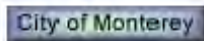


EXHIBIT 15-C

Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay and South Monterey Bay Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

Stakeholders	
California American Water	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
California Coastal Commission	Monterey Bay Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network
California Coastal Conservancy	Monterey County Resources Conservation District
California Department of Fish and Game	Monterey County Service Area 50
California State University Monterey Bay	Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District
Carmel Area Wastewater District	NOAA Fisheries
Carmel River Steelhead Association	Pebble Beach Community Service District
Carmel River Watershed Conservancy	Pebble Beach Company
Carmel Unified School District	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Carmel Valley Association	Seaside Basin Watermaster
City of Carmel-by-the-Sea	State Department of Parks & Recreation
City of Del Rey Oaks	The Nature Conservancy
City of Pacific Grove	The Watershed Institute at CSUMB
City of Sand City	
City of Seaside	

Water Management Group



in cooperation with



Water and Environment

Acronyms

AF – acre-feet

AFA – acre-feet per annum

AFY – acre feet per year

AMBAG – Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments

ASBS – Areas of Special Biological Significance

ASR – Aquifer Storage and Recovery

AWT – advanced wastewater treatment

BIRP – Begonia Iron Treatment Plant

BMP – best management practice

BSLT – Big Sur Land Trust

CDPR – California Department of Parks and Recreation (see also CSP)

CSIP – Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project

CALTRANS – California Department of Transportation

CAW – California American Water

CAWD – Carmel Area Wastewater District

CCA – Critical Coastal Area

CCC – California Coastal Commission

CCR – Central Coast Region

CDFG – California Department of Fish and Game

CDP – Coastal Development Plan

CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act

CDO – cease and desist order

CRB – Carmel River Basin

CRLF – California red-legged frog

CRMP – Carmel River Management Plan

CRWC – Carmel River Watershed Conservancy

CSA – County Service Area

CSP – California State Parks

CSU – California State University

CSUMB – California State University Monterey Bay

CVSIM – Carmel Valley Simulation Program

CWA – Clean Water Act

CZARA – Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendment

DSOD – California Division of Safety of Dams
DWR – California Department of Water Resources
EIR – Environmental Impact Report
EIS – Environmental Impact Statement
GRP – Groundwater Recharge Project
GWR – groundwater replenishment
ICWM – Integrated Coastal Watershed Management
ICWMP – Integrated Coastal Watershed Management Plan
IRWM – Integrated Regional Water Management
IRWMP – Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
LCP – Local Coastal Plan
LUP – Land Use Plan
MBNMS – Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
MCWRA – Monterey County Water Resources Agency
MCWRP – Monterey County Water Recycling Project
MGD – million gallons per day
MM – Management Measures
MOU – memorandum of understanding
MPRPD – Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District
MPWRS - Monterey Peninsula Water Resource System
MPWMD – Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
MRSWMP – Monterey Regional Stormwater Management Program
MRWPCA – Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency
MURP – Model Urban Runoff Program
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOP – Notice of Preparation
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS – non-point source
NTU – nephelometric turbidity units
PBCSD – Pebble Beach Community Services District
PBCo – Pebble Beach Company
RURWP – Regional Urban Recycled Water Project
RM – river mile (measured from the Pacific Ocean)
RMAP –Regional Monitoring and Assessment Plan
RTP – Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency Regional Treatment Plant

RWQCB – Regional Water Quality Control Board
SVRP – Salinas Valley Reclamation Project
SBGMP – Seaside Basin Groundwater Management Plan
SFBCDC – San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
SGB – Seaside Groundwater Basin
SSAMP – Sewer System Asset Management Plan
SVRP – Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant
SWQPA – State water quality protection area
SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board
TAC – technical advisory committee
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS – United States Geological Service
WDR – Waste Discharge Requirement
WQPP – Water Quality Protection Program
WMI – Watershed Management Initiative
WMG – Water Management Group

Executive Summary

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) are encouraging local and regional water resource management entities to establish integrated regional water management plans (IRWMPs) through the collaboration of planning efforts and project coordination. The intent is to encourage these entities to implement projects focused on meeting multiple water resources needs on a regional basis.

