. Under reach 5, Alt 1, why do the operations have half the effects of CY2 and 3? We recommend describing the difference between CY and operations below the chart.

FI-1, Access Route Improvements: NMFS disagrees with the effects determination of “temporary” for this aspect of the project. The EIR/EIS indicates the roads will be permanent, some becoming the primary access routes after the project. Riparian roads are a leading cause of water quality degradation, contributing fine sediments and leading to increased cobble embeddedness. The bridge over Tularcitos is a major impact associated with this project, which is not reflected in the effects determination.

FI-3, Operation of a Trap and Truck Facility: This has been avoided by the June 15-Oct 15 instream work window for PP and Alt 1 – no trap and truck measures will be needed. For Alt 2 and Alt 3, NMFS is still willing to eliminate the trap and truck expense to get the dam removed.

FI-6, Water Quality Effects on Fish: Include language on fuel storage, spills, BMPs, etc. Also, for some reason, impacts to water quality resulting from the sluice gate have not been analyzed. NMFS expects the impacts to steelhead from sluice gate operations will be lethal the entire 18.5 miles below the dam.

FI-7, Fish Ladder Closure: Long-term ladder issues, specifically those causing closure, need to be addressed – sediment inundation, sluicing operations, etc – in the EIR/EIS as well as in the O&M Plan with acceptable passage plans when the ladder is impassable.

FI-8, Upstream Fish Passage: See General Comments on sluice gate operation and then address the inappropriate effects determination. As for passage between the reservoir and upstream habitat during sluicing, would 300-700 cfs, 1-foot deep, and the width of the channel for 0.05 miles be a passage barrier? The river was considered passable by citing steelhead burst speeds in feet per second (fps) and flow rates of about 6 fps 50 feet upstream of the dam. At this time however, 2-4 acre feet of sediment will be flowing down the Carmel at 6 fps. Steelhead don't usually swim into areas of high suspended sediment, but rather try to find cover, hold along the channel bottom, and delay their migration until there is less suspended sediment in the water. It is more likely that they swim downstream away from the sediment laden water rather than upstream through it.

FI-9, Downstream Sediment Impacts: See General Comments and then address the inappropriate effects determination. The sluiced sediment will not be "mobilized and redistributed" but will more likely be uniformly-sized material and will move through the river in what is described as a "plug flow." It will be mobilized, but it will move downstream, smothering each area that it moves into until it reaches the ocean. In low gradient channels, this process can take decades even if flows are above normal every year. The impacts will easily range from the dam to the ocean and will exceed lethal limits the entire way downstream. In regards to the number of fish impacted, only the numbers of rearing fish are considered, but migrating adults, migrating smolts, and rearing juveniles will be subjected to lethal levels of suspended sediments in the lower river. Essentially 100% of the anadromous fish in the Carmel River will be affected by this project if it is carried out as described in the Mussetter Report, which notes the need to sluice every 5 to 20 days during the migratory season.

FI-13, Stream Sediment Removal: Must remove sediment to access the lower gate in the dam face. Where will the sediment be disposed of, how will you remove it, risk of fuel spills/lubrication leaks, fine sediment against dam, *et cetera*.

FI-14, Notching Old Carmel River Dam: NMFS understood the original plan to notch the Old Carmel River Dam would require dewatering the area around the dam. Mortality of steelhead in dewatered areas is likely to occur and would be a significant impact under NEPA. The effects determination here is incorrect.

Alternative 1: NMFS has many similar concerns between the Proponent's Preferred Project and this alternative. For instance, in FI-8: NMFS believes sluicing will not be beneficial to listed steelhead.

Alternative 2, FI-9, Downstream Sediment Transport: This will be beneficial as natural sediment loads would be transported during natural sediment transport flows. Natural sediment transport would be allowed to occur during all flows during all times of the year, differentiating this alternative and Alternative 3 from the previous two alternatives that would not provide natural sediment transport, but rather pulses of sediment at levels that would be considered catastrophic if they occurred naturally.

In Alternative 4, sluicing seems to be part of this alternative, but it is not addressed in the same fashion as the Proponent's Preferred Project or Alternative 1. It should be addressed in the same fashion and the effects determination should be the same for both. There are several instances where the effects between the No Action Alternative and the Proponent's Preferred Project are the same in their description, but different under the effects determination.

