



Supplement to 8/18/2014 MPWMD Board Packet

Attached are copies of letters received between July 15 and August 12, 2014. These letters are also listed in the August 18, 2014 Board packet under Letters Received.

Author	Addressee	Date	Topic
Chip Rerig	David J. Stoldt	7/17/14	Intent to Enter into Funding Agreement for City of Monterey Lake El Estero Diversion Project using IRWM Drought Funds
Barbara Buikema	Katrina Galacatos/CC David Stoldt	7/28/14	Request to Deny Section 404 Permit for Ecosystem Protection Barrier

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MPWMD

DEPARTMENT OF PLANS & PUBLIC WORKS

July 17, 2014

Mr. David J. Stoldt
 Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 P.O. Box 85
 Monterey, CA 93942-0085

SUBJECT: Intent to Enter into Funding Agreement for City of Monterey Lake El Estero
 Diversion Project Using IRWM Drought Funds

Dear Mr. Stoldt, *Ran*

This letter is to express the intent of the City of Monterey to execute a funding agreement with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD), should MPWMD be awarded grant funding from the Department of Water Resources (DWR). We understand that a Funding Agreement will include roles and responsibilities for administration of the grant and distribution of the grant funds and will be largely based on the terms and conditions of the Grant Agreement with DWR.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chip Rerig".

Chip Rerig
 Chief of Planning, Engineering, and Environmental Compliance

c: Jeff Krebs, Senior Engineer



Carmel Area Wastewater District

P.O. Box 221428 Carmel California 93922 ♦ (831) 624-1248 ♦ FAX (831) 624-0811

Barbara Buikema
General Manager
James J. Pinkevich
Superintendent
Robert R. Wellington
Legal Council

Board of Directors
Gregory D'Ambrosio
Suzanne Paboojian
Robert Siegfried
Charlotte F. Townsend
Ken White

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MPWMD

San Francisco District
US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: Katrina Galacatos, South Branch Chief
1455 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94103-1398

July 28, 2014

Katrina Galacatos,

This letter is provided for your consideration on behalf of the constituents of Monterey County who reside in the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Del Monte Forest, and surrounding unincorporated areas. The Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD)¹ represents the public interest pertaining to sewer service, wastewater reclamation and the health, safety and welfare of more than 16,000 residents of Monterey County. It is with great urgency that we insist that the Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE) deny any Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permit request pertaining to the "Ecosystem Protection Barrier" (EPB) which does not also include a request of authorization to allow the County of Monterey to maintain in perpetuity the Carmel Lagoon water surface elevation to a pre-determined level through the use of mechanical means.

The ACOE is responsible for the review and permitting of projects requiring an individual Section 404 Permit. It is therefore also your responsibility to thoroughly evaluate all impacts of a proposed project in the identification of the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative (LEDPA)². The CAWD requests that your office consider the information included herein, in your determination of the LEDPA of the County proposed EPB project. We are confident that the ACOE will not grant a Section 404 permit that would be contrary to the *public interest*³.

It is the desire of the Carmel Area Wastewater District to see the local County agency obtain authorization to responsibly manage the Carmel Lagoon estuary at a water surface elevation not to exceed 12 feet (NAVD 88) through the thoughtful application of an Estuary Management program similar to ones previously approved and managed in the State of California⁴ (Appendix A).

¹ Formerly titled the "Carmel Sanitary District"

² Pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) guidelines.

³ Chapter 33 CFR Part 320(a)(1)

⁴ Russian River Estuary Management Plan, Sonoma County Water Agency, USACE Permit No. 2004-285610N