This report documents the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) planning effort undertaken in the region encompassing the groundwater basins and watersheds of the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay and South Monterey Bay (see Figure 3-1: Map of Monterey Peninsula Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Region).

ES-1 Stakeholders and Water Management Group

Development of the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay, and South Monterey Bay Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan is a collaborative effort of public entities, non-profit entities, and for-profit (commercial) entities in the Carmel Bay, Monterey Peninsula, and Southern Monterey Bay coastal and inland areas (see Table ES - 1: Stakeholders). The Big Sur Land Trust, City of Monterey, Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD), Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) and Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) propose to form the Water Management Group (see Table ES - 2: Water Management Group) to guide the development and implementation of the IRWM plan, as required by State guidelines. MPWMD has led the IRWM Planning effort in this Region.

Table ES - 1: Stakeholders

Stakeholders	
California American Water	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
California Coastal Commission	Monterey Bay Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network
California Coastal Conservancy	Monterey County Resources Conservation District
California Department of Fish and Game	Monterey County Service Area 50
California State University Monterey Bay	Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District
Carmel Area Wastewater District	NOAA Fisheries
Carmel River Steelhead Association	Pebble Beach Community Service District
Carmel River Watershed Conservancy	Pebble Beach Company
Carmel Unified School District	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Carmel Valley Association	Seaside Basin Watermaster
City of Carmel-by-the-Sea	State Department of Parks & Recreation
City of Del Rey Oaks	The Nature Conservancy
City of Pacific Grove	The Watershed Institute at CSUMB
City of Sand City	
City of Seaside	

Table ES - 2: Water Management Group

Participating Agency
Big Sur Land Trust
City of Monterey ¹
Monterey County Water Resources Agency ¹
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District ¹
Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency ¹

ES-2 General Regional Description

The Monterey Peninsula and surrounding area are widely recognized as having immense beauty and precious natural resources, especially along the coast and inland areas of the Carmel Valley. The Region encompasses portions of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Ventana Wilderness and includes three Areas of Special Biological Significance. The Carmel River watershed, which includes one of the most beautiful streams along the Central California coast, contains a diverse range of habitats that support several threatened species.

The planning Region is located in Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Region 3. The planning region is approximately 347 square miles and consists of coastal watershed areas in Carmel Bay and south Monterey Bay between Pt. Lobos on the south and Sand City on the north – a 38.3-mile stretch of the Pacific coast. The area encompasses the Cities of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Del Rey Oaks, Pacific Grove, Monterey, 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. The population of the Region is estimated to be about 115,000, with most of the population residing in low density housing in the Monterey Peninsula cities. Population growth in the cities is projected to decline slightly in the next 20 years as most areas are built out. Growth in both the unincorporated areas and cities may be constrained by current conditions that limit water supplies and levels of service on local roads in the Region and surrounding area^{2,3,4}.

The Region is entirely dependent on local rainfall and runoff for its potable water supply, with no connections to water sources outside of the Region. Climate in the Region is considered Mediterranean, with wide annual swings in precipitation and surface runoff that can result in near desert-like, arid conditions or in periodic downpours resulting in large floods. The average annual runoff of the Carmel River, the largest stream in the Region, was 78,190 acre-feet (AF) for the period of record 1962-2006 (U.S. Geological Survey, measured at U.S.G.S Near Carmel gage, 3.56 River Miles upstream of the Pacific Ocean). No flow reached this station for a 16-month period during the drought of 1976-77 and it has been theorized that this condition may have occurred without the presence of dams or wells in the watershed. The greatest amount of runoff recorded was estimated by the U.S.G.S. at nearly 368,000 AF

¹ Agency with statutory authority for managing water resources, such as potable, non-potable, storm, or waste water, in the Region.

² Monterey County 21st Century Program/General Plan Update at <http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/gpu/information/index.html>. Excerpted from the Monterey County Existing Conditions Report created in September, 1999

³ Draft 2005 Monterey County Regional Transportation Plan Appendix C: Level of Service Analysis of Regional Network Results, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, June 20, 2003.

