

EXHIBIT 15-C

Quarterly Water Supply Strategy and Budget Report California American Water Main Water Distribution System: October - December 2015

1. Management Objectives

The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (District) desires to maximize the long-term production potential and protect the environmental quality of the Carmel River and Seaside Groundwater Basins. In addition, the District desires to maximize the amount of water that can be diverted from the Carmel River Basin and injected into the Seaside Groundwater Basin while complying with the instream flow requirements recommended by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to protect the Carmel River steelhead population. Similarly, during the low-flow season, the District desires to recover most or all of the water that was previously injected into the Seaside Groundwater Basin, as well as a seasonally balanced amount of California American Water's (Cal-Am) full allocation of Seaside native groundwater. By meeting customer demand with as much as feasible of these two groundwater sources, Cal-Am will be able to maximally reduce its diversion from its Carmel River sources during the low-flow season. To accomplish these goals, a water supply strategy and budget for production within the Cal-Am Main and Laguna Seca Subarea water distribution systems is reviewed quarterly to determine the optimal strategy for operations, given the current hydrologic and system conditions.

2. Quarterly Water Supply Strategy: October - December 2015

On September 10, 2015, staff from the District, Cal-Am, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and State Water Resources Control Board's – Division of Water Rights (SWRCB-DWR) met and discussed the proposed water supply strategy and related topics for the remainder of September 2015, and the October through December 2015 period. Currently, flow in the Carmel River is regulated by releases from storage at Los Padres Reservoir, though there was 0.53 cubic feet per second (cfs) of surface flow coming into the reservoir on September 1, 2015, it is likely being fully offset by surface evaporation off the reservoir. The intent under the original 2015 CDFW/Cal-Am/District Low Flow MOA was to sustain 1.6 cfs or more of flow to the Sleepy Hollow Weir at River Mile (RM) 17.64 through October 2015 and in November 2015, return to un-supplemented flows, i.e., run-of-the river conditions, estimated then to potentially be as much as 4.0 cfs.

Due major construction field dewatering and river re-route activities at the San Clemente Dam Reroute Project (SCDRRP), the interagency signatories to the 2015 Low Flow MOA agreed to continue to shift the flow target compliance point from its historic location at the MPWMD Sleepy Hollow Weir Gage (SHW) to the MPWMD Below Los Padres Gage (BLP) at RM 24.70. Because of the widely varying rates of supplemental flows being pumped out of the construction dewatering zone of the SCDRRP, it was not possible for Cal-Am to maintain a steady flow target at the SHW Gage. Additionally, the current lack of significant Los Padres Reservoir (LPR) inflow, higher than historical levels of flow depletion between reservoirs, and depleted LPR storage conditions due to the draw down required to install the new Steelhead Smolt Emigration Facility on Los Padres Dam, precluded the District recommending better flow targets and planning to supplement river flows past

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the end of October. Flow in the Carmel River is continuous from the headwaters only to the vicinity of the Esquiline Road Bridge, in east Carmel Valley Village (RM 14.45). Flow goes subsurface for over two miles until it re-emerges above Boronda Road Bridge (RM 12.69), with approximately 2.1 cfs measured at the MPWMD Don Juan Gage in Garland Park (RM 10.8) on September 13, 2015, after which the wetted river front ends once again just below Robinson Canyon Road Bridge (RM 8.46). The river is becoming intermittent near Boronda Road Bridge, and we expect gradual dewatering to continue through at least September. Rainfall during Water Year (WY) 2015 to date through the end of August at San Clemente Dam in the upper watershed has totaled 16.04 inches or 76% of the long-term average at this site. Further, unimpaired runoff at San Clemente Dam for WY 2015 to date through the end of August has totaled approximately 22,158 acre-feet (AF) or about 33% of the long-term average for this site. WY 2015 represents the fourth year in the eighth hydrologic drought since 1902, with two consecutive “Dry” or “Critically Dry” years, and the second one with four consecutive “Dry” or “Critically Dry” years. The January to August 2015 flow conditions categorize near to median for a “Dry” year and are similar to conditions seen in 2012, which was the first year of the current four-year drought. However, weather forecasts are continuing to predict a high probability of WY 2016 being an El Nino Year.

