

This meeting has been noticed according to the Brown Act rules. The Board of Directors meets regularly on the third Monday of each month. The meetings begin at 7:00 PM.



AGENDA
Closed Session and Regular Meeting
Board of Directors
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Monday, May 18, 2015
Closed Session 6:00 pm
Regular Meeting 7:00 pm
Conference Room, Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
5 Harris Court, Building G, Monterey, CA

Staff notes will be available on the District web site at
<http://www.mpwmd.net/asd/board/boardpacket/2015>
by 5 PM on Friday, May 15, 2015.

Brenda Lewis will participate by telephone from 1758 Broadway Avenue, Seaside, CA 93955
Kristi Markey will participate by telephone from Adobe and Stars B&B, 584 State Road 150,
Arroyo Seco, NM 87514

The 7 PM Meeting will be televised on Comcast Channels 25 & 28. Refer to broadcast schedule on page 3.

**6:00 PM - CLOSED
SESSION**

As permitted by Government Code Section 54956 et seq., the Board may adjourn to closed or executive session to consider specific matters dealing with pending or threatened litigation, certain personnel matters, or certain property acquisition matters.

- 1. Public Comment** – Members of the public may address the Board on the item or items listed on the Closed Session agenda.
- 2. Adjourn to Closed Session**
- 3. Conference with Legal Counsel – Existing Litigation (Gov. Code 54956.9 (a))**
Water Plus v. MPWMD, Case No. M125274
Thum v MPWMD; Monterey Case No. M112598; 6th District Appellate Case #HO039566)
MPTA v MPWMD, Case No. M125274
- 4. Conference with Real Property Negotiators (Gov. Code 54956.8)**
Address: 1910 General Jim Moore Blvd., Seaside, CA 93955
Agency Negotiator: David J. Stoldt, General Manager

Board of Directors

Kristi Markey, Chair – Division 3
Jeanne Byrne, Vice Chair – Division 4
Brenda Lewis – Division 1
Andrew Clarke - Division 2
Robert S. Brower, Sr. – Division 5
David Pendergrass, Mayoral Representative
David Potter, Monterey County Board of
Supervisors Representative

General Manager

David J. Stoldt

This agenda was posted at the District office at 5 Harris Court, Bldg. G Monterey on Thursday, May 14, 2015. Staff reports regarding these agenda items will be available for public review on 5/14/15, at the District office and at the Carmel, Carmel Valley, Monterey, Pacific Grove and Seaside libraries. After staff reports have been distributed, if additional documents are produced by the District and provided to a majority of the Board regarding any item on the agenda, they will be available at the District office during normal business hours, and posted on the District website at <http://www.mpwmd.net/asd/board/boardpacket/2015>. Documents distributed at the meeting will be made available in the same manner. The next regular meeting of the Board of Directors is scheduled for June 15, 2015 at 7 pm.

5. Conference with Labor Negotiators (Gov. Code 54957.8)

Agency Designated Representatives: David Stoldt

Employee Organization: General Staff and Management Bargaining Units Represented by United Public Employees of California/LIUNA, Local 792

Unrepresented Employees: Confidential Unit

6. Adjourn to Regular Board Meeting

7:00 PM - REGULAR BOARD MEETING

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS: Anyone wishing to address the Board on Consent Calendar, Information Items or matters not listed on the agenda may do so only during Oral Communications. Please limit your comment to three (3) minutes. The public may comment on all other items at the time they are presented to the Board.

CONSENT CALENDAR: The Consent Calendar consists of routine items for which staff has prepared a recommendation. Approval of the Consent Calendar ratifies the staff recommendation. Consent Calendar items may be pulled for separate consideration at the request of a member of the public, or a member of the Board. Following adoption of the remaining Consent Calendar items, staff will give a brief presentation on the pulled item. Members of the public are requested to limit individual comment on pulled Consent Items to three (3) minutes.

- (01) 1. Consider Adoption of Minutes of the April 20, 2015 Regular Board Meetings
- (09) 2. Consider Approval of 2015 Annual Memorandum of Agreement for Releases from San Clemente Reservoir among California American Water, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
- (23) 3. Consider Resolution Initiating an Agreement to Provide Medicare-Only Coverage for District Employees Hired Before April 1, 1986
- (29) 4. Consider Adoption of Resolution 2015-07 Certifying Compliance with State Law with Respect to the Levying of General and Special Taxes, Assessments, and Property-Related Fees and Charges
- (35) 5. Consider Approval of Expenditure for Purchase of Ford F-150 4x4 Truck
- (41) 6. Consider Approval of Expenditure for IT Hardware Replacement
- (43) 7. Consider Approval to Enter into Agreement with KBA Docusys for Purchase and Implementation of Docuware Software
- (63) 8. Receive and File Third Quarter Financial Activity Report for Fiscal Year 2014-15
- (71) 9. Consider Approval of Third Quarter Fiscal Year 2013-14 Investment Report
- (75) 10. Consider Adoption of Treasurer's Report for March 2014

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

11. Status Report on California American Water Compliance with State Water Resources Control Board Order 2009-0060 and Seaside Groundwater Basin Adjudication Decision
12. Update on Development of Water Supply Projects
13. Report on Drought Response

ATTORNEY'S REPORT

14. Report from District Counsel on Closed Session of May 18, 2015

DIRECTORS' REPORTS (INCLUDING AB 1234 REPORTS ON TRIPS, CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE AND MEETINGS)

15. Oral Reports on Activities of County, Cities, Other Agencies/Committees/Associations

PUBLIC HEARINGS – No public hearing items were submitted for Board consideration.

ACTION ITEMS – Public comment will be received on each of these items. Please limit your comment to three (3) minutes per item.

- (105) **16. Receive and Confirm Water Supply Forecast for Period of May 1, 2015 -- September 30, 2016 -- Adopt Resolution 2015-08 to Amend Rationing Table XV-4**
Action: The Board will receive a report on the available water supply and determine whether water-rationing triggers have been met.

- (119) **17. Consider Approval of New MPWMD Website Design**
Action: The Board will review the beta version of a new website for the Water Management District, and consider approving it for public use.

DISCUSSION ITEMS – Public comment will be received. Please limit your comment to three (3) minutes per item.

- (121) **18. Discuss Draft Environmental Impact Reports (DEIR) for Pure Water Monterey and the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project**
Staff will summarize the two recently released DEIRs, timelines, and proposed District response. The Board is not expected to take formal action, but may provide staff general direction.

- (249) **19. Review Proposed Fiscal Year 2015-2016 MPWMD Budget**
The Board will review the proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2015-16. General direction will be given to staff but the Board will take no formal action. The Board is scheduled to consider adoption of the budget at the regular monthly meeting on June 15, 2015.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS/STAFF REPORTS The public may address the Board on Information Items and Staff Reports during the Oral Communications portion of the meeting. Please limit your comments to three minutes.

- (303) 20. Letters Received Supplemental Letter Packet
- (305) 21. Committee Reports
- (315) 22. Carmel River Fishery Report
- (319) 23. Monthly Allocation Report
- (327) 24. Water Conservation Program Report
- (331) 25. Monthly Water Supply and California American Water Production Report

ADJOURN

Board Meeting Broadcast Schedule – Comcast Channels 25 & 28	
View Live Webcast at Ampmedia.org	
Ch. 25, Sundays, 7 PM	Monterey
Ch. 25, Mondays, 7 PM	Monterey, Del Rey Oaks, Pacific Grove, Sand City, Seaside
Ch. 28, Mondays, 7 PM	Carmel, Carmel Valley, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach, Sand City, Seaside
Ch. 28, Fridays, 9 AM	Carmel, Carmel Valley, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach, Sand City, Seaside

Upcoming Board Meetings			
Mon. June 15, 2015	Regular Board Meeting	7:00 pm	District conference room
Mon. July 20, 2015	Regular Board Meeting	7:00 pm	District conference room
Mon. August 17, 2015	Regular Board Meeting	7:00 pm	District conference room

Upon request, MPWMD will make a reasonable effort to provide written agenda materials in appropriate alternative formats, or disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to enable individuals with disabilities to participate in public meetings. MPWMD will also make a reasonable effort to provide translation services upon request. Please submit a written request, including your name, mailing address, phone number and brief description of the requested materials and preferred alternative format or auxiliary aid or service by 5:00 PM on Thursday, May 14, 2015. Requests should be sent to the Board Secretary, MPWMD, P.O. Box 85, Monterey, CA, 93942. You may also fax your request to the Administrative Services Division at 831-644-9560, or call 831-658-5600.

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ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**1. CONSIDER ADOPTION OF MINUTES OF THE APRIL 20, 2015 REGULAR BOARD MEETING**

Meeting Date: May 18, 2015 **Budgeted:** N/A

From: David J. Stoldt,
General Manager **Program/
Line Item No.:** N/A

Prepared By: Arlene Tavani **Cost Estimate:** N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A

Committee Recommendation: N/A

CEQA Compliance: N/A

SUMMARY: Attached as **Exhibit 1-A** are draft minutes of the April 20, 2015 Regular meeting of the Board of Directors.

RECOMMENDATION: District staff recommends approval of the minutes with adoption of the Consent Calendar.

EXHIBIT

1-A Draft Minutes of the April 20, 2015 Regular Board Meeting



EXHIBIT 1-A

**DRAFT MINUTES
Regular Meeting
Board of Directors
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
April 20, 2015**

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m. in the Water Management District conference room.

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Directors Present:

Kristi Markey – Chair, Division 3
Jeanne Byrne – Vice Chair, Division 4
Brenda Lewis – Division 1
Andrew Clarke – Division 2
Robert S. Brower, Sr. – Division 5
David Pendergrass – Mayoral Representative
David Potter – Monterey County Board of Supervisors Representative

Directors Absent: None

General Manager present: David J. Stoldt

District Counsel present: David Laredo

The assembly recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

George Riley apologized for the cost of the Measure O election presented in agenda item 5.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

On a motion by Potter and second of Lewis, the Consent Calendar was approved on a vote of 7 – 0 by Markey, Byrne, Lewis, Clarke, Brower, Pendergrass and Potter.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Approved.

1. Consider Adoption of Minutes of the March 16, 2015 Regular Board Meeting

Approved.

2. Consider Adoption of Resolution 2015-04 Amending Table XIV-1 Rebate Amounts

Approved.

3. Consider Adoption of Resolution 2015-05 Supporting SWRCB Expanded Emergency Conservation Regulations

Approved.

4. Consider Rescission of Variance to Group II Use at 484 Washington Street, Monterey (APN: 001-692-011)

Approved expenditure of \$185,583.48.

5. **Consider Approval of Expenditure for Measure O Election Costs**

Approved expenditure of up to \$2,000.

6. **Consider Approval of Expenditure for Field Data Collection Support for Pure Water Monterey Project**

Approved.

7. **Consider Extension of Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Source Waters and Water Recycling**

Approved not-to-exceed amount of \$40,000 for services provided by Bryant & Associates.

8. **Authorize First Supplement to Federal Funding Strategy and Advocacy Services to Monterey Peninsula Water Management District for the Pure Water Monterey Program**

Approved expenditure of \$460,000.

9. **Authorize First Supplement to Professional Services Agreement Dated January 17, 2013 Between District and Sidley Austin LLP Relating to Public Financing of a Portion of the Cal-Am Desal Project**

Approved expenditure of \$95,000 for services from Raymond James.

10. **Authorize First Supplement to Underwriting Services Agreement Relating to Public Financing of a Portion of the Cal-Am Desal Project**

Approved.

11. **Consider Extension of Deepwater Desal Cost Sharing Agreement**

Approved.

12. **Receive and File District-Wide Annual Water Distribution System Production Summary Report for Water Year 2014**

Approved.

13. **Receive and File District-Wide Annual Water Production Summary Report for Water Year 2014**

Approved.

14. **Consider Approval of Treasurer’s Report for February 2015**

GENERAL MANAGER’S REPORT

A summary of Mr. Stoldt’s report is on file at the District office and can be viewed on the agency website. He reported that water production is 7.8% less than 2014 levels. Rainfall was at 70% of the long-term average. Conditions could be described as dry. Streamflow was at 37% of the long-term average. Useable storage was at 97% of the long-term average, and was twice the annual production target for Cal-Am and other alluvial pumpers. Normally no action would be taken to ration water use, but due to the Governor’s edict, an 8 to 10% reduction in water production could be required.

15. **Status Report on California American Water Compliance with State Water Resources Control Board Order 2009-0060 and Seaside Groundwater Basin Adjudication Decision**

Stoldt noted that operation of the test slant well for California American Water’s desalination project continued. The draft EIR on that project should be released on April 30, 2015. Stoldt announced that the draft EIR on the Pure Water Monterey project should be available on April 29, 2015. Public hearings on the EIR were scheduled for May 20, 2015 at Hartnell College and May 21, 2015 at Oldemeyer Center.

Stoldt and Locke’s presentations are on file at the MPWMD office and can be viewed on the agency’s website. In response to Locke’s presentation, the Directors suggested that the following comments be submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) regarding statewide mandatory water conservation measures: (a) if local water use is below 55 gallons-per-day, than the reduction in water production should be limited to 3 percent; and (b) a statewide goal of 55 gallons per person per-day should be established.

District Counsel Laredo reported that the Board did not conduct the closed session that was scheduled on March 16, 2015. He also reported that at the April 20, 2015 Closed Session, on a unanimous vote of 7 – 0, the Board rejected the settlement position offered by Thum in Thum v MPWMD: Monterey Case No. M113598.

Potter reported that on April 12 and April 13, 2015 he and General Manager Stoldt joined Ralph Rubio of the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency in a series of meetings in Washington DC regarding the Pure Water Monterey Project. Brower reported that he and Directors Byrne and Clarke attended a meeting on April 18, 2015 and presented information on water issues. Byrne reported that at that meeting, former Monterey County Supervisor Lou Calcagno stated that water from the Salinas Valley would never be used on the Monterey Peninsula. Director Lewis reported that fifth grade students from the Monterey International School in Seaside completed a water conservation segment that included video presentations and photos developed by students. She requested that the material be uploaded to the MPWMD website.

Potter offered a motion that was seconded by Byrne to adopted Ordinance No. 164 with the amendment proposed in the staff report. The motion was approved on a unanimous roll-call vote of 7 – 0 by Potter, Byrne, Brower, Clarke, Lewis, Markey and Pendergrass.

16. Update on Development of Water Supply Projects

17. Report on Drought Response

ATTORNEY’S REPORT

18. Report from District Counsel on Closed Sessions of March 16 and April 20, 2015

DIRECTORS’ REPORTS (INCLUDING AB 1234 REPORTS ON TRIPS, CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE AND MEETINGS)

19. Oral Reports on Activities of County, Cities, Other Agencies/Committees/Associations

PUBLIC HEARINGS

20. Consider Second Reading and Adoption of Ordinance No. 164 Establishing Water Permit Requirements for Outdoor Seating at Restaurants

The following comments were directed to the Board during the public hearing. (a) George Riley stated that this ordinance could be a model for the SWRCB to utilize. (b) Lou Coletti, resident of Pacific Grove, opined that the proposed regulations were not a conservation effort, but rather a generous gift to restaurateurs.

On a motion by Brower and second of Pendergrass the 2014 MPWMD Annual Report was approved on a unanimous vote of 7- 0 by Brower, Pendergrass, Byrne, Clarke, Lewis, Markey and Potter. No comments were directed to the Board during the public hearing on this item.

Potter offered a motion that was seconded by Lewis to approve the Sales Agreement, subject to changes deemed to be insubstantial by District Counsel and the General Manager. In addition, any changes that are inconsistent with the agreement should come back to the Board for consideration. The motion was approved on a vote of 6 – 1. Directors Potter, Lewis, Byrne, Markey, Clarke and Pendergrass voted in favor of the motion. Director Brower was opposed. Stoldt noted that paragraph 3, line 2 of the staff note should be corrected: the words “30 years” should be replaced with the words “20 years” which reflect a 10-year term with two five-year options. No comments were directed to the Board during the public comment period on this item.

On a motion by Pendergrass and second of Potter, the Board approved a pledge of the District’s revenue-raising capacity in support of the long-term capital financing of the Pure Water Monterey project. The motion was approved on a vote of 7 – 0 by Pendergrass, Potter, Brower, Byrne, Clarke, Lewis and Markey.

During the public comment period on this item, George Riley expressed support for Board approval. He also suggested that Cal-Am should establish a reserve fund to pay for debt service when the project is not operational.

On a motion by Potter and second of Brower the Strategic Planning Goals were adopted with the following changes: (a) Under One-Year Goals, #7, add a bullet “other local resource agencies.” (b) Three-Year-Goals, # 9, Establish a Long-Term Strategy for Los Padres Dam; move that to One-Year Goals. (c) Under Three-Year Goals, # 11, Prepare for Allocation of “New Water,” the references to the Odello and City of Pacific Grove projects should be listed under the heading “New Allocation” under One-Year Goals. The motion was approved on a vote

21. Consider Adoption of 2014 MPWMD Annual Report

ACTION ITEMS

22. Consider Approval of Sales Agreement with Brant Family Trust re: Purchase of MPWMD Schulte South Well, APN 416-028-027

23. Authorize Utilization of District Credit for Pure Water Monterey Financing

24. Discuss and Adopt Strategic Planning Goals

of 7 – 0 by Potter, Brower, Byrne, Clarke, Lewis, Markey and Pendergrass.

Public Comment: Lou Coletti, resident of Pacific Grove, urged the Board to encourage Pacific Grove to conserve water through development of wastewater reclamation facilities. He expressed opposition to establishment of a corresponding entitlement of potable water to the City.

There was no discussion of the Informational Items/Staff Reports.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS/STAFF REPORTS

25. Notice of Appointment to the Carmel River Advisory Committee
26. Letters Received
27. Committee Report
28. Monthly Allocation Report
29. Water Conservation Program Report
30. Quarterly Water Use Credit Transfer Status Report
31. Carmel River Fishery Report
32. Quarterly Carmel River Riparian Corridor Management Program Report
33. Monthly Water Supply and California American Water Production Report

The meeting was adjourned at 8:30 pm.

ADJOURN

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**2. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF 2015 ANNUAL MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FOR RELEASES FROM SAN CLEMENTE RESERVOIR AMONG CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, AND MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	Aquatic Resources and Hydrologic Monitoring 2
Prepared By:	Kevan Urquhart	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A**Committee Recommendation: N/A****CEQA Compliance: Consistent with SWRCB WR Order Nos. 95-10, 98-04, 2002-0002, and 2009-0060.****ESA Compliance: Consistent with the September 2001 Conservation Agreement between the National Marine Fisheries Service and California American Water to minimize take of listed steelhead in the Carmel River.**

SUMMARY: Representatives from the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD), California American Water (Cal-Am), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) met on May 5, 2015 to negotiate the terms and conditions for the 2015 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for releases and diversions from San Clemente Reservoir to the Carmel River. As has been the case annually since 2010, concurrence was provided only on the minimum low-flow targets for 2015. CDFW and Cal-Am have not yet concurred on additional operational notification language to the existing MOA and are still in negotiation over it.

Based on current storage conditions and expected reservoir inflows, it was agreed that Cal-Am will maintain minimum flows in the Carmel River below Los Padres Dam (LPD) of 6.4 cubic feet per second (cfs) for June, 6.7 cfs for July, 6.5 cfs for August 1st through 17th, 3.3 cfs for August 18th through 31st, then 3.0 cfs for September and October, relying on the natural recovery of river base flows from above LPD, thereafter. Inflows for May through September were estimated from averages of actual flows in 2013 and 2014, whereas October through December were represented by flows halfway between the medians for a “dry” and “critically dry” Water Year Type.

As was the case last year, it is infeasible to set targets maintaining minimum flows below San Clemente Dam (SCD) at the District’s Sleepy Hollow Weir gaging station, due to the SCD Removal and Reroute Project’s (SCDRRP) effects on river flow. Nevertheless, the aforementioned release targets below LPD are expected to produce minimum flows at the Sleepy Hollow Weir of 4.7 cfs during June through August 17th, followed by a reduction to minimum

flows of 1.6 cfs for August 18th through October 31st, potentially increasing slightly with the recovery of some base flow in October, then potentially returning to estimated natural river flows of at least 4.0 cfs in November 2015. The “dry” to potentially “critically dry” streamflow conditions are projected to be among the worst on record for the remainder of the year, and Los Padres Reservoir has almost stopped spilling as of May 8, 2015.

The agency representatives agreed that due to the exceptionally dry nature of this year, the MOA signatories are likely to have to reconvene monthly in July and August to reconfirm whether predicted natural stream flows actually materialize. Cal-Am ceased diversions from most of its wells upstream of the Narrows in mid-April, when Carmel River flow at the District’s Don Juan Bridge gaging station in Garland Park dropped below 20 cfs for five consecutive days. However, Cal-Am will run its upper valley wells during each of the two stages of the SCDRRP draw down in May, if necessary to attenuate flow into the lagoon, in order to avoid breaching and draining the lagoon this late in the year. No surface water diversions from SCD are planned during the MOA period. These actions conform to State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order 2002-0002 and the 2001 NMFS Conservation Agreement with Cal-Am. The Draft 2015 MOA is included as **Exhibit 2-A**.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the Board approve the 2015 MOA and direct the General Manager to sign the agreement.

BACKGROUND: To determine minimum flow releases to the Carmel River below San Clemente Dam during the low-flow period (i.e., generally May through December), the District annually enters into an agreement with Cal-Am and CDFW. Historically, the MOA specifies the minimum release that must be maintained from San Clemente Reservoir to the Carmel River and the maximum diversion that is allowed from San Clemente Reservoir to Cal-Am’s Carmel Valley Filter Plant (CVFP).

In addition to the requirements discussed above, Cal-Am’s ability to divert surface flow at San Clemente Dam is precluded by implementation of the final year of SCDRRP, which is mandated by the California Department of Water Resources’ Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). A primary requirement of the SCDRRP is the lowering of the water surface elevation in the reservoir to facilitate removal of SCD in 2015. Under prior drawdown plans, Cal-Am would normally have begun the initial drawdown after June 1, 2015. However, it was begun early this year to accelerate the dam removal project, made feasible by the final lagoon closure for the year on March 31, 2015, and low river flows impeding any further adult steelhead immigrants moving upriver. San Clemente Reservoir drawdown began on April 30, 2015, will be conducted in two stages, and is planned to be completed as of June 3, 2015.

Based on current reservoir storage, accelerated draw-downs of both reservoirs for fish passage construction projects, and projected “dry” inflow conditions for the remainder of Calendar Year 2015, which could potentially still degrade into being “critically dry”, it was agreed by all parties at the May 5, 2015 meeting that Cal-Am would:

- a) Follow the natural pattern of LPR inflow recession in May, supplemented only by the early SCDRRP draw down of storage, then

- b) Maintain a minimum flow of 6.4 cfs for June, 6.7 cfs for July, 6.5 cfs for August 1st through 17th, 3.3 cfs for August 18th through 31st, then 3.0 cfs for September and October, from LPD to the Carmel River (as measured at MPWMD's Below Los Padres Gage), and
- c) Rely on the natural recovery of river base flows from above LPD, thereafter, in order to return to estimated natural river flows of 4.0 cfs or more in November 2015 (as measured at MPWMD's Sleepy Hollow Weir Gage).

The projected monthly inflows, spills, releases, diversions and storage values for the May - December 2015 period are shown on **Attachment A of Exhibit 2-A**. The parties will continue to monitor runoff throughout the year and will meet monthly in at least July and August to reconsider whether or not any further modifications are needed, if actual inflow and storage differ from the expectations. **Attachment A of Exhibit 2-A** also includes actual values for the January - April 2015 period, which are shown in bold type.¹

To maximize the instream flow benefits from the proposed releases, the 2015 MOA also includes a condition that limits the amount of water pumped from Cal-Am's production wells in the Upper Carmel Valley (i.e., above the Narrows) to levels required for maintenance of the wells (**Exhibit 2-B**). This limitation and schedule also applies to the former Water West wells that are now owned and operated by Cal-Am. Similarly, the MOA includes a provision that Cal-Am will make all reasonable efforts to operate its Lower Carmel Valley production wells beginning with the most downstream well and moving to upstream wells as needed to meet system demand. This provision is consistent with Condition No. 5 of SWRCB Order 95-10.

While all parties agreed to the minimum flow targets shown in **Attachment A of Exhibit 2-A**, CDFW and Cal-Am did not discuss or agree to additional language requiring faster notification of any operational changes to the Cal-Am system that could result in the need to accelerate or expand fish rescues. CDFW provided draft language in 2010 that Cal-Am rejected, which resulted in the 2010 through 2014 Low Flow MOAs not being signed by CDFW. Cal-Am complied with the Low-Flow MOA targets in 2010 through 2014. District staff provided alternative draft language at a January 26, 2011 meeting which Cal-Am rejected as overly specific and unworkable. Cal-Am's current position is that CDFW must demonstrate the legal nexus requiring that such additional language be included in future Low Flow MOAs. Even if the Low Flow MOA shown in **Exhibit 2-A** is only signed by the District and Cal-Am, and not CDFW, as was the case in 2010 - 2014, we expect Cal-Am will once again comply with the low-flow targets for 2015.

The proposed MOA may be modified by mutual consent of all the parties and will be monitored weekly by representatives of the three parties. It should be noted that the releases and operations specified in the MOA are consistent with the releases and diversions that will likely be proposed in the Quarterly Water Supply Strategy and Budget for Cal-Am for the July-September 2015 period, on June 9, 2015. If approved, the 2015 MOA becomes effective June 1, 2015, and extends through December 31, 2015.

¹ Bold type indicates final estimates and italic type indicates preliminary estimates.

IMPACT ON STAFF AND FISCAL RESOURCES: Due to the current “dry” inflows that are likely to continue for the remainder of the year, the lower river is losing surface flow but has not yet begun drying-up after the last significant storm of the year on April 6, 2015. Thus, it is not yet necessary for roving steelhead rescue efforts to begin. However, due to the very low flows impeding both adult and juvenile steelhead passage, staff installed the smolt trap and weir on April 2, 2015. District staff will not be able to operate the District’s Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility (SHSRF) in 2015, since minimum flows foreseeable for the Water Year are predicted to be as low as 1.6 cfs by August 18, 2015, and would be marginal for operations in June through August 18, 2015. The SHSRF cannot be reliably operated at flows below 4.0 cfs, which is what caused it to close earlier than planned in Fall 2013. The SCDRRP also contributes to unpredictable variations in daily stream flow, on top of the natural 0.5+ cfs daily variation, such that inflow available for the SHSRF would drop below operating criteria on a daily basis. This non-operation decision was supported by both CDFW and NMFS.

EXHIBITS

- 2-A** Draft 2015 Memorandum of Agreement between the State of California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California American Water, and the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District to Release Water into the Carmel River from San Clemente Reservoir
- 2-B** Maintenance and Water Quality Pumping Schedule, 2015

EXHIBIT 2-A

**2015 MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE,
CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER, AND MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT TO RELEASE WATER INTO THE CARMEL RIVER
FROM SAN CLEMENTE RESERVOIR**

THIS AGREEMENT is made this 18th day of May, 2015, among the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, ("Department"), California American Water, ("Cal-Am"), and the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, (the "District"), with respect to the following.

RECITALS

- A. The Department is required to conserve and protect the fish and wildlife resources of this state and it is the Department's objective to maximize surface flows in the Carmel River below San Clemente Dam;
- B. Cal-Am supplies water to the citizens of the communities of the Monterey Peninsula, Monterey County in accordance with SWRCB Order No. 95-10, as amended.
- C. The District, through its rules and regulations, establishes a quarterly water supply strategy and budget for the Monterey Peninsula.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY AGREED:

DEFINITIONS

1. "Minimum pool at Los Padres Reservoir" means a surface water elevation of 980 feet above mean sea level, or 105 acre feet of storage.
2. For operational purposes in 2015, "Minimum pool at San Clemente Reservoir" means a surface water elevation of 435 feet above mean sea level, or 0 acre feet of storage.
3. "Water Release by Cal-Am at San Clemente Dam" into the Carmel River may occur from seepage through the dam, direct release from the discharge ports, spillage over the crest of the dam or gates, leakage around the gates, releases through the fish ladder, releases from the lowest outlets at 435 feet NGVD, or any combination thereof.

DESIGNATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

4. Cal-Am shall make water releases into the Carmel River channel below Los Padres Reservoir beginning June 2015 as follows and summarized in **Attachment A**: Cal-Am shall maintain 6.4 cubic feet per second (cfs) for June, 6.7 cfs for July, 6.5 cfs for August 1st through 17th, 3.3 cfs for August 18th through 31st, then 3.0 cfs for September and October below Los Padres Reservoir, as measured at the District's Below Los Padres Gage, relying on the natural recovery of river base flows from above the reservoir to sustain flows thereafter.

5. Cal-Am shall not divert water at the San Clemente Dam during low-flow periods except during an emergency, which is defined in ordering Paragraph No. 1 of SWRCB Order WRO 2002-0002 (attached as **Attachment B**).

6. The Russell Wells shall be limited to a combined total instantaneous diversion rate of not more than 0.5 cfs during low-flow periods as set forth in ordering Paragraph No. 4 of SWRCB Order WRO-2002-0002 (**Attachment B** hereto).

7. In the event that a significant change in projected runoff occurs in the basin during the duration of this Agreement, the parties will meet to discuss modifications to the scheduled reservoir releases and diversion.

8. Cal-Am shall limit operation of its wells in the Carmel Valley above the Narrows during low-flow periods as set forth in ordering Paragraph No. 2 of SWRCB Order WRO 2002-0002 (**Attachment B** hereto). Cal-Am shall notify the District and the Department of its maintenance pumping schedule in advance.

9. Cal-Am shall make reasonable efforts to operate the Lower Carmel Valley production wells in the sequence from the most downstream well and progress upstream as wells are needed and available for production. Cal-Am shall notify the District and the Department before operating its Scarlett No. 8 Well.

10. Cal-Am shall provide, upon request by the Department or the District, records of the Carmel Valley Filter Plant operation showing compliance with the provisions of this Agreement.

11. Cal-Am shall notify the District and the Department when the water elevation reaches 990 feet at Los Padres Reservoir or 435 feet at San Clemente Reservoir. Cal-Am shall not draw Los Padres Reservoir below minimum-pool elevation without obtaining specific written approval from the Department. This requirement does not apply to the drawdown at San Clemente Reservoir performed as part of San Clemente Dam Removal and Reroute Project in 2015.

12. In the event that Cal-Am has not exceeded its annual production limit from both the Coastal Subareas of the Seaside Groundwater Basin and Carmel River sources, Cal-Am shall make every reasonable effort to produce water from the Coastal Subareas of the Seaside Basin before producing water from its Carmel River sources to preserve streamflow and instream habitat in the Carmel River for listed species, consistent with the production amounts specified in the Quarterly Water Supply Strategy and Budget for Cal-Am's main distribution system.

DISTRICT

13. The District shall take direct measurements of inflow to Los Padres Reservoir on a monthly basis through the duration of this Agreement.

ALL PARTIES

14. This Agreement is revocable upon ten days' written notice to all parties signatory to this Agreement.

15. This Agreement is entered into without prejudice to the rights and remedies of any party to the Agreement.

EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERM OF AGREEMENT

16. This Agreement is effective June 1, 2015 and shall remain in force until December 31, 2015. This Agreement may be modified or extended by mutual consent of all the parties.

EXECUTION

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each party hereto has caused this Memorandum of Agreement to be executed by an authorized official on the day and year set forth opposite their signature.

California American Water

By: _____ Date _____
 511 Forest Lodge Road
 Pacific Grove, CA 93950

Monterey Peninsula Water Management
 District

By: _____ Date _____
 P.O. Box 85
 Monterey, CA 93942-0085

California Department of Fish and
 Wildlife

By: _____ Date _____
 1234 East Shaw Avenue
 Fresno, CA 93710

Attachment A [Version 2c] for EXHIBIT 2-A

DRAFT 2015 Low Flow Memorandum of Agreement & Quarterly Water Budget

Carmel River Reservoirs: Diversion and Release Schedule (All Values in Acre-Feet, except as indicated)

Assuming August - December Averages Between Dry to Critically Dry & LPR Drawdown to 1020' Elevation = 904 AF by 8/17/15 and to a Final Low of 1000' Elevation = 403 AF

Month Represents Water Year Type of:	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry
	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	WY 2015		
Los Padres Reservoir																		
Inflow	25	134	7,230	1,310	5,236	1,543	959	537	202	36	0	0	65	267	645	17,212		
Outflow																		
Evaporation	22	11	37	4	32	36	31	42	54	58	47	33	22	9	4	407		
Spillage	0	0	5,718	813	4,761	1,015	452	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,763		
Release (Fish Ladder)	155	138	492	492	444	492	476	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,181		
Release (Outlet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	412	310	179	179	258	146	1,282		
Release (Notch)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total Storage																		
Beginning of Month	910	758	743	1,726	1,727	1,726	1,726	1,775	1,775	1,542	1,108	751	539	403	403			
End of Month	758	743	1,726	1,727	1,726	1,726	1,726	1,775	1,542	1,108	751	539	403	403	898			
Between Reservoirs																		
Inflow	0	0	1,355	484	1,699	552	321	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	4,552		
Outflow																		
Evapotranspiration	37	5	16	21	26	37	53	74	63	68	58	53	37	21	16	510		
Private Usage	26	2	2	2	2	2	5	7	40	58	48	29	26	2	2	223		
San Clemente Reservoir																		
Inflow	92	131	7,547	1,766	6,876	2,020	1,191	556	278	286	204	97	116	235	307	21,044		
Outflow																		
Evaporation	0	0	10	2	7	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37		
Spillage	0	0	7,035	1,392	6,531	1,640	1,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	307	17,723		
Diversion (Filter Plant)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Release (Valve)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490	281	286	204	98	116	0	0	1,359		
Release (Six Ports)	67	100	0	0	0	0	0	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	668		
Release (Fish Ladder)	0	0	310	310	280	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,210		
Leakage	61	59	61	61	58	61	59	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483		
Total Storage																		
Beginning of Month	36	28	5	136	136	137	136	500	3	0	0	0	0	0	0			
End of Month	0	0	136	136	137	136	134	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total Release	128	159	7,406	1,763	6,869	2,011	1,184	1,052	281	286	204	98	116	235	307	21,444		
Mean Daily Release in cfs	2.1	2.7	120.5	28.7	123.7	32.7	19.9	17.1	4.7	4.7	3.3	1.6	1.9	4.0	5.0			
Mean Daily Diversion in cfs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Mean Daily Diversion in cfs (Russell Wells)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			

Notes:

- The minimum pool requirements at Los Padres and San Clemente Reservoirs are 105 acre-feet at elevation 980 ft and 71 acre-feet at elevation 515 ft, respectively.
- Projected inflows for the April - December 2015 period are based on: A) the average of the monthly mean unimpaired monthly historical flows seen in 2013 and 2014 for May - September, then B) the average of the median Dry and Critically Dry flows computed over 1902 - 2014 for the months of October - December, and starting from a base of assumed May 2015 storage of 1775 acre feet.
- Projected inflow to San Clemente Reservoir is distributed 100% above Los Padres Dam between May through November.
- Estimated evaporation from LPR/SCR is based on average monthly reservoir surface area and gross monthly evaporation rates developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers (1981).
- Releases and diversions are consistent with terms of the 2001 and 2006 Conservation Agreements between the NMFS and Cal-Am and with the conditions in SWRCB Order Nos. 95-10, 98-04, 2002-0002, and 2009-0060.
- Numbers in **Bold** type are final reported numbers, and those in *Italics* are future estimates.

Excerpt: Condition No. 1

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

ORDER WRO 2002 – 0002

In the Matter of Reconsideration of WR Order 2001-04-DWR
Implementing Condition 6 of Order WR 95-10 as Modified by
Order WR 98-04 Regarding Diversions by
California-American Water Company

SOURCE: Carmel River

COUNTY: Monterey

ORDER RECONSIDERING WR ORDER 2001-04-DWR

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Cal-Am shall comply with Condition 6 of Order WR 95-10, as modified by Order WR 98-04 as follows:

1. Cal-Am shall immediately upon issuance of this order cease withdrawal of water from the San Clemente Dam during low flow periods except during an emergency. "Emergency" means a system failure such as a pump failure, main breaks or fires, that jeopardizes the public health and safety. Hot weather demand alone shall not *per se* be an "emergency," but it is recognized that after taking appropriate conservation measures, if levels in the Clear Well fall below nine feet from the bottom of the tank, an emergency may exist and diversions at San Clemente or the utilization of other facilities may be necessary. Nine feet from the bottom of the tank is a minimum requirement established by California Department of Health Services regulations. In all cases, diversions at San Clemente Dam or the utilization of other facilities shall be undertaken in a manner that is least damaging to the fishery resources, and these emergency operations shall be for the shortest practicable time. Cal-Am shall notify and consult with NMFS, FWS, DFG, and the District prior to implementation of emergency operations. If there is no time for consultation, Cal-Am shall notify NMFS, FWS, DFG, and the District of its emergency operation as early as practicable within eight (8) hours after Cal-Am first becomes aware of the emergency. Cal-Am shall notify, by telephone or telefax, the Chief of the Division of Water Rights within 24 hours of the emergency or by noon of the first business day following the incident. For the purpose of this Order, "low flow periods" are defined as times when stream flow in the Carmel River at the Don Juan Bridge (RM 10.8) gage is less than 20 cfs for five consecutive days. Pursuant to its continuing authority over the public trust, the SWRCB may amend this order to modify the definition of "low flow periods" or to add additional flow requirements to protect steelhead in the Carmel River. The Chief of the Division of Water Rights (Chief) is delegated the authority to modify the definition of "low flow periods" and the authority to add flow requirements based on new information, after finding that any proposed change to the order would better protect steelhead in the Carmel River. The Chief is also delegated the authority to modify the flow requirements of this order, in response to any changes in the requirements imposed under the Endangered Species Act, as necessary to prevent this order from being in violation of the Endangered Species Act or unreasonably interfering with efforts to comply with the Endangered Species Act. Prior to making the finding and prior to making any change to the order, the Chief shall provide notice to the parties to this hearing and give them an opportunity to comment on the proposed change.

EXHIBIT 2-B

Maintenance & Water Quality Pumping Schedule*												
2015												
Wells	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	September	October	November	December
Scarlett Well No. 8												
Los Laureles Well No. 5	1st Week	1st Week	1st Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	1st Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	1st Week	2nd Week
Los Laureles Well No. 6	1st Week	1st Week	1st Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	1st Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	1st Week	2nd Week
Garzas Well No. 3	1st Week	1st Week	1st Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	2nd eek	2nd Week	1st Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	1st Week	2nd Week
Garzas Well No. 4	1st Week	1st Week	1st Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	1st Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	1st Week	2nd Week
Panetta Well No. 1	2nd Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	3rd Week	3rd Week	3rd Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	3rd Week	2nd Week	3rd Week
Panetta Well No. 2	2nd Week	2nd Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	3rd Week	3rd Week	3rd Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	3rd Week	2nd Week	3rd Week
Robles Well No. 3												

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**3. CONSIDER RESOLUTION INITIATING AN AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE MEDICARE-ONLY COVERAGE FOR DISTRICT EMPLOYEES HIRED BEFORE APRIL 1, 1986.**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	Not in the FY 2014-2015 Budget
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
Prepared By:	Cynthia Schmidlin	Cost Estimate:	\$3,879 - \$10,969

General Counsel Approval: N/A
Committee Recommendation: N/A
CEQA Compliance: N/A

SUMMARY: Four District employees who are members of the General Bargaining Unit, the Management Bargaining Unit, and the Confidential Bargaining Unit, respectively, have asked the Board consider a resolution initiating the “218 Agreement” process to provide Medicare-only coverage for District employees hired before April 1, 1986.

This resolution would allow the retirement group of four District employees without Medicare coverage to vote, individually, on whether to join Medicare-only coverage or stay out, as is required in the process. The resolution would also set the effective date of the Medicare-only coverage. That date could be going forward from the date of the completed 218 Agreement, or retroactive for any period of time up to five years.

The 218 Requestors have identified three optional retroactive start dates of December 1, 2014, July 1, 2015, or December 1, 2015 in order of their preference. The entire process, including review by both the State Administrator at CalPERS and the Social Security Administrator in San Francisco can take up to one year from the Board’s adoption of the Initiating Resolution.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Board determine if they wish to approve a 218 Agreement Initiating Resolution and, if so, determine the effective date. **Exhibit 3-A** is Resolution 2015-06.

IMPACTS TO STAFF/RESOURCES: Both the employer and employees pay 1.45% of salary for Medicare coverage. Costs for any period of time after June 30, 2016 are unknown, as the current Memorandums of Understanding only determines salaries through fiscal Year 2015-2016. However, using that fiscal year’s salaries, 12 months of Medicare coverage going forward from a projected July 1, 2016 date of the completed 218 Agreement would be approximately \$3,879 for the three requestors who would still be employed at that time. The cost to the District would be as follows for retroactive coverage for the requestors, or a projected start date of July 1, 2016.

- a) December 1, 2014 through a 218 Agreement date of June 30, 2016 – \$7,108
- b) July 1, 2015 through a 218 Agreement date of June 30, 2016 – \$3,979
- c) December 1, 2015 through a 218 Agreement date of June 30, 2016 – \$2,263

d) Projected date of July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017 - \$3,879

BACKGROUND: In 1978, when the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District was formed, all State and local government agencies had the ability to choose whether to provide Social Security and Medicare coverage for their employees. The District chose not to participate in either. After April 1, 1986, all new State and local government employees became subject to mandatory Medicare Hospital Insurance. However, those who had been in continuous employment with the same agency since March 31, 1986 were exempt from mandatory Medicare. Four current District employees were in this group. At the time of the new law, these employees were asked to sign a District form indicating whether they wished to join Medicare or remain exempt. All four wished to stay out.

In the past several years, several of the employees have inquired as to their ability to join Medicare. In 2011 and 2012, the Human Resources Analyst requested information on this subject from the Social Security Administration, which administers Medicare. On both occasions, Social Security representatives indicated that there was no provision to simply begin Medicare participation for government employees who had not been covered in their positions. The representatives stated there was a complex process by which uncovered employees could join. However, years of back payments by both the agency and the employees would be required, at a prohibitive cost. This information was duly passed on to the affected employees.

During Confidential Bargaining Unit negotiations in the fall of 2013, one of the employees not covered by Medicare requested that District administrative staff again research the Medicare issue. She relayed conflicting information she had received, herself, from Social Security Administration representatives on the issue. One had said she could not join and one had said she could, but provided no details. In early 2014, the Human Resources Analyst decided to bypass the Social Security Administration and began an extensive search of the internet to find any information available on rejoining Medicare. One reference was discovered that mentioned "State Administrators" involved with the process. Contact with the listed California State Administrator determined that this individual was not an employee of Social Security, but of the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS).

The Administrator stated that Social Security handled all aspects of Medicare, with the exception of the "218 Agreement" process by which a state or local agency could provide Medicare-only for employees hired before April 1, 1986. This information had never been provided in multiple contacts with Social Security. Neither was it mentioned on the Social Security or Medicare websites. The Human Resources Analyst inquired about retroactive time, since the Confidential Employee had indicated she was interested in that possibility. The Administrator stated that up to five years retroactive time could be purchased, and provided information on the costs. This information was given to the Confidential employee, who distributed copies to the other affected staff members.

There were no additional questions or requests for follow-up until April, 2015. At that time, a detailed description of the 218 Agreement process was requested. The Human Resources Analyst developed a description and an updated costing for retroactive purchase. These materials were given to all four employees. Those employees have now requested that the Board consider initiating the 218 Agreement process.

EXHIBIT

3-A Resolution 2015-06 – Regarding Division of Retirement System for Medicare Coverage



EXHIBIT 3-A

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-06

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANGEMENT DISTRICT REGARDING
DIVISION OF RETIREMENT SYSTEM FOR MEDICARE COVERAGE
FOR AGENCIES CONTRACTING WITH THE CALIFORNIA
PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

The Board of Directors of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, hereby adopts the following Resolution:

WHEREAS, The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, hereinafter designated as “Public Agency”, desires to establish a “deemed” retirement system pursuant to Section 218(d)(6) of the Federal Social Security Act composed of positions of members of the California Public Employees’ Retirement System, hereinafter designated “Present Retirement System”, desiring “Medicare-Only” coverage, and to include services performed by individuals employed by the Public Agency in positions covered by said “deemed” retirement system, as members of a coverage group established by Section 218(d)(4) of said Act, in the California State Social Security Agreement of March 9, 1951, providing for the coverage of public employees under the insurance system established by said Act as amended; and

WHEREAS, State and Federal law and regulations required, as a condition of such coverage, that a division be authorized by the Board of Administration, California Public Employees’ Retirement System; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the “Public Agency” now designate any services which it desires to exclude from coverage with respect to such coverage group under said insurance system; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Public Agency to set forth the modification, if any, of the benefits and contributions under the Present Retirement System that may result from coverage under the said insurance system with respect to such coverage group;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Administration, California Public Employees’ Retirement System, be and hereby is requested to authorize the foregoing division; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon receipt of authorization from the Board of Administration a division shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 219(d) of the Social Security Act, and applicable State and Federal laws and regulations; that

each eligible member of the Present Retirement System at the time of the division shall be furnished a form to permit the member to elect whether or not his services should be excluded from or included under the said California State Social Security Agreement as hereinbefore provided; with such “Medicare-Only” coverage effective as to services performed on and after _____; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the following services with respect to said coverage group of the Public Agency shall be excluded from coverage under said agreement:

1. All services excluded from coverage under the agreement by Section 218 of the Social Security Act; and
2. Services excluded by option of the Public Agency
 - a. No optional exclusions desired
 - b. Services performed:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that with respect to the said coverage group the benefits and contributions of the Present Retirement System shall not be modified in any way; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that notice of the division shall be given to members of the Present System not less than ninety days prior to the date of the division; provided however, that notice shall be given to employees becoming members of the Present Retirement System after the date of such notice up to an included the date of the division on the date on which they attain membership in the system, and that David J. Stoldt, General Manager, is hereby designated and appointed to conduct such division on behalf of the Public Agency in accordance with law, regulations, and this resolution, including the fixing of the date and the giving of proper notice thereof to members of the Present Retirement System and to all such eligible employees, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Public Agency will pay and reimburse the State at such time and in such amounts as may be determined by the State the approximate cost of any and all work services relating to such division.

On motion of Director _____, and second by Director _____, the foregoing resolution is duly adopted this 18th day of May, 2015, by the following votes:

AYES:

NAYES:

ABSENT:

 Presiding Officer
 Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

I, David J. Stoldt, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted on the ____ day of _____, 2015.

Witness my hand and seal of the Board of Directors, this __ day of _____, 2015.

David J. Stoldt, Secretary to the Board

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DRAFT

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**4. CONSIDER ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 2015-07 CERTIFYING COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAW WITH RESPECT TO THE LEVYING OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, AND PROPERTY-RELATED FEES AND CHARGES**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	Yes
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	Revenues
Prepared By:	Suresh Prasad	Cost Estimate:	\$9,000

General Counsel Approval: Yes**Committee Recommendation: The Administrative Committee reviewed this item on May 11, 2015 and recommended approval.****CEQA Compliance: N/A**

SUMMARY: At its February 23, 2012 meeting, the Board directed staff to implement a Proposition 218 process for the development of water fees and charges, including the hiring of a rate consultant and the development of the necessary ordinances, resolutions, and notices for implementation thereof.

At its April 16, 2012 meeting, the Board reviewed as an informational item two alternative draft resolutions for the collection mechanism of the proposed annual Water Supply Charge. At its June 27, 2012 meeting the Board reviewed and approved Resolution 2012-06 for collection of Water Supply Charge through County Assessor's Office. At this time, the Board is asked to adopt Resolution 2015-07 certifying compliance with State law with respect to the Water Supply Charge to allow the County of Monterey to continue collection of the Water Supply Charge on the property tax bill. This Resolution gets adopted by our Board annually.

The County will charge the District 0.25% of the original amount that is to be collected by the County. The approximate collection fee for this fiscal year will be \$9,000.

RECOMMENDATION: The Board should review and adopt Resolution 2015-07 and authorize the County of Monterey for collection of Water Supply Charge on the property tax bill.

BACKGROUND: There were two alternatives for the water supply charge collection mechanism: Alternative A was bills sent directly by the District or through a third-party mailing house; Alternative B was the use of the semi-annual County Assessor's bill, similar to what is the current practice for Carmel Area Wastewater District and the water recipients under the Castroville Seawater intrusion Project. At its June 27, 2012 meeting the Board reviewed and approved Resolution 2012-06 for collection of Water Supply Charge on the County Assessor's Office.

EXHIBIT

4-A Resolution 2015-07

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EXHIBIT 4-A

RESOLUTION 2015-07

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
CERTIFYING COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAW WITH RESPECT
TO THE LEVYING OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL TAXES, ASSESSMENTS,
AND PROPERTY-RELATED FEES AND CHARGES**

WHEREAS, Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (“Public Agency”) requests that the Monterey County Auditor-Controller enter those general or special taxes, assessments, or property-related Fees or charges identified in Exhibit “A” on the tax roll for collection and distribution by the Monterey County Treasurer-Tax Collector commencing with the property tax bills for fiscal year 2015-16;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, as follows:

1. The Public Agency hereby certifies that it has, without limitation, complied with all legal procedures and requirements necessary for the levying and imposition of the general or special taxes, assessments, or property-related fees or charges identified in Exhibit “A”, regardless of whether those procedures and requirements are set forth in the Constitution of the State of California, in State statutes, or in the applicable decisional law of the State of California.
2. The Public Agency further certifies that, except for the sole negligence or misconduct of the County of Monterey, its officers, employees, and agents, with regards to the handling of the Cd or electronic file identified as Exhibit “A”, the Public Agency shall be solely liable and responsible for defending, at its sole expense, cost, and risk, each and every action, suit, or other proceeding brought against the County of Monterey, its officers, employees, and agents for every claim, demand, or challenge to the levying or imposition of the general or special taxes, assessments, or property-related fees or charges identified in Exhibit “A” and that it shall pay or satisfy any judgment rendered against the County of Monterey, its officers, employees, and agents on every such action, suit, or other proceeding, including all claims for refunds and interest thereon, legal fees and court costs, and administrative expenses of the County of Monterey to correct the tax rolls.

On motion of Director _____, and second by Director _____, the foregoing resolution is duly adopted this 18th day of May 2015 by the following votes:

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

I, David J. Stoldt, Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, hereby certify that the foregoing is a resolution duly adopted on the 18th day of May 2015.

Witness my hand and seal of the Board of Directors this ____ day of May 2015.

David J. Stoldt,
Secretary to the Board

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EXHIBIT "A"
TO
RESOLUTION CERTIFYING COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAW WITH RESPECT
TO THE LEVYING OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, AND
PROPERTY-RELATED FEES AND CHARGES

FISCAL YEAR 2015-16

GENERAL TAXES:

SPECIAL TAXES:

ASSESSMENTS:

PROPERTY-RELATED FEES AND CHARGES:

The annual Water Supply Charge may only be used to fund District water supply activities, including capital acquisition and operational costs for Aquifer Storage and Recovery and Groundwater Replenishment purposes, as well as studies related to projects necessary to ensure sufficient water is available for present beneficial water use.

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**5. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF EXPENDITURE FOR PURCHASE OF FORD F-150 4X4 TRUCK****Meeting Date: May 18, 2015****Budgeted: Yes****From: David J. Stoldt,
General Manager****Program/ Fixed Assets
Line Item No.: XX-04-914000****Prepared By: Suresh Prasad****Cost Estimate: \$23,000****General Counsel Review: N/A****Committee Recommendation: The Administrative Committee reviewed this item on May 11, 2015 and recommended approval.****CEQA Compliance: N/A**

SUMMARY: The Fiscal Year (FY) 2014-2015 Budget includes funds to replace Ford F-150 (Unit #4) truck this fiscal year. This truck is over 16 years old and needs to be replaced.

District is part of the Ford Fleet Program which provides incentives in price break. Staff solicited bids from three different Ford vendors which are attached as **Exhibit 5-A**. One vendor did not respond to the bid request. The vehicle provided in the proposals meets all specifications of the District. The final price also considers trade-in of the old vehicle. The prices are summarized in the following table:

	Cypress Coast Ford	North Bay Ford	Salinas Valley Ford
Ford F150 Truck	\$25,831.09	\$26,108.78	Did Not Provide
Trade-In Value	3,500.00	2,500.00	
Total Price	\$22,331.09	\$23,608.78	

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the Board authorize expenditure of funds to purchase Ford F-150 truck from Cypress Coast Ford at a not-to-exceed price of \$23,000. This authorization would also include trading-in the old vehicle.

BACKGROUND: The Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Budget includes \$25,000 for the replacement of 1999 Ford F-150 (Unit #4) truck. This truck was on the replacement schedule, and funds to replace this truck were previously accrued in the Capital Reserve Fund.

EXHIBIT**5-A Truck proposals**

FI9C0F

Purchase Information Screen

CCF-FI

Deal #:	56788	17) TOUCH OF CLASS:	
1) Contract Date:	04/07/15	18) Total We Owe:	
2) Fin Inst:	ANY	19) Svc. Contract:	
3) Customer:	?	20) Elect.Filing:	
4) Stock #:		21) Sales Tax:	8.6250% \$ 2,050.34
5) CASH PRICE:	\$ 23,772.00	22) GAP/MAINT INS (W) :	
6) Rebate:		23) Term:	1
7) Cash Down:		24) APR/Add On:	.00% .00%
8) Trade:		25) Days to/1st Pymt Da	30 05/07/15
TOTAL DOWN:		26) **** PAYMENT ****:	\$ 25,831.09
9) Total Pickup Paymt:		g:	
10) Doc Fee:		Sale Subtotal:	\$ 23,772.00
11) Total DMV FEES:		Total Financed:	\$ 25,831.09
12) Smog certificate:		Finance Charge:	
13) Smog Pd. to Seller:		Total Other Charges:	
14) Smog Impact Fee:		Total of Payments:	\$ 25,831.09
15) CALIF TIRE FEE:	\$ 8.75	Deferred Price:	\$ 25,831.09
16) THEFT REGISTRATION:		Unpaid Balance:	\$ 25,831.09

Command:

F1=Help F2=Home F3=Save F4=Cancel SF8=Fee/Tax

2015 F150 4x4
Reg. CAB

Cypress Coast Ford
F150

EXHIBIT 5-A

CNGP530

VEHICLE ORDER CONFIRMATION

04/13/15 18:51:38

==>

Dealer: F72426

2015 F-150

Page: 1 of 1

Order No: 5001 Priority: E1 Ord FIN: KP251 Order Type: 5B Price Level: 535

Ord PEP: 100A Cust/Flt Name: MONTEREY PO Number:

	RETAIL	DLR INV		RETAIL	DLR INV
F1E F150 4X4 R/C	\$30445	\$28237.00	FRT LICENSE BKT	NC	NC
122" WHEELBASE			413 SKID PLATES	160	137.00
YZ OXFORD WHITE			422 CALIF EMISSIONS	NC	NC
C CLOTH 40/20/40			50S CRUISE CONTROL	225	192.00
G GRAY INTERIOR			52B SYNC	420	358.00
100A EQUIP GRP			53B CLASS IV HITCH	195	166.00
.XL SERIES			23 GAL TANK		
.SELECTSHIFT			SP DLR ACCT ADJ		(1340.00)
.17"SILVER STEEL			SP FLT ACCT CR		(417.00)
99F 5.0L V8 FFV ENG	1595	1360.00	FUEL CHARGE		10.16
446 ELEC 6-SPD AUTO			B4A NET INV FLT OPT	NC	7.00
.265/70R-17 A/T			DEST AND DELIV	1195	1195.00
XL3 3.31 ELEC LOCK	420	358.00	TOTAL BASE AND OPTIONS	34655	30263.81
6400# GVWR			TOTAL	34655	30263.81
CA BOARD FEES	NC	.65	*THIS IS NOT AN INVOICE*		

F1=Help

F2=Return to Order

F3/F12=Veh Ord Menu

F4=Submit

F5=Add to Library

S099 - PRESS F4 TO SUBMIT

QC078881

Sale Price → \$23,954 -
30 Doc Fee
875 Tire fee

You must order Cruise to get
Sync (Bluetooth)

2066.03 ~~1796.55~~ - TAX.
~~25,839.30~~
26,108.78

Bobbie
831-419-1602

North Bay Ford
F150

ITEM: CONSENT CALENAR**6. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF EXPENDITURE OF BUDGETED FUNDS FOR IT HARDWARE REPLACEMENT**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	Yes
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program:	Fixed Assets
		Line Item No.:	99-02-916000
Prepared By:	Mark A. Dudley	Cost Estimate:	\$17,453

Administrative Services Division Manager/Chief Financial Officer Review: Yes
Committee Recommendation: The Administrative Committee reviewed this item on May 11, 2015 and recommended approval.
CEQA Compliance: N/A

SUMMARY: As part of the IT infrastructure maintenance and upgrade plan, staff seeks authorization to purchase replacement server, tape library and uninterruptible power supply (UPS).