⁴ Draft Environmental Impact Report, 2005 Monterey Bay Area Metropolitan Transportation Plan, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, 2005 Monterey County, Regional Transportation Plan, Transportation Agency for Monterey County, 2005 Santa Cruz County, Regional Transportation Plan, Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission, State Clearinghouse #2004061013, Prepared by Lamphier-Gregory, 1944 Embarcadero, Oakland, CA 94606. February 15, 2005

during the 1982-83 el Niño event. Total municipal water use (all sources) in the Region in the 2006 Water Year (October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006) was about 18,830 acre-feet.

Approximately 700 AF per year of wastewater from the Carmel Area Wastewater District treatment plant is reclaimed and piped within the Region for turf irrigation, golf courses and other areas in Pebble Beach. The Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency Regional Treatment Plant near the mouth of the Salinas River services a total population of about 250,000, which includes areas both inside and outside of the planning Region, and processes about 22 million gallons per day (MGD). A substantial portion of this flow is tertiary treated, recycled and supplied for irrigation to nearly 12,000 acres of farmland in the northern Salinas Valley. Peak dry weather flow capacity of this plant is calculated at 29.6 MGD, and peak wet weather flows are estimated at 75.6 MGD (note – a 10 MGD rate is equivalent to about 11,200 AF per year).

Total known usable storage in the Region, including surface and groundwater, is estimated to be about 37,500 AF. This consists of an estimated maximum of about 6,200 AF in the Seaside Basin with the remainder in the Carmel River Basin. Groundwater storage capacity in areas outside of the MPWMD boundary (primarily in the Tularcitos Creek and Cachagua Creek watersheds in Carmel Valley) has not been determined. Usable surface storage at the two main stem reservoirs on the Carmel River represents less than 5% of total storage. Usable storage at the San Clemente Reservoir is currently nearly zero during dry periods as the pool of water is lowered to reduce the potential for failure during a seismic event (by order of the California Division of Safety of Dams). Usable storage at the Los Padres Reservoir is projected to decrease from about 1,400 AF currently to zero within 40 to 50 years due to the relatively high sediment yields in the contributing watersheds. Direct diversions from surface storage in Carmel Valley are no longer used to meet municipal supply. Instead, stored water is released from Los Padres Reservoir during dry periods to meet instream flow requirements and partially offset environmental damage from groundwater extraction farther downstream. Thus, the Region is entirely dependent on a system of wells in Carmel Valley and in the Seaside Groundwater Basin to meet municipal demand for potable water.

The average annual runoff volume of storm water from urbanized areas outside of the Carmel River watershed is estimated at approximately 2,400 AF annually. Currently, this resource is being investigated for the potential to capture and reuse storm water in the Region. Runoff from urbanized areas is managed under a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Phase II permit authorized by the RWQCB that incorporates six measures to control pollution. Urban runoff entering the Carmel Bay and Pacific Grove ASBS is subject to restrictions set by the RWQCB and is an issue of concern for the dischargers to the ASBS (Cities of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Monterey, Pacific Grove, and the Pebble Beach Co.).

ES-3 Goals and Objectives

Development of goals and objectives was a key step in the integrated regional water management planning process. Goals were established for broadly outlining the IRWMP direction, whereas objectives provide a basis for decision making, guide work efforts, and may be used to evaluate project benefits. MPWMD coordinated a stakeholder outreach to determine the goals and objectives that are included in this IRWMP. The goals, which were refined over several meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee organized by the Water Management Group, are identified in Table ES - 3.

