



**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 9/21/09 MPWMD BOARD PACKET

Attached are copies of letters received between August 7, 2009 and September 11, 2009. These letters are also listed in the September 21, 2009 Board packet under item 24, Letters Received.

Author	Addressee	Date	Topic
Steve Herrera	MPWMD Board	8/5/09	MPWMD Permits 7130B and 20808B (Applications 11674B and 27614B), Carmel River and Carmel River Subterranean Stream in Monterey County
Philip J. Penrose	Stephanie Pintar	8/13/09	Initiating Process for Water Permit Application
Robert MacLean	Darby Fuerst	8/25/09	Will-Serve Letters Issued by California American Water
Curtis V. Weeks	Andrew Bell	8/26/09	Use Permit Exemption for the In-Channel Vegetation Management and Concrete Removal along the Carmel River
Roger Briggs	Mike Nuovo	8/31/09	Response to Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study for ENEA Properties LLC, combined development Permit for 1140 Oleada Road, Pebble Beach , Monterey County – PLN 070333



State Water Resources Control Board



Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Division of Water Rights
1001 I Street, 14th Floor ♦ Sacramento, California 95814 ♦ 916.341.5300
P.O. Box 2000 ♦ Sacramento, California 95812-2000
Fax: 916.341.5400 ♦ www.waterrights.ca.gov

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

AUG 05 2009

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
c/o Darby Fuerst
General Manager
P.O. Box 85
Monterey, CA 93942-0085

RECEIVED In Reply Refer
to: FD:27614B
AUG 10 2009
MPWMD

Dear Mr. Fuerst:

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT PERMITS 7130B AND 20808B
(APPLICATIONS 11674B AND 27614B), CARMEL RIVER AND CARMEL RIVER
SUBTERRANEAN STREAM IN MONTEREY COUNTY

On May 8, 2008, the Division of Water Rights (Division) requested a workplan for the completion of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document and resolution of protests for the pending petitions related to Permits 7130B and 20808B. The petitions include: 1) a Petition for Change filed in 2002 seeking authorization to directly divert up to 7,909 acre-feet per annum (afa) from the Carmel River and 2) a Petition for Extension of Time filed in 2006 to complete construction. Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) provided a response to the Division dated June 30, 2008.

In the response MPWMD indicates its willingness to withdraw the 2002 Petition for Change and abandon its water right in Permit 7130B as a condition to the Division's approval of the 2008 Change Petition in support of the Phase 2 ASR Project. Division staff requests that MPWMD confirm the legitimacy of the above assertion.

The response also indicates that MPWMD wishes to continue pursuing the 2006 Petition for Extension of Time. In order for the Division to continue processing the time extension petition, the District must demonstrate that it is diligently pursuing it. Please provide the Division with documentation on: 1) the status of each protest associated with the petition and 2) how MPWMD intends to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as it pertains to the petition. Documentation related to protest resolution should include the status of each protest and when the District has met with or corresponded with the protestants. If the District does not demonstrate that it is diligently pursuing the petition, Division staff may recommend cancellation of the petition pursuant to Water Code § 1701.4 and §1703.6. A response is requested within 30 days from the date of this letter. (Wat. Code § 1701.3 and § 1703.5.)

If you have any questions, please contact Lauren Dailey at (916) 341-5314 or by email at ldailey@waterboards.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Steve Herrera, Manager
Water Rights Permitting Section

RECEIVED ³

AUG 14 2009

MPWMD

Philip J. Penrose
10855 Saddle Road
Seaside, CA 93940
APN 416-191-016

August 13, 2009

Stephanie Pintar
5 Harris Court
PO Box 85
Monterey, CA 93942-0085

HAND
DELIVERED

Dear Stephanie,

Thank you again for your time last week. I have contacted the County Building Services Department and asked Gabriel Martinez if he would provide documentation of my planning visits there. According to my records I had been working with him from March 12th to the date that the formal permit application was submitted with the construction plans for the remodel. He felt uncomfortable putting something in writing as they did not document in their system the dates that I had been there for the planning.

Darby Fuerst has suggested that I send you the present letter to request that you contact Gabriel Martinez (831 755-5236) to confirm that I had made planning visits before the formal submission (April 17) and to his best recollection before the March 20 moratorium.