The server is a Proliant DL380 Gen 9 Server. It will replace several aging stand-alone hardware servers in a virtual environment saving power and space, reducing energy footprint and power consumption. The existing servers are 8 years old and in need of replacement.

The tape library will replace existing aging tape drive hardware which is no longer covered by manufacturer's service agreement. The new tape library hardware will increase speed and efficiency of backups, with more than 3 times the capacity of existing tape drive hardware. The existing tape drive hardware is 11 years old and in need of replacement.

The new Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS) unit will replace the old UPS unit that was destroyed by overheated batteries. The new UPS will also add additional run-time capacity to existing systems and also serve to protect equipment in the event of power surges and power failures.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends approval of expenditures not-to-exceed \$17,990 to purchase the items listed in the table below:

Product	Price
HP Proliant Server	\$10,292.57
Tape Library	5700.76
UPS	1,460
TOTAL	\$17,453.33

IMPACT TO STAFF/RESOURCES: The FY 2014-2015 Information Technology (IT) budget includes funds of \$17,952 in the District budget for these line item purchases.

BACKGROUND: The District IT Infrastructure supports all facets of District's computing needs including e-mail, Data Storage, Network and Data Security, Water Demand Database Application, GIS Application and Storage, Web Hosting, Financial Applications, SQL server databases and numerous other needs. The District currently houses 12 physical production servers with various purchase dates between 2003 and 2007. These new equipment's will augment the existing infrastructure and help reduce power and space requirements while providing much-needed storage capacity. The tape library will provide more efficient and higher capacity backups to help protect the valuable district data.

EXHIBITS

None

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ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**7. CONSIDER APPROVAL TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENT WITH KBA DOCUSYS FOR PURCHASE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DOCUWARE SOFTWARE**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	Yes
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.	Fixed Assets 9160 Computer Equip & Programs
Prepared By:	Suresh Prasad	Cost Estimate	\$57,000

General Counsel Review: Yes**Committee Recommendation: The Administrative Committee reviewed this item on May 11, 2015 and recommended approval.****CEQA Compliance: N/A**

SUMMARY: In recognition of the fact that the District currently does not have a document management software, staff budgeted \$60,000 in fiscal year 2014-2015 to fund the purchase of a new document management software. Staff has evaluated different software's that will meet the District's needs for document management and recommends that the Board enter into an agreement with KBA Docusys for purchase and implementation of DocuWare document management software. The justification for selecting DocuWare is provided in the background section of this report.

Since the District currently does not have document management software, it requires the District to maintain its documents in hard copy format and store at offsite storage units. The District currently occupies two offsite storage units that are almost full and will require the District to get an additional storage unit in the very near future. Purchasing of the recommended document management software will avoid the District from getting additional storage units, and in future reduce the use of existing storage units from two to one.

RECOMMENDATION: District staff recommends authorizing the General Manager to enter into an agreement with KBA Docusys to provide DocuWare document management software and implementation services for an amount not to exceed \$57,000. This amount includes \$2,000 in related travel costs for the onsite trainers.

BACKGROUND:

Since its inception, the District has been accumulating hard copies of documents and storing these documents at its offsite storage units. The accumulation of these documents has been extended to two offsite storage units which are near its full capacity. If conditions remain the same, the District will have a need to rent additional storage units to accommodate the hard copy documents. Staff is recommending purchase of document management software to start retaining documents in electronic format and avoid use of additional physical storage space.

Since the current proposed document storage software is scalable, it will be implemented for accounting services and later rolled out to other divisions within the District. The goal will be to automate the accounting process making it into a paperless accounting system.

For example, the Accounts Payable process will be automated from receiving the invoice to its final step of making payments. The invoices will be electronically routed for approvals, checked against the financial database for purchase order and other validation, and finally routed to accounting for payment. After payment has been made, the invoice and all other documents relating to the invoice will be archived electronically in accordance with District's retention policy.

The benefits for retaining documents electronically will be reduction in real estate space for storing documents, significant savings of staff time when searching for documents, better flow management of documents between divisions, ease of use during audit process, and many other benefits.

Staff has evaluated different document management software and feels that DocuWare will meet the District's need for document management.

Staff recommends DocuWare document management software for the following reasons:

- Internet server – enables controlled access to documents stored in DocuWare from a web browser on the Internet or Intranet from anywhere in the world
- Scalability – rolled out from single user to small networks, and extending out to enterprise clustering
- Auto index capability – allows to import information from other applications, such as financial accounting programs, and send it to file cabinet as indexing and search terms for documents.
- Link capability – allows the full integration of archived documents in existing programs
- Security – offers high degree of security against unauthorized data access
- Auditing – keeps an audit trail of all users and activities within the system
- Mobility – use of mobile devices to complete work flow and to access documents remotely

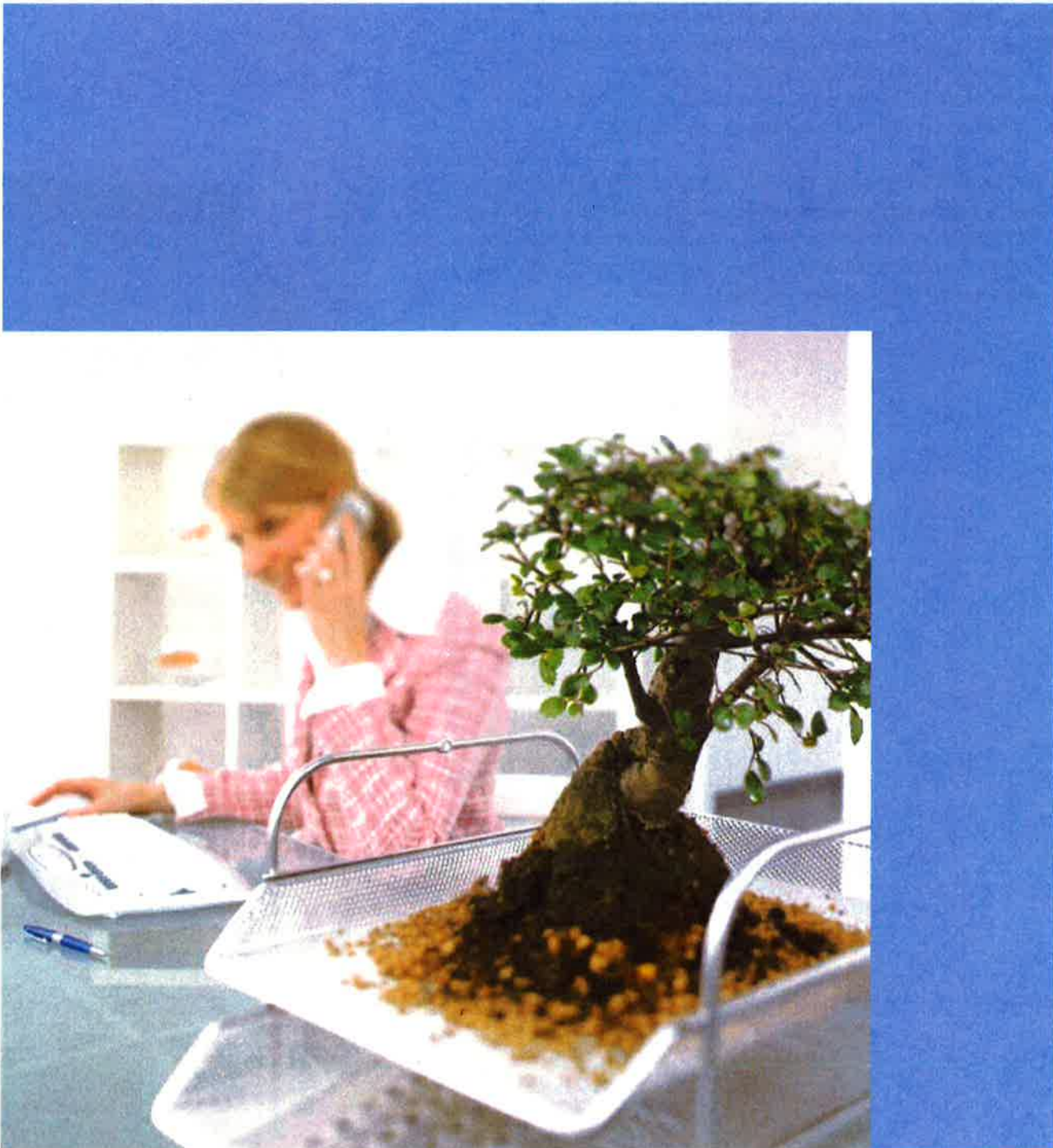
EXHIBITS

7-A DocuWare Product Info

7-B KBA Docusys Proposal

info

DocuWare 5

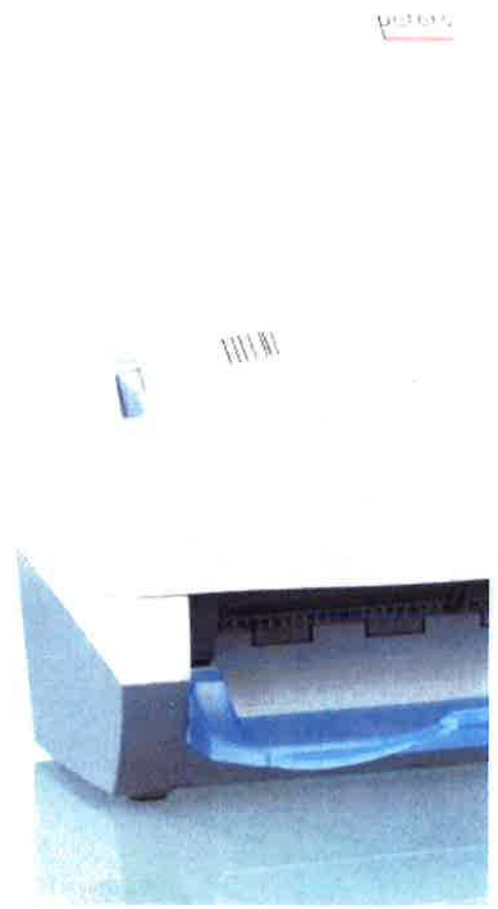


Integrated Document Management

The DocuWare 5 document management system is state-of-the-art software for integrated document management. It can automatically process any type of document regardless of its source, with internal control procedures that help you meet audit and compliance requirements. DocuWare 5 imports them, classifies them, adds a fulltext index and makes them available for onward processing.

Additional Records Management functions ensure that all access is secure, controlled, and logged. Enhanced with workflow functionalities, Web Content Management and universal integration functions, DocuWare 5 provides powerful Enterprise Content Management (ECM) functionality for enabling expansion throughout an organization.

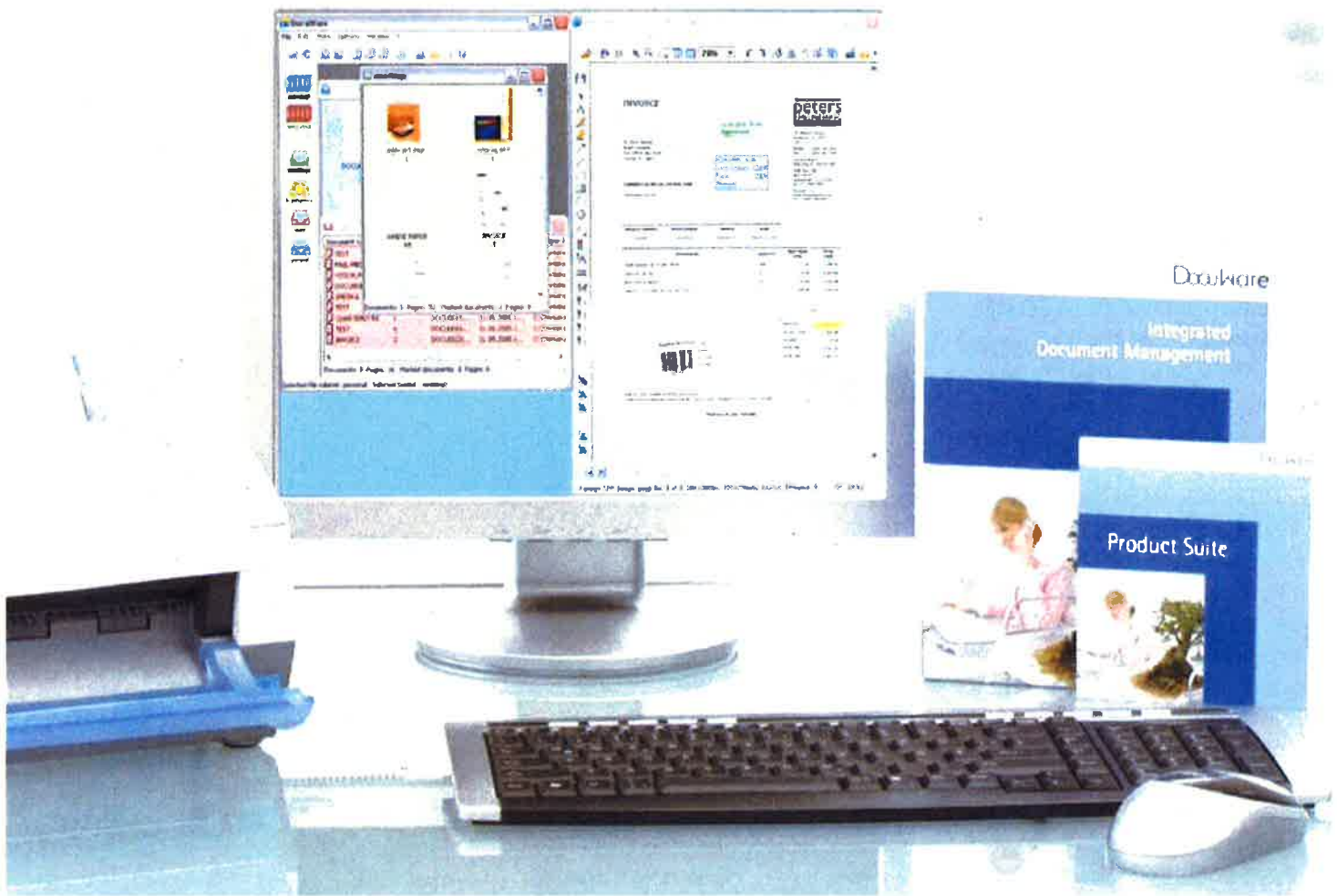
DocuWare 5 offers comfort and security. Even the most exacting users will be impressed not only by the comprehensive features, but also by its user-friendliness and simple administration—all of which, together with the extensive integration capabilities and optimum security, combine to make DocuWare 5 a product that can grow with your requirements well into the future.



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1. Import documents

The performance and acceptability of a document management system depends largely on how quickly and easily documents of many different types, from a wide range of sources, can be imported into the system. The basic principle of DocuWare is geared towards the normal office environment: documents arrive first in electronic in-trays or baskets, where they are clipped together and sorted. From here they are stored in file cabinets. The file cabinets represent the document pool that contains all the information needed for accessing and



controlling the workflow over the network. DocuWare has powerful import features, which can be automated with a variety of options, thereby ensuring that all document types are filed away in the right place.

Paper documents

Letters, business documents, logs, drawings, notes and other printed documents are imported using most any type of scanner. DocuWare integrates numerous convenience features, from controls for simple workstation devices to high-performance scanners. Similarly, network scanners and multifunction devices (digital copiers) can

be integrated directly in the DocuWare system without the need for additional software. Once scanned, documents are held in the DocuWare baskets for further processing or ready for storing in the file cabinets. One option extracts data from documents using OCR or barcode recognition during the scanning process and then uses this data to automatically categorize, index and store the document in a file cabinet. In addition, DocuWare supports all the main import and evaluation programs via universal interfaces.

DocuWare - Highlights

- One document pool for all of your documents
- Information available around the clock, around the globe
- Simple search, fast retrieval
- Integrates any workflow
- Optimum security

MS Office, CAD, and other PC files

DocuWare offers several methods of importing files. Drag them into DocuWare baskets with a mouse or use the Import menu. DocuWare is able to monitor any folder in the file system and can import files recently saved there, either into baskets or directly into file cabinets. All the file information can be used to categorize and index the files. This information can be entered automatically or manually and stored with the files. DocuWare has a special add-in for Microsoft Office applications which transfers documents directly from Word, Excel or PowerPoint into DocuWare baskets or file cabinets. Similar functions are offered by third-party providers for other application programs. The DocuWare TOOLKIT also makes it easy to integrate your own storage functions. All files are imported unchanged, in their original format. DocuWare allows you to specify which program is used to display and which to edit each file type. By default, DocuWare displays documents in its own viewer and uses the operating system settings for editing. As an alternative, documents can be filed by printing them with the TIFFMAKER function. Printing from the original application using TIFFMAKER generates a true and unalterable TIFF or PNG image from the print data stream and stores it in the DocuWare file cabinet. With documents of the same type, such as quotations or logs, the categorization and index data is read directly from the document and used to store the documents completely automatically.

Enterprise Report Management

DocuWare can be integrated in any business solution by means of universal functions and interfaces. In-house documents such as outgoing invoices, journals, reports, and other lists are archived by DocuWare fully automatically. It imports them either using the Windows operating system's print data stream and TIFFMAKER, or by importing printer spool files from mainframe environments, using the optional COLD/READ module. Print data is stored in individual documents, while the index data is extracted and stored in the file cabinet.

Optionally, DocuWare can also overlay forms and letterheads. Legacy data, or data that must be retained for access in the future for legal reasons, is imported by DocuWare automatically. If the data is needed at a later date by the original system or an analysis tool, DocuWare exports it in its original format and with the original file name. DocuWare also offers special modules for seam-

lessly integrating the SAP R/3 product family and accessing R/3 documents—even without the SAP system. It also provides certified interfaces to Navision and many other ERP systems.

E-mail

The ever rising tide of e-mail can also be easily stored. DocuWare does this either in a separate e-mail repository or stored together with other thematically related documents on the basis of common criteria. DocuWare can import e-mail from Microsoft Outlook and Exchange, and also optionally from Lotus Notes/Domino. Sender, recipient, date, subject and other mail information is used for automatic indexing. Names of persons and companies are supplemented with information from address books and other databases. Archiving can be done either fully automatically or with confirmation and/or correction by the user.



2. Storage is organized and secure

DocuWare lists all documents, regardless of origin, together in the same document pool – “file cabinets” – according to standard criteria. This applies to business documents (whether scanned or created in your own data processing system), correspondences, drawings, images and all kinds of documentation as well as e-mail and Microsoft Office files.

Open standards for documents and index data

Document files are saved to the file cabinets either in their original format or as TIFF or PNG images using the TIFFMAKER printer driver which comes standard in DocuWare. A metafile in XML format is saved for each document file. It records markups, electronic stamps, signatures and a duplicate of the index data for each document. The main storage location for index data is a relational database linked to the document files. This ensures that all documents can be retrieved easily and enriched with a fulltext index if required.

Automatic filing

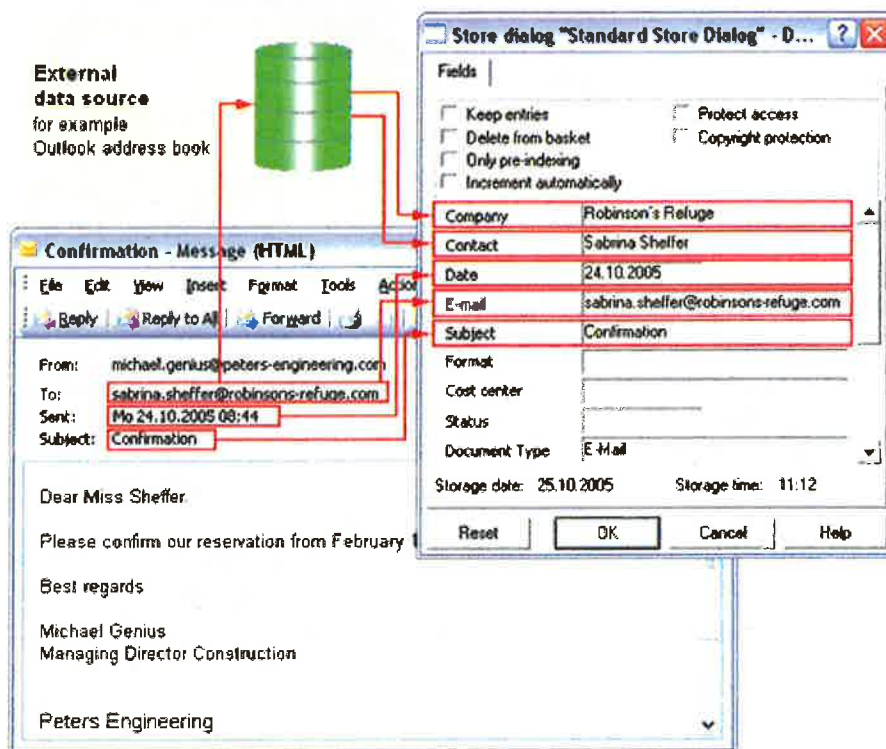
DocuWare offers various methods of automatically integrating index data from external sources such as text files, databases, and address books, which facilitates correct indexing. Some of these options are standard features while others require add-on modules.

Demand-led storage systems

DocuWare file cabinets store documents through their life cycle: from the moment they are imported or created, through editing and processing, to record retention requirements. It supports all the main storage technologies: simple hard-disk and RAID systems, CD, DVD and WORM in manual or jukebox operation, plus content addressed storage (CAS) and storage area network (SAN) solutions. The Integrated Hierarchical Storage Management (HSM) ensures that documents are automatically transferred to the most suitable storage medium according to their current status, e.g. how often they are accessed or on the basis of legal requirements.

Autonomous file cabinets

All or selected documents in a file cabinet can be read from a CD or DVD, without there having to be a DocuWare client or software on the user's computer to display the documents. This allows you to distribute catalogs, lists and technical drawings easily on CD/DVD to customers and vendors who do not have an installed DocuWare system.



DocuWare automatically imports e-mail information including sender, recipient, date and subject for document indexing

3. Records Management: controlled storage and access

DocuWare has security mechanisms for internal control and meeting audit requirements, protecting documents from importation through long-term archiving on read-only media and storage systems. DocuWare helps you meet your legal and regulatory standards including: AO, HIPAA, Basel II and Sarbanes Oxley. Retention and deletion periods are monitored automatically. The DocuWare database is capable of tracking storage locations and retention periods of physical paper files.

Legally compliant document and data access

DocuWare ensures that data, which may be needed for legal reasons, can be accessed throughout the entire statutory retention period by means of export functions. You can also create form templates in DocuWare to ensure that spool data—which is imported automatically from business solutions using either Computer Output on Laser Disk (COLD) or the TIFFMAKER Windows printer driver—can be reproduced in its original format at any time.



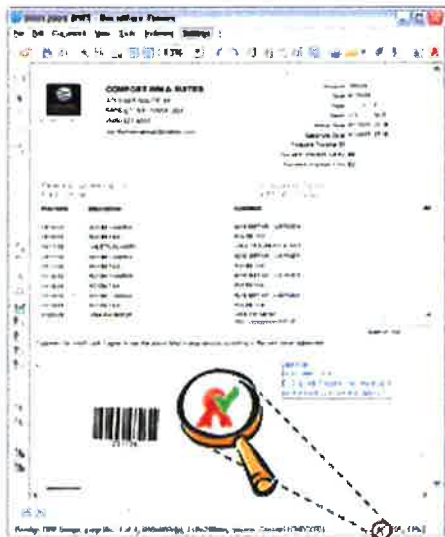
Tailor-made access rights

Access to documents is reliably controlled through a detailed authorization concept consisting of groups, roles and profiles. This concept ensures that employees, auditors, customers and suppliers will only see the documents they are allowed to by their level of authorization. Direct access to document files via the file system is not permitted. And log functions make it possible to prove who accessed and/or modified a document and when, even years later.

Electronic signature

DocuWare accommodates all forms of electronic signature: simple, advanced, and qualified signatures as well as time stamps and handwritten signatures. They are all seamlessly integrated in the DocuWare system and thus available to all users. They provide an additional way of guaranteeing the integrity of documents and the authenticity of users.

Through its comprehensive security features, DocuWare supports compliance within the company.



The status line of the DocuWare Viewer shows whether a document has a qualified electronic signature and (after running a check) whether the signature is valid

4. Find documents

The acceptability of a document management system depends mainly on how quickly it finds the information you are looking for. DocuWare makes this both simple and convenient: search terms can be entered in full, in part, in combination or selected from lists. Categorized and fulltext searches can be combined. Whichever method you use, the results are returned in a matter of seconds in a list that you can sort as you wish. File cabinets can also be displayed in a hierarchical tree structure.

Fulltext searches

DocuWare's powerful fulltext retrieval feature can be combined with all supported database systems. In addition, this feature extracts text from any scanned document. The fulltext search also allows wildcards before and/or after text, for example "*"storage". Occurrences of the text are highlighted in color in the DocuWare viewer.

Task-specific search and storage profiles

Administrators can centrally define different search and store menu dialogs as well as result lists to one file cabinet or to multiple file cabinets. These dialogs specify which fields are available for input and which can be initialized with default values. The various dialogs can be assigned to individual users or roles. Users work either with a dialog that they need for their own specific tasks, or they choose the dialog they need for a particular file cabinet from a list in the main window. This is convenient for documents that need to be accessed regularly and for document types such as contracts or logs that must be filed in a particular way.

Integration in other programs

Documents in DocuWare can be accessed and displayed directly from other applications. DocuWare provides a number of options for this, including a LINK module that can be configured using menus, a Software Developer Kit (SDK) for C, COM and .NET interfaces, browser integration, and a SAP interface. Other specific interfaces to ERP solutions are supplied by partner companies.

5. Edit documents

DocuWare provides extensive editing features for working with "live" documents.

Version management

Documents stored in DocuWare can always be edited with the program that created them if stored in their original format. Depending on your profile settings, this happens either directly in the file cabinet or after the document has been checked out. When documents are checked out, the version in the file cabinet is locked for editing by others and a new version is created when the document is checked back into the file cabinet. The previous versions are retained for inspection and tracking purposes.

Markup, commenting and stamping

The DocuWare Viewer has powerful tools with which to edit documents. You can add text notes and comments, freehand markings, text marker highlights and stamps to almost any document format. The documents themselves remain unchanged.

All the elements are captured as an overlay and stored separately. Stamps can be set to lock and release documents and also integrate electronic signatures. And if you have a Tablet PC you can easily enter handwritten notes and signatures.

6. Workflow

DocuWare helps you to automate your document-based business processes. It ensures that documents always reach the right person, and by using the integrated stamps and job lists in the CONTENT-FOLDER module, configuring processes couldn't be easier.

Controlling the process

Workflows are controlled by means of simple acceptance and rejection stamps or using text within a stamp. Setting a particular stamp or entering values in a stamp can determine the next step of the workflow. It defines who the document should be sent to next. The use of stamps for process control is modeled after paper-based processing and makes the applications easier for users to understand. Document statuses can be set either automatically using the DocuWare AUTOINDEX module or via the programming TOOLKIT. This allows external programs to influence individual workflow steps.