### Conclusion

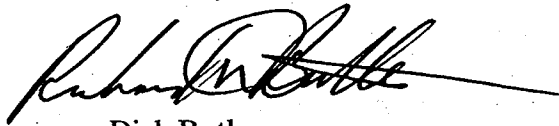
In light of the impacts described above, NMFS believes the use of sluice gates constitutes the fatal flaw in the Proponent's Preferred Project (buttressing) and Alternative 1 (notching). Based on the information NMFS has reviewed, NMFS believes the sluice gates will likely lead to the



extirpation of an anadromous steelhead run in the Carmel River, which is the largest remaining run of anadromous steelhead in the S-CCC distinct population segment. NMFS, as stated many times over the past 6 years, recommends no further consideration of alternatives that include sluicing. We strongly encourage the DWR to fully consider our recommendations and move forward to address the seismic safety of the San Clemente Dam.

Thank you for your continued coordination and cooperation on this project. If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Mr. Jason Kahn at 707-575-6096 or Ms. Joyce Ambrosius at 707-575-6064.

Sincerely,



Dick Butler  
Santa Rosa Area Office Supervisor  
Protected Resources Division

cc: Russ Strach - NMFS  
Steve Leonard - Cal-Am  
John Klein - Cal-Am  
Jan Driscoll - Allen Matkins LLP  
Jeremy Pratt - Entrix, Inc.  
Vic Iso-Ahola - MWH Americas, Inc.  
David Berger - MPWMD  
Bob Smith - Corps  
Rob Floerke - CDFG



**Association of California Water Agencies**

Leadership Advocacy Information Since 1910

RECEIVED<sup>9</sup>

APR 14 2006

MPWMD

April 5, 2006

Andy Bell  
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District  
5 Harris Court, Building GPO Box 85  
Monterey, CA 93942

Dear Andy,

On behalf of the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) Region 5 membership, thank you for taking the time to organize and deliver a presentation on the many issues affecting local desalination projects during the April 3, 2006 membership meeting. The members of Region 5 thoroughly enjoyed the presentation and the insights you provided.

Your participation in the panel discussion was an added bonus for the members of Region 5 who appreciated to be able to ask specific questions to each of the panelists during the afternoon portion of the meeting.

It was a pleasure to work with you. ACWA staff has expressed to me your high level of knowledge, organized professional manner, which you demonstrated during your presentation and panel discussion.

Thank you again for taking the time out of your day to participate in the ACWA Region 5 desalination panel. I hope to be able to work together again in the future.

Thank you  
Sincerely,

John Weed  
Region 5 Chair  
ACWA

Katy Foulkes  
Region 5 Vice Chair  
ACWA

RECEIVED

APR 12 2006

MPWMD

Statement of U.S. Mayors and Local Elected Officials  
April 10, 2006

The former CEO of Thames Water, Bill Alexander, said in March 2003 that RWE's global water subsidiary "would not go anywhere it was not welcome."<sup>1</sup>

Neither RWE, Thames Water, American Water, nor any of its state or local subsidiaries, has upheld this company directive. RWE's announcement that it will pursue an initial public offering (IPO) for American Water demonstrates that the company's leadership—headed by president and CEO Harry Roels—is out of step both with its customers and with market realities. RWE has been unwilling to evaluate fair offers from municipal buyers, who are seeking to fix the problems created by RWE.

We call on Harry Roels and the Executive Board to allow interested municipalities such as ours to negotiate the purchase of our water utilities before RWE proceeds with an IPO for American Water.

Eighty-six percent of Americans get their water from publicly owned and operated systems. Our communities want to join the mainstream. The problem is that it is easier for corporations and other investors to purchase *our* water utility than it is for *us* to do so. We have been elected to serve our communities, but without local ownership, we are hindered from doing our jobs.

While we have serious grievances with the management of and the services provided by American Water under RWE's ownership, we recognize that these failures are symptoms of the privatization of water services across the board and are not unique to RWE. Thus, while we welcome RWE's decision to sell American Water, we urge the corporation to acknowledge our right to negotiate the purchase of our utilities and bring them under local control.