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The treatment plant (serving the City of Carmel, Pebble Beach and surrounding areas) is located adjacent to the Carmel River, West of Highway 1, and has been serving the community since 1908. The District is responsible to the public for insuring the continuous operation and financial stability of the wastewater treatment facility. The 16 acres owned and controlled by the District are situated between the elevations of 10 feet and 18 feet⁵ (Appendix B). The construction of the Wastewater District Facility, as well as the development of the low lying residential properties surrounding the Carmel River have occurred over the past 100 years because the Carmel River originally functioned as an *estuary*⁶ where full river closure was intermittent (only occurring during extreme seasons of drought). Over time the Carmel River has grown increasingly more ephemeral⁷, due to community water demands on the Carmel River aquifer. As a result of the depletion of the natural function of the river, California State Parks undertook significant efforts to improve the habitat for fish and wildlife⁸ thereby creating what we know today as the Carmel Lagoon. The decrease in year round river flow has allowed more time each year for the natural deposition of sand (due to ocean wave action) at the mouth of the Carmel River. The growing height of the sand bar has left the County no choice but to respond with increased diligence (by opening the sandbar to prevent the sudden impoundment of water due to storm water runoff,) and in turn preventing damage to the low-lying properties. The treatment plant facility is located slightly higher in elevation than the neighboring Northern residential properties, although it should be noted that 8 acres of District property is located at the same elevation as the Northern bank.

Due to the slight elevation difference between the treatment plant and the residential properties to the North, the County's activity has been primarily to prevent the flooding of the private properties across the river⁹. The public has directly benefited from the County's sandbar breaching actions as it has allowed the District to maintain the continuous operation of sewer treatment without regard to the changing conditions¹⁰ and expansion of what is now referred to as the Carmel Lagoon. The District has accommodated the rising Lagoon levels over the decades as the County has modified its historic practices¹¹ in an attempt to minimize sandbar management. However on occasion the district function has been threatened by the impoundment of water in the lagoon when the County has not responded by opening the sandbar in a timely manner¹²

IMPACT TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Any deviation from the regulated management of the Carmel River as an open ocean estuary during the rainy season will have significant impacts to the health, safety and welfare of the public. These impacts have not been addressed by Monterey County in the technical memorandums provided for review at this time. Mitigating these impacts will have a significant expense to the public. The CAWD provides

⁵ Elevations measured on the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88)

⁶ Estuary: 1. The part of a river that is affected by tides. 2. The Region near a river mouth in which the fresh water of the river mixes with the salt water of the sea. <http://chl.erdc.usace.army.mil/chl.aspx?p=GlossaryItems&a=Glossary;1178>

⁷ Ephemeral stream: A stream that flows only during runoff events.

<http://chl.erdc.usace.army.mil/chl.aspx?p=GlossaryItems&a=Glossary;1145>

⁸ California State Parks – Carmel River Lagoon Enhancement Project, Completed 2004

⁹ Breaching elevation is primarily dependent on protection of the residential properties.

¹⁰ Increase in lagoon level at breaching, from +10.27feet to +13.57feet – Monterey County Technical Report "Carmel River Lagoon Restoration, Scenic Road Protection Options", February 25, 2013, MOFFATT & NICHOL. Pg 3.

¹¹ By increasing the lagoon water surface elevation.

¹² 2008 – Recorded WSE 15.4ft prior to breaching.

financial and economic benefit to the local economy both directly and indirectly. Any permanent disruption to the services provided by the District will have significant lasting effects on the community.

- **Impact 1**

The Wastewater District has occupied the eight (8) acres to the West of the treatment plant with lab facilities and with the chlorine contact channels required for disinfection. The land West of these structures is utilized as a buffer between the Carmel River and any operational hazards that may exist. In an event where the lagoon water level is permitted to increase (over historic levels) allowing the flooding of this property will cause the treatment plant to lose this buffer. Any discharge of process chemicals, untreated or partially treated sewage to this buffer land would result in an immediate reportable discharge and violation of the State Operating Permit. Losing these 8 acres would be a significant environmental risk to the Lagoon, as well as be seen as a loss of property and value to the District. In addition, allowing the expansion of the lagoon in this manner will have greater effects on the viability of the Treatment plant in its current location. If the lagoon is allowed to expand onto the treatment plant grounds the migration of wildlife and possibly the creation of habitat on treatment plant property for listed endangered animal species will be created causing undue and unnecessary regulatory issues that have never previously been in the purview of the District. The present worth of the treatment plant infrastructure is in excess of \$100 million dollars. Jeopardizing the location of the treatment facilities could have devastating effects to the community.