Flexible job lists

Job lists are defined with CONTENT-FOLDER. As processing lists, they contain all the documents currently awaiting processing by a particular person. As monitoring lists, they offer an overview, for example, documents awaiting approval.



When a stamp is applied to a document in the DocuWare Viewer, information is stamped on the document that can simultaneously be used to define the document's workflow

Maximum transparency

Besides its user-friendliness, the main characteristic of a DocuWare workflow is the transparency. Each process step, controlled using a stamp, is automatically initiated by a stamp placed on the document with the date and user name. The entire process is visible on the document itself (as with paper-based processes), and can be understood even by someone unfamiliar with the workflow process. Depending on your internal guidelines, you can choose to either force or suppress the display of stamps and other notes on screen and on the printed document.

7. Remote locations and mobile users

One of the important benefits of electronic document management is being able to access documents online, regardless of location. The DocuWare 5 Client can have authorized access to file cabinets and documents in the central document pool over the Internet from anywhere in the world and with full functionality. All you need is the right IP address configured on the client PC.

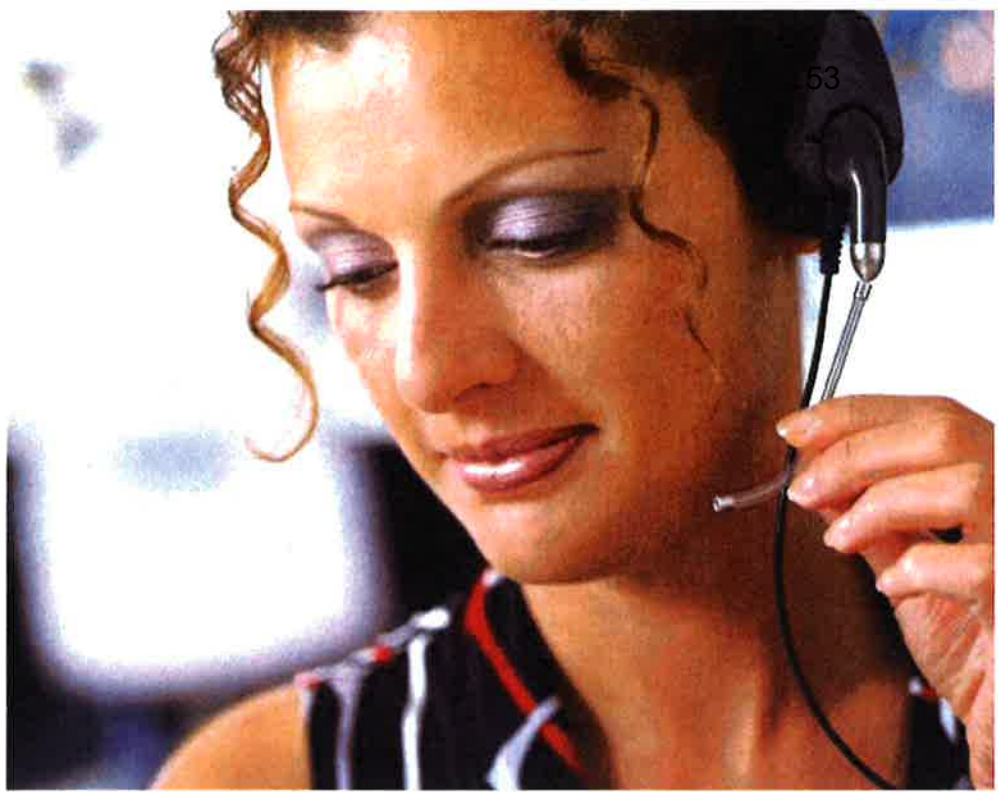
Synchronize file cabinets

File cabinets at different locations can also be synchronized with one another. A finely granulated system of rules determines which documents in a file cabinet in the central document pool are to be synchronized with the file cabinet at a branch location in the next synchronization run, and vice versa. This ensures that the head office and the branch can conveniently work with the same documents with minimum response times and without overloading landlines. This is an optimum way of integrating both domestic and foreign branches and subsidiaries in your document management system.

Work offline on a laptop

DocuWare uses the same synchronization technology to integrate mobile users on laptop PCs. Sales people or engineers at job sites need all the infor-

mation about their customers to be up to date at all times. E-mail and other documents they create themselves are filed in the laptop file cabinet. Then, at the next synchronization, they are automatically transferred to the office, where they become available to in-house staff. The fact that both in-house staff and staff in the field have access to the same, complete information, improves not only your customer service but employee satisfaction as well. And it also means you can extend your workflow processes to include mobile users.

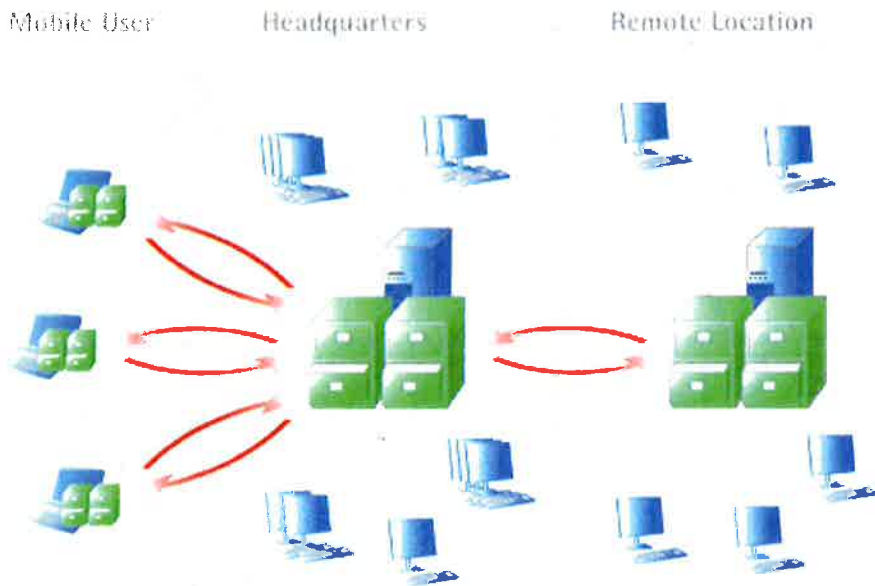


Remote location workflow processes

The DocuWare architecture makes it easy to extend document-based processes to home offices and other remote workstations. Mobile users can be inte-

grated: quotes and invoices can now be approved offline on the laptop; the workflow step is then transferred to the office during the next synchronization, where DocuWare continues the work-

flow. Including remote workstations and mobile users in the electronic process control adds even more to the efficiency of this system when compared to paper-based workflows.



Synchronizing DocuWare file cabinets with file cabinets at other locations or on laptops



8. Web Content Management

The DocuWare INTERNET-SERVER module guarantees access to documents from any web browser; from anywhere in the world at any time.

Flexible integration

The DocuWare web architecture is extremely user-friendly. The user functions for accessing documents are laid out as a Thin Client, which runs on any browser and any operating system. The dialogs can be adapted to any web-site using style sheets and simple HTML programming and can be integrated in portals. The server component runs on a variety of web server systems and its functions can be customized individually.

Portals for employees, vendors and customers

The flexibility and integration capability of the DocuWare web architecture make it extremely easy to provide user-specific information over the Internet. DocuWare provides important features for building a customer or employee portal or for integration in existing portals. Customers can access the documents relevant to them online, including invoices and delivery advice notes. Employees can access their own documents when traveling or from home. And prospects always have access to the latest product information, all of which enhances customer service and increases productivity. Sophisticated security mechanisms protect against unau-

thorized access even on the Internet. With the standard DocuWare tools for capturing and editing documents, the entire document pool can be accessed for easy maintenance, or to be published. Your employees need no special knowledge in order to present information on the web. They just need authorization for the DocuWare system.

The INTERNET-SERVER add-on module allows you to view documents stored in DocuWare from any normal web browser. Storing documents can also be done using INTERNET-SERVER

9. Configuration

DocuWare is well known for the simplicity of its installation and system administration. Although the number of functions have multiplied compared to earlier versions, this aspect still holds true for version 5. Simplicity is the only way to ensure that people actually use the many features of document management.

RAPID TRANSPORT
 500 BL COUNTY BLVD
 SUITE 100
 FARMINGDALE, NY 11735, US
 TEL: 631 766-9120 FAX: 631 249-2480

INVOICE

PETERS ENGINEERING
 358 MEADOW AVE
 NEWBURGH, NY 12550 US
 CONTACT
 TEL: 845 583 9045 FAX: 845 583 9046

Invoice #	19756660
Invoice Date	07/14/2005
Due Date	08/13/2005
SAP Address #	0019432224
BRNN Code	777-ER
Department	77820
Our File #	003167303
Consolidation #	C18023099

Our Field

CARRIER/VESSEL	FLT./VOY./DEPART. DATE	PORT OF DEPART.	COUNTRY OF EXP.	TIME DEFINITE
PO - POLAR AIR		POB - Frankfurt	GERMANY	
MASTER B/L	HOUSE B/L	SUBHOUSE B/L	MT	INCOTERMS
40364825002	MUC800701		AIR	EXW
SHIPMENT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	ACTUAL WGT.	CHG. WGT.	VOLUME
LITERATURE	1 PCS	13.3 kg	13.5 kg	2.202 M3
ARRIVAL PORT AND DATE	SERV. LEVEL/TRAN. SERVICE	ENTRY NO.	MD/ENTRY TYPE/APPL.	
Port: 4101 Date: 07/05/2005		199-3167303-08	40 / 0 / CHB	

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (\$)
01. (C1001) - EST DUTY & FEES SUBJECT TO LIQUIDATION	25.00
02. (T0102) - BREAKBULK CHARGES & HANDLING	30.00
03. (T0001) - AIR FREIGHT	124.50
04. (C000) - US CUSTOMS BROKERAGE - ENTRY SERVICES	100.00
05. (C0002) - CUSTOMS BOND PREMIUM	60.00
06. (T001) - INLAND FREIGHT - DOMESTIC DELIVERY	93.85
07. (T0007) - TRAFFIC COORDINATION SERVICES	53.00
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE ON 08/13/2005 \$	483.54
LATE FEE \$	9.07
INVOICE AMOUNT IF PAID AFTER DUE DATE ABOVE \$	492.61

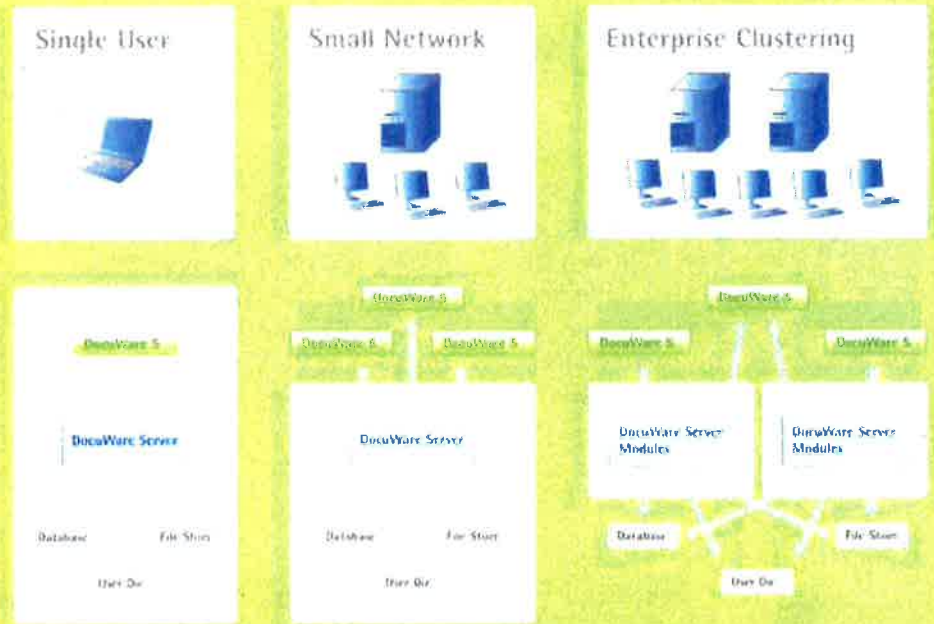
PAYMENT TERMS: Payment due within 30 days

Architecture for the future

DocuWare 5 has a multi-tier architecture that distinguishes between the client, server and infrastructure components. Both the user client and the administration client use TCP/IP to access the Authentication, Content and Workflow Servers via a communication channel. For their part, these DocuWare server modules communicate directly with the storage systems, databases and user directories. This creates the conditions for a system that has maximum security while being easily scalable.

Central administration suite

The entire administration, from server availability to user administration, from file cabinet administration to setting up workflows, is done from the centralized DocuWare Administration. Even server modules and users at remote locations are managed from here. With the ENTERPRISE Server version you can also set up and manage several organizations within the same system—especially useful for running multiple clients in a computer center.



DocuWare adapts easily to growing user numbers

Scalability

If you have a large number of users, you can distribute the DocuWare server modules over several computers. Spreading the load in this way ensures that you get the best performance on all workstations. DocuWare does this by always using the same components and functions, whether on single workstations or for distributed group solutions. As a result, the administration remains simple and transparent, even when the system is extended to include new departments and locations.

Security

DocuWare's basic architecture alone offers a high degree of security against unauthorized data access. DocuWare uses the "Ticket-Granting-Ticket" authentication procedure. The identification of single users, via both the DocuWare login and at single sign-on,

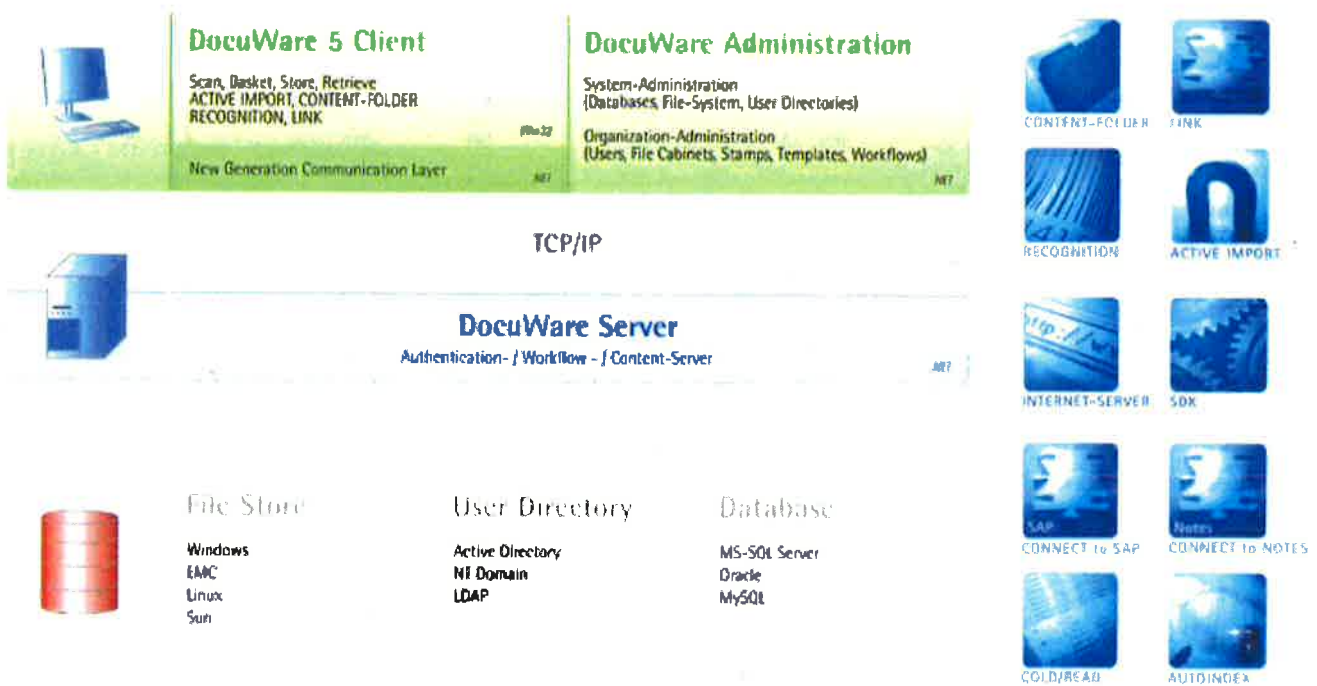
with automatic Windows authentication, is absolutely secure. And if you are using the ENTERPRISE Server version, you have additional security functions available to you that protect highly sensitive documents from being accessed even by system administrators. Extra protection against manipulation is provided by logging all system changes in detail. DocuWare also effectively protects you against data loss: all index data is stored in duplicate, once in the database and once in the documents' XML metafiles. This makes it easy to restore databases if necessary. Depending on the implementation scenario, document files are backed up using normal backup tools or duplicated with DocuWare's own tools.

Add-on modules

A document management system must be capable of being integrated into an existing IT environment. With DocuWare, you get optimum data and document exchange with third-party systems, side by side with minimum administration. The basis for this optimum integra-

tion in specific user environments is the numerous optional expansion modules over and above the many standard features and interfaces that DocuWare provides. These modules make it possible to customize the system to any individual requirements. A brief summary of

these add-on modules is provided here. Detailed data sheets about each module are available from the DocuWare website at <http://www.docuware.com>.



Add-on modules allow DocuWare to integrate perfectly in the customer's IT landscape

**CONTENT-FOLDER**

CONTENT-FOLDER manages document-based business processes electronically by combining and distributing stored documents in virtual work folders. Task lists can be defined and assigned to employees; deadlines are easily and reliably monitored.

**LINK**

LINK allows the full integration of archived documents in existing programs. In Windows applications, LINK displays linked archived documents at the touch of a button or copies search terms to DocuWare—all without any extra programming.

**RECOGNITION**

RECOGNITION reads barcodes and text from scanned documents using OCR. This information is imported into predefined database fields for automatic indexing of documents.

**REQUEST**

DocuWare REQUEST makes complete file cabinets or selected documents available on CD/DVD. Convenient search functions as well as viewing and/or editing programs for different file formats can be added if required. Documents can be read without a DocuWare Client.

**ACTIVE IMPORT**

ACTIVE IMPORT monitors folders in a file or e-mail system and imports the files stored there into DocuWare baskets and file cabinets. Documents are automatically indexed. ACTIVE IMPORT allows multi-function products (digital copiers) to be integrated in DocuWare, and supports Microsoft Outlook and Exchange as well as other MAPI mail systems.

**INTERNET-SERVER**

INTERNET-SERVER enables controlled access to documents stored in DocuWare from a web browser on the Internet or Intranet from anywhere in the world. The user functions for accessing documents are laid out as a Thin Client, which runs on any browser and any operating system.

**SDK**

Powerful API interfaces and OLE automation allow the main DocuWare functions to be controlled from other applications (TOOLKIT for C and VB, TOOLKIT.NET Interface and GAPI for C# and VB.NET)

**CONNECT to SAP**

With the SAP-certified interface CONNECT to SAP, DocuWare has enhanced SAP -with functions for archiving documents and data. Even without SAP, DocuWare can provide access to documents and easily integrate external scanning service providers.

**CONNECT to NOTES**

DocuWare imports e-mail and documents from Lotus Notes and archives them using the CONNECT to NOTES add-on module. These are categorized and indexed automatically using information in the e-mail such as sender and recipient. And vice versa, DocuWare sends scanned and archived documents for further processing in Lotus Notes.

**COLD/READ**

COLD/READ reads and archives the spool files of invoices, delivery notes, account statements and journals generated for printing by data processing systems. The data is reproduced in its original form by overlaying forms or letterheads.

**AUTOINDEX**

AUTOINDEX imports information from other applications, such as financial accounting programs, and sends it to the file cabinet as indexing and search terms for documents.

Features

Functions marked with * are only available when using the ENTERPRISE Server. All other functions can be used with PROFESSIONAL and with ENTERPRISE Server.

Documents

■ Capturing Documents

- Scans paper documents from business card size to E-size drawings in B&W and color
- Supports TWAIN and ISIS scanner drivers
- Standard image file formats: TIFF, JPEG
- Memory requirement per scanned letter format: approx. 50 KB (B&W)
- Add-in for MS Office for the direct storage of Word, Excel and PowerPoint documents
- Import documents from file system by drag & drop or via menu command in DocuWare
- Import any PC files with automatic or manual assignment of viewing and application program
- Monitor file folders for automatic import of files stored there
- Automatic filing of e-mail

■ TIFFMAKER

- Windows printer driver for converting documents out of Windows applications into unchangeable graphic format files
- Can be used in conjunction with existing printer drivers, enabling automatic filing during normal printing or faxing
- Optional layering of scanned letterhead, invoice forms, etc.
- Direct storage in DocuWare file cabinets
- Automatic extraction of index criteria from the document

■ Editing Documents

- Mark and annotate documents with overlays
- Text passages can be highlighted using a rectangle or circle containing any color selected, in either transparent or opaque mode
- Freehand writing and drawing for mouse and Tablet PC digitizer pen with adjustable line colors and thickness
- Textmarker function at the click of a button for mouse and Tablet PC digitizer pen
- Notes and text can be positioned anywhere; font, font size and color can be customized
- Five overlay levels can be defined (each may be activated and deactivated separately)
- Printing overlays are optional
- Scanned documents always remain "genuine," i.e., unaltered, tamper-free
- Option: merge comments with document
- Option: automatically merge overlays with document during export (graphic formats)
- Voice annotations can be attached
- Version management: check-out button with document lock-out in file cabinet
- Direct editing of documents in a file cabinet
- Extract text from graphic documents by OCR; copy to clipboard or enter in store dialog
- Barcodes: read directly from document, copy to clipboard or enter in store dialog

■ Stamping Documents

- Customization of personal and public stamps, e.g. with scanned-in signature as well as stamp date, time and user ID of person signing
- Assignment of stamps to users and profiles
- Stamps with handwritten signatures for Tablet PCs; maximum security by storing biometric information
- Automatic updating of up to five selectable index entries in a document
- Customize stamps by adding form fields: input variable information when applying stamps (including using fixed and external selection lists)
- Accelerate the workflow: option to automatically close viewer after applying stamp
- Use stamps for both scanned documents and for Microsoft Office, PDF and other file formats

■ Electronic Signatures

- Simple, Advanced and Qualified Electronic Signatures
- Electronic Time Stamp
- Support for mass signatures: automatic placement of signature stamps for all documents in basket, e.g. for scanned documents; optional quality control by displaying every X document
- Signature is added by placing stamp; no other user interaction necessary on DocuWare client
- Simple integration of external Time Stamp Services for creating signatures
- Custom definition of signature content (e.g. current page, current page with overlays, document, document and overlays, etc.)
- Signature types: set up requirements for using stamps; filter for certification authorities
- Signature check/verification takes place within system

■ Organizing Documents in the Basket

- Electronic in-baskets temporarily hold scanned or imported documents
- Pre-sort documents by moving and copying with drag & drop
- Staple to create multi-page documents/unstapling
- Display documents as lists or thumbnails
- Choice of basket color
- Auto rotate: correct alignment of upside-down/skewed documents
- Export of documents out of a basket

■ Displaying Documents

- Display computer-generated files with either DocuWare viewer or the original program, or viewer of choice
- Support for all common file formats
- Display different file formats within a logical document-ideal for archiving e-mail with attachments
- Three parallel display windows
- Print directly from the display, including selected sections
- Copy selected sections to the Windows clipboard as an image or text (with integrated OCR) and paste into other applications
- Convert scanned documents into other image formats, e.g. BMP
- Browse directly within viewer to next or previous document in result list or basket

■ Storing Documents

- Index words can be entered using customizable store dialogs
- Support for input using field dialogs
- Check index terms for plausibility, validation
- Over 4 billion documents per file cabinet
- Manage scanned documents, COLD data, PC files and e-mail in shared file cabinets
- Option: store files and references instead of file copies
- Option: save compressed files*
- Option: save encrypted documents by integrating AES and RSA procedures*
- Fast indexing by pre-indexing documents in a basket
- Adopt search terms from stored documents during storage process
- Select lists of previously entered terms for each database field
- Fixed select lists for certain fields to ensure single classification structure
- External select lists with classification terms provided from external files or databases
- Automatic storage of pre-indexed documents in batch mode
- Scanned letter size pages per CD: 12,000 approx. DVD: 88,000 approx.