Table ES - 3: Regional Goals

Regional Communication and Cooperation	
Identify an appropriate forum for regional communication, cooperation, and education. Develop protocols for reducing inconsistencies in water management strategies between local, regional, State, and Federal entities.	
Water Supply	Water Quality
Improve regional water supply reliability through environmentally responsible solutions, promote water conservation, and protect the community from drought with a focus on interagency cooperation and conjunctive use of regional water resources.	Protect and improve water quality for beneficial uses consistent with regional community interests and the RWQCB basin plan through planning and implementation in cooperation with local and state agencies and regional stakeholders.
Flood Protection and Erosion Prevention	Environmental Protection and Enhancement
Ensure that flood protection and erosion prevention strategies are developed and implemented through a collaborative and watershed-wide approach and are designed to maximize opportunities for comprehensive management of water resources.	Preserve the environmental wealth and well-being of the Region's watersheds by taking advantage of opportunities to assess, restore and enhance natural resources of streams and watershed areas when developing water supply, water quality, and flood protection strategies.

The plan objectives were developed based on the goals set for the region. Several objectives were developed in order to address the major water related issues and conflicts within the region. The objectives are more specific than regional goals. They are presented in Table ES - 4 and Table ES - 5.

Table ES - 4: Water Supply and Water Quality Objectives

Water Supply	Water Quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet water supply replacement targets set by MPWMD that satisfy existing water demand and meet the following current requirements: State Water Resources Control Board Order No. WR 95-10 (and subsequent orders); Seaside Groundwater Basin Final Decision (Case No. M66343). This is currently estimated to be approximately 12,500 acre-feet (AF) annually (note that total municipal use in 2006 was 18,830 AF). Once existing demand is met (e.g., through implementation of water supply projects), achieve water supply targets set by MPWMD to meet estimated long term future demand, based on General Plan Build-Out estimates. This is currently estimated to be approximately 4,550 acre-feet annually. • Maintain the quantity and quality of water in the Seaside Groundwater Basin as specified in the Final Decision setting forth the adjudicated rights in the Groundwater Basin. • Minimize the impacts to sensitive species and habitats from diversions (surface and groundwater) by optimizing the use of groundwater storage and conjunctive use options. • Maximize use of recycled water. • Optimize conjunctive use of surface and groundwater. • Optimize the use of groundwater • Evaluate, advance, and create water conservation efforts throughout the Region. • Minimize fiscal impacts to ratepayers and taxpayers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet or exceed applicable water quality standards established by regulatory processes or by stakeholders (whichever is higher). • Improve water quality for environmental resource (e.g. steelhead). Protect surface waters and groundwater basins from contamination and threat of contamination. • Meet or exceed recycled water quality targets established by stakeholders. • Minimize impacts from stormwater (or urban) runoff through implementation of Best Management Practices or other alternatives. • Improve stream and near-shore water quality.

Table ES - 5: Flood Protection and Erosion Prevention, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, and Regional Communication Objectives

Flood Protection and Erosion Prevention	Environmental Protection and Enhancement	Regional Communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop regional projects and plans that are necessary to protect existing infrastructure and sensitive habitats from flood and erosion damage. • Develop approaches for adaptive management that minimize maintenance and repair requirements. • Protect quality and availability of water while preserving or restoring ecologic and stream functions; enhance aquatic and riparian resources when appropriate. • Provide community benefits beyond flood protection and erosion prevention, such as public access, open space, recreation, agricultural preservation, and economic development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify opportunities to assess, protect, enhance, and/or restore natural resources when developing water management strategies and projects. • Protect and enhance sensitive species and their habitats in the regional watersheds. • Minimize adverse effects on biological and cultural resources, including riparian habitats, habitats supporting sensitive plant or animal species, and archaeological sites when implementing strategies and projects. • Identify opportunities for open spaces, trails and parks along streams and other recreational areas in the watershed that can be incorporated into water supply, water quality, or flood protection projects. • Identify and integrate elements from appropriate Federal and State species protection and recovery plans and from other similar plans (e.g., SWRCB Critical Coastal Areas Program) that are applicable to the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet or exceed State and Federal regulatory orders. • Identify strategies for protecting both infrastructure and environmental resources. • Foster collaboration between regional entities to minimize and resolve potential conflicts and to obtain support for environmentally responsible water supply solutions. • Build relationships with State and Federal regulatory agencies and other water forums and agencies to facilitate the permitting, planning and implementation of water-related projects. • Identify opportunities for public education about the need, complexity, and cost of strategies, programs, plans, and projects to improve water supply, water quality, flood management, coastal conservation, and environmental protection.