- **Impact 2**

Since 1989 the Pebble Beach Company (PBCo.) in partnership with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD), the Pebble Beach Community Services District (PBCSD) and CAWD has invested upwards of \$60 million dollars to construct a reclaimed water facility capable of producing up to 1.5 million gallons per day of tertiary treated reclaimed water suitable for irrigation. This facility is dependent on the entire treatment plant infrastructure to operate. The value of the reclaimed water produced by the CAWD is extremely evident during times of drought such as the current situation here on the Monterey Peninsula. The seven (7) golf courses of Del Monte Forest¹³ are dependent¹⁴ on the reclaimed water produced by the CAWD for maintaining the perfect playing fields that have become world renown, drawing huge crowds each year. Due to the water challenges of the Monterey Peninsula, the MPWMD recognized the need to facilitate and support the "state of the art" filtration system installed today. CAWD holds the agreement with MPWMD, PBCSD, the PBCo., and the Independent Reclaimed Water Users Group (IRWUG) to provide *all*¹⁵ of the irrigation water to maintain the Pebble Beach golf courses. To date, the District has produced over 5 billion gallons of reclaimed water. Any disruption to this water supply could be disastrous to the local economy. The PBCo. and surrounding development are the number one sales tax generator for the County of Monterey¹⁶, employing thousands of employees and single handedly having been the economic force behind the vibrant tourist trade which draws millions of dollars to the Monterey Peninsula economy (Appendix C). Presidents of the United States come to Monterey to play these golf courses, and they are maintained by water produced by the CAWD.

This important economic need of the Peninsula is diminished only by the District's requirements to meet all water quality standards set forth by the State of California Regional Board. The number one goal of the District is to comply with all water quality and treatment standards. The threat posed by elevated

¹³ Pebble Beach Golf Course, Cypress Point Golf Course, Spyglass Hill Golf Course, Poppy Hills Golf Course, Monterey Peninsula Country Club Dunes course, Monterey Peninsula Country Club Shore Course and Spanish Bay Golf Course.

¹⁴ Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Ordinance No. 39

¹⁵ CAWD has provided 100% of all irrigation water to the 7 Del Monte Forest Golf Courses for the past 4 years.

¹⁶ 2013/14 Monterey County Tax Rate Report "Top Ten"

lagoon levels will directly affect the district's ability to focus on the production of reclaimed water and turn our attention to preventing the intrusion of flood waters in and around the equipment needed to keep the public safe. Failure to operate un-interrupted would cause permit violations resulting in beach closures or fishing restrictions. The County has agreed to include mitigation analysis of a flood protection wall for the tennis courts of a prominent local country club but has failed to entertain equal protection for the wastewater treatment facility upon which the City of Carmel, Del Monte Forest and surrounding areas depend.

- **Impact 3**

Reduced management of the sandbar has potential for impacts to the accuracy of the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map¹⁷ used for regulating the Carmel River floodplain. At the request of the CAWD a tail water sensitivity analysis was performed by Schaaf & Wheeler Consulting Civil Engineers¹⁸. This analysis illustrated that the model is sensitive to the downstream boundary condition in regards to water surface elevations at the Treatment Plant. Although riverine flooding was not determined to cause significant impacts with respect to the construction of the EPB walls, there is concern that failure to manage the sand bar will have significant effects on water surface elevations if early season rain events occur while extensive sand buildup exists at the mouth of the Carmel River.