Also, I initiated this whole process after completing the water permit application and speaking with Mike Logsdorn on March 12. At that time, he did not accept the application and sent me to the building department with my original construction plans. He is willing to vouch verbally that we did have this conversation before the moratorium. Please contact him as well (831 755-4860).

Please also let me know if an appeal needs to be made for the July 20th decision by the board. Director Bob Brower has encouraged me to appeal with his support.

Stephanie, thank you again for your time and efforts in this matter.

Sincerely,



Philip J. Penrose (831) 601 3239.

cc Darby Fuerst



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AUG 31 2009

MPWMD

Robert MacLean
California American Water
1033 B Avenue, Suite 200
Coronado, CA 92118
www.calamwater.com

P 619-435-7401
F 619-435-7434

August 25, 2009

Darby Fuerst
General Manager
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
5 Harris Court, Building G
P.O. Box 85
Monterey, CA 93942-0085

Dear Mr. Fuerst:

Thank you for your letter of August 13, 2009.

As you know, California American Water is a regulated public utility that provides water to customers within our designated service area. The primary purpose of a will-serve letter issued by the Company to a customer is to confirm that the proposed water service is within California American Water's service territory. Provided the requested service is within California American Water's territory, such letters state that should a customer receive all necessary permits, and subject to all laws, regulations, and orders, California American Water will serve that customer, as it is obligated to do. The letter is a restatement of the Company's obligations as a regulated water utility, and is not a contract containing a new or separate obligation.

It is our belief that staff at the State Water Resources Control Board misunderstood the fundamental purpose of a will-serve letter as reflected in the language you quote from the Draft Cease and Desist Order. We hope to correct this misconception through comments to the State Water Resources Control Board.

In the meantime, because of the language in the Draft Cease and Desist Order, we would like to understand better the number of prospective customers currently holding permits from the district that have not received will-serve letters and have not been connected to the system. Accordingly, we ask that you please provide us with a list of those permits along with the specific allotment for each permit. Once we receive this information, we will entertain your request. The Company is continuing to process requests from customers for will-serve letters at this time.

Sincerely,

Robert MacLean
President

MONTEREY COUNTY

WATER RESOURCES AGENCY

PO BOX 930
SALINAS, CA 93902
(831)755-4860
FAX (831) 424-7935

CURTIS V. WEEKS
GENERAL MANAGER



STREET ADDRESS
893 BLANCO CIRCLE
SALINAS, CA 93901-4455

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SEP - 4 2009

MPWMD

August 26, 2009

Andrew M. Bell
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
5 Harris Court, BLDG. G
Monterey, CA, 93942-0085

RE: Use Permit exemption for the In-Channel Vegetation Management and Concrete Removal along the Carmel River

Dear Mr. Bell:

The Monterey County Water Resources Agency (Agency) received your letter requesting a Use Permit exemption to conduct in-channel vegetation management and concrete removal along the Carmel River. According to the project description, there are five critical areas with vegetation encroachment in the channel bottom that are proposed for selected vegetation removal, and one site that involves the removal of two large concrete slab/abutments from a failed bridge in the Garland Park area.

Based upon project description, the Agency has classified the project as "very minor in nature"; therefore, a Use Permit is not required as set forth in Title 21.64.130 (G).

Sincerely,

Curtis V. Weeks
General Manager
Water Resources Agency

Mike Novo
Director
RMA Planning Department

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California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coast Region



Linda S. Adams
 Secretary for
 Environmental
 Protection

Internet Address: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast>
 895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101, San Luis Obispo, California 93401
 Phone (805) 549-3147 • FAX (805) 543-0397

Arnold Schwarzenegger
 Governor

RECEIVED
 SEP - 4 2009
 MPWMD

August 31, 2009

County of Monterey
 Resources Management Agency – Planning Department
 Attn: Mike Novo, Director of Planning
 168 West Alisal, 2nd Floor
 Salinas, CA 93901

Dear Mr. Novo:

**RESPONSE TO MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND INITIAL STUDY FOR
 ENEA PROPERTIES LLC, COMBINED DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FOR 1140
 OLEADA ROAD, PEBBLE BEACH, MONTEREY COUNTY – PLN 070333**

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) staff reviewed the June 27, 2009, Mitigated Negative Declaration and June 17, 2009, Initial Study prepared by Monterey County for the Enea Properties LLC project (PLN 070333). The project consists of the construction of a single family dwelling and detached senior unit on Oleada Road in Pebble Beach.