Carmel River Basin: Given these conditions, it was agreed that it would be appropriate to use historical “Average” inflow conditions to assess Cal-Am’s operations during the October through December 2015 period. Thereafter, the rainfall-to-date through November 2015 will be used to select a Water Year Type for the following quarter, so as to more accurately assess Cal-Am’s operations and set monthly production targets for Cal-Am’s systems from January through September 2016.

To meet customer demand, Cal-Am would operate its wells in the Lower Carmel Valley in a downstream-to-upstream sequence, as needed. For the quarterly budget, it was agreed that Cal-Am would produce approximately 0 AF of groundwater for the months of October and November, and 35 AF for the month of December 2015 from its wells in the Upper Carmel Valley. These amounts are consistent with the interagency Low Flow Season MOA and Cal-Am management’s intent to minimize production in the Upper Carmel Valley at all times. However, production could legally be higher under Cal-Am’s existing State water rights, and the interagency Low Flow Season MOA, if the requisite minimum flow triggers are exceeded for five consecutive days.

Cal-Am may also be able to produce an estimated 24 AF in December for its customers under its recently acquired Table 13 Water Rights, identified for future approval in SWRCB Water Rights Decision 1632.

In addition, it was agreed that Cal-Am would produce approximately 646, 575, and 778 AF of groundwater from its wells in the Lower Carmel Valley during October, November, and December 2015, respectively.

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Lastly, it was assumed that 145 AF of the total of 778 AF water planned to be diverted from the Carmel River Basin in December would be injected into the Seaside Groundwater Basin, if flows are sufficient to allow diversions, since the diversion season for the Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) projects ended May 31, and resumes on December 1, 2015. The remainder of the long-term average diversions of 920 AF and 1050 AF per WY for ASR Phases 1 and 2 respectively, will be addressed in the Quarterly Water Budgets for January to May, 2016. If the minimum bypass flows defined in the joint MPWMD/Cal-Am Water Right for ASR Phase 1 and 2 are sufficient for any significant length of time after December 1, diversion to storage may begin.

Table 1 shows actual releases to date and projected monthly releases below Los Padres and San Clemente Reservoirs for the September through December 2015 period.

Seaside Groundwater Basin: It was also agreed that Cal-Am would produce 400, 300, and 100 AF of Seaside native groundwater in October, November, and December 2015, respectively, in order to better avoid having any unutilized carry-over water at the end of WY 2016. The 215 AF of water injected for storage in WY 2015 by ASR Phases 1 and 2 will be banked for recovery in the second half of WY 2016, in case the drought continues. The amount of ASR storage recovered in WY 2016 will depend on the aforementioned banked amount and on the future ability to divert to storage for ASR in WY 2016. There is also a goal of producing an additional 25 AF of treated brackish groundwater from the Sand City Desalination Plant in each of these three months. If the Sand City Desalination Plant cannot make its monthly production targets, any of that amount of water that is needed to meet customer demand will be produced from a combination of Cal-Am wells in Seaside or the Lower Subunits of the Carmel Valley Aquifer.

It was also agreed that Cal-Am should produce only 5, 3, and 3 AF per month of groundwater from its wells in the Laguna Seca Subarea of the Seaside Basin for customers in the Ryan Ranch, Bishop, and Hidden Hills systems during October, November, and December 2015, respectively. It is recognized that, based on recent historical use, Cal-Am's actual production from the Laguna Seca Subarea during this period will likely exceed the proposed monthly targets, which are based on Cal-Am's allocation specified in the Seaside Basin Adjudication Decision. For example, in the October, November, and December 2014 period, Cal-Am actually produced 32, 23, and 20 AF from the Laguna Seca Subarea to meet customer demand in the Ryan Ranch, Bishop, and Hidden Hills systems. In this context, the production targets represent the maximum monthly production that should occur so that Cal-Am remains within its adjudicated allocation for the Laguna Seca Subarea. Accordingly, actual production beyond these production targets will be subject to a replenishment assessment by the Seaside Basin Watermaster.