- **Impact 4**

If the County does not continue to breach the sandbar, the District will be required to take the steps necessary to protect the substantial public and private investment of the Carmel Area Wastewater District. Some of these steps have already been investigated for viability and practicality. The District has considered an investment into a flood protection wall similar to the design in the EPB proposal to surround the entire treatment plant. This investment would be upwards of \$20 million dollars and have additional impacts to the floodplain and neighboring properties. The District has evaluated the possibility of moving the Treatment Plant for a cost of \$90 to \$150 million dollars, but has found this to be an unnecessary cost to be incurred by the public at this time due to the many years of life remaining in the plant infrastructure. Removal of the treatment plant with a regression to septic fields is not an option either due to the high density development in the City of Carmel and surrounding areas, and the District's legal obligation to provide reclaimed water. Other similar ideas have been evaluated by District staff and all include significant costs to the public and do little to reduce the risk of damage to the District or the public.

CONCLUSION

The CAWD Board and the PBCSD are both very supportive of the welfare of wildlife, riparian habitat and the aquatic benefits that the Carmel Lagoon contributes to the public benefit. The wastewater district is dedicated to minimizing impacts on the environment while maintaining the high level of service to the community that has been provided for over 100 years. It is the environmental stewardship of the District founders which continues today, and is the reason that the CAWD treatment plant was originally constructed making it one of the oldest sanitary districts in the State. The treatment plant was built to improve water quality and the CAWD will continue to fulfill its purpose for many decades to come. The economic function of the Wastewater District has great public importance and must be factored into the decision making process. The service is significant for protection of the public. The need for sandbar management for the public benefit far exceeds the benefit of the private property

¹⁷ Federal Emergency Management Agency administered flood insurance program.

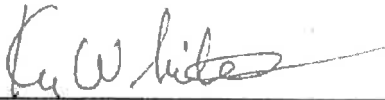
¹⁸ Carmel Area Wastewater District Technical Memo, "Review of Hydraulic Models for Lower Carmel River", February 18, 2014, SCHAAF & WHEELER, Pg 6.

interest which has been a focal point of the past. The District gives the County of Monterey much credit for the consistent and reliable breaching regime which they have maintained for more than 30 years. It should also be noted that the County has the expertise to accomplish this task with the appropriate direction from Army Corp of Engineers and its consulting agencies. The Carmel Area Wastewater District requests that the ACOE consider all of the economic and public impacts of the EPB project and find in favor of the public interest by maintaining the viability of the Wastewater District in its present location through estuary management.

Sincerely,



Barbara Buikema
General Manager



Ken White, President
CAWD Board of Directors



Leo Laska, President
PBCSD Board of Directors



Mike Niccum, General Manger
PBCSD

cc: Holly Costa, ACOE South Branch Section Staff, holly.n.costa@usace.army.mil
Sam Farr, Congressman, U.S . Congress -20th Congressional District
Fernando Armenta, Supervisor District 1, Monterey County
Louis Calcagno, Supervisor District 2, Monterey County
Simon Salinas, Supervisor District 3, Monterey County
Jane Parker, Supervisor District 4, Monterey County
Dave Potter, Supervisor District 5, Monterey County
Carl Holm, Deputy Director, MCRMA
Mathew Fuzie, District Superintendent Monterey, California State Parks
Bill Monning, Senator, California State Senate -17th District
Mark Stone, Assembly member, California State Assembly - 29th District
Jason Burnett, Mayor, Carmel-By-The-Sea
David Stoldt, General Manger, MPWMD

Appendix A

Russian River Estuary Management Permit
USACE Permit No.: 2004-285610N



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1455 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103-1398

REPLY TO

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT

PERMITTEE: Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA)

PERMIT NO.: 2004-285610N

ISSUING OFFICE: San Francisco District

NOTE: The term "you" and its derivatives, as used in this permit, means the permittee or any future transferee. The term "this office" refers to the appropriate District or Division office of the Corps of Engineers having jurisdiction over the permitted activity or the appropriate official of that office acting under the authority of the commanding officer.