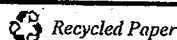
The Initial Study indicates the proposed project will be served by California American Water Company (Cal-Am) with water rights (0.50 acre-feet/year [afy]) purchased from the Pebble Beach Company. It is assumed that these water rights are associated with a 365 afy water entitlement from the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) for developing properties within Del Monte Forest with new connections to the Cal-Am water system. Consequently, the water supply for the Enea Properties LLC project will be derived from the Carmel River.

We are providing comments on this CEQA document as a responsible agency primarily based on our expertise regarding the beneficial uses of the Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon. Although beneficial uses of the Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon will be impaired by the proposed project, we do not have authority over the water supply issues causing the impairments and have no approval oversight of the project outside of our authority governing waste discharges from the proposed project.

The Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study fail to identify and address significant cumulative offsite environmental impacts to the riparian and aquatic habitats of Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon, and the federally listed steelhead that are dependent on these habitats for their survival. We present the following findings to substantiate this statement:

1. Cal-Am owns and operates the San Clemente Dam, the Los Padres Dam and 21 downstream alluvial wells that divert water from the Carmel River. The alluvial wells

California Environmental Protection Agency



divert water from the underflow of the river and supply about 69 percent of the water needs to Cal-Am customers within the Monterey Peninsula cities and unincorporated areas of the Carmel Valley and Carmel Highlands.

2. Cal-Am has a current legal right to water in the Carmel River of 5,562 afy¹. Cal-Am has diverted an average of 7,632 afy from the Carmel River in excess of this water right for the past 13 years (currently diverting about 7,150 afy) for a total diversion of approximately 12,712 afy².
3. Cal-Am is responsible for approximately 85 percent of the total water diversions from the Carmel River and its associated subterranean flow².
4. The Carmel River is home to a genetically distinct steelhead population commonly identified as the California Central Coast Steelhead³. The California Central Coast Steelhead are listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)⁴. In addition, the Carmel River is listed as a critical habitat for the survival of the California Central Coast Steelhead⁵.
5. The Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon are also documented habitats for California Red Legged Frogs, which are also listed as threatened under the ESA.
6. It is well-documented that Cal-Am's ongoing diversions from the Carmel River are the largest single contributor to significant cumulative impacts to the public trust resources and beneficial uses of the Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon⁶.
7. The Central Coast Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) lists the following as beneficial uses of the Carmel River:
 - a. Municipal & Domestic Water Supply
 - b. Agricultural Water Supply
 - c. Industrial Process Supply
 - d. Ground Water Recharge

¹ State Water Resources Control Board July 27, 2009, Draft Cease and Desist Order against California American Water Company; legal water rights consist of 3,316 afy recognized in Order No. WR 95-10 plus 2,246 afy under Permit 20808A

² State Water Resources Control Board July 27, 2009, Draft Cease and Desist Order against California American Water Company

³ South-Central California Coast (SCCC) steelhead Distinct Population Segment (DPS) (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

⁴ Listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on August 18, 1997 (62 Fed.Reg. 43973). The threatened status of the steelhead was later reaffirmed under the ESA on January 5, 2006 (71 Fed.Reg. 834, 859).

⁵ The Carmel River was listed as a critical habitat for the survival of the California Central Coast Steelhead on September 2, 2005 (70 Fed.Reg. 52488)

⁶ Monterey Peninsula Water Management District April 1990, Water Allocation Program Final Environmental Impact Report and subsequent Mitigation Program Annual Reports; State Water Resources Control Board July 6, 1995, Order No. WR 95-10; State Water Resources Control Board July 27, 2009, Draft Cease and Desist Order against California American Water Company; National Marine Fisheries Service June 3, 2002, report on Instream Flow needs for Steelhead in the Carmel River.