ES-4 Prioritized Projects for Implementation

Several projects in various phases of planning and design were examined for implementation as a part of this plan. Project descriptions are provided in Chapter 7. They were reviewed and prioritized by a process that ranked the projects based on a set of criteria that included the following elements:

- Satisfaction of regional objectives and water management strategies
- Alignment with regional priorities
- Technical feasibility and readiness to proceed (planning/design/permit acquisition)

The prioritization procedure is described in detail in Chapter 6. It should be noted that a method to evaluate the financial feasibility of individual projects has not been developed. Projects described in the Plan were preliminary ranked with results shown in Table ES - 6. A score of 100 represents a project package that is 100% feasible and meets all the objectives for the region. Projects in this IRWMP are in varied stages of technical analysis and pre-design study. Their prioritization in this Draft IRWMP reflects relative degrees of uncertainty regarding funding, the scope of work, readiness to proceed, and other factors affecting feasibility. It is anticipated that re-prioritization of projects prior to adoption of this IRWMP will change the relative ranking of proposed projects.

Table ES - 6: Summary of Prioritization Results

Project	Sponsor	Strategies	Objectives	Regional Priorities	Feasibility	Total	Ranking
Lower Carmel River Restoration and Floodplain	MCWRA/BSLT/MPWMD	2.24	2.94	5.93	0.81	11.92	1
Refine ASBS Alternatives	Monterey/PG	2.68	3.10	3.88	2.03	11.69	2
CSUMB Stormwater Percolation and Education	CSUMB	2.01	2.61	1.09	1.49	7.21	3
Seaside Groundwater Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery	MPWMD/CAW	1.34	2.45	2.03	0.95	6.77	4
Seaside 90" Outfall Infiltration Component	City of Seaside	2.24	2.45	1.18	0.68	6.54	5
Seaside Basin Groundwater Replenishment	MRWPCA	1.57	2.45	1.93	0.54	6.49	6
Water Conservation Retrofit Program	MPWMD/CAW	1.34	2.12	1.47	1.22	6.15	7
Carmel River Watershed Volunteer Monitoring Program	CRWC	1.34	2.45	1.09	1.22	6.10	8
Sanitary Sewer System Repair and Replacement	Monterey/PG	0.89	2.12	0.64	2.03	5.69	9
Microbial Source Tracking	Monterey/PG	0.67	1.14	0.00	2.03	3.84	10
Implementation of Solid Waste Removal Technology	Monterey/PG	0.67	1.14	0.00	2.03	3.84	11
Total Points, All Projects		17.0	25.0	19.2	15.0	76.2	
Maximum Possible Points for All Projects		17.0	25.0	33.0	25.0	100.0	

ES-5 Impacts and Benefits

The benefits of integrated regional planning are prominent in a region that depends solely on rainfall, runoff, and groundwater resources within its boundaries to supply its water needs. The people and local governments of the Monterey Peninsula and surrounding areas have historically looked carefully at resource development and management plans with a desire to be good stewards of the precious natural resources and immense beauty in the area. In recent years, careful planning on a regional scale has become increasingly necessary in order to balance local water needs with regional resource sustainability. Implementation of the strategies and projects included in this Plan extends these concepts and will lead to numerous benefits including:

- Increased water supply reliability.
- Water quality improvement in the Seaside Groundwater Basin, surface water streamside corridors and in the near-shore environment.
- Public health protection from non-point source water pollution.
- Reduced damages from erosion and flooding.
- Reduced potential for economic loss associated with fines imposed for exceeding water use targets and degradation of natural resources.
- Protection of beneficial uses, including recreational, aquatic life, and habitat.

Beneficiaries include: residents and visitors in the Region; commercial and non-profit operations involved in tourism, hospitality, and recreation; educational institutions such as California State University Monterey Bay; Cities, special districts, and Monterey County agencies.