You are authorized to perform work in accordance with the terms and conditions specified below:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To periodically breach the sandbar at the mouth of the Russian River to prevent localized flooding of various shoreline properties and agricultural land bordering the estuary, as well as simultaneously managing the estuary to provide freshwater habitat for rearing salmonids during the spring and summer seasons. The methodology used will vary from the fall and winter seasons to the spring and summer seasons. Between October 16 and May 14 an outlet channel would be periodically excavated across the barrier beach at the river mouth when the estuary water level rises between 4.5 to 7.0 feet (NGVD 29), as measured by the gage at the Jenner Visitor's Center. Between May 15 and October 15, in an effort to comply with the requirements of the Russian River Biological Opinion (NMFS 2008), SCWA will implement adaptive management of the estuary to achieve an average daily water surface elevation of at least 7 feet. Physical establishment of the outlet channel during the period from May 15 to October 15 would be similar in terms of equipment and duration as the period from October 16 to May 14; however, the outlet channel would be cut to a shallower depth, although wider and longer depending on conditions, and maintained to manage water surface elevations in the estuary between 4.0 and 9.0 feet (7.0-foot being the target elevation). Although the sand bar may vary in size with each breaching event, typical breaching work during the October 16 to May 14 period would result in a pilot channel approximately 100 feet long by 25 feet wide and six to eight feet deep, generating up to 1,000 cubic yards of dredged material side cast and smoother on the adjacent sand bar below the high tide line. Typical breaching work during the May 15 to October 14 period would result in a pilot channel approximately 100 feet long by 30 feet wide and 0.5 feet to 2.0 feet deep, generating up to 2,000 cubic yards of dredged material side cast and smoothed on the adjacent sand bar below the high tide line. Outlet channel construction and modifications would typically be initiated during low tide so that after several hours of work, the removal of the final portion of the beach berm coincides with high tide. Beginning near the estuary side of the sand bar, a large bulldozer would excavate and push sand to construct the pilot channel towards the ocean.

PROJECT LOCATION: Mouth of the Russian River, at Goat Rock State Beach located south on State Highway One at the end of Goat Rock Road, near the Town of Jenner, Sonoma County, California. T8N R12W; Latitude 38°26'40" Longitude 123°07'30".

PERMIT CONDITIONS:

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. The time limit for completing the work authorized ends on **December 31, 2023**. If you find that you need more time to complete the authorized activity, submit your request for a time extension to this office for consideration at least one month before the above date is reached.

2. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should you wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.
3. If you discover any previously unknown historic or archeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and State coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
4. If you sell the property associated with this permit, you must obtain the signature of the new owner in the space provided and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.
5. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit.
6. You must allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.
7. You understand and agree that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation or other alteration of the structure or work authorized herein, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, you will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. To remain exempt from the prohibitions of Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, the non-discretionary Terms and Conditions for incidental take of federally-listed Species shall be fully implemented as stipulated in the Biological Opinion entitled, "*Water Supply, Flood Control Operations, and Channel Maintenance conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Sonoma County Water Agency, and the Mendocino County Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District in the Russian River Watershed,*" also known as the Russian River Biological Opinion, (NMFS File No. 151422SWR2000SR150) dated September 24, 2008. Project authorization under this permit is conditional upon compliance with the mandatory terms and conditions associated with incidental take. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions for incidental take, where a take of a federally-listed species occurs, would constitute an unauthorized take and non-compliance with the authorization for your project. The NMFS is, however, the authoritative federal agency for determining compliance with the incidental take statement and for initiating appropriate enforcement actions or penalties under the Endangered Species Act.
2. SCWA shall provide USACE a copy of the approved Estuary Monitoring Plan and all subsequent Annual Monitoring Reports required by the Biological Opinion.
3. Unless otherwise approved, authorized discharges of dredged material on the sandbar below the high tide line shall consist only of the native sand excavated from the pilot channel.
4. SCWA shall provide USACE a Breaching Activities Report by 31 March for each year of the ten-year permit authorization period. Each Breaching Activities Report shall present a tabulation of the breaching events that occurred during the preceding year, including the approximate estuary closure date, the approximate number of estuary closure days occurring before the breach event, the breaching event date, and the recorded estuary water level of the breaching event date.