■ Finding Stored Documents

- Search using index words and with wildcards
- Check index terms for plausibility, validation
- Support for input using field dialogs
- Complex searches with relational or logical operators and by alphabetical ranges within individual fields
- Hierarchical search with Explorer display
- AND/OR searches within one field or between fields
- Select lists for each database field
- Search in one or multiple file cabinets
- Display retrieved documents along with the corresponding index words in a result list
- Dynamic linking: retrieve documents with identical index entry in a defined field directly from the result list or viewing program
- Refine hits in the result list using a nested search
- Export located documents to another file cabinet, basket, file directory or e-mail message
- Export retrieved database entries to dBASE or *.txt file
- Print, fax and send retrieved documents

■ Fulltext Indexing and Searches

- Automatic fulltext indexing of a file cabinet regardless of database used
- Powerful OCR reads text from scanned documents, while an integrated text filter sorts through text and other common PC files
- Locate documents using words from document text, memo fields, COLD files
- Search with wildcards before and after a word
- Highlight located hits when displaying documents in viewer for scanned, COLD and other CI (Coded Information) documents
- Option: display hits after fulltext search with document page in the viewer

■E-mail/Fax

- Send any document or individual pages via e-mail directly from DocuWare, from basket, file cabinet or viewer
- Use MAPI-compatible mail systems (MS-Mail, Internet, etc.)
- Automatic storage of incoming and outgoing e-mail from MS Outlook using basic integrated version of ACTIVE IMPORT
- Use mail attributes such as sender, recipient, date, subject as index criteria or index words in file cabinet
- Automatically assign index criteria of filed e-mail using a matchcode, e.g. an e-mail address
- Send faxes directly from DocuWare using normal Windows fax programs

Usability

- Size and position of main DocuWare window, icon bars, viewer, baskets, result lists and search/store menu can be customized and adjusted for different monitor resolutions
- Column width, icon bar and buttons in result list can be customized
- Search/store dialog and result list can be customized for individual users or groups
- Maximum reading clarity due to interpolation procedure for optimizing display
- Comprehensive context-sensitive help in both the DocuWare client as well as DocuWare Administration

System and File Cabinet Administration

- Access to DocuWare system optionally via Intranet or Internet, communication using standard protocols (TCP/IP)
- User authorization via login name and password of user or Single Sign-On
- DocuWare Administration: transparency using a directory tree, all configurations within one program
- System, organization and file cabinet administration all handled with DocuWare Administration
- Control accessible functions for users via rights: settings options for which users have no rights are not displayed
- Client capability: multiple organizations possible per system*
- Simultaneous access to file cabinets from two different systems, e.g. network installation and mobile workstation
- Option: irrevocable document deletion*

■DocuWare Servers

- Authentication Server: manages licenses and users, granting of user access to features and documents, manages all settings
- Content Server: manages documents, access control to files and index data
- Workflow Server: manages and controls batch processes and workflows

- SAP HTTP Server: stores documents from SAP in DocuWare
- Load balancing: automatic load balancing when accessing file cabinets*

■System Administration

- Management of the overall DocuWare system and its integration in the IT environment and connection to external service providers
- Storage paths: central administration independent of physical medium
- Connections and authorizations (databases and files): administered centrally at system level, all can be integrated via databases tested by DocuWare (MS-SQL, Oracle, MySQL)
- Administration of DocuWare Servers: Authentication Server, Content Server, Workflow Server, SAP HTTP Server
- Performance and scalability: use of multiple Content Servers on different physical machines (volume), use of multiple databases: file cabinets can be distributed across multiple databases on different physical machines (volume), no restrictions in terms of database program (different databases allowed within the same system)

■Organization Administration

- Management of user organization, licenses, feature rights, users, stamps and select lists
- Static select lists: one-time read of data from external systems (databases, text files) or one-time entry of data
- External select lists: dynamic queries of external systems generate select lists (e.g. ERP systems, databases)
- Assignment of select lists to index fields and menus in file cabinet administration
- Management of display, editing programs including setting parameters for opening etc.
- Definition of validation configurations using program libraries
- Central setup of baskets for clients or one basket on network for multiple clients

■Rights Administration

- Central administration of users and rights in DocuWare Administration
- Function rights: access to individual menu functions, stamps, select lists and templates; definition at organization level
- File cabinet rights: access rights to documents in file cabinets, definition at file cabinet level
- Profiles: grouping of functional rights into function profiles and file cabinet rights to file cabinet profiles
- Roles: combination of function profiles and file cabinet profiles according to task
- Predefined roles: System Administrator, Organization Administrator and File Cabinet Owner
- System administrator: administers the overall DocuWare system
- Organization administrator: administers organizational settings, e.g. user and rights management
- File cabinet owner: administers the structure of rights within "his/her" file cabinet

■User Administration

- Optional structuring of users into groups
- Direct assignment of individual rights, profiles and roles to different users
- Assignment of roles to groups
- Easy user and group administration: integration and running synchronization of users and groups in external Directory Services with those of a DocuWare system, support for LDAP and Active Directory Services

■File Cabinet Structure and Rights Administration

- Option: implementation of a hierarchical file cabinet structure (tree view)
- Specify criteria to link a displayed document to associated documents
- File cabinet identification using globally unique ID
- File cabinet name: up to 64 characters in length
- File cabinets on hard disk, CD, DVD, WORM in manual or jukebox system, Content Addressed Storage (CAS), e.g. EMC Centera*, Storage Area Network (SAN), NetApp Storage Solutions*, RAID systems; hierarchical storage management
- Organization of storage into logical disks, user-defined capacity restrictions, e.g. on CD/DVD
- Up to 999,999 logical DocuWare disks per file cabinet
- Document management via integrated or external databases
- Select database types for each file cabinet individually and combine in any configuration within a DocuWare system
- Automatically generate log fields for each file cabinet: user name and date, time of storage, of last change and of last access
- Number of database fields (text, numeric, date) per file cabinet: max. 50
- Text fields: length 1-255, any size within is possible
- Maximum length of numeric fields depends on database type selected
- GMT as internal time format for all date and time information
- 8 keyword fields per file cabinet, each with up to 64 entries (maximum keyword length: 20 characters)
- Assignment of select lists to index fields and dialogs
- Detailed rights definition (e.g. display, edit, delete, change) for each file cabinet and index field and in relation to overlays
- Additional definition of field rights: field must not be empty, entry must be contained in select list, no new entries; access to search dialogs, store dialogs and result lists
- Link file cabinet rights with index entries of a document (index filter)

■Automated Document Handling

- Automatic workflows for synchronization, export, migration from/to file cabinets
- No limit in number of automatic workflows
- Managed with DocuWare Administration
- Custom set-up of filter criteria for documents
- Optional fixed login in file cabinets for workflows

■ **File Cabinet Synchronization**

- Synchronization of central master file cabinets and decentralized satellite file cabinets
- Satellite file cabinets on laptops (important documents available locally, make changes locally) or at remote company locations (synchronization carried out at times of minimal network load)
- Different structures in master and satellite file cabinets possible, mapping of index fields
- Detailed transfer options from master file cabinet to satellite file cabinet and vice versa
- Conflict resolution configurable using option settings
- Option: start synchronization workflow from client

■ **Export**

- Export existing file cabinets within system, selected file cabinet can be a new or existing file cabinet
- Export to another system

■ **Migration**

- Automatically copy/move documents e.g. from hard disk to optical media within a file cabinet
- Recording: optionally create a copy of the data to be recorded for later recording with any program

■ **Deletion**

- Automatically control the life cycle of documents, including document deletion and optionally, database entries

■ **Logging and Monitoring**

- Default logging of all changes in system, all runtime changes in documents as well as all workflows
- Specification of changes/activities to log by system administrator, organization administrator, file cabinet owner, according to level
- Case-by-case definition of content of logging entries
- Definition of logging configuration based on access rights
- Option: filter logging information, e.g. entries in a special database field or log the activities of a particular user
- Logging destinations: database, XML file, text file
- Alarm feature: additional output options for critical errors, such as e-mail

Security

- Double data retention: additional storage of database entries in document file(s) as XML header file(s)
- Option: encrypt documents and headers by linking to AED and RSA procedures*
- Restore corrupt databases using information stored in XML header files
- Option: encrypted communication, communication between client and server using Windows mechanisms
- Option: server inter-communication via SSL
- Log on using DocuWare or Windows login (Single Sign-On)
- Transactions: system always protects data integrity, document changes and storage transactions, both for index data and for document
- Access to documents only possible via Content Server, no direct user access to document directories
- Access to database only possible via Content Server, setting up database clients or ODBC clients on client-side not necessary
- Option: high security level for file cabinet and users; only users with high security level authorization (no Single Sign-On) can access a file cabinet with a high security level*

System Requirements

■ **Operating Systems**

Client and Server Components:
Win 2000 SP4, Win XP Prof. SP1, Win 2003
Server SP1 (DocuWare server components do not require server operating system)
Web Client (INTERNET-SERVER):
All common operating systems and browser models

■ **Hardware**

Server: Pentium IV, 512 MB RAM, 1 GB recommended
Client: Pentium IV, 128 MB RAM, 512 MB recommended
Single User / Mobile Workstation: Pentium IV, 256 MB RAM, 512 MB recommended

■ **Storage**

External databases supported: MySQL, MS-SQL, Oracle
Storage for document files:
Windows File System, Linux, SUN, Novell and others with Windows file system support

Copyright Protection

- Scanned documents in database show as "copyright protected"
- No simultaneous access to copyright protected documents
- Controlled printing of protected documents to individual pages



30-Apr-15

Suresh Prasad 831 658 5600
 Rod Manning 415 307 8779
 Tim Stevens 949 300 0871



FIVE CONCURRENT LICENSES

1	Docuware PROFESSIONAL server			x		7,270.00	7,270.00
5	DW Client Licenses			x		1,223.00	6,115.00
1	DW connect to Outlook			x		2,730.00	2,730.00
1	DW Smart Connect			x		2,730.00	2,730.00
1	DW Workflow Mananager			x		13,540.00	13,540.00
1	DW Bar Code & Forms			x		5,435.00	5,435.00
1	DW IMPORT			x		2,730.00	2,730.00
1	DW Auto Index			x		3,545.00	3,545.00
1	DocuWare Mobile			x		1,685.00	1,685.00
12	Intelligent Indexing			x		70.00	840.00
5	Professional Services > One Day - On Site					1,500.00	7,500.00
							Ist Year M&S Included
							Total \$ 54,120.00
							Annual M&S after 1st Year 7,647.00
	Professional Services						
	On Site	1,500.00	Per Day				
	T&E	2,000.00	If on site				
	Remote	150.00	Per Hour				
						-	\$ -

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**8. RECEIVE AND FILE THIRD QUARTER FINANCIAL ACTIVITY REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
Prepared By:	Suresh Prasad	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A**Committee Recommendation: The Administrative Committee reviewed this item on May 11, 2015 and recommended approval.****CEQA Compliance: N/A**

SUMMARY: The third quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2014-2015 came to a conclusion on March 31, 2015. Table comparing budgeted and actual year-to-date revenues and expenditures for the period are included as **Exhibit 8-A**. **Exhibits 8-B and 8-C** presents the same information in bar graph format. The following comments summarize District staff's observations:

REVENUES

The revenue table compares amounts received through the second quarter and conclusion of FY 2014-2015 to the amounts budgeted for that same time period. Total revenues collected were \$6,097,259, or 67.9% of the budgeted amount of \$8,982,851. Variances within the individual revenue categories are described below:

- Water Supply Charge revenues were \$2,013,997, or 79.0% of the budget for the period. The first installment of this revenue was received in December 2014. The second installment is expected to be collected in April 2015.
- Mitigation revenue was \$1,141,068, or 71.5% of the budget. Mitigation revenue is billed and collected in arrears.
- Property tax revenues were \$887,592, or 78.9% of the budget for the period. The first installment of this revenue was received in December 2014. The second installment is expected to be collected in April 2015.
- User fee revenues were \$38,165, or about 67.8% of the amount budgeted. This is below the budgeted amount as Reclamation Project's share is billed and collected at the end of the fiscal year.
- Connection Charge revenues were \$90,978, or 69.3% of the budget for the period. Budget figures are forecasted based on estimated number of customers pulling permits.
- Permit Fees revenues were \$149,697, or 86.4% of the budget for the period. Budget figures are forecasted based on estimated number of customers pulling permits.
- Interest revenues were \$13,656, or 121.4% of the budget for the period. This is due to investments placed with Wells Fargo Securities yielding a higher interest rate than budgeted.

- Project reimbursements of \$1,572,443, or 92.8% of the budget. This is based on actual spending and collection of reimbursement project funds.
- Grant revenue of \$169,214, or 49.0% of the budget. This is due to grant funded projects being deferred and continued to next quarter.
- The Other revenue category totaled \$20,449 or about 71.8% of the budgeted amount. This is below budget as this category includes reimbursement revenues from legal and other services.
- The Reserves category totaled \$0 or about 0.00% of the budgeted amount. This category includes potential use of reserves, water supply carry forward balance and the line of credit during the fiscal year for which adjustments are made at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

EXPENDITURES

Expenditure activity as depicted on the expenditure table is similar to patterns seen in past fiscal years. Total expenditures of \$6,410,578 were about 71.4% of the budgeted amount of \$8,982,851 for the period. Variances within the individual expenditure categories are described below:

- Personnel costs of \$2,315,992 were about 96.4% of the budget. This was slightly below the anticipated budget.
- Expenditures for supplies and services were \$693,726, or about 90.8% of the budgeted amount. This was slightly below the anticipated budget.
- Fixed assets purchases of \$43,067 represented around 28.9% of the budgeted amount as some of the purchases were deferred to next quarter.
- Funds spent for project expenditures were \$3,280,249, or approximately 62.8% of the amount budgeted for the period. This is due to some project spending being deferred to next quarter.
- Debt Service included costs of \$77,544, or 45.0% of the budget for the period. The second installment on the loan will be due in June of this fiscal year.
- Election expenditures were \$0, or 0% of the budgeted amount. This was due to the elections expenses paid in last quarter of the fiscal year.
- Contingencies/Other expenditures \$0, or 0% of the budgeted amount. This was due to the contingency budget not spent during this quarter.
- Reserve expenditures of \$0, or 0% of the budgeted amount. This was due to the adjustments made at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

EXHIBITS

- 8-A** Revenue and Expenditure Table
- 8-B** Revenue Graph
- 8-C** Expenditure Graph

EXHIBIT 8-A

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Third Quarter Report on Financial Activity
Fiscal Year 2014-2015**

	<u>Year-to-Date Revenues</u>	<u>Year-to-Date Budget</u>	<u>Variance</u>	<u>Percent of Budget</u>
Water Supply Charge	\$2,013,997	\$2,550,000	\$536,003	79.0%
Mitigation Revenue	\$1,141,068	\$1,595,250	\$454,182	71.5%
Property Taxes	\$887,592	\$1,125,000	\$237,408	78.9%
User Fees	\$38,165	\$56,250	\$18,085	67.8%
Connection Charges	\$90,978	\$131,250	\$40,272	69.3%
Permit Fees	\$149,697	\$173,250	\$23,553	86.4%
Interest	\$13,656	\$11,250	(\$2,406)	121.4%
Reimbursements	\$1,572,443	\$1,694,513	\$122,070	92.8%
Grants	\$169,214	\$345,600	\$176,386	49.0%
Other	\$20,449	\$28,500	\$8,051	71.8%
Reserves [1]	\$0	\$1,271,988	\$1,271,988	0.0%
Total Revenues	<u>\$6,097,259</u>	<u>\$8,982,851</u>	<u>\$2,885,592</u>	<u>67.9%</u>

	<u>Year-to-Date Expenditures</u>	<u>Year-to-Date Budget</u>	<u>Variance</u>	<u>Percent of Budget</u>
Personnel	\$2,315,992	\$2,401,950	\$85,958	96.4%
Supplies & Services	\$693,726	\$763,800	\$70,074	90.8%
Fixed Assets	\$43,067	\$149,250	\$106,183	28.9%
Project Expenditures	\$3,280,249	\$5,226,000	\$1,945,751	62.8%
Debt Service	\$77,544	\$172,500	\$94,956	45.0%
Election Expenses	\$0	\$139,188	\$139,188	0.0%
Contingencies/Other	\$0	\$56,250	\$56,250	0.0%
Reserves	\$0	\$73,913	\$73,913	0.0%
Total Expenditures	<u>\$6,410,578</u>	<u>\$8,982,851</u>	<u>\$2,572,273</u>	<u>71.4%</u>

[1] Budget column includes fund balance, water supply carry forward, and reserve fund

EXHIBIT 8-B

REVENUES
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015
 Year-to-Date Actual Revenues \$6,097,2591
 Year-to-Date Budgeted Revenues \$8,982,851

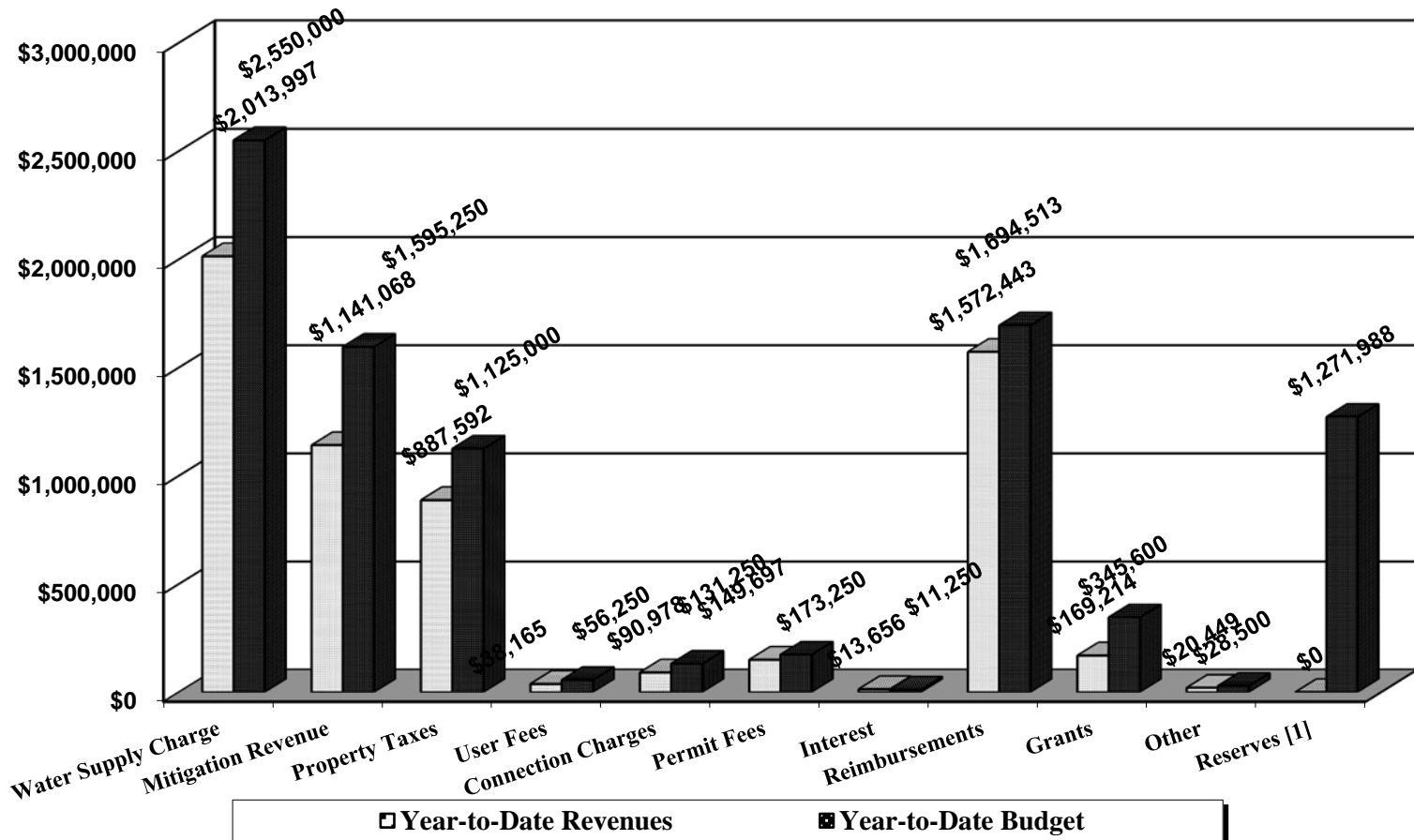
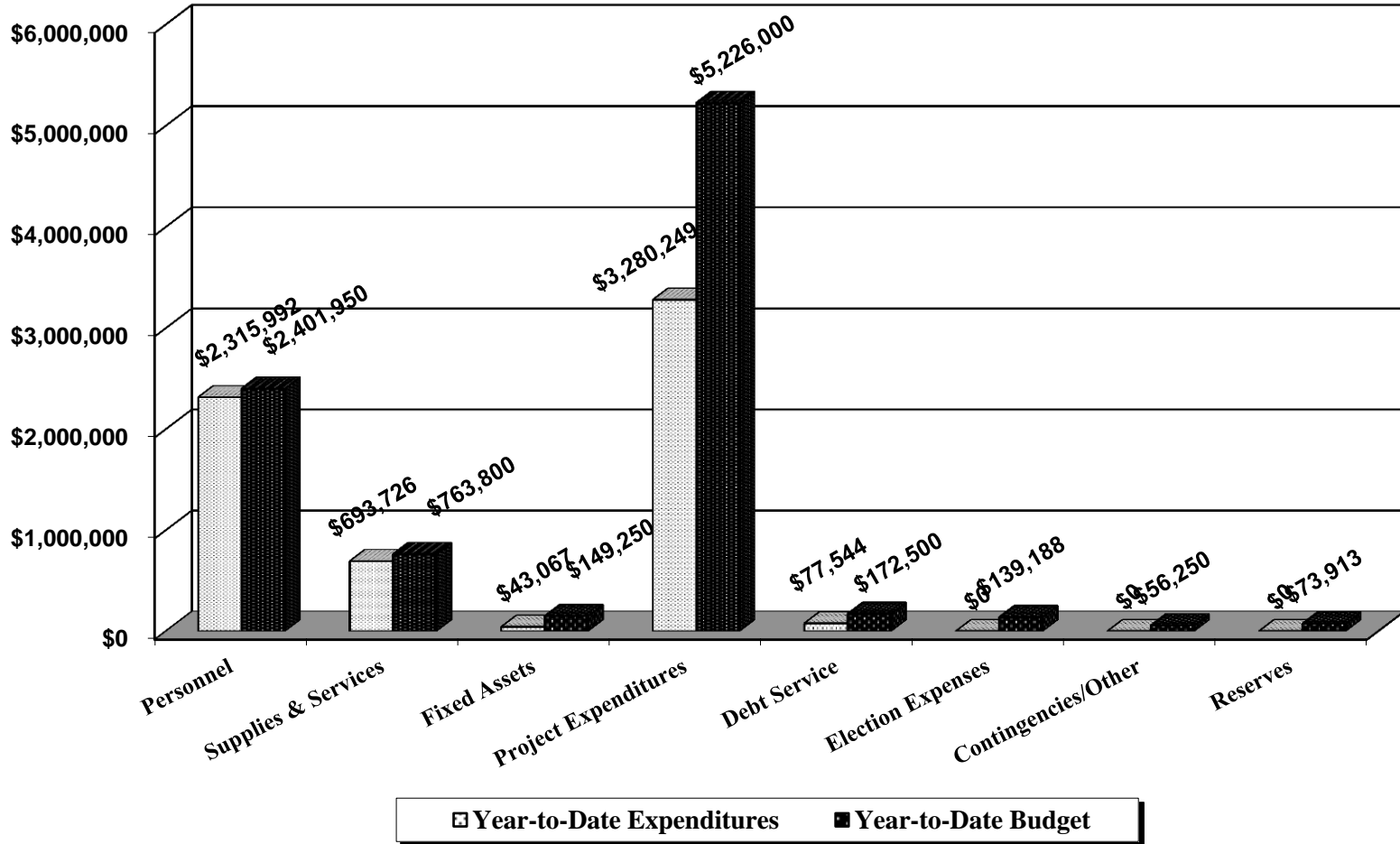


EXHIBIT 8-C

EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015
 Year-to-Date Actual Expenditures \$6,410,578
 Year-to-Date Budgeted Expenditures \$8,892,851



ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**9. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF THIRD QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015 INVESTMENT REPORT**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
Prepared By:	Suresh Prasad	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A**Committee Recommendation: The Administrative Committee considered this item on May 11, 2015 and recommended approval.****CEQA Compliance: N/A**

SUMMARY: The District's investment policy requires that each quarter the Board of Directors receive and approve a report on investments held by the District. **Exhibit 9-A** is the report for the quarter ending March 31, 2015. District staff has determined that these investments do include sufficient liquid funds to meet anticipated expenditures for the next six months and as a result this portfolio is in compliance with the current District investment policy. This portfolio is in compliance with the California Government Code, and the permitted investments of Monterey County.

RECOMMENDATION: The Administrative Committee considered this item at its May 11, 2015 meeting and voted 2 to 0 to recommend approval.

EXHIBIT**9-A** Investment Report as of March 31, 2015

EXHIBIT 9-A**MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
INVESTMENT REPORT AS OF MARCH 31, 2015****MPWMD**

Issuing Institution Security Description	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Cost Basis	Par Value	Market Value	Annual Rate of Return	Portfolio Distribution
Local Agency Investment Fund	03/31/15	04/01/15	\$1,693,258	\$1,693,258	\$1,693,258	0.260%	34.78%
Bank of America:							
Money Market	03/31/15	04/01/15	786,970	786,970	786,970	0.033%	
Checking	03/31/15	04/01/15	130,373	130,373	130,373	0.000%	
			<u>\$917,343</u>	<u>\$917,343</u>	<u>\$917,343</u>	<u>0.028%</u>	18.84%
Wells Fargo Money Market	03/31/15	04/01/15	258,240	258,240	258,240	0.010%	
Wells Fargo Institutional Securities:							
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	09/04/13	09/04/15	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,405	0.750%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	10/30/13	10/30/15	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,607	0.850%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	08/30/13	03/01/16	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,741	0.900%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	09/08/14	03/08/16	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,280	0.700%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	09/05/13	09/06/16	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$251,630	1.150%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	04/15/14	04/18/17	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,727	1.050%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	07/09/14	07/10/17	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,116	1.150%	
Interest Bearing Certificate of Deposit	03/27/15	03/27/18	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$249,869	1.150%	
			<u>\$2,258,240</u>	<u>\$2,258,240</u>	<u>\$2,262,615</u>	<u>0.854%</u>	46.38%
TOTAL MPWMD			<u>\$4,868,841</u>	<u>\$4,868,841</u>	<u>\$4,873,216</u>	<u>0.492%</u>	

CAWD/PBCSD WASTEWATER RECLAMATION PROJECT

Issuing Institution Security Description	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Cost Basis	Par Value	Market Value	Annual Rate of Return	Portfolio Distribution
US Bank Corp Trust Services:							0.16%
Certificate Payment Fund	03/31/15	04/01/15	791	791	791	0.000%	
Interest Fund	03/31/15	04/01/15	327	327	327	0.000%	
Rebate Fund	03/31/15	04/01/15	19	19	19	0.000%	
			<u>\$1,136</u>	<u>\$1,136</u>	<u>\$1,136</u>	<u>0.000%</u>	
Bank of America:							99.84%
Money Market Fund	03/31/15	04/01/15	688,752	688,752	\$688,752	0.030%	
TOTAL WASTEWATER RECLAMATION PROJECT			<u>\$689,888</u>	<u>\$689,888</u>	<u>\$689,888</u>	<u>0.030%</u>	

These investments do include sufficient liquid funds to meet anticipated expenditures for the next six months as reflected in the FY 2014-2015 annual budget adopted on June 23, 2014.

ITEM: CONSENT CALENDAR**10. CONSIDER ADOPTION OF TREASURER'S REPORT FOR MARCH 2015**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	N/A
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From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
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Prepared By:	Suresh Prasad	Cost Estimate:	N/A
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General Counsel Review: N/A**Committee Recommendation:** The Administrative Committee considered this item on May 11, 2015 and recommended approval.**CEQA Compliance:** N/A

SUMMARY: Exhibit 10-A comprises the Treasurer's Report for March 2015. Exhibit 10-B, Exhibit 10-C and Exhibit 10-D are listings of check disbursements for the period March 1-31, 2015. Check Nos. 21280 through 21513, the direct deposits of employee's paychecks, payroll tax deposits, and bank charges resulted in total disbursements for the period in the amount of \$345,318.96. That amount included \$15,521.79 for conservation rebates. Exhibit 10-E reflects the financial statements for the month ending March 31, 2015.

RECOMMENDATION: District staff recommends adoption of the March 2015 Treasurer's Report and financial statements, and ratification of the disbursements made during the month.