Since RWE purchased American Water in 2003, the corporation has jeopardized public health, safety and economic development. Consider the following:

- (1) In Illinois, American Water has put citizens in danger because of inoperable company fire hydrants in four communities.
- (2) In Kentucky, American Water is using the Kentucky court system to attempt to suppress citizens' right to vote on who should own their water company.
- (3) The Attorney General of Illinois has filed a complaint with the Illinois Commerce Commission against Illinois American Water for faulty billing practices whereby customers have been charged with erroneous bills of up to \$2,000.

<sup>1</sup> Haru Kenji. "Nations want more water access for poor." *Associated Press (Osaka)*, Mar. 19, 2003.

RECEIVED

APR 12 2006

A major theme of the 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum, which recently concluded in Mexico City on March 22, was that the world's largest water corporations—like RWE, Suez, and Sanofi—~~are~~ are leaving their international water holdings and returning them to public control. We are asking nothing more from RWE than to follow the industry trend and allow the people of the United States to determine the future of our own water supply.

Signed,

Kyle Hastings  
Mayor, Orland Hills, Illinois

Teresa Ann Isaac  
Mayor, Lexington, Kentucky

Russ Petrizzo  
Mayor, Homer Glen, Illinois

Laurel Prussing  
Mayor, Urbana, Illinois

Gerald Schweighart  
Mayor, Champaign, Illinois

Alvin Edwards  
Director, Monterey Peninsula Water Mgmt District  
California

Roger C. Claar  
Mayor, Bolingbrook, Illinois

Mark W. Stone  
Chair, Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors  
Fifth District Supervisor, Santa Cruz County, California

Scott Baesler  
Mayor, Lexington, Kentucky 1982 - 1993  
Congressman, Kentucky 1993 - 1999  
Chair, Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Water Committee

Eugene W. Pearson, P.E.  
1204 Hawkins Way  
Pebble Beach, CA 93953  
ph 831-375-5466  
fax 831-375-6336

RECEIVED

APR 20 2006

MPWMD

April 14, 2006

MPWMD Board of Directors

5 Harris Court, Bldg. G  
Monterey, CA 93942 0085

Subject: *Flow Rate Nomenclature*

In order to make it easier for the general public to visualize, understand, and compare the various numbers given by newspapers, and other related material, I would suggest starting with the use of ***Acre-Feet/day***, instead of ***Cubic-Feet/Second***.

The reasoning is simple, over the past twenty years the public has become used to thinking in terms of Acre-Feet...and yet the "water release" data given daily by our local newspaper is in cfs.

I would like to see the MPWMD advise the various publications about the importance of this, and explain the reasoning.

For example, I am enclosing the "weather page"...instead of cfs, simply change to ***afd***. The conversion factor can be ***assumed to be 2.0*** ... (actual: 1.0 cfs = 1.983 acre-ft/day), and well within the margin of error for this type of data.

I am not suggesting that this change in flow-rate units be universal, but primarily for water release comparisons, and cases where the public would better understand. We are currently using volume or storage units as ***Acre-Feet***, and the flow-rate to or from should be in similar units.



E.W. Pearson

enclosure:

RECEIVED

APR 20 2006

MPWMD

H=high, M=medium, L=low Source: Salinas Allergy Clinic

### TIDES, RESERVOIRS

#### Monterey Bay Tides

	Time	High	Time	Low
Today	11:27 a.m.	3.9	5:18 a.m.	0.4
	11:04 p.m.	5.1	4:53 p.m.	1.5
Tomorrow	12:13 p.m.	3.7	5:55 a.m.	0.7
	11:27 p.m.	5.2	5:17 p.m.	1.8

#### Reservoir levels

Lvl: Level (in acre feet). Cap: % of capacity. Release (Cfs):

Station	Lvl	Cap	Station	Lvl	Cap	Cfs
Los Padres	0		S. Antonio	329,870	34	500
S. Clemente	0		Nacimiento	349,310	92	470

#### IN THE SKY

... in the east at

## SALINAS

**Decrease in expected rainfall allows cutback in water releases**

Releases of water into the Salinas River from Nacimiento and San Antonio dams were cut back Thursday by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency.

The release from Nacimiento Dam is now 170 cubic feet per second from the lower-level gate and 250 cubic feet per second from the low-level gates at San Antonio Dam, according to Curtis Weeks, general manager of the Water Resources Agency.