5. The current Coastal Development Permit (CDP 2-12-004) issued by the California Coastal Commission expires on 15 August 2016. The current Section 401 water quality certification (WDID No. 1B04001WNSO) issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board expires on 31 December 2015. SCWA shall obtain requisite time extensions for the Coastal Development Permit and water quality certification prior to the commencement of any work to be performed during the remainder of the ten-year Department of the Army permit authorization period. SCWA shall provide USACE a copy of all requisite time extensions to ensure continuing project conformance with State coastal zone and water quality standards.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

1. Congressional Authorities: You have been authorized to undertake the activity described above pursuant to:
 - (X) Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. Section 403).
 - (X) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1344).
 - () Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. Section 1413).
2. Limits of this authorization:
 - a. This permit does not obviate the need to obtain other Federal, State, or local authorizations required by law.
 - b. This permit does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.
 - c. This permit does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.
 - d. This permit does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.
3. Limits of Federal Liability: In issuing this permit, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:
 - a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes.
 - b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the United States in the public interest.
 - c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit.
 - d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work.
 - e. Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.
4. Reliance on Applicant's Data: The determination of this office that issuance of this permit is not contrary to the public interest was made in reliance on the information you provided.
5. Reevaluation of Permit Decision: This office may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. You fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.
 - b. The information provided by you in support of your permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate. (See Item 4 above.)

- c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision.

Such a reevaluation may result in a determination that it is appropriate to use the suspension, modification, and revocation procedures contained in 33 C.F.R. Section 325.7 or enforcement procedures such as those contained in 33 C.F.R. Sections 326.4 and 326.5. The referenced enforcement procedures provide for the issuance of an administrative order requiring you to comply with the terms and conditions of your permit and for the initiation of legal action where appropriate. You will be required to pay for any corrective measures ordered by this office, and if you fail to comply with such directive, this office may in certain situations (such as those specified in 33 C.F.R. Section 209.170) accomplish the corrective measures by contract or otherwise and bill you for the cost.

- 6. Extensions: General Condition 1 establishes a time limit for the completion of the activity authorized by this permit. Unless there are circumstances requiring either a prompt completion of the authorized activity or a reevaluation of the public interest decision, the Corps will normally give favorable consideration to a request for an extension of this time limit.

Your signature below, as permittee, indicates that you accept and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

(PERMITTEE)

(DATE)

This permit becomes effective when the Federal official, designated to act for the Secretary of the Army, has signed below.

John K. Baker, P.E.
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
District Engineer

(DATE)