EXHIBITS

- 10-A** Treasurer's Report
- 10-B** Listing of Cash Disbursements-Regular
- 10-C** Listing of Cash Disbursements-Payroll
- 10-D** Listing of Other Bank Items
- 10-E** Financial Statements

EXHIBIT 10-A**MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
TREASURER'S REPORT FOR MARCH 2015**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Checking</u>	<u>MPWMD Money Market</u>	<u>L.A.I.F.</u>	<u>Wells Fargo Investments</u>	<u>MPWMD Total</u>	<u>PB Reclamation Money Market</u>
Beginning Balance	\$75,691.61	\$280,432.91	\$1,693,257.91	\$2,253,104.52	4,302,486.95	\$296,333.07
Transfer to/from LAIF		0.00			0.00	
Fee Deposits		906,576.32			906,576.32	678,435.13
Interest		8.09		5,135.83	5,143.92	9.08
Transfer-Money Market to Checking	400,000.00	(400,000.00)			0.00	
Transfer-Money Market to W/Fargo					0.00	
W/Fargo-Investment Purchase					0.00	
Transfer Ckg to MPWMD M/Mrkt					0.00	
MoCo Tax & WS Chg Installment Pymt					0.00	
Transfer to CAWD					0.00	(286,000.00)
Voided Cks					0.00	
Bank Corrections/Reversals/Errors					0.00	
Bank Charges/Rtn'd Deposits/Other	(235.63)	(47.00)			(282.63)	(25.00)
Payroll Tax Deposits	(25,907.05)				(25,907.05)	
Payroll Checks/Direct Deposits	(126,899.37)				(126,899.37)	
General Checks	(192,276.91)				(192,276.91)	
Prepaid Exp-Automatic Bank Pymt					0.00	
Ending Balance	\$130,372.65	\$786,970.32	\$1,693,257.91	\$2,258,240.35	\$4,868,841.23	\$688,752.28



Monterey Peninsula Water Mgmt District

Bank Transaction Report

Transaction Detail

Issued Date Range: 03/01/2015 - 03/31/2015

Cleared Date Range: -

Issued Date	Cleared Date	Number	Description	Module	Status	Type	Amount
Bank Account: 111 - Bank of America Checking							
03/03/2015	03/31/2015	21086	MoCo Recorder Reversal	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check Reversal	29.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21280	A.G. Davi Property Management	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-395.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21281	Alhambra	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-66.77
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21282	Arriaga, John	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-2,500.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21283	Cal-Am Water	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-99.76
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21284	Cal-Am Water	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-104.87
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21285	Chevron	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-390.18
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21286	Dickhaut, Rick	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-1,031.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21287	Employment Development Dept.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-3,811.01
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21288	Harris Court Business Park	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-721.26
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21289	ICMA	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-5,383.41
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21290	Joe Oliver	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-150.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21291	M.J. Murphy	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-34.48
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21292	Marina Coast Water District - 013447	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-142.01
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21293	Marina Coast Water District -011635 000	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-247.38
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21294	Martin, Debra	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-240.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21295	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-35.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21296	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21297	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21298	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21299	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21300	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21301	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-14.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21302	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-32.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21303	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-64.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21304	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21305	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21306	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-71.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21307	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21308	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21309	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-62.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21310	Monterey County Sheriff's Office	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-200.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21311	OneSource Office Systems	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-427.03
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21312	Peninsula Messenger Service	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-560.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21313	Peninsula Welding Supply, Inc.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-72.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21314	PERS Retirement	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-19,008.70

EXHIBIT 10-B

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Bank Transaction Report

Issued Date Range: 03/01/2015 - 03/31/2015 Cleared Date Range: -

Issued Date	Cleared Date	Number	Description	Module	Status	Type	Amount
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21315	PG&E	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-1,938.42
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21316	Pueblo Water Resources, Inc.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-1,850.00
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21317	Pure H2O	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-64.49
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21318	Rana Creek Habitat	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-136.71
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21319	Reyes, Sara Reversal	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check Reversal	401.05
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21319	Reyes, Sara	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-401.05
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21320	Silva, June	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-356.08
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21321	Verizon Wireless	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-527.62
03/05/2015	03/31/2015	21322	Yolanda Munoz	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-540.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21323	ANA KRUSEE	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-178.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21324	CLARKE HERBERT	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-400.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21325	EDMOND BENECH	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-100.00
03/09/2015		21326	Erin Farquhar	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21327	GARY & KAREN STOTZ	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-125.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21328	GENE VAN HOOTEGEM	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21329	HACIENDA CARMEL COMMUNITY ASSOC	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-264.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21330	HERBERT E LISTER	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21331	JEFF HOWARTH	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-239.59
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21332	JOANN M DEMAYO	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21333	KAREN MEDALEN	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21334	KATHIE BUAYA	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-125.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21335	Kent M. Johnson	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21336	KEVIN J O'BRIEN	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-125.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21337	Kikuyo Kuwatani	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-196.20
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21338	LAWRENCE ZAMORA	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-50.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21339	Nikolai Sokov	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21340	PAUL V LUCIDO	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-200.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21341	RICHARD STILES	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-200.00
03/09/2015		21342	ROBERTA MYERS	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21343	Roscoe L. Bava	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-100.00
03/09/2015		21344	Sahin Gonsel	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21345	Sal Marullo	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-88.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21346	SANDRA STEVENS	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-50.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21347	SEAN MINNIEAR	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21348	Stefanie Briscoe	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21349	SUSANA SILVA	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-50.00
03/09/2015		21350	TERENCE FOLEY	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-100.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21351	TOM RUSSO	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-50.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21352	VERNON FERNANDEZ	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-50.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21353	WAYNE SUHR	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21354	WILLIAM MARTIN	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.00
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	21355	ZACHARY MOODY	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-100.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21363	Arriaga, John	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-2,500.00

EXHIBIT 10-B

Bank Transaction Report

Issued Date Range: 03/01/2015 - 03/31/2015 Cleared Date Range: -

Issued Date	Cleared Date	Number	Description	Module	Status	Type	Amount
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21364	AT & T	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-758.05
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21365	Byrne, Jeanne	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-1,785.61
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21366	Cisco WebEx, LLC	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-222.20
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21367	City of Monterey	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-10,553.90
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21368	Colantuono, Highsmith, & Whatley, PC	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-865.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21369	Employment Development Dept.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-0.94
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21370	Goodin,MacBride,Squeri,Day,Lamprey	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-682.50
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21371	M.J. Murphy	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-26.64
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21372	Martin's Irrigation Supply	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-31.26
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21373	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21374	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21375	MoCo Recorder Reversal	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check Reversal	38.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21375	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-38.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21376	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21377	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21378	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21379	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21380	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21381	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21382	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-32.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21383	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21384	Monterey Bay Carpet & Janitorial Svc	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-1,000.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21385	Monterey Regional Waste Management District	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-15.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21386	Osahan, Inder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-1,083.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21387	PC People	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-85.89
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21388	PG& E 9024846025-6	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-28.80
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21389	Potter's Electronics	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.81
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21390	Rana Creek Habitat	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-60.76
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21391	Red Shift Internet Services	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-604.95
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21392	Reyes, Sara	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-401.05
03/13/2015	03/31/2015	21392	Reyes, Sara Reversal	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check Reversal	401.05
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21393	Schmidlin, Cynthia	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-1,119.32
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21394	Sherron Forsgren	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-653.20
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21395	Thomas Brand Consulting, LLC	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-12,680.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21396	U.S. Bank	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-3,089.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21397	U.S. Postal Service	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-62.00
03/12/2015	03/31/2015	21398	Universal Staffing Inc.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-1,622.40
03/13/2015	03/31/2015	21399	CalPers Long Term Care Program Reversal	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check Reversal	53.96
03/13/2015	03/31/2015	21399	CalPers Long Term Care Program	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-53.96
03/13/2015	03/31/2015	21400	Forestry Suppliers Inc. Reversal	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check Reversal	500.42
03/13/2015	03/31/2015	21400	Forestry Suppliers Inc.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-500.42
03/16/2015	03/31/2015	21401	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-41.00
03/19/2015	03/31/2015	21403	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00

EXHIBIT 10-B**Bank Transaction Report**

Issued Date Range: 03/01/2015 - 03/31/2015 Cleared Date Range: -

Issued Date	Cleared Date	Number	Description	Module	Status	Type	Amount
03/19/2015	03/31/2015	21404	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/19/2015	03/31/2015	21405	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-14.00
03/19/2015	03/31/2015	21406	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-26.00
03/19/2015	03/31/2015	21407	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/19/2015	03/31/2015	21408	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/19/2015	03/31/2015	21409	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-67.00
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21410	AT & T	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-88.51
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21411	AT & T	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-343.39
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21412	Bill Parham	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-650.00
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21413	Cal-Am Water	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-87.18
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21414	CalPers Long Term Care Program	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-53.96
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21415	Carlton's Fire Extinguisher Svc., Inc.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-395.00
03/20/2015		21416	Chaney, Beverly	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-162.00
03/20/2015		21417	Charles & Helen Hughes	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-545.55
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21418	Cofer, Delores	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-397.00
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21419	Colantuono, Highsmith, & Whatley, PC	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-3,892.50
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21420	Comcast	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-197.35
03/20/2015		21421	Delay & Laredo	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-16,193.50
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21422	Employment Development Dept.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-3,922.44
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21423	Extra Space Storage	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-644.00
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21424	Forestry Suppliers Inc.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-740.67
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21425	Gabby Ayala	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-176.05
03/20/2015		21426	Hamilton, Cory	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21427	Home Depot Credit Services	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-698.62
03/20/2015		21428	ICMA	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-5,608.41
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21429	Johnson Construction	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-795.00
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21430	Jonathan Lear	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-99.48
03/20/2015		21431	Locke, Stephanie L.	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-244.80
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21432	M.J. Murphy	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-20.93
03/20/2015		21433	Martin B. Feeney, PG, CHG	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-12,080.00
03/20/2015		21434	MBAS	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-1,200.00
03/20/2015		21435	McShane's Nursery & Landscape Supply	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-623.34
03/20/2015		21436	Monterey County Public Works	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-60.00
03/20/2015		21437	Monterey County Sheriff's Office	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-200.00
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21438	Palace Office Supply	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-299.84
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21439	PERS Retirement	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-19,292.51
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21440	PG&E	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-22.03
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21441	PG&E	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-4,730.27
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21442	Professional Liability Insurance Service	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-32.16
03/20/2015		21443	Reyes, Sara	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-333.48
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21444	Sentry Alarm Systems	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-125.50
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21445	SHELL	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-724.19
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21446	Tavani, Arlene	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-413.09

EXHIBIT 10-B**Bank Transaction Report**

Issued Date Range: 03/01/2015 - 03/31/2015 Cleared Date Range: -

Issued Date	Cleared Date	Number	Description	Module	Status	Type	Amount
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21447	Telit Wireless Solutions	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-119.52
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	21448	Universal Staffing Inc.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-648.96
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21449	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-26.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21450	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-14.00
03/26/2015		21451	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-61.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21452	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-26.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21453	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-26.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21454	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-14.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21455	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21456	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-29.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21457	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-26.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21458	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-61.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21459	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-14.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21460	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-26.00
03/26/2015		21461	ALEXA BURKS	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/26/2015		21462	ALFRED & GAIL COOPER	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-200.00
03/26/2015		21463	Andrew Bardakos	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-836.00
03/26/2015		21464	CHARLES R & CAROLYN C HAYES TRS	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-100.00
03/26/2015		21465	FRANS FRYKSDALE	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-119.00
03/26/2015		21466	GARY PEASLEY	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/26/2015		21467	GENE BROWN	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/26/2015		21468	GREG MAXSON	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/26/2015		21469	HUAN HOANG	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-500.00
03/26/2015		21470	JOSEPH FENECH & CHRISTINE REED	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-125.00
03/26/2015		21471	KAREN HEWITT	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-440.00
03/26/2015		21472	KARL BERSCHIED	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-100.00
03/26/2015		21473	KERRY LOUTAS	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/26/2015		21474	LAURA LEE LIENK	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/26/2015		21475	LINDA PERRY	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-200.00
03/26/2015		21476	MELVIN L ELTISTE	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-200.00
03/26/2015		21477	MERILEE KOLPACZYK	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-500.00
03/26/2015		21478	MICHELLE JELINCH	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-500.00
03/26/2015		21479	NANETTE M GILES	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-175.00
03/26/2015		21480	PATRICK O'KEEFE	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-300.00
03/26/2015		21481	PETER CHERMERIS	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/26/2015		21482	RAY & JOAN NELSON	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-500.00
03/26/2015		21483	ROBERT BAYER	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/26/2015		21484	ROBERT NEWSOM	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-88.00
03/26/2015		21485	RON EVANS	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-500.00
03/26/2015		21486	Rosemary Aiello	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-98.00
03/26/2015		21487	RYAN EDWARDS	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-100.00
03/26/2015		21488	STEPHANIE VIERRA	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-200.00
03/26/2015		21489	TAMMY CONSOLI	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-500.00

EXHIBIT 10-B**Bank Transaction Report**

Issued Date Range: 03/01/2015 - 03/31/2015 Cleared Date Range: -

Issued Date	Cleared Date	Number	Description	Module	Status	Type	Amount
03/26/2015		21490	AT & T	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-84.81
03/26/2015		21491	AT & T	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-167.67
03/26/2015		21492	AT & T	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-487.68
03/26/2015		21493	AT & T	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-1,563.31
03/26/2015		21494	AT & T	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-45.41
03/26/2015		21495	AT&T Long Distance	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-1,032.52
03/26/2015		21496	Bell, Andy	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-794.00
03/26/2015		21497	Central Coast Exterminator	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-104.00
03/26/2015		21498	Cisco WebEx, LLC	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-157.40
03/26/2015		21499	CoreLogic Information Solutions, Inc.	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-440.00
03/26/2015	03/31/2015	21500	Dave Stoldt	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Check	-472.11
03/26/2015		21501	David E. Gibson	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-596.54
03/26/2015		21502	Department of Treasury	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-275.58
03/26/2015		21503	Dickhaut, Rick	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-1,031.00
03/26/2015		21504	GardenSoft	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-5,000.00
03/26/2015		21505	Hamilton, Cory	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-125.00
03/26/2015		21506	MoCo Recorder	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-26.00
03/26/2015		21507	Monterey County Clerk	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-50.00
03/26/2015		21508	Peninsula Welding Supply, Inc.	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-52.72
03/26/2015		21509	PG&E	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-11.44
03/26/2015		21510	Schmidlin, Cynthia	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-479.50
03/26/2015		21511	U.S. Postal Service	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-220.00
03/26/2015		21512	Universal Staffing Inc.	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-811.20
03/26/2015		21513	Zone24x7	Accounts Payable	Outstanding	Check	-3,422.59
Bank Account 111 Total: (232)							-192,276.91
Report Total: (232)							-192,276.91

EXHIBIT 10-B

Bank Transaction Report

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Issued Date Range: 03/01/2015 - 03/31/2015 Cleared Date Range: -

Summary

Bank Account	Count	Amount
111 Bank of America Checking	232	-192,276.91
Report Total:	232	-192,276.91

Cash Account	Count	Amount
99 99-10-100100 Pool Cash Account	232	-192,276.91
Report Total:	232	-192,276.91

Transaction Type	Count	Amount
Check	226	-193,700.39
Check Reversal	6	1,423.48
Report Total:	232	-192,276.91



Payroll Bank Transaction Report

By Payment Number

Date: 3/1/2015 - 3/31/2015

Payroll Set: 01 - Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

Payment Number	Payment Date	Payment Type	Employee Number	Employee Name	Check Amount	Direct Deposit Amount	Total Payment
1350	03/06/2015	Regular	1024	Stoldt, David J	0	5812.49	5812.49
1351	03/06/2015	Regular	1025	Tavani, Arlene M	0	1891.2	1891.2
1352	03/06/2015	Regular	1006	Dudley, Mark A	0	2897.06	2897.06
1353	03/06/2015	Regular	1039	Flores, Elizabeth	0	1959.02	1959.02
1354	03/06/2015	Regular	1018	Prasad, Suresh	0	2992.5	2992.5
1355	03/06/2015	Regular	1019	Reyes, Sara C	0	1853.63	1853.63
1356	03/06/2015	Regular	1020	Sandoval, Eric J	0	1943.86	1943.86
1357	03/06/2015	Regular	1021	Schmidlin, Cynthia L	0	1801.41	1801.41
1358	03/06/2015	Regular	1022	Soto, Paula	0	1348.84	1348.84
1359	03/06/2015	Regular	1002	Bekker, Mark	0	1634.93	1634.93
1360	03/06/2015	Regular	1005	Christensen, Thomas T	0	2561.29	2561.29
1361	03/06/2015	Regular	1008	Hampson, Larry M	0	3091.27	3091.27
1362	03/06/2015	Regular	1013	Lyons, Matthew J	0	1649.73	1649.73
1363	03/06/2015	Regular	6029	Snyder, Alexander G.	0	213.33	213.33
1364	03/06/2015	Regular	1023	Stern, Henrietta L	0	2151.94	2151.94
1365	03/06/2015	Regular	6028	Atkins, Daniel N.	0	487.65	487.65
1366	03/06/2015	Regular	1004	Chaney, Beverly M	0	2316.2	2316.2
1367	03/06/2015	Regular	6010	Gonnerman, Maryan C	0	267.16	267.16
1368	03/06/2015	Regular	1007	Hamilton, Cory R	0	2042.55	2042.55
1369	03/06/2015	Regular	1009	James, Gregory W	0	2943.15	2943.15
1370	03/06/2015	Regular	1011	Lear, Jonathan P	0	2743.83	2743.83
1371	03/06/2015	Regular	1012	Lindberg, Thomas L	0	2168.69	2168.69
1372	03/06/2015	Regular	1016	Oliver, Joseph W	0	2628.28	2628.28
1373	03/06/2015	Regular	1026	Urquhart, Kevan A	0	2143.58	2143.58
1374	03/06/2015	Regular	1001	Ayala, Gabriela D	0	1663.21	1663.21
1375	03/06/2015	Regular	1003	Boles, Michael T	0	1778.62	1778.62
1376	03/06/2015	Regular	1010	Kister, Stephanie L	0	1779.8	1779.8
1377	03/06/2015	Regular	1017	Locke, Stephanie L	0	2702.68	2702.68
1378	03/06/2015	Regular	1014	Martin, Debra S	0	1703.81	1703.81
1380	03/20/2015	Regular	1024	Stoldt, David J	0	5812.49	5812.49
1381	03/20/2015	Regular	1025	Tavani, Arlene M	0	1891.2	1891.2
1382	03/20/2015	Regular	1006	Dudley, Mark A	0	2897.07	2897.07
1383	03/20/2015	Regular	1039	Flores, Elizabeth	0	1959.02	1959.02
1384	03/20/2015	Regular	1018	Prasad, Suresh	0	3611.98	3611.98
1385	03/20/2015	Regular	1019	Reyes, Sara C	0	1853.63	1853.63
1386	03/20/2015	Regular	1020	Sandoval, Eric J	0	1943.86	1943.86
1387	03/20/2015	Regular	1021	Schmidlin, Cynthia L	0	1801.41	1801.41
1388	03/20/2015	Regular	1022	Soto, Paula	0	1348.84	1348.84
1389	03/20/2015	Regular	1002	Bekker, Mark	0	1634.93	1634.93
1390	03/20/2015	Regular	1005	Christensen, Thomas T	0	2561.29	2561.29
1391	03/20/2015	Regular	1008	Hampson, Larry M	0	3232.71	3232.71
1392	03/20/2015	Regular	1013	Lyons, Matthew J	0	1649.73	1649.73
1393	03/20/2015	Regular	1023	Stern, Henrietta L	0	2151.92	2151.92
1394	03/20/2015	Regular	6028	Atkins, Daniel N.	0	638.93	638.93
1395	03/20/2015	Regular	1004	Chaney, Beverly M	0	2139.8	2139.8
1396	03/20/2015	Regular	6010	Gonnerman, Maryan C	0	484.69	484.69
1397	03/20/2015	Regular	6001	Gwinn, Abigail E	0	95.35	95.35
1398	03/20/2015	Regular	1007	Hamilton, Cory R	0	2042.55	2042.55
1399	03/20/2015	Regular	1009	James, Gregory W	0	2943.15	2943.15
1400	03/20/2015	Regular	1011	Lear, Jonathan P	0	2743.83	2743.83
1401	03/20/2015	Regular	1012	Lindberg, Thomas L	0	2168.7	2168.7
1402	03/20/2015	Regular	1016	Oliver, Joseph W	0	2628.28	2628.28
1403	03/20/2015	Regular	1026	Urquhart, Kevan A	0	2143.59	2143.59
1404	03/20/2015	Regular	1001	Ayala, Gabriela D	0	1663.21	1663.21
1405	03/20/2015	Regular	1003	Boles, Michael T	0	1778.62	1778.62
1406	03/20/2015	Regular	1010	Kister, Stephanie L	0	1779.81	1779.81
1407	03/20/2015	Regular	1017	Locke, Stephanie L	0	2702.68	2702.68

EXHIBIT 10-C

Payment Number	Payment Date	Payment Type	Employee Number	Employee Name	Check Amount	Direct Deposit Amount	88 Total Payment
1408	03/20/2015	Regular	1014	Martin, Debra S	0	1703.8	1703.8
1409	03/12/2015	Regular	7005	Markey, Kristina A	0	507.92	507.92
21279	03/06/2015	Regular	1029	Dettman, David H	473.52	0	473.52
21356	03/09/2015	Regular	7006	Brower, Sr., Robert S	507.92	0	507.92
21357	03/09/2015	Regular	7007	Byrne, Jeannie	710.15	0	710.15
21358	03/09/2015	Regular	7013	Clarke, Andrew	203.17	0	203.17
21359	03/09/2015	Regular	7003	Lewis, Brenda	203.17	0	203.17
21360	03/09/2015	Regular	7005	Markey, Kristina A	406.34	0	406.34
21361	03/09/2015	Regular	7001	Pendergrass, David K	203.17	0	203.17
21362	03/09/2015	Regular	7004	Potter, David L	101.58	0	101.58
21402	03/20/2015	Regular	1029	Dettman, David H	403.65	0	403.65
					Total		\$ 126,899.37



Monterey Peninsula Water Mgmt District

Bank Transaction Report

Transaction Detail

Issued Date Range: 03/01/2015 - 03/31/2015

Cleared Date Range: -

Issued Date	Cleared Date	Number	Description	Module	Status	Type	Amount
Bank Account: 111 - Bank of America Checking							
03/06/2015	03/31/2015	DFT0000552	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-10,232.13
03/06/2015	03/31/2015	DFT0000553	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-2,122.48
03/06/2015	03/31/2015	DFT0000554	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-202.14
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	DFT0000555	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-73.40
03/09/2015	03/31/2015	DFT0000556	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-313.72
03/16/2015	03/31/2015	SVC0000050	To record bank charges for March 2015	General Ledger	Cleared	Service Charge	-235.63
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	DFT0000558	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-10,563.82
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	DFT0000559	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-2,166.60
03/20/2015	03/31/2015	DFT0000560	I.R.S.	Accounts Payable	Cleared	Bank Draft	-232.76
Bank Account 111 Total: (9)							-26,142.68
Report Total: (9)							-26,142.68

EXHIBIT 10-D

Bank Transaction Report

90

Issued Date Range: 03/01/2015 - 03/31/2015 Cleared Date Range: -

Summary

Bank Account	Count	Amount
111 Bank of America Checking	9	-26,142.68
Report Total:	9	-26,142.68

Cash Account	Count	Amount
99 99-10-100100 Pool Cash Account	9	-26,142.68
Report Total:	9	-26,142.68

Transaction Type	Count	Amount
Bank Draft	8	-25,907.05
Service Charge	1	-235.63
Report Total:	9	-26,142.68



Monterey Peninsula Water Mgmt District

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals
Group Summary

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Revenue								
R100 - Water Supply Charge	-10,554	283,220	-293,774	3.73 %	2,013,997	3,400,000	-1,386,003	-59.24 %
R110 - Mitigation Revenue	354,568	177,184	177,384	-200.11 %	1,141,068	2,127,000	-985,932	-53.65 %
R120 - Property Taxes Revenues	0	124,950	-124,950	0.00 %	887,592	1,500,000	-612,408	-59.17 %
R130 - User Fees	3,602	6,248	-2,646	-57.65 %	38,165	75,000	-36,835	-50.89 %
R140 - Connection Charges	14,840	14,578	263	-101.80 %	90,978	175,000	-84,022	-51.99 %
R150 - Permit Processing Fee	16,676	14,578	2,099	-114.40 %	117,639	175,000	-57,361	-67.22 %
R160 - Well Registration Fee	25	0	25	0.00 %	1,775	0	1,775	0.00 %
R190 - WDS Permits Rule 21	2,570	4,665	-2,095	-55.09 %	30,283	56,000	-25,717	-54.08 %
R200 - Recording Fees	953	666	287	-143.01 %	8,301	8,000	301	-103.76 %
R210 - Legal Fees	342	1,250	-908	-27.37 %	1,896	15,000	-13,104	-12.64 %
R220 - Copy Fee	10	0	10	0.00 %	80	0	80	0.00 %
R230 - Miscellaneous - Other	826	1,250	-424	-66.11 %	3,440	15,000	-11,560	-22.94 %
R240 - Insurance Refunds	0	0	0	0.00 %	6,729	0	6,729	0.00 %
R250 - Interest Income	5,144	1,249	3,894	-411.68 %	13,656	15,000	-1,344	-91.04 %
R260 - CAW - ASR	213,130	46,476	166,654	-458.58 %	349,723	557,900	-208,177	-62.69 %
R270 - CAW - Rebates	22,373	99,977	-77,604	-22.38 %	909,682	1,200,000	-290,318	-75.81 %
R280 - CAW - Conservation	275,532	31,838	243,694	-865.41 %	275,532	382,200	-106,668	-72.09 %
R290 - CAW - Miscellaneous	0	583	-583	0.00 %	0	7,000	-7,000	0.00 %
R300 - Watermaster	0	5,748	-5,748	0.00 %	37,506	69,000	-31,494	-54.36 %
R310 - Other Reimbursements	0	3,603	-3,603	0.00 %	0	43,250	-43,250	0.00 %
R320 - Grants	0	38,379	-38,379	0.00 %	169,214	460,800	-291,586	-36.72 %
R500 - Capital Equipment Reserve	0	7,322	-7,322	0.00 %	0	87,900	-87,900	0.00 %
R510 - Operating Reserve	0	124,424	-124,424	0.00 %	0	1,493,084	-1,493,084	0.00 %
R520 - Flood/Drought Reserve	0	9,582	-9,582	0.00 %	0	115,000	-115,000	0.00 %
R600 - Water Supply Charge Carry Forward	0	-38	38	0.00 %	0	0	0	0.00 %
Total Revenue:	900,038	997,730	-97,692	-90.21 %	6,097,259	11,977,134	-5,879,875	-50.91 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Expense								
Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs								
1100 - Salaries & Wages	173,547	189,125	15,577	91.76 %	1,625,088	2,270,400	645,312	71.58 %
1110 - Manager's Auto Allowance	462	400	-62	115.43 %	3,831	4,800	969	79.81 %
1120 - Manager's Deferred Comp	600	583	-17	102.90 %	5,331	7,000	1,669	76.15 %
1130 - Unemployment Compensation	0	250	250	0.00 %	0	3,000	3,000	0.00 %
1140 - Insurance Opt-Out Supplemental	1,249	787	-461	158.61 %	11,810	9,450	-2,360	124.97 %
1150 - Temporary Personnel	3,894	3,399	-495	114.57 %	29,110	40,800	11,690	71.35 %
1160 - PERS Retirement	31,246	32,487	1,241	96.18 %	301,894	390,000	88,106	77.41 %
1170 - Medical Insurance	23,769	25,011	1,242	95.03 %	214,770	300,250	85,480	71.53 %
1180 - Medical Insurance - Retirees	5,885	4,498	-1,387	130.84 %	44,162	54,000	9,838	81.78 %
1190 - Workers Compensation	3,030	3,274	244	92.54 %	29,547	39,300	9,753	75.18 %
1200 - Life Insurance	438	441	4	99.14 %	3,893	5,300	1,407	73.46 %
1210 - Long Term Disability Insurance	1,494	979	-515	152.62 %	9,062	11,750	2,688	77.13 %
1220 - Short Term Disability Insurance	174	196	22	89.02 %	1,565	2,350	785	66.59 %
1230 - Other Benefits	154	0	-154	0.00 %	1,389	0	-1,389	0.00 %
1260 - Employee Assistance Program	66	92	26	71.82 %	592	1,100	508	53.82 %
1270 - FICA Tax Expense	408	0	-408	0.00 %	3,116	0	-3,116	0.00 %
1280 - Medicare Tax Expense	2,189	2,299	110	95.22 %	21,028	27,600	6,572	76.19 %
1290 - Staff Development & Training	474	1,266	792	37.43 %	2,392	15,200	12,808	15.74 %
1300 - Conference Registration	795	600	-195	132.55 %	3,930	7,200	3,270	54.58 %
1310 - Professional Dues	0	941	941	0.00 %	1,515	11,300	9,785	13.41 %
1320 - Personnel Recruitment	0	150	150	0.00 %	1,967	1,800	-167	109.25 %
Total Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs:	249,873	266,776	16,903	93.66 %	2,315,992	3,202,600	886,608	72.32 %
Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services								
2100 - Board Member Compensation	3,080	3,082	2	99.93 %	21,120	37,000	15,880	57.08 %
2110 - Board Expenses	2,239	375	-1,864	597.27 %	3,734	4,500	766	82.97 %
2120 - Insurance Expense	3,445	3,749	303	91.91 %	32,074	45,000	12,926	71.27 %
2130 - Membership Dues	0	2,666	2,666	0.00 %	24,333	32,000	7,667	76.04 %
2135 - Public Outreach	1,764	250	-1,514	705.69 %	3,913	3,000	-913	130.43 %
2140 - Bank Charges	287	292	4	98.53 %	3,020	3,500	480	86.28 %
2150 - Office Supplies	3,982	2,641	-1,341	150.78 %	25,842	31,700	5,858	81.52 %
2160 - Meeting Expenses	1,110	675	-436	164.56 %	2,364	8,100	5,736	29.18 %
2170 - Printing/Photocopy	0	1,149	1,149	0.00 %	1,947	13,800	11,853	14.11 %
2180 - Miscellaneous Expenses	276	625	349	44.11 %	2,876	7,500	4,624	38.35 %
2190 - IT Supplies/Services	753	7,205	6,453	10.45 %	57,449	86,500	29,051	66.42 %
2200 - Professional Fees	6,600	10,146	3,546	65.05 %	98,950	121,800	22,850	81.24 %
2210 - Legal	44,051	33,320	-10,731	132.21 %	241,316	400,000	158,684	60.33 %
2220 - Legal Notices	0	358	358	0.00 %	231	4,300	4,069	5.36 %
2230 - Rent	2,084	1,741	-343	119.70 %	15,596	20,900	5,304	74.62 %
2235 - Equipment Lease	936	1,416	480	66.12 %	9,334	17,000	7,666	54.91 %
2240 - Telephone	4,517	3,199	-1,318	141.21 %	37,921	38,400	479	98.75 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