- e. Water-Contact Recreation
 - f. Non-Contact Water Recreation
 - g. Wildlife Habitat
 - h. Cold Fresh Water Habitat
 - i. Warm Fresh Water Habitat
 - j. Migration of Aquatic Organisms
 - k. Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
 - l. Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance
 - m. Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species
 - n. Freshwater Replenishment
 - o. Commercial and Sport Fishing
8. The Central Coast Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) lists the following as beneficial uses of the Carmel River Estuary [Lagoon]:
- a. Ground Water Recharge
 - b. Water Contact Recreation
 - c. Non-Contact Water Recreation
 - d. Wildlife Habitat
 - e. Cold Fresh Water Habitat
 - f. Migration of Aquatic Organisms
 - g. Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
 - h. Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance
 - i. Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species
 - j. Estuarine Habitat
 - k. Commercial and Sport Fishing
 - l. Shellfish harvesting
9. Ongoing significant impacts to the public trust resources and beneficial uses of the Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon due to Cal-Am's ongoing diversions include, but are not limited to the following:
- a. The Carmel River generally goes dry downstream from the Narrows (River Mile 9.5) by July of each year resulting in the loss of aquatic habitat for food production and outmigration necessary for the survival of juvenile steelhead returning back to the Pacific Ocean. Steelhead stranded in pools are subject to predation, starvation and mortality due to poor water quality conditions (primarily high temperature and low dissolved oxygen) and desiccation.
 - b. Ongoing loss of riparian vegetation along the Carmel River due to lack of water (low groundwater and decreased soil moisture) for sufficient growth. The loss of riparian vegetation results in 1) stream bank erosion and sedimentation within the river that adversely impact steelhead due to loss of habitat necessary for food production, 2) the loss of foliar shading to control temperature, which directly affects dissolved oxygen concentrations within the river, thereby increasing the potential for algal blooms due to nutrient loading,

and 3) the loss of woody debris within the river that provide food production and shelter from predators for steelhead.

- c. Fresh water inputs to the Carmel River Lagoon where steelhead smolt mature and acclimate to saline conditions prior to migrating to the Pacific Ocean in the fall/winter are significantly decreased, and often limited to groundwater seeps, in the late spring and early summer. Decreased fresh water inputs to the lagoon result in 1) loss and impairment of riparian and aquatic habitat for food production and maturation, 2) increased predation, and 3) increased salinity and temperature stratification due to the lagoon water quantity/quality conditions being dictated by tidal influences through the sand bar. Increased salinity and temperature stratification within the lagoon result in poor water quality conditions for maturing smolt and drives them to the thin and cooler fresh water lens at the surface where they are subject to increased predation.

10. The ongoing significant cumulative impacts to the public trust resources and beneficial uses of the Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon as a result of Cal-Am's ongoing excess diversions are essentially unmitigated because Cal-Am has failed to develop any meaningful source of supply and the relative quantity of water delivered from the Carmel River to Cal-Am customers within the Monterey Peninsula has not materially changed since the issuance of Order No. WR 95-10 against Cal-Am in 1995⁷.

11. The water service connection to Cal-Am's distribution system for the proposed project constitutes an additional diversion of up to 0.5 cfs from the Carmel River that will contribute to the ongoing significant cumulative impacts to the public trust resources and beneficial uses of the Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon.

Additional diversions of water from the Carmel River as a result of providing a water supply for the proposed project via a connection to the Cal-Am distribution system would be in direct violation of Order No. WR 95-10 and Section 1052 of the Water Code.

Cal-Am is currently in violation of Order No. WR 95-10 and the prohibition contained within Section 1052 of the Water Code against the unauthorized diversion or use of water. Approval of the proposed project would facilitate and add to the ongoing violation of Order No. WR 95-10 and Water Code Section 1052 in addition to the ongoing unmitigated significant cumulative impacts to the public trust resources of the Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon as noted above. In addition, the proposed project would be in violation of a pending draft cease and desist order⁸ against Cal-Am if it is adopted in its current form. The cease and desist order is being considered

⁷ Issued to California America Water Company by the State Water Resources Control Board on July 6, 1995 for its illegal diversion of water from the Carmel River

⁸ A July 27, 2009 draft of the Cease and Desist Order is currently scheduled for a State Water Resources Control Board public workshop in Sacramento on September 2, 2009.

against Cal-Am for its ongoing failure to comply with Order No. WR 95-10 and violation of Water Code Section 1052.