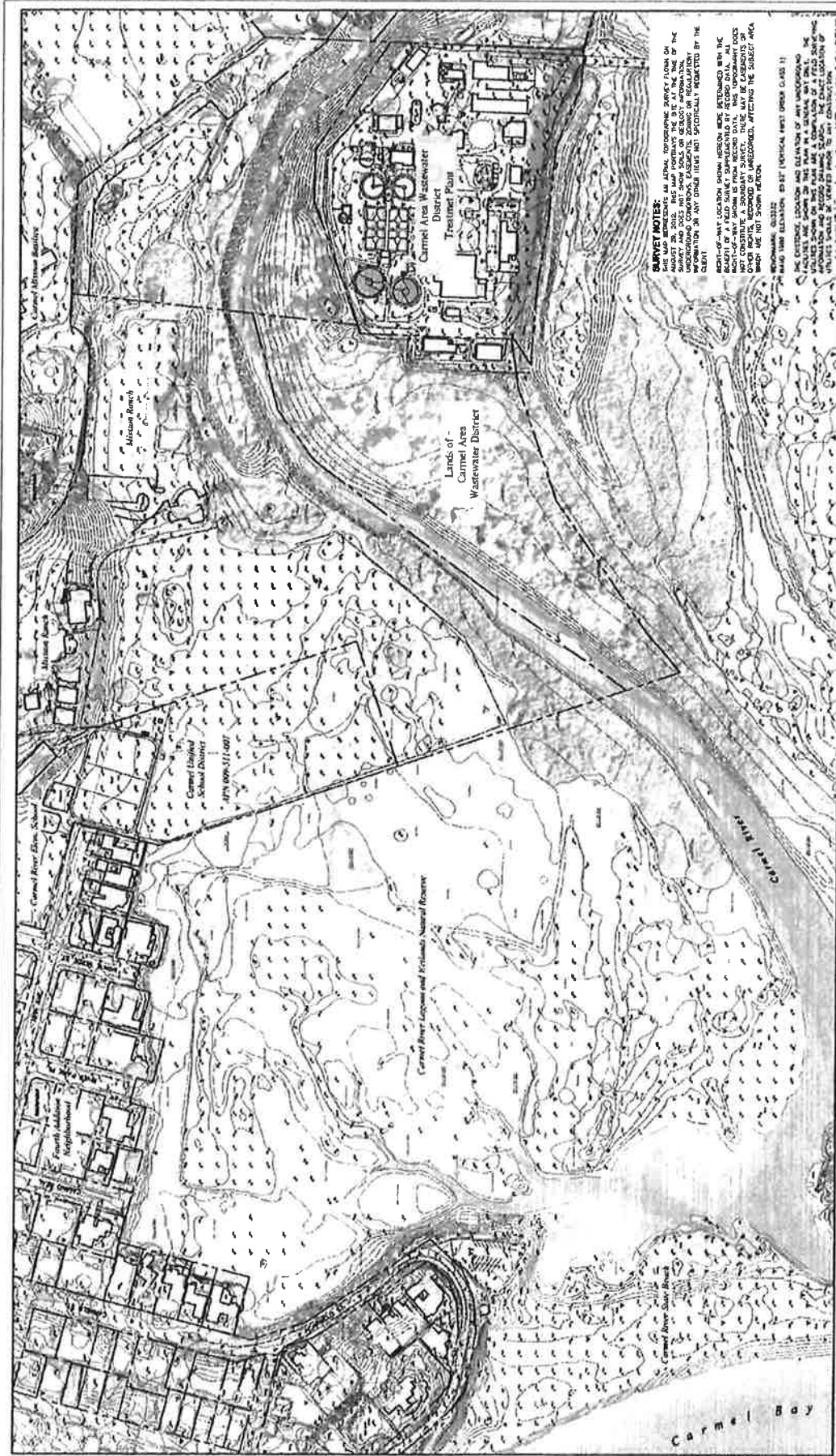
When the structures or work authorized by this permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this permit will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below.

(TRANSFEREE)

(DATE)

Appendix B

Aerial map of Lands Controlled by the
Carmel Area Wastewater District



SURVEY NOTES:
 THIS MAP REPRESENTS AN AERIAL TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY FROM 2013. THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED BY WESTERN SURVEYING AND MAPPING, INC. (WSM) AND DOES NOT SHOW DATA ON EXISTING UTILITIES OR RECORDS INFORMATION OR ANY OTHER DATA NOT SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED BY THE CLIENT.
 POINT-OF-WAY LOCATIONS SHOWN HEREIN WERE DETERMINED BY THE SURVEYOR AND ARE NOT NECESSARILY THE SAME AS SHOWN ON ANY OTHER MAPS. POINT-OF-WAY LOCATIONS SHOWN HEREIN ARE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS NOT CONSTITUTE A BOUNDARY SURVEY. THESE MAY BE ELEMENTS OF AN ADJACENT SURVEY OR RECORDS INFORMATION, AFFECTING THE SUBJECT AREA WHICH ARE NOT SHOWN HEREON.
 WESTERN SURVEYING AND MAPPING, INC.
 10000 S. HIGHWAY 100, SUITE 100, CARMEL, CA 95008
 THE EXISTENCE, LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF ANY UNDISCOVERED UTILITIES SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CLIENT. THE SURVEYOR DOES NOT WARRANT THE ACCURACY OF ANY DATA OR INFORMATION AND RECORDS INFORMATION. THE CLIENT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE ACCURACY OF ANY DATA OR INFORMATION AND RECORDS INFORMATION.