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Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
2250 - Utilities	3,682	2,940	-741	125.20 %	35,446	35,300	-146	100.41 %
2260 - Facility Maintenance	6,649	2,874	-3,775	231.35 %	27,400	34,500	7,100	79.42 %
2270 - Travel Expenses	7,596	1,749	-5,847	434.27 %	19,314	21,000	1,686	91.97 %
2280 - Transportation	1,187	2,582	1,395	45.98 %	16,823	31,000	14,177	54.27 %
2900 - Operating Supplies	1,160	1,799	639	64.47 %	12,723	21,600	8,877	58.90 %
Total Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services:	95,398	84,833	-10,565	112.45 %	693,725	1,018,400	324,675	68.12 %
Level1: 300 - Other Expenses								
3000 - Project Expenses	104,879	580,460	475,581	18.07 %	3,280,249	6,968,000	3,687,751	47.08 %
4000 - Fixed Asset Purchases	0	16,577	16,577	0.00 %	43,067	199,000	155,933	21.64 %
5000 - Debt Service	0	19,159	19,159	0.00 %	77,544	230,000	152,456	33.71 %
5500 - Election Expenses	0	15,465	15,465	0.00 %	0	185,584	185,584	0.00 %
6000 - Contingencies	0	6,247	6,247	0.00 %	0	75,000	75,000	0.00 %
6500 - Reserves	0	8,213	8,213	0.00 %	0	98,550	98,550	0.00 %
Total Level1: 300 - Other Expenses:	104,879	646,121	541,242	16.23 %	3,400,860	7,756,134	4,355,274	43.85 %
Total Expense:	450,150	997,730	547,580	45.12 %	6,410,578	11,977,134	5,566,556	53.52 %
Report Total:	449,888	0	449,888		-313,319	0	-313,319	

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Fund Summary

Fund	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
24 - MITIGATION FUND	213,121	0	213,121		-315,250	0	-315,250	
26 - CONSERVATION FUND	212,992	0	212,992		-180,191	0	-180,191	
35 - WATER SUPPLY FUND	23,775	0	23,774		182,123	0	182,123	
Report Total:	449,888	0.17	449,888		-313,319	0	-313,319	

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals
Group Summary

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015



Monterey Peninsula Water Mgmt District

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Fund: 24 - MITIGATION FUND								
Revenue								
R110 - Mitigation Revenue	354,568	177,184	177,384	-200.11 %	1,141,068	2,127,000	-985,932	-53.65 %
R120 - Property Taxes Revenues	0	-2	2	0.00 %	29,083	0	29,083	0.00 %
R130 - User Fees	3,041	6,248	-3,207	-48.67 %	32,219	75,000	-42,781	-42.96 %
R160 - Well Registration Fee	25	0	25	0.00 %	1,775	0	1,775	0.00 %
R190 - WDS Permits Rule 21	2,570	4,665	-2,095	-55.09 %	30,283	56,000	-25,717	-54.08 %
R230 - Miscellaneous - Other	0	1,250	-1,250	0.00 %	0	15,000	-15,000	0.00 %
R250 - Interest Income	134	537	-403	-24.99 %	1,908	6,450	-4,542	-29.58 %
R290 - CAW - Miscellaneous	0	583	-583	0.00 %	0	7,000	-7,000	0.00 %
R310 - Other Reimbursements	0	2,583	-2,583	0.00 %	0	31,000	-31,000	0.00 %
R320 - Grants	0	38,379	-38,379	0.00 %	163,464	460,800	-297,336	-35.47 %
R500 - Capital Equipment Reserve	0	3,582	-3,582	0.00 %	0	43,000	-43,000	0.00 %
Total Revenue:	360,338	235,008	125,330	-153.33 %	1,399,801	2,821,250	-1,421,449	-49.62 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Expense								
Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs								
1100 - Salaries & Wages	74,462	80,201	5,740	92.84 %	688,218	962,800	274,582	71.48 %
1110 - Manager's Auto Allowance	92	79	-13	116.64 %	766	950	184	80.64 %
1120 - Manager's Deferred Comp	120	117	-3	102.90 %	1,066	1,400	334	76.16 %
1130 - Unemployment Compensation	0	100	100	0.00 %	0	1,200	1,200	0.00 %
1140 - Insurance Opt-Out Supplemental	314	158	-156	198.69 %	2,986	1,900	-1,086	157.15 %
1150 - Temporary Personnel	0	37	37	0.00 %	0	450	450	0.00 %
1160 - PERS Retirement	13,467	13,878	410	97.04 %	128,458	166,600	38,142	77.11 %
1170 - Medical Insurance	10,752	11,120	368	96.69 %	95,274	133,500	38,226	71.37 %
1180 - Medical Insurance - Retirees	2,531	1,916	-615	132.09 %	21,093	23,000	1,907	91.71 %
1190 - Workers Compensation	1,868	1,958	90	95.41 %	18,242	23,500	5,258	77.63 %
1200 - Life Insurance	186	187	1	99.46 %	1,664	2,250	586	73.94 %
1210 - Long Term Disability Insurance	663	433	-230	153.16 %	4,024	5,200	1,176	77.38 %
1220 - Short Term Disability Insurance	77	83	6	93.00 %	689	1,000	311	68.86 %
1230 - Other Benefits	51	0	-51	0.00 %	458	0	-458	0.00 %
1260 - Employee Assistance Program	29	37	9	76.51 %	255	450	195	56.61 %
1270 - FICA Tax Expense	300	0	-300	0.00 %	2,370	0	-2,370	0.00 %
1280 - Medicare Tax Expense	993	1,008	15	98.47 %	9,351	12,100	2,749	77.28 %
1290 - Staff Development & Training	175	550	375	31.83 %	1,290	6,600	5,310	19.55 %
1300 - Conference Registration	0	258	258	0.00 %	1,219	3,100	1,881	39.32 %
1310 - Professional Dues	0	400	400	0.00 %	702	4,800	4,098	14.63 %
1320 - Personnel Recruitment	0	58	58	0.00 %	846	700	-146	120.80 %
Total Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs:	106,081	112,580	6,499	94.23 %	978,971	1,351,500	372,529	72.44 %
Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services								
2100 - Board Member Compensation	1,324	1,324	0	99.99 %	9,082	15,900	6,818	57.12 %
2110 - Board Expenses	963	158	-804	608.26 %	1,756	1,900	144	92.40 %
2120 - Insurance Expense	1,482	1,608	126	92.15 %	14,380	19,300	4,920	74.51 %
2130 - Membership Dues	0	1,150	1,150	0.00 %	9,510	13,800	4,290	68.91 %
2135 - Public Outreach	1,355	108	-1,246	1,251.04 %	2,300	1,300	-1,000	176.90 %
2140 - Bank Charges	122	125	3	97.26 %	1,094	1,500	406	72.93 %
2150 - Office Supplies	1,712	1,141	-571	150.02 %	11,322	13,700	2,378	82.64 %
2160 - Meeting Expenses	477	292	-186	163.76 %	1,013	3,500	2,487	28.94 %
2170 - Printing/Photocopy	0	491	491	0.00 %	837	5,900	5,063	14.19 %
2180 - Miscellaneous Expenses	119	267	148	44.46 %	1,237	3,200	1,963	38.65 %
2190 - IT Supplies/Services	324	3,099	2,775	10.44 %	24,666	37,200	12,534	66.31 %
2200 - Professional Fees	2,838	4,365	1,527	65.02 %	42,549	52,400	9,852	81.20 %
2210 - Legal	9,886	7,497	-2,389	131.86 %	54,110	90,000	35,890	60.12 %
2220 - Legal Notices	0	158	158	0.00 %	99	1,900	1,801	5.22 %
2230 - Rent	997	750	-247	132.98 %	7,392	9,000	1,608	82.14 %
2235 - Equipment Lease	403	608	205	66.21 %	4,014	7,300	3,286	54.98 %
2240 - Telephone	1,980	1,375	-606	144.06 %	16,989	16,500	-489	102.96 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

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Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
2250 - Utilities	1,598	1,266	-332	126.20 %	15,360	15,200	-160	101.05 %
2260 - Facility Maintenance	2,889	1,233	-1,656	234.34 %	11,996	14,800	2,804	81.05 %
2270 - Travel Expenses	3,043	750	-2,294	405.98 %	6,680	9,000	2,320	74.22 %
2280 - Transportation	884	1,116	232	79.23 %	10,846	13,400	2,554	80.94 %
2900 - Operating Supplies	503	775	272	64.92 %	1,709	9,300	7,591	18.38 %
Total Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services:	32,897	29,655	-3,243	110.93 %	248,938	356,000	107,062	69.93 %
Level1: 300 - Other Expenses								
3000 - Project Expenses	8,239	74,365	66,126	11.08 %	468,528	892,800	424,272	52.48 %
4000 - Fixed Asset Purchases	0	7,476	7,476	0.00 %	18,614	89,750	71,136	20.74 %
6000 - Contingencies	0	2,720	2,720	0.00 %	0	32,650	32,650	0.00 %
6500 - Reserves	0	8,213	8,213	0.00 %	0	98,550	98,550	0.00 %
Total Level1: 300 - Other Expenses:	8,239	92,773	84,535	8.88 %	487,143	1,113,750	626,607	43.74 %
Total Expense:	147,217	235,008	87,791	62.64 %	1,715,052	2,821,250	1,106,198	60.79 %
Total Revenues	360,338.19	235,008	125,330	-153.33 %	1,399,801.49	2,821,250	-1,421,449	-49.62 %
Total Fund: 24 - MITIGATION FUND:	213,121	0	213,121		-315,250	0	-315,250	

EXHIBIT 10-E

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Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Fund: 26 - CONSERVATION FUND								
Revenue								
R120 - Property Taxes Revenues	0	70,159	-70,159	0.00 %	519,182	842,250	-323,068	-61.64 %
R130 - User Fees	561	0	561	0.00 %	5,946	0	5,946	0.00 %
R150 - Permit Processing Fee	16,676	14,578	2,099	-114.40 %	117,639	175,000	-57,361	-67.22 %
R200 - Recording Fees	953	666	287	-143.01 %	8,301	8,000	301	-103.76 %
R210 - Legal Fees	342	1,250	-908	-27.37 %	1,896	15,000	-13,104	-12.64 %
R230 - Miscellaneous - Other	0	0	0	0.00 %	300	0	300	0.00 %
R250 - Interest Income	766	337	428	-227.01 %	1,853	4,050	-2,197	-45.74 %
R270 - CAW - Rebates	22,373	99,977	-77,604	-22.38 %	909,682	1,200,000	-290,318	-75.81 %
R280 - CAW - Conservation	275,532	31,838	243,694	-865.41 %	275,532	382,200	-106,668	-72.09 %
R310 - Other Reimbursements	0	1,020	-1,020	0.00 %	0	12,250	-12,250	0.00 %
R320 - Grants	0	0	0	0.00 %	5,750	0	5,750	0.00 %
R500 - Capital Equipment Reserve	0	258	-258	0.00 %	0	3,100	-3,100	0.00 %
R520 - Flood/Drought Reserve	0	9,582	-9,582	0.00 %	0	115,000	-115,000	0.00 %
Total Revenue:	317,203	229,665	87,538	-138.12 %	1,846,081	2,756,850	-910,769	-66.96 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Expense								
Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs								
1100 - Salaries & Wages	38,920	41,983	3,064	92.70 %	387,155	504,000	116,845	76.82 %
1110 - Manager's Auto Allowance	92	79	-13	116.64 %	766	950	184	80.64 %
1120 - Manager's Deferred Comp	120	117	-3	102.90 %	1,066	1,400	334	76.16 %
1130 - Unemployment Compensation	0	67	67	0.00 %	0	800	800	0.00 %
1140 - Insurance Opt-Out Supplemental	314	158	-156	198.69 %	2,986	1,900	-1,086	157.15 %
1150 - Temporary Personnel	3,894	3,332	-562	116.86 %	29,110	40,000	10,890	72.78 %
1160 - PERS Retirement	6,948	7,055	107	98.48 %	70,374	84,700	14,326	83.09 %
1170 - Medical Insurance	5,892	6,048	156	97.42 %	56,288	72,600	16,312	77.53 %
1180 - Medical Insurance - Retirees	1,412	1,083	-330	130.43 %	8,749	13,000	4,251	67.30 %
1190 - Workers Compensation	140	175	35	80.04 %	1,433	2,100	667	68.26 %
1200 - Life Insurance	121	112	-8	107.41 %	982	1,350	368	72.75 %
1210 - Long Term Disability Insurance	344	217	-128	159.01 %	2,092	2,600	508	80.46 %
1220 - Short Term Disability Insurance	40	46	6	87.73 %	376	550	174	68.31 %
1230 - Other Benefits	51	0	-51	0.00 %	458	0	-458	0.00 %
1260 - Employee Assistance Program	17	25	8	66.65 %	156	300	144	52.14 %
1270 - FICA Tax Expense	46	0	-46	0.00 %	324	0	-324	0.00 %
1280 - Medicare Tax Expense	548	583	35	93.96 %	5,578	7,000	1,422	79.69 %
1290 - Staff Development & Training	299	308	9	97.01 %	1,000	3,700	2,700	27.02 %
1300 - Conference Registration	795	150	-645	530.21 %	1,640	1,800	160	91.13 %
1310 - Professional Dues	0	217	217	0.00 %	521	2,600	2,079	20.02 %
1320 - Personnel Recruitment	0	42	42	0.00 %	472	500	28	94.39 %
Total Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs:	59,993	61,796	1,803	97.08 %	571,527	741,850	170,323	77.04 %
Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services								
2100 - Board Member Compensation	739	741	2	99.71 %	5,227	8,900	3,673	58.73 %
2110 - Board Expenses	537	92	-446	586.41 %	746	1,100	354	67.83 %
2120 - Insurance Expense	827	900	73	91.91 %	7,450	10,800	3,350	68.98 %
2130 - Membership Dues	0	633	633	0.00 %	8,044	7,600	-444	105.85 %
2135 - Public Outreach	188	58	-130	322.24 %	548	700	152	78.27 %
2140 - Bank Charges	68	67	-1	101.79 %	620	800	180	77.48 %
2150 - Office Supplies	956	633	-322	150.94 %	6,092	7,600	1,508	80.15 %
2160 - Meeting Expenses	266	158	-108	168.37 %	589	1,900	1,311	31.02 %
2170 - Printing/Photocopy	0	283	283	0.00 %	467	3,400	2,933	13.74 %
2180 - Miscellaneous Expenses	66	150	84	44.11 %	690	1,800	1,110	38.35 %
2190 - IT Supplies/Services	181	1,733	1,552	10.43 %	13,805	20,800	6,995	66.37 %
2200 - Professional Fees	1,584	2,432	848	65.12 %	23,823	29,200	5,377	81.59 %
2210 - Legal	5,585	6,664	1,079	83.81 %	25,831	80,000	54,169	32.29 %
2220 - Legal Notices	0	83	83	0.00 %	55	1,000	945	5.54 %
2230 - Rent	155	417	262	37.11 %	1,410	5,000	3,590	28.21 %
2235 - Equipment Lease	225	342	117	65.80 %	2,263	4,100	1,837	55.20 %
2240 - Telephone	955	766	-189	124.60 %	8,197	9,200	1,003	89.10 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

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Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals**For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015**

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
2250 - Utilities	877	708	-169	123.87 %	8,547	8,500	-47	100.55 %
2260 - Facility Maintenance	1,596	691	-904	230.80 %	6,631	8,300	1,669	79.89 %
2270 - Travel Expenses	2,144	416	-1,728	514.90 %	6,427	5,000	-1,427	128.54 %
2280 - Transportation	140	616	476	22.79 %	3,393	7,400	4,007	45.85 %
2900 - Operating Supplies	444	433	-11	102.47 %	9,866	5,200	-4,666	189.74 %
Total Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services:	17,533	19,017	1,485	92.19 %	140,724	228,300	87,576	61.64 %
Level1: 300 - Other Expenses								
3000 - Project Expenses	26,685	143,587	116,902	18.58 %	1,303,495	1,723,500	420,005	75.63 %
4000 - Fixed Asset Purchases	0	2,591	2,591	0.00 %	10,527	31,100	20,573	33.85 %
6000 - Contingencies	0	2,674	2,674	0.00 %	0	32,100	32,100	0.00 %
Total Level1: 300 - Other Expenses:	26,685	148,851	122,166	17.93 %	1,314,021	1,786,700	472,679	73.54 %
Total Expense:	104,211	229,665	125,454	45.38 %	2,026,272	2,756,850	730,578	73.50 %
Total Revenues	317,203.24	229,665	87,538	-138.12 %	1,846,080.71	2,756,850	-910,769	-66.96 %
Total Fund: 26 - CONSERVATION FUND:	212,992	0	212,992		-180,191	0	-180,191	

EXHIBIT 10-E

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Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Fund: 35 - WATER SUPPLY FUND								
Revenue								
R100 - Water Supply Charge	-10,554	283,220	-293,774	3.73 %	2,013,997	3,400,000	-1,386,003	-59.24 %
R120 - Property Taxes Revenues	0	54,793	-54,793	0.00 %	339,326	657,750	-318,424	-51.59 %
R140 - Connection Charges	14,840	14,578	263	-101.80 %	90,978	175,000	-84,022	-51.99 %
R220 - Copy Fee	10	0	10	0.00 %	80	0	80	0.00 %
R230 - Miscellaneous - Other	826	0	826	0.00 %	3,140	0	3,140	0.00 %
R240 - Insurance Refunds	0	0	0	0.00 %	6,729	0	6,729	0.00 %
R250 - Interest Income	4,244	375	3,869	-1,132.14 %	9,895	4,500	5,395	-219.89 %
R260 - CAW - ASR	213,130	46,476	166,654	-458.58 %	349,723	557,900	-208,177	-62.69 %
R300 - Watermaster	0	5,748	-5,748	0.00 %	37,506	69,000	-31,494	-54.36 %
R500 - Capital Equipment Reserve	0	3,482	-3,482	0.00 %	0	41,800	-41,800	0.00 %
R510 - Operating Reserve	0	124,424	-124,424	0.00 %	0	1,493,084	-1,493,084	0.00 %
R600 - Water Supply Charge Carry Forward	0	-38	38	0.00 %	0	0	0	0.00 %
Total Revenue:	222,496	533,057	-310,561	-41.74 %	2,851,377	6,399,034	-3,547,657	-44.56 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
Expense								
Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs								
1100 - Salaries & Wages	60,166	66,940	6,774	89.88 %	549,715	803,600	253,885	68.41 %
1110 - Manager's Auto Allowance	277	242	-35	114.63 %	2,299	2,900	601	79.26 %
1120 - Manager's Deferred Comp	360	350	-10	102.90 %	3,198	4,200	1,002	76.15 %
1130 - Unemployment Compensation	0	83	83	0.00 %	0	1,000	1,000	0.00 %
1140 - Insurance Opt-Out Supplemental	620	471	-149	131.65 %	5,838	5,650	-188	103.34 %
1150 - Temporary Personnel	0	29	29	0.00 %	0	350	350	0.00 %
1160 - PERS Retirement	10,830	11,554	723	93.74 %	103,062	138,700	35,638	74.31 %
1170 - Medical Insurance	7,124	7,843	718	90.84 %	63,209	94,150	30,941	67.14 %
1180 - Medical Insurance - Retirees	1,942	1,499	-443	129.53 %	14,320	18,000	3,680	79.56 %
1190 - Workers Compensation	1,022	1,141	119	89.54 %	9,872	13,700	3,828	72.06 %
1200 - Life Insurance	130	142	11	92.16 %	1,247	1,700	453	73.37 %
1210 - Long Term Disability Insurance	486	329	-157	147.70 %	2,946	3,950	1,004	74.59 %
1220 - Short Term Disability Insurance	57	67	10	84.92 %	501	800	299	62.58 %
1230 - Other Benefits	52	0	-52	0.00 %	472	0	-472	0.00 %
1260 - Employee Assistance Program	20	29	9	70.21 %	181	350	169	51.67 %
1270 - FICA Tax Expense	63	0	-63	0.00 %	422	0	-422	0.00 %
1280 - Medicare Tax Expense	649	708	59	91.63 %	6,098	8,500	2,402	71.75 %
1290 - Staff Development & Training	0	408	408	0.00 %	102	4,900	4,798	2.09 %
1300 - Conference Registration	0	192	192	0.00 %	1,071	2,300	1,229	46.55 %
1310 - Professional Dues	0	325	325	0.00 %	292	3,900	3,608	7.49 %
1320 - Personnel Recruitment	0	50	50	0.00 %	649	600	-49	108.16 %
Total Level1: 100 - Personnel Costs:	83,799	92,400	8,601	90.69 %	765,495	1,109,250	343,755	69.01 %
Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services								
2100 - Board Member Compensation	1,016	1,016	0	100.01 %	6,811	12,200	5,389	55.83 %
2110 - Board Expenses	739	125	-614	591.30 %	1,232	1,500	268	82.15 %
2120 - Insurance Expense	1,137	1,241	104	91.60 %	10,244	14,900	4,656	68.75 %
2130 - Membership Dues	0	883	883	0.00 %	6,779	10,600	3,821	63.95 %
2135 - Public Outreach	221	83	-138	265.15 %	1,065	1,000	-65	106.52 %
2140 - Bank Charges	98	100	2	97.94 %	1,306	1,200	-106	108.85 %
2150 - Office Supplies	1,314	866	-448	151.67 %	8,428	10,400	1,972	81.04 %
2160 - Meeting Expenses	366	225	-142	162.92 %	762	2,700	1,938	28.21 %
2170 - Printing/Photocopy	0	375	375	0.00 %	642	4,500	3,858	14.28 %
2180 - Miscellaneous Expenses	91	208	117	43.67 %	949	2,500	1,551	37.96 %
2190 - IT Supplies/Services	248	2,374	2,126	10.46 %	18,979	28,500	9,521	66.59 %
2200 - Professional Fees	2,178	3,349	1,171	65.04 %	32,579	40,200	7,622	81.04 %
2210 - Legal	28,581	19,159	-9,422	149.18 %	161,374	230,000	68,626	70.16 %
2220 - Legal Notices	0	117	117	0.00 %	76	1,400	1,324	5.44 %
2230 - Rent	933	575	-358	162.24 %	6,793	6,900	107	98.45 %
2235 - Equipment Lease	309	466	157	66.24 %	3,057	5,600	2,543	54.59 %
2240 - Telephone	1,582	1,058	-524	149.55 %	12,735	12,700	-35	100.28 %

EXHIBIT 10-E

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Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

For Fiscal: 2014-2015 Period Ending: 03/31/2015

Level...	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
2250 - Utilities	1,207	966	-240	124.87 %	11,539	11,600	61	99.48 %
2260 - Facility Maintenance	2,164	950	-1,214	227.89 %	8,773	11,400	2,627	76.96 %
2270 - Travel Expenses	2,408	583	-1,825	413.04 %	6,207	7,000	793	88.67 %
2280 - Transportation	162	850	687	19.11 %	2,584	10,200	7,616	25.33 %
2900 - Operating Supplies	213	591	378	36.06 %	1,148	7,100	5,952	16.17 %
Total Level1: 200 - Supplies and Services:	44,968	36,161	-8,807	124.36 %	304,063	434,100	130,037	70.04 %
Level1: 300 - Other Expenses								
3000 - Project Expenses	69,955	362,508	292,553	19.30 %	1,508,226	4,351,700	2,843,474	34.66 %
4000 - Fixed Asset Purchases	0	6,510	6,510	0.00 %	13,926	78,150	64,224	17.82 %
5000 - Debt Service	0	19,159	19,159	0.00 %	77,544	230,000	152,456	33.71 %
5500 - Election Expenses	0	15,465	15,465	0.00 %	0	185,584	185,584	0.00 %
6000 - Contingencies	0	854	854	0.00 %	0	10,250	10,250	0.00 %
Total Level1: 300 - Other Expenses:	69,955	404,496	334,541	17.29 %	1,599,696	4,855,684	3,255,988	32.94 %
Total Expense:	198,722	533,057	334,335	37.28 %	2,669,254	6,399,034	3,729,780	41.71 %
Total Revenues	222,496.37	533,057	-310,561	-41.74 %	2,851,376.86	6,399,034	-3,547,657	-44.56 %
Total Fund: 35 - WATER SUPPLY FUND:	23,775	0	23,774		182,123	0	182,123	
Report Total:	449,888	0	449,888		-313,319	0	-313,319	

EXHIBIT 10-E

Statement of Revenue Over Expense - No Decimals

Fund Summary

Fund	March Activity	March Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used	YTD Activity	Total Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Percent Used
24 - MITIGATION FUND	213,121	0	213,121		-315,250	0	-315,250	
26 - CONSERVATION FUND	212,992	0	212,992		-180,191	0	-180,191	
35 - WATER SUPPLY FUND	23,775	0	23,774		182,123	0	182,123	
Report Total:	449,888	0.17	449,888		-313,319	0	-313,319	

ITEM: ACTION ITEM**16. RECEIVE AND CONFIRM WATER SUPPLY FORECAST FOR PERIOD OF MAY 1, 2015 -- SEPTEMBER 30, 2016; ADOPT RESOLUTION 2015-08 TO AMEND RATIONING TABLE (XV-4)****Meeting Date:** May 18, 2015 **Budgeted:** N/A**From:** David J. Stoldt,
General Manager **Program/** N/A
Line Item No.:**Prepared By:** David J. Stoldt **Cost Estimate:** N/A**General Counsel Review:** N/A**Committee Recommendation:** N/A**CEQA Compliance:** N/A

SUMMARY: Regulation X of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (District) Rules and Regulations requires that a water supply summary forecast report be compiled annually to analyze the status of water supply and demand within the District. This report quantifies rainfall, runoff, and storage conditions within the District as of May 1, 2015, and forecasts the amount of water that will be available for use during the upcoming water year.

Physical Water Availability: As of May 1, 2015, usable water storage within the Monterey Peninsula Water Resource System (MPWRS) totaled **30,990** acre-feet (AF) or 82% of maximum storage capacity. A map of the MPWRS is included as **Exhibit 16-A**. A breakdown of total storage by reservoir and aquifer is shown in **Exhibit 16-B**. As shown, usable reservoir storage totals 1,670 AF and usable aquifer storage totals 35,970 AF. Note that the storage summary does not include usable storage in the Northern Inland and Laguna Seca Subareas of the Seaside Groundwater Basin. In addition, a summary of other water-supply related conditions within the MPWRS -- rainfall, runoff, and number of adult steelhead recorded at San Clemente Dam, and California American Water (Cal-Am) monthly diversions from the Carmel River and Seaside Groundwater Basins relative to limits set by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and Court -- are shown in **Exhibit 16-C and 16-D**.

The amount of carryover storage that is needed to meet the projected water needs within the District for the remainder of Water Year (WY) 2015 and all of WY 2016 is shown in **Exhibit 16-E**. These projections include the water needs of both Cal-Am customers and non Cal-Am water users within the District who rely on water from the MPWRS. As shown, the projected water demand for the remainder of WY 2015 is 9,017 AF. Similarly, the projected demand for WY 2016 is 15,169 AF. These projections are based on the maximum annual production amount for the Cal-Am main system from the Carmel River Basin directed by the SWRCB in Order WR 2009-0060 (9,945 AF in WY 2015 and 9,824 AF in WY 2016), the maximum annual production amount for Cal-Am from the Seaside Groundwater Basin specified by the Court as a result of the Seaside Basin adjudication and amended by the Seaside Watermaster on November 30, 2011 (2,299 AF in WY 2015 and 2,299 AF in WY 2016), and the maximum production amount for non Cal-Am users in the MPWRS specified in the District's Water Allocation Program (3,046 AF).