Implementation of the projects described in this plan may also have quantitative and/or qualitative impacts if the projects are not managed or implemented well. These impacts may include:

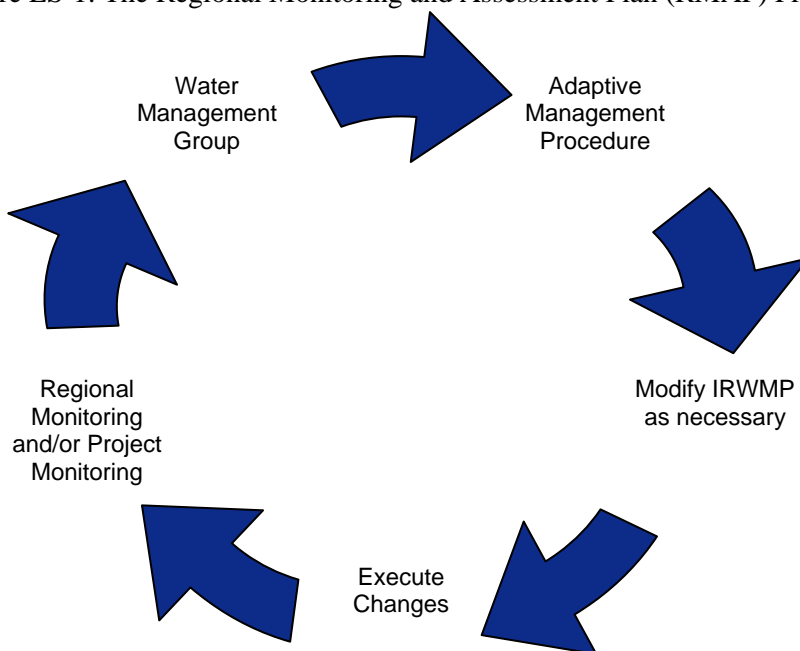
- Increased project costs to agencies and rate payers.
- Delayed construction of planned facilities leading to delayed water supply and other benefits.
- Temporary impacts due to construction-related activities.

ES-6 Plan Performance, Data Management and Data Dissemination

The Water Management Group is developing the framework for a Regional Monitoring and Assessment Plan (RMAP) that will be used to ensure that objectives are met and projects are implemented and operated correctly so that negative impacts associated with poor management are avoided.

RMAP consists of using quantifiable metrics to assess plan performance based on both independent and regional monitoring activities. Figure ES-1 is a conceptual view of the RMAP process.

Figure ES-1: The Regional Monitoring and Assessment Plan (RMAP) Process



Future data collection and dissemination will occur with oversight from the Water Management Group and MPWMD as lead agency. Regional data will be collected and shared via current methods with special attention focused on ways to improve data sharing. MPWMD is developing an electronic document library that will ease data transfers between water purveyors and stakeholders.

MPWMD will provide updates on conditions in the Seaside Groundwater Basin and the Carmel River watershed through annual reports provided to appropriate agencies and through its website as future projects are implemented. Ongoing data gathering efforts will be incorporated into the GIS being developed by MPWMD. However, because of the large file sizes associated with the GIS, these data will be available on CDs upon request. MPWMD plans to develop an interactive, web mapserver to make GIS data more readily available to the public.

The Water Management Group is committed to cooperation with the State to provide data that are consistent with statewide data needs. The data acquired in the IRWMP process is managed in a format compatible with State and Federal databases such as Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP), Groundwater Ambient Monitoring Assessment (GAMA), and California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES). The data produced will be shared with these programs. Reports

that are developed through the IRWMP process will be provided to the appropriate State and Federal agencies for use in their programs.

ES-7 Plan Funding and Financing

Financing for capital and O&M costs will be the responsibility of project sponsors. Project funding can be achieved through the following approaches:

- Development fees
- User fees, user rates/rate recovery
- Property taxes
- General or Capital Improvement Funds
- Charitable trusts, land trusts, foundations and other non-profit resources
- State and Federal grant programs

Ongoing support and financing for operation and maintenance of projects implemented under this IRWMP will be identified by project sponsors and may include some of the funding sources used to implement the projects.