WB
 Mar 27, 2013
 Sheet 1 of 1



Western Surveying and Mapping, Inc. (WSM) is a professional engineering firm providing a full range of surveying and mapping services. Our services include boundary, construction, and topographic surveys; aerial photography and digital terrain modeling; and GIS data collection and analysis. We are committed to providing accurate and reliable data for our clients' projects.

**CARMEL RIVER LAGOON ECOSYSTEM PROTECTIVE BARRIER
 AERIAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
 MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Appendix C

Pebble Beach Contribution and Economic Impact on
Carmel, Del Monte Forest, & Surrounding Community

Economic Impact on Carmel, Del Monte Forest, & Surrounding Community

City of Carmel-by-the-Sea				
(in millions of dollars)	Property Taxes	Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT)	Sales Tax	Other Revenue
2010-11	\$4,158	\$4,003	\$1,806	\$3,725
2011-12	\$4,265	\$4,178	\$1,723	\$2,721
2012-13	\$4,628	\$4,616	\$2,078	\$3,074
2013-14 (est)	\$4,795	\$5,010	\$2,225	\$4,910
2014-15 (projected)	\$4,963	\$5,380	\$2,352	\$5,130

The City of Carmel has over 670 unique businesses that contribute to the main revenue generators: property, TOT, and sales. Inflow into the CAWD includes over 6,670 business and residential connections along with another 2,850 from Del Monte Forest. Additionally the District serves Point Lobos State Park by contract.

Pebble Beach – Del Monte Forest			
	Total Assessed Value	Pebble Beach Company Contribution: Property taxes, TOT, & Sales	
2013-14	\$5,806,905,000	\$20M - \$25M per year	

Population in Del Monte Forest is roughly 4,500 but can swell up to 50,000 during special events such as the U.S. Open Golf Tournament. Total employment in Del Monte Forest is just over 2,100 with 80% or 1,700 of those jobs belonging to one employer: Pebble Beach Company.

Total assessed value is approximately \$5 billion. That equates to \$50 million/year in property taxes that are distributed to local and county agencies.

County of Monterey	\$14M
Pebble Beach Community Services District	\$11M
Pacific Grove Unified School District	\$7.7M
Carmel Unified School District	\$7.4M
Monterey Peninsula Community College	\$2.7M
Monterey Peninsula Unified School District	\$2.0M
County Office of Education	\$1.5M
County Library	\$1.3M
Educational Rev Augmentation Fund	\$1.1M
Monterey Regional Park District	\$650K
Monterey Peninsula Water Mgmt District	\$500K
County Water Resources Agency	\$150K

Values by Taxing Agency			
2013-14	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Carmel-by-the-Sea	\$3,153,416,179	\$27,307,767	\$3,180,723,946
Pebble Beach Community Services District	\$4,825,359,937	\$14,396,952	\$4,839,756,889

In 2013/14 the Pebble Beach Company was the County's largest tax payer:

2013/14 Monterey County Tax Rates "Top Ten"

#1	Pebble Beach Company	Net Value	\$532,109,273
		Total Property Taxes	\$ 5,806,905

Second to Agribusiness in Monterey County, tourism generated \$2.3 billion in spending in 2013. Of the 252 lodging properties throughout the County, the occupancy rate of 64.1% is up over the previous year. The amount of Transient Occupancy Tax revenues of \$17.0 million was an all-time high. In addition to local tax revenues, tourism contributes 22,000 full time jobs to the local economy.

Pebble Beach Company contributes 1,700 jobs to the local economy.

CAWD's service area includes the follows unincorporated areas in addition to Carmel-by-the-Sea

1. Carmel Woods
2. Hatton Fields
3. Mission Fields
4. Mission Tract
5. Carmel Point
6. Carmel Hills
7. Carmel Highlands
8. Carmel Valley (up to Quail Lodge)
9. Point Lobos State Park

The District also treats, by contract with Pebble Beach Community Services District all sewage from the Pebble Beach-Del Monte Forest area.