The findings of Order No. WR 95-10 and draft cease and desist order clearly state that Cal-Am's riparian rights [to water from the Carmel River or Carmel River Alluvial Aquifer] do not extend to water that is served outside the Carmel Valley or water served to non-riparian parcels located within the valley (such as parcels in Pebble Beach or Del Monte Forest).

The use of Pebble Beach Company water entitlements obtained from the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) constitute additional diversions of water from the Carmel River and are not exempt from Order WR 95-10 and the pending draft cease and desist order against Cal-Am.

The Pebble Beach Company is currently seeking to have its 365 afy water entitlement from the MPWMD for new connections to Cal-Am's water system excluded from any limitation placed on Cal-Am's withdrawals from the Carmel River. The Pebble Beach Company's argument for this exemption is based in part on the assertion that the entitlement is based on water offsets generated as a result of the Carmel Area Wastewater District and Pebble Beach Community Services District Wastewater Reclamation Project. The reclamation project provides reclaimed wastewater for the irrigation of golf courses and other recreational spaces located in Pebble Beach and Del Monte Forest. It was intended to free up potable water from Cal-Am for new development on land owned by the Pebble Beach Company formerly used to irrigate these areas. The Pebble Beach Company was granted a 365 afy potable water entitlement by the MPWMD as part of a contractual agreement in exchange for financial guarantees to fund the reclamation project. The 365 afy entitlement dates back to at least 1989 (prior to the issuance of Order No. WR 95-10) and was based upon an overestimate of the water supply legally available to Cal-Am and the offsets generated from the reclamation project as documented in Order No. WR 95-10 and the pending draft cease and desist order against Cal-Am. Based on this entitlement, water has been sold to over 500 homeowners in the Del Monte Forest for new connections to Cal-Am's water system. Meanwhile, Cal-Am has failed to develop an alternative water supply and substantially reduce its diversion of water from the Carmel River. As evidenced by this and other projects, the latter is partly due to the fact that water diversion offsets from the Carmel River generated through conservation efforts and the reclamation project are commonly handed out for new development within the Cal-Am water service areas.

Based on findings presented within the pending draft cease and desist order against Cal-Am, the State Water Resources Control Board may determine that increased diversions from the Carmel River by Cal-Am for new development should be prohibited and that deliveries made under the Pebble Beach Company's entitlement from MPWMD should not be excluded from this prohibition.

Providing a water supply for the proposed project or any project via a connection to the Cal-Am distribution system diverting water from the Carmel River would be inconsistent with the public trust doctrine.

As stated in the findings of the pending draft cease and desist order, exempting the entitlements from Cal-Am's ongoing illegal diversion would be inconsistent with Cal-Am's duty to protect public trust resources given the well-documented significant cumulative impacts on the public trust resources of the Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon associated with Cal-Am's ongoing excess diversion of water from the river. To be certain, this determination is applicable to any public agency with the power to approve water supply-related projects given no party can obtain a vested right to appropriate water in a manner harmful to the uses protected by the public trust doctrine. Consequently, allowing increased dewatering of the Carmel River for new growth is incompatible with Monterey County's affirmative duty as the lead CEQA agency to protect the public trust given the above noted findings.

The ongoing excess diversion of water from the Carmel River by Cal-Am resulting in significant cumulative impacts to the public trust resources of the Carmel River is currently unmitigated. Cal-Am's diversions will continue to have significant adverse effects on the public trust resources of the river and lagoon until alternative supplies are implemented to offset the ongoing diversion.

Some have argued that the above-noted impacts to the Carmel River are being mitigated by the implementation of the MPWMD Mitigation Program⁹ for the preservation of Carmel River environmental resources. We would strongly disagree with this argument because the applied mitigation measures¹⁰ are merely band-aid approaches applied to the symptoms of the real problem—dewatering of the Carmel River due to overdrafting of the alluvial aquifer—and given the riparian and aquatic habitats of the Carmel River and Lagoon would likely be unable to sustain a viable steelhead population without them for very long unless water diversions are substantially reduced. Although appropriate while diversions are being reduced, fish rescues, rearing facilities, monitoring and ongoing habitat restoration should not be considered as viable mitigation measures in support of new projects or long-term solutions to inadequate flows within the Carmel River. This is especially pertinent given the lack of flow necessary to sustain viable riparian and aquatic habitats is primarily due to the well-documented excess diversion of water by Cal-Am.