As shown in **Exhibit 16-E**, the total amount of water needed on May 1 to meet the projected water demand for the remainder of WY 2015 and all of WY 2016 is **24,168 AF**. Given the current usable storage estimate of **30,990 AF**, there is sufficient stored water in the MPWRS to meet the projected water needs for the remainder of WY 2015 and begin WY 2016 with a full year's supply in reserve. This is consistent with the District drought protection goal approved by the Board in August 1993.

It should also be noted that this approach is conservative in that it is based entirely on storage and does not include any allowance for surface and subsurface inflows that are expected to occur. Therefore, based on the physical availability of water, no mandatory water demand reductions, i.e., rationing actions, are required at this time. It should be noted, however, that this analysis does not incorporate environmental considerations such as effects on riparian and aquatic resources or regulatory restrictions.

Note that all water users within the District are presently under Stage 1 Water Conservation which prohibits water waste and all non-essential uses of water.

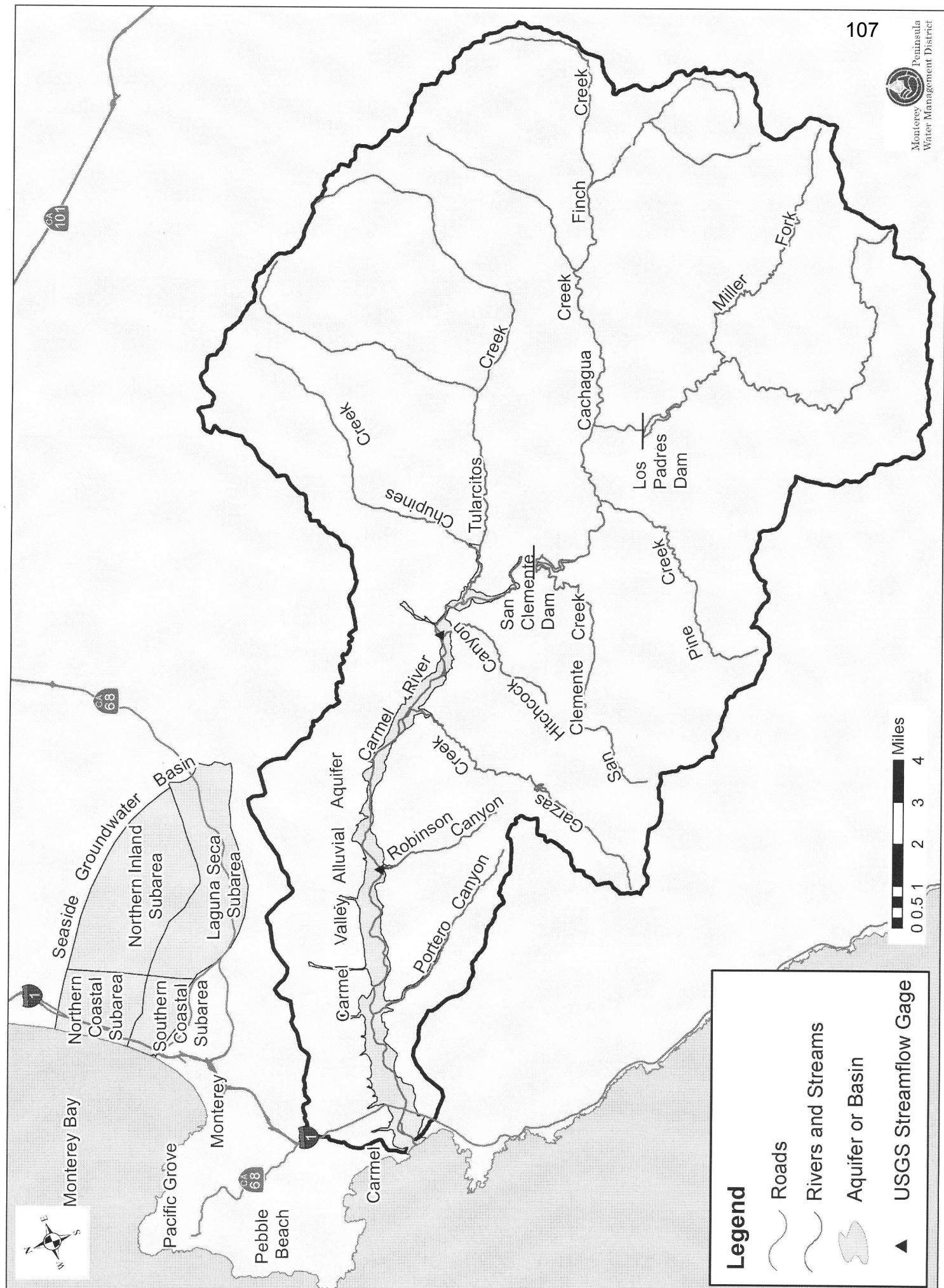
Community Water Demand: For WY 2015, as of May 1, 2015, Cal-Am had produced 5,442 AF of water from its sources in the MPWRS to serve its customers. This amount of production is 764 AF under the year-to-date at month-end production target that had been set for Cal-Am based on SWRCB Order WR 2009-0060 and the Seaside Groundwater Basin adjudication decision.

RECOMMENDATION: The Board should receive the water supply forecast for the May 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 period and adopt Resolution 2015-07 to amend Rationing Table (XV-4).

IMPACTS ON STAFF/RESOURCES: District staff currently tracks and reports on water production and water supply conditions on a monthly basis; no additional impacts are anticipated related to this item.

EXHIBITS

- 16-A** Map of the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System (MPWRS)
- 16-B** Water Storage Conditions, MPWRS
- 16-C** MPWMD Water Supply Status -- May 1, 2015
- 16-D** California American Water Production Distributed by Associated Water Rights: Water Year 2015
- 16-E** Derivation of Water Rationing Triggers for the MPWRS for the Remainder of 2015 Water Year and all of 2016 Water Year
- 16-F** Draft Resolution 2015-07



Legend

- Roads
- Rivers and Streams
- Aquifer or Basin
- USGS Streamflow Gage

EXHIBIT 16-B





**WATER STORAGE CONDITIONS
MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER RESOURCE SYSTEM
MAY 1, 2015**

STORAGE FACILITY	MAXIMUM STORAGE CAPACITY (AF)	CURRENT STORAGE (AF)	PERCENT OF MAXIMUM CAPACITY (%)
<u>RESERVOIR</u>			
LOS PADRES	1,670	1,670	100%
<u>AQUIFERS</u>			
UPPER CARMEL VALLEY	6,530	6,110	94%
LOWER CARMEL VALLEY	21,930	20,110	92%
SEASIDE COASTAL	<u>7,510</u>	<u>3,100</u>	41%
TOTAL SYSTEM	37,640	30,990	82%

Notes:

1. Storage estimates refer to usable storage or water that can be diverted or pumped.
2. "AF" refers to acre-feet. One acre-foot equals 325,851 gallons.

EXHIBIT 16-C

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Water Supply Status May 1, 2015					
Factor	Water Year 2015 Oct - Apr 15	Average To Date	Percent of Average	Water Year 2014 Oct - Apr 14	
	Rainfall (Inches)	15.56	20.42	76%	10.27
	Runoff (Acre-Feet)	20,630	61,751	33%	6,425
	Storage (Acre-Feet)	30,990	32,080	97%	29,070
	Steelhead (Adults) (Juveniles)	7	398 ---	1.7% ---	0 --

Notes:

1. Rainfall and runoff estimates are based on measurements at San Clemente Dam. Annual rainfall and runoff at San Clemente Dam average 21.3 inches and 68,400 acre-feet, respectively. Annual values are based on the water year that runs from October 1 to September 30 of the following calendar year. The rainfall and runoff averages at the San Clemente Dam site are based on records for the 1922-2014 and 1902-2014 periods, respectively.
2. The rainfall and runoff totals are based on measurements through **April 2015**.
3. Storage estimates refer to usable storage in the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System (MPWRS) that includes surface water in Los Padres and San Clemente Reservoirs and ground water in the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer and in the Coastal Subareas of the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The storage averages are end-of-month values and are based on records for the 1989-2014 period. The storage estimates are end-of-month values for **April 2015**.
4. The maximum usable storage capacity for the MPWRS at this time, with the flashboards lowered at San Clemente Dam, is 37,639 acre-feet. The flashboards were last lowered on August 27, 1996, and have not been raised since that time.
5. The adult steelhead count refers to the number of sea-run adults (> 15 inches) that have migrated up the fish ladder at San Clemente Dam in Water Year 2015. The juvenile count refers to the number of juveniles that were rescued by District staff from drying reaches of the Carmel River and its tributaries in Water Year 2015. The adult count average is based on records for the 1994-2014 period.

California American Water Production Distributed by Associated Water Rights: Water Year 2015

(All Values in Acre-Feet)

	Carmel River Water Diverted by Cal-Am for Customer Service Under 95-10 Rights ¹	Seaside Groundwater Diverted by Cal-Am from Coastal Subareas for Customer Service Under Adjudicated Rights ⁴	Seaside Groundwater Diverted by Cal-Am from Laguna Seca Subarea for Customer Service Under Adjudicated Rights ⁴	Total Seaside Basin Adjudicated Diversions for Customer Service ⁴	Total Production Under 95-10 Rights and Seaside Basin Adjudicated Rights ^{1,3}	Carmel River Water Diverted by Cal-Am for ASR Injection Under 20808A and C Rights ²	Seaside Groundwater Recovered by Cal-Am for Customer Service Under ASR Rights ⁴	Desalinated Water from Sand City Plant
	Limit: 9,813 acre-feet ²	Limit: 2,251 acre-feet	Limit: 48 acre-feet	Limit: 2,299 acre-feet	Limit: 12,112 acre-feet	Limit: 5,326 acre-feet	Target: 215 acre-feet	Target: 300 acre-feet
Oct-14	614	279	32	311	925	0	0	17
Nov-14	559	149	23	172	731	0	0	20
Dec-14	470	159	20	179	649	113	0	8
Jan-15	681	32	24	56	737	0	0	26
Feb-15	541	117	20	137	678	102	0	14
Mar-15	688	53	26	79	767	0	0	29
Apr-15	574	223	26	249	823	0	0	18
May-15								
Jun-15								
Jul-15								
Aug-15								
Sep-15								
Total	4,127	1,011	171	1,182	5,309	215	0	132

California American Water Limit Adjustments to Comply with Associated Water Rights : Water Year 2015

(All Values in Acre-Feet)

	Carmel River Water Diverted by Cal-Am for Customer Service Under 95-10 Rights ¹	Carmel River Water Diverted by Cal-Am for ASR Injection Under 20808 Rights ³	Total Water Diverted from Carmel River for Customer Service and Injection	Seaside Groundwater Recovered by Cal-Am for Customer Service Under ASR Rights ⁵	Desalinated Water from Sand City Plant ²	Total Adjustment to 95-10 Water Right	95-10 Water Right Adjusted Monthly	Total Production for Customer Service from MPWRS and Sand City Desal
	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet
Oct-14	614	0	614	0	17	17	9,928	942
Nov-14	559	0	559	0	20	20	9,907	751
Dec-14	470	113	583	0	8	8	9,899	657
Jan-15	681	0	681	0	26	26	9,873	763
Feb-15	541	102	643	0	14	14	9,859	691
Mar-15	688	0	688	0	29	29	9,830	796
Apr-15	574	0	574	0	18	18	9,813	841
May-15								
Jun-15								
Jul-15								
Aug-15								
Sep-15								
Total	4,127	215	4,342	0	132	132		5,442

Notes:

- "95-10 Rights" refer to water rights that were recognized by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in Order No. WR 95-10 in July 1995 and assigned to California American Water. The rights total 3,376 acre-feet annually (AFA).
- "20808A Rights" refer to water rights that are held jointly by MPWMD and Cal-Am for the Phase 1 ASR project. "ASR" refers to Aquifer Storage and Recovery. "20808A" refers to Water Right Permit 20808A that was issued by the SWRCB in November 2007, for a maximum annual diversion of 2,426 AF. "20808C" refers to water rights permit 20808C, issued in November 2011 for a maximum annual diversion of 2,900AF.
- "Adjudicated Rights" refer to groundwater rights determined by the Superior Court of Monterey County in March 2006 and a mended in February 2007. These limits are subject to change by action of the Seaside Basin Watermaster and were updated by the Watermaster on November 30, 2011.

Quarterly Water Budget Targets vs. Rule 162: Water Year 2015

(All Values in Acre Feet)

Quarterly Budget											Rule 162		Production
95-10 Monthly Budget	ASR Diversion for Injection	Total Carmel River Diversions for Customer Service and ASR Injection	Seaside Adjudication Monthly Budget (Coastal)	Seaside Adjudication Monthly Budget (Laguna Seca)	Seaside Adjudication Monthly Budget Combined	ASR Recovery Budget	Sand City Desal Budget	Monthly Production for Customer Use Target ⁵	End of Month Production Adopted	End of Month Cumulative to date	MPWRS to date		
acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet		
1st Oct-14	667	0	667	400	5	405	0	25	1,097	1,097	942		
Qtr Nov-14	593	0	593	300	3	303	0	25	921	2,019	751		
Dec-14	684	145	829	100	3	103	0	25	812	2,831	657		
2nd Jan-15	686	230	916	100	3	103	0	25	814	3,643	763		
Qtr Feb-15	635	320	955	100	2	102	0	25	762	4,406	691		
Mar-15	739	345	1,084	100	3	103	0	25	867	5,273	796		
3rd Apr-15	905	100	1,005	0	3	3	0	25	933	6,206	841		
Qtr May-15										7,341			
Jun-15										8,521			
4th Jul-15										9,805			
Qtr Aug-15										11,069			
Sep-15										12,243			

California American Water Production vs. Water Budget and Water Right Limits: Water Year 2015

(All Values in Acre Feet)

Cal-Am Production vs. Quarterly Water Budget Targets											Cal-Am Production vs. EOM Totals	
95 - 10 Production for Customer Use vs. Monthly Targets		Seaside Coastal		Laguna Seca		Seaside Combined		Sand City Desal		Cal-Am Production vs. Rule 162		
Monthly Comparison		Monthly Comparison		Monthly Comparison		Monthly Comparison		Monthly Comparison		Year to Date		
acre-feet under	% Under	acre-feet under	% under	acre-feet under	% under	acre-feet under	% under	acre-feet under	% under	acre-feet under	% under	
1st Oct-14	53	0	121	0	-27	-5	94	0	8	0	155	14.1%
Qtr Nov-14	34	0	151	1	-20	-7	131	0	5	0	170	18.4%
Dec-14	214	0	-59	0	-17	-6	-76	-1	17	1	155	19.1%
2nd Jan-15	5	0	68	2	-21	-7	47	0	-1	0	51	6.3%
Qtr Feb-15	94	0	-17	0	-18	-9	-35	0	11	0	71	9.3%
Mar-15	51	0	47	1	-23	-8	24	0	-4	0	71	8.2%
3rd Apr-15	331	0	-223	-1	-23	-8	-246	-82	7	0	92	9.9%
Qtr May-15												
Jun-15												
4th Jul-15												
Qtr Aug-15												
Sep-15												
Annual Statistics	AF Remaining 5,686	% Remaining 57.9%	AF Remaining 1,240	% Remaining 55.1%	AF Remaining -123	% Remaining -257.1%	AF Remaining 1,117	% Remaining 48.6%	AF Remaining 168	% Remaining 55.9%	764	12.3%

- "Target" refers to the maximum amount of water that Cal-Am will try to recover each year for customer service as part of the Phase 1 and 2 ASR Project. The actual amount of water that is recovered will depend on the amount injected during a particular water year and previous water years.
- Monthly Budget Target numbers from Quarterly Budget Meetings.
- Budget Target vs. Rule 162 used for the purpose of tracking compliance with MPWMD water rationing rules.
- Water Production vs. Water Budget and Water Rights Limits are tracked for compliance with Order 2009-0060 and Seaside Adjudication.
- Production from ASR and Sand City Desalination plant reduce 95-10 water right.

EXHIBIT 16-E

**DERIVATION OF WATER RATIONING TRIGGERS
FOR THE MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER RESOURCE SYSTEM
FOR THE REMAINDER OF WY 2015 AND ALL WY 2016**

PRODUCER	MAY-SEPTEMBER DEMAND	CARRYOVER STORAGE NEEDS FOR NEXT YEAR DEMAND				TOTAL STORAGE REQUIRED ON MAY 1			
		Percent of Annual Demand				Water Rationing Stage			
		<u>100%</u>	<u>67%</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
	Storage May 1, 2015 30,990⁵					15%	20%	35%	50%
						System-wide demand reduction imposed if storage is less than "Total" shown in boxed area below			
Cal-Am	7,071	12,123	8,122	4,001	0	19,194	15,193	11,072	7,071
Non Cal-Am	<u>1,946</u>	<u>3,046</u>	<u>2,041</u>	<u>1,005</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,992</u>	<u>3,987</u>	<u>2,952</u>	<u>1,946</u>
Total	9,017	15,169	10,163	5,006	0	24,186	19,181	14,023	9,017

Notes:

- The May-September period refers to the remainder of the current water year.
- Carryover storage refers to the volume of usable surface and groundwater that is in storage at the end of the current water year and is projected to be available for use at the beginning of the following water year.
- Total storage refers to the combination of demand remaining from May 1 to the end of the current water year and carryover storage for the next water year that is required to avoid imposing various levels of water rationing. The values in **bold type** represent the storage triggers that would be used for the system in Water Year 2015. The values are based on the production limits for California American Water (Cal-Am) from Carmel River sources (9,945 acre-feet in WY 2015 and 9,824 acre-feet in WY 2016) set by State Water Resources Control Board Order WR 2009-0060, the production limit for Cal-Am from the Seaside Groundwater Basin (2,299 acre-feet in WY 2015 and WY 2016) set by the Court in its March 27, 2006 adjudication decision and adjusted by the Seaside Watermaster on November 30, 2011, and the production limit specified for non Cal-Am users from the Monterey Peninsula Water Resource System set in the District's Water Allocation Program (Ordinance No. 87).
- The rationing triggers are based on physical water availability and do not account for legal or environmental constraints on diversions from the Carmel River system.
- May 1, 2015 System Storage = 30,990 AF (26,220 AF Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer; 3,100 AF Seaside Groundwater Basin; 1,670 AF Las Padres Reservoir); this is 97% of average and 82% of system capacity (37,505 AF).



EXHIBIT 16-F

**RESOLUTION NO. 2015-07
A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
MODIFYING RULE 162 – RATIONING TABLE FOR REMAINDER WATER YEAR
2015 AND ALL OF WATER YEAR 2016**

WHEREAS, the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (District) has developed a set of rules to facilitate compliance by California American Water systems with the regulatory and legal water production limits set by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Seaside Basin Adjudication as administered by the Seaside Groundwater Basin Watermaster;

WHEREAS, District Rule 162 specifies the regulatory water production targets that are used to trigger higher stages of water conservation to ensure compliance with these legal and regulatory water production limits;

WHEREAS, these limits are subject to change by action of the State Water Resources Control Board and Seaside Groundwater Basin Watermaster;

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Order WR 2009-0060 on October 20, 2009, which requires California American Water to divert no more than 9,945 acre-feet in Water Year 2015, and no more than 9,824 acre-feet in Water Year 2016;

WHEREAS, the Monterey County Superior Court adopted an Amended Decision in the Seaside Groundwater Basin Adjudication on February 9, 2007 (*California American Water v. City of Seaside, et al.*, Case No. M66343), which requires California American Water to divert no more than 2,251 acre-feet from the Coastal Subareas and 48 acre-feet from the Laguna Seca Subarea of the Seaside Groundwater Basin in Water Year 2015, and no more than 2,251 acre-feet from the Coastal Subareas and 48 acre-feet from the Laguna Seca Subarea of the Seaside Groundwater Basin in Water Year 2016; and

WHEREAS, Regulation X of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (District) Rules and Regulations requires that a water supply summary forecast report be compiled annually to analyze the status of water supply and demand within the District.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. District staff shall add Table XV-3 of District Rule 162 to reflect the derivation of the projected rationing triggers for the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System for the remainder of Water Year 2015 and all of Water Year 2016.
2. Specifically, District staff shall add Table XV-3 (**Attachment 1**) to District Rule 162.

On motion of Director _____, and second by Director _____, the foregoing resolution is duly adopted this 18th day of May 2015, by the following votes:

AYES:

NAYES:

ABSENT:

I, David J. Stoldt, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the MPWMD, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted on the 18th day of May 2015.

Witness my hand and seal of the Board of Directors, this _____ day of May, 2015.

David J. Stoldt, Secretary to the Board

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ITEM: ACTION ITEM**17. CONSIDER APPROVAL OF NEW MPWMD WEBSITE DESIGN****Meeting Date:** May 18, 2015 **Budgeted:** N/A**From:** David J. Stoldt,
General Manager **Program/
Line Item No.:** N/A**Prepared By:** Stephanie Locke **Cost Estimate:** N/A**General Counsel Review:** N/A**Committee Recommendation:** The Public Outreach Committee referred this item to the full Board.**CEQA Compliance:** N/A

SUMMARY: In an effort to improve the District's communication with the public, a new website has been designed and is ready for approval. Staff will demonstrate the model website and its features during the Board meeting. After the Board approves the "look and feel" of the website, the site will be fully populated and will replace the existing one.

Staff has been working with the Public Outreach Committee on the basics of the website. Input from the Committee has included "look" elements such as the color palette, images, layout, font choices, and overall styling. The Committee has also reviewed "feel" characteristics such as the movement and response of dynamic components like dropdown menus, buttons, forms, and galleries. The Public Outreach Committee agreed to forward the website to the Board for approval at its May 11, 2015 meeting.

RECOMMENDATION: The Board should review the proposed model website and provide direction to staff.

EXHIBIT

None

ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM**18. DISCUSS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTS (DEIR) FOR PURE WATER MONTEREY AND THE MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT****Meeting Date:** May 18, 2015 **Budgeted:** N/A**From:** David J. Stoldt,
General Manager **Program/** N/A
Line Item No.: N/A**Prepared By:** David J. Stoldt **Cost Estimate:** N/A**General Counsel Approval:** N/A**Committee Recommendation:** N/A**CEQA Compliance:** N/A

SUMMARY: The Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) has released a Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) for the **Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project**. MRWPCA is the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The State Clearinghouse number for the project is SCH#2013051094. The Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project (GWR Project) would divert new source waters to the MRWPCA Regional Treatment Plant for two purposes: 1) to create purified recycled water for recharge of the Seaside Groundwater Basin to replace 3,500 acre-feet per year of Cal-Am's current water supplies, enabling Cal-Am to reduce its diversions from the Carmel River by the same amount, and 2) to provide additional recycled water to growers within the existing Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project service area for crop irrigation. Water sources proposed to be recycled, treated and reused by the GWR Project include municipal wastewater, City of Salinas agricultural washwater, City of Salinas and City of Monterey urban stormwater runoff, and surface water diversions from the Blanco Drain, Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough. Purified water from a new Advanced Water Treatment Facility at the Regional Treatment Plant would be conveyed through a new Product Water Conveyance pipeline and booster pump station to new Injection Well Facilities in the City of Seaside for recharge to the Seaside Basin. Cal-Am would extract water from its existing wells, and would deliver the water to its customers via two new pipelines and its existing distribution system. Recycled water produced for crop irrigation would be distributed through the existing Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project system. The GWR Project is being proposed by the MRWPCA in partnership with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD). The Executive Summary of the DEIR is attached as **Exhibit 18-A**.

The CPUC has prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the **Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project (MPWSP)** consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for consideration of the California American Water Company (Cal-Am) application (A.12-04-019) for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) to develop a replacement water supply for Cal-Am's Monterey District service area. The release of the DEIR starts a 60-day review and comment period. The MPWSP would include a 9.6 million

gallon per day (mgd) desalination plant and facility improvements to the existing Seaside Groundwater Basin ASR system to secure water supplies for the approximately 40,000 customers in CalAm's Monterey District service area. As an alternative to the 9.6-mgd desalination plant, Cal-Am's application also includes a 6.4-mgd desalination plant coupled with a water purchase agreement for 3,500 afy of product water from the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency's proposed Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project. The primary purpose of the MPWSP is to replace existing water supplies that have been constrained by legal decisions affecting the Carmel River and Seaside Groundwater Basin water resources. SWRCB Order 95-10 requires Cal-Am to reduce surface water diversions from the Carmel River in excess of its legal entitlement of 3,376 acre-feet per year (afy), and SWRCB Order 2009-0060 ("Cease and Desist Order") requires Cal-Am to develop replacement supplies for the Monterey District service area by December 2016. In 2006, the Monterey County Superior Court adjudicated the Seaside Groundwater Basin, effectively reducing Cal-Am's yield from the Seaside Groundwater Basin from approximately 4,000 afy to 1,474 afy. The Executive Summary is included as **Exhibit 18-B**.

RECOMMENDATION: The General Manager recommends the Board review the timelines, discuss, and if it desires, to provide staff general direction on response or comments.

DISCUSSION: The public review and comment period for the Pure Water Monterey DEIR runs for 45 days, beginning April 22, 2015 and ending June 5, 2015. A copy of the Draft EIR is available for review during normal business hours at the MPWMD Administrative Office, 5 Harris Court, Bldg. G, Monterey, CA 93940. The DEIR is also available online at the GWR Project website at: www.purewatermonterey.org.

Two public meetings have been scheduled during the DEIR public review period to share information on the GWR Project and the DEIR. Spanish translation will be available, and both venues are accessible under the Americans with Disabilities (ADA). The date and location of the meetings are:

- Seaside: May 20, 2015 at 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. – Oldemeyer Center, 986 Hilby Avenue,
- Salinas: May 21, 2015 at 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. – Hartnell College, Room B-208 (Student Services Building), 411 Central Avenue

The Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project DEIR has a 60-day public review and comment period, ending July 1, 2015. A copy of the Draft EIR is available for review during normal business hours at the MPWMD Administrative Office, 5 Harris Court, Bldg. G, Monterey, CA 93940. The DEIR is also available online at:

<http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/Environment/info/esa/mpwsp/index.html>.

Public meetings and open-house presentations to be given by the CPUC are scheduled as follows:

- Tuesday May 26, 2015, 1:00 pm: Marina Public Library, 188 Seaside Ave. Marina
- Wednesday May 27, 2015, 1:30 pm: Oldemeyer Center, 986 Hilby Ave. Seaside
- Wednesday May 27, 2015, 6:30 pm: Oldemeyer Center, 986 Hilby Ave. Seaside

- Thursday May 28, 2015, 1:30 pm: Sunset Center, Carpenter Hall, San Carlos Street, Carmel

The CPUC is the lead agency and author of the DEIR and as such all formal comments regarding the draft report should be submitted by July 1, 2015, to the CPUC, at the following address:

Andrew Barnsdale
California Public Utilities Commission
c/o Environmental Science Associates
550 Kearny Street, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94108

Comments can be sent by fax to 415-896-0332, or by email to MPWSPEIR@esassoc.com.

The CPUC will review and consider all comments and public testimony for consideration, response and ultimate inclusion in the final EIR.

Those looking to obtain the draft report may download a copy at:

www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Environment/Current+Projects/esa/mpwsp/index.html.

The final EIR is scheduled for release in October 2015.

EXHIBITS

18-A Pure Water Monterey DEIR Executive Summary

18-B Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project DEIR Executive Summary

SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

S.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) assesses the potential environmental impacts of the Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project proposed by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) in partnership with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines. MRWPCA is the lead agency for this CEQA process. Inquiries about the project and the CEQA process should be directed to:

Robert Holden, P.E., Principal Engineer
Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency
5 Harris Court, Building D
Monterey, CA 93940
Email: gwr@mrwpca.com

S.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the Proposed Project is to replenish the Seaside Groundwater Basin with 3,500 AFY of purified recycled water to replace a portion of CalAm's water supply as required by state orders. To accomplish this primary objective, the Proposed Project would need to meet the following objectives:

- Be capable of commencing operation, or of being substantially complete, by the end of 2016 or, if after 2016, no later than necessary to meet CalAm's replacement water needs;
- Be cost-effective such that the project would be capable of supplying reasonably-priced water; and
- Be capable of complying with applicable water quality regulations intended to protect public health.

Secondary objectives of the Proposed Project include the following:

- Provide additional water