Recent rains raised the water level behind the dams to the point where releases were necessary to prevent flooding of the reservoir, but a decrease in expected rainfall has allowed water releases to be scaled back, he said.

MONTEREY COUNTY



**MONTEREY PENINSULA  
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**

---

5 HARRIS COURT, BLDG. G  
POST OFFICE BOX 85  
MONTEREY, CA 93942-0085 • (831) 658-5600  
FAX (831) 644-9560 • <http://www.mpwmd.dst.ca.us>

April 26, 2006

Eugene W. Pearson, P.E.  
1204 Hawkins Way  
Pebble Beach, CA 93953

Dear Mr. Pearson:

This will serve to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 14, 2006 suggesting that the District advise local news outlets to cease use of the term cubic-feet/second and replace it with the words acre-feet/day.

I appreciate your bringing this matter to the District's attention. I have referred your letter to Joseph Oliver our Water Resources Manager for analysis and comment. You can expect that I will write you again in approximately two weeks with our response; or I will provide you an estimate of when I'll be able to do so if the substance of your letter requires additional time for response.

Again, thank you for writing to me on this subject.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D.A. Berger", written over a horizontal line.

David A. Berger  
General Manager

pc: MPWMD Board of Directors  
Joseph Oliver

Received at 4/17/06  
MPWMD Board Meeting 17

Carmel Valley Association  
P.O. Box 157 Carmel CA 93924

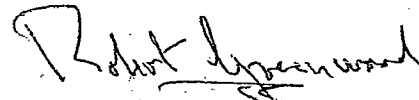
April 17, 2006

Board of Directors  
MPWMD

DEIR - Aquifer Storage & Recovery - Phase 1

*We congratulate staff on a well-prepared and detailed EIR.*

*We have a question regarding the temporary pipeline connection to the Cal-Am system, which will serve for only five years. Would it not be more cost-effective to install a permanent connection, preferably one large enough to serve a Phase 2 of the project? This alternative should be addressed in the final EIR.*



Robert Greenwood  
Director, CVA





RECEIVED

APR 21 2006

MPWMD

April 19, 2006

Mr. David Berger, General Manager  
 Monterey Peninsula Water Management District  
 PO Box 85  
 Monterey, CA 93942


**Subject:** Approving Sub-grantee Agreement with Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD)

Dear Mr. Berger:

At its April 18, 2006 meeting, the City Council of Monterey adopted Resolution No. 06-51 approving a sub-grantee agreement that authorizes MPWMD to receive Prop 50 Integrated Regional Watershed Management Grant Funds. A copy of the resolution is enclosed for your records.

Further communication will be forthcoming but in the meantime, should you have any questions regarding this matter, please call Has Uslar, Deputy Public Works Director Administrative and General Services, at (831) 646-3921.

Sincerely,

  
 Bonnie L. Gawf, CMC  
 City Clerk

BLG/car

c: Deputy Public Works Director Administrative and General Services  
 City Clerk's file

encl.

RESOLUTION NO. 06-51 C.S.

A RESOLUTION APPROVING A SUB-GRANTEE AGREEMENT WITH THE MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT TO RECEIVE PROP 50 INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT GRANT FUNDS

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY that it hereby authorizes and directs the City Manger to sign an agreement between the CITY OF MONTEREY and the MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT to receive Proposition 50 Integrated Regional Watershed Management funds.

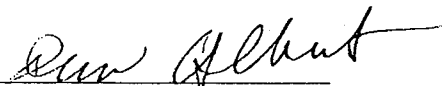
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Finance Director is authorized to make the necessary budget appropriation adjustments identified below:

Accept and appropriate a \$250,000 Proposition 50 grant award into a new Integrated Regional Watershed Management Grant Fund.


PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTEREY this 18<sup>th</sup> day of April 2006, by the following votes:

AYES:	4	COUNCILMEMBERS:	ALBERT, DELLA SALA, DOWNEY
NOES:	0	COUNCILMEMBERS:	ROBERSON
ABSENT:	1	COUNCILMEMBERS:	NONE
		COUNCILMEMBERS:	HAFERMAN

APPROVED:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor of Said City

ATTEST

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk thereof