It could also be argued that using water offsets generated from conservation efforts for new connections or development sufficiently mitigates additional significant cumulative impacts. This argument is flawed because it ignores the real problem and provides no

⁹ Developed in response to the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District April 1990, Water Allocation Program Final Environmental Impact Report. Order No. WR 95-10 requires Cal-Am to implement any portion of the Mitigation Program not implemented by the MPWMD. The MPWMD currently implements the program with funding from fees paid by Cal-Am's water customers.

¹⁰ The Mitigation Program focuses on potential impacts related to fisheries, riparian vegetation and wildlife, and the Carmel River Lagoon and includes special status species and aesthetics. Activities required to avoid or substantially reduce negative impacts to the environment include irrigation and erosion control programs, fishery enhancement programs, establishing flow releases from the existing dams to protect the fish and riparian habitat; monitoring water quality, reducing municipal water demand, and regulating activities within the riparian corridor.

incentive for the communities within Cal-Am's water supply service area to develop the alternative water supplies need to mitigate the existing significant cumulative impacts to the public trust resources of the Carmel River and Lagoon as a result of Cal-Am's ongoing excess diversions.

Consequently, the only appropriate mitigation measure is the complete offset of Cal-Am's excess diversion with suitable alternative water supply sources prior to any new connections or development within the Cal-Am water service area. In addition, water from any new sources should only become available for new growth within the Cal-Am water service area after the excess diversions have been completely offset by the new sources. Applying water usage offsets to support new growth should not be an allowable mitigation measure.

The proposed project will have a significant effect on the environment and a mitigated negative declaration is not consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Findings of significance (not just potential significance) are required for the following items within the environmental checklist:

- Biological Resources items 4.a, b, c and d.
- Hydrology and Water Quality items 8.a and f.
- Land Use Planning items 9.b and c.
- Utilities and Service Systems item 16.d.

In addition, mandatory findings of significance are required for items a. and b. within section VII. of the Initial Study.

Please note that these findings of significance are applicable to any and all projects with a water supply component within the Cal-Am water service area within the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Valley and Carmel Highlands or individual projects within the Carmel Valley not within the Cal-Am service area.

As noted above, Cal-Am's combined diversions from the Carmel River have the largest single impact on the public trust resources of the river. However, diversions by other water users within Carmel Valley also contribute to the well-documented significant cumulative impacts to the public trust resources and beneficial uses of the Carmel River and Carmel River Lagoon. Consequently, all projects that are diverting water from the Carmel River, including the alluvial aquifer, should be subject to the same findings of significance regardless of their size and relative impact.

Please forward all future CEQA documents with a water supply component either within the Cal-Am water service area or areas of the Carmel Valley not within the Cal-Am water service area directly to this office and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Rights at:

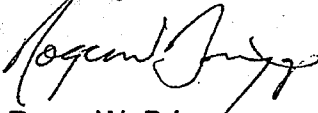
California Environmental Protection Agency

State Water Resources Control Board
 Attn: Kathy Mrowka
 Division of Water Rights
 1001 I Street, 14th Floor
 Sacramento, CA 95812

Please do this in addition to checking these agencies off on the "Project Sent to the Following State Agencies" list on the Notice of Completion form.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact **Matthew Keeling** at (805) 549-3685 or mkeeling@waterboards.ca.gov, or Burton Chadwick at 805-542-4786.

Sincerely,



Roger W. Briggs
 Executive Officer

Paper File:
 Electronic File: S:\NPS\Carmel River & Lagoon\Enea PLN070333-final.doc
 Task Code: 12601

CC:

State Water Resources Control Board
 Kathy Mrowka
 Division of Water Rights
 1001 I Street, 14th Floor
 Sacramento, CA 95812
KMROWKA@waterboards.ca.gov

1001 I Street
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 (916) 341-5889
rsato@waterboards.ca.gov

California American Water
 Jon D. Rubin
 Diepenbrock Harrison
 400 Capitol Mall, Suite 1800
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 (916) 492-5000
jrubin@diepenbrock.com

Public Trust Alliance
 Michael Warburton
 Resource Renewal Institute
 Room 290, Building D
 Fort Mason Center
 San Francisco, CA 94123
Michael@rri.org