ES-8 Statewide Priorities

Statewide priorities were considered qualitatively in the planning process. The proposed project package will integrate the following statewide priorities (as determined by SWRCB and DWR):

- Reduce conflicts between water users or resolve water rights disputes;
- Implementation of the RWQCB Watershed Management Initiative Chapters Plans and Policies;
- Implementation of SWRCB's Non Point Source Pollution Plan; and
- Implementation of recommendations of the floodplain management task force, desalination task force, recycling task force, or species recovery plan.

ES-9 Relation to Local Planning

During the integrated regional planning process, MPWMD facilitated the development of the IRWM Plan with local government, non-profit, stakeholder and commercial entities in an effort to ensure coordinated local water resource planning. The Plan was aligned with important local plans including:

- Monterey County General Plan Update GPU4 (Note this plan update was the subject of several June 2007 ballot measures. Voters said no to a measure to approve the Supervisor-approved update, but also said no to a measure to repeal the update. It is unclear at this time when or how the General Plan may change and if this IRWMP would be affected.)
- Carmel River Watershed Assessment (2004) and Action Plan (2006, draft)
- Big Sur Land Trust Carmel River Parkway Plan (2005)
- Monterey County Floodplain Management Plan (2003)
- California American Water 2006-2010 Urban Water Management Plan
- Carmel Valley Master Plan (1996)
- Carmel River Management Plan (1984, draft 2007 revision)
- Pacific Grove Sewer System Asset Plan (2004)

- Study Plan for Long Term Adaptive Management of the Carmel River State Beach and Lagoon (2007)
- Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program (November 2006)
- Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Strategic Plan (2007)
- Seaside Groundwater Basin Final Statement of Decision (2006)
- Seaside Groundwater Basin Monitoring and Management Plan (2006)

There are several concurrent efforts to augment water supplies for the Region, including proposed desalination projects in the Moss Landing area, which is outside of the planning Region. In addition, local, State and Federal agencies are studying alternatives to retrofit the San Clemente Dam on the Carmel River main stem to improve the safety of this dam. The Water Management Group, Stakeholder Group, and the Technical Advisory Committee, which is comprised of representatives from throughout the Region, will be directly involved in coordinating IRWMP projects with ongoing local planning efforts and projects as they are developed.

ES-10 Stakeholder Involvement

The participating entities in the Water Management Group, members of the Technical Advisory Committee, and stakeholders involved in the development of the IRWMP continue to identify groups, individuals, entities and other stakeholders who can benefit from participating in the IRWMP. Prior to adoption of the Final IRWMP, an outreach effort is proposed for areas that have not participated in plan development. Outreach may consist of advertisements, public notices, and public workshops.

An outline of the stakeholder outreach process is discussed in Chapter 14.

Figure 3-1: Map of Monterey Peninsula Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Region



No.	Project	Sponsor
1	Refine ASBS Alternatives	Monterey/PG
2	Lower Carmel River Restoration and Floodplain Enhancement	MCWRA/BSLT/MPWMD
3	Seaside Groundwater Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery	MPWMD/CAV
4	Seaside Basin Groundwater Replenishment	MRWPCA
5	Seaside 90° Outfall Infiltration Component	City of Seaside
6	CSUMB Stormwater Percolation and Education	CSUMB
7	Carmel River Watershed Volunteer Monitoring Program	CRWC
8	Water Conservation Retrofit Program	MPWMD
9	Sanitary Sewer System Repair and Replacement	Monterey/PG
10	Microbial Source Tracking	Monterey/PG
11	Implementation of Solid Waste Removal Technology	Monterey/PG

- IRWMP Area
- Watershed Boundaries
- MPWMD Boundary
- Seaside Groundwater Basin
- Rivers
- Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer
- Cal-Am Pipelines
- Areas of Special Biological Significance
- Roads
- City Limits