State Water Resources Control Board
 Reed Sato
 Water Rights Prosecution Team

Sierra Club – Ventana Chapter
 Laurens Silver
 California Environmental Law Project
 P.O. Box 667
 Mill Valley, CA 94942
 (415) 383-7734

California Environmental Protection Agency

larrysilver@earthlink.net
jgwill@dcn.davis.ca.us

Carmel River Steelhead Association
 Michael B. Jackson
 P.O. Box 207
 Quincy, CA 95971
 (530) 283-1007
mjatty@sbcglobal.net

Calif. Sportfishing Protection Alliance
 Michael B. Jackson
 P.O. Box 207
 Quincy, CA 95971
 (530) 283-1007
mjatty@sbcglobal.net

City of Seaside
 Russell M. McGlothlin
 Brownstein, Hyatt, Farber, Schreck
 21 East Carrillo Street
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101
 (805) 963-7000
RMcGlothlin@BHFS.com

The Seaside Basin Watermaster
 Russell M. McGlothlin
 Brownstein, Hyatt, Farber, Schreck
 21 East Carrillo Street
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101
 (805) 963-7000
RMcGlothlin@BHFS.com

Monterey Peninsula Water Management
 District
 David C. Laredo
 606 Forest Avenue
 Pacific Grove, CA 93950
 (831) 646-1502
dave@laredolaw.net

City of Sand City
 James G. Heisinger, Jr.
 Heisinger, Buck & Morris
 P.O. Box 5427
 Carmel, CA 93921

(831) 624-3891
jim@carmellaw.com

Pebble Beach Company
 Thomas H. Jamison
 Fenton & Keller
 P.O. Box 791
 Monterey, CA 93942-0791
 (831) 373-1241
TJamison@FentonKeller.com

City of Monterey
 Fred Meurer, City Manager
 Colton Hall
 Monterey, CA 93940
 (831) 646-3886
meurer@ci.monterey.ca.us

Monterey County Hospitality Association
 Bob McKenzie
 P.O. Box 223542
 Carmel, CA 93922
 (831) 626-8636
info@mcha.net
bobmck@mbay.net

California Salmon and Steelhead
 Association
 Bob Baiocchi
 P.O. Box 1790
 Graeagle, CA 96103
 (530) 836-1115
rbaiocchi@gotsky.com

Planning and Conservation League
 Jonas Minton
 1107 9th Street, Suite 360
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 (916) 719-4049
jminton@pcl.org

National Marine Fisheries Service
 Christopher Keifer
 501 W. Ocean Blvd., Suite 4470
 Long Beach, CA 90802
 (562) 950-4076

christopher.keifer@noaa.gov

Division of Ratepayer Advocates
Max Gomberg, Lead Analyst
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 703-2056
eau@cpuc.ca.gov

City of Carmel-by-the-Sea
Donald G. Freeman
P.O. Box CC
Carmel-by-the-Sea, CA 93921
(831) 624-5339 ext. 11

Pebble Beach Community Services
District
Michael Niccum, District Engineer
3101 Forrest Lake Rd.
Pebble Beach, CA 93953
mniccum@pbcsd.org

California Department of Fish and Game
Central Region
Dr. Jeffrey R. Single, Regional Manager
1234 E. Shaw Avenue
Fresno, CA 93710

Monterey County Water Resources
Agency
Curtis V. Weeks, General Manager
893 Blanco Circle
Salinas, CA 93901-4455
curtisweeks@co.monterey.ca.us

The Honorable Dave Potter
District 5 Supervisor
County of the Monterey
Monterey Courthouse
1200 Aguajito Road, Suite 1

Monterey, CA 93940
district5@co.monterey.ca.us

The Honorable Jane Parker
District 4 Supervisor
2616 1st Avenue
Marina, CA 93933
district4@co.monterey.ca.us

National Marine Fisheries Service
Southwest Region – Santa Rosa Field
Office
John McKeon
777 Sonoma Ave, Rm 325
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
John.McKeon@NOAA.GOV

Monterey Peninsula Water Management
District
Kristi Markey, Chair - Board of Directors
5 Harris Court, Building G
P.O. Box 85
Monterey, CA 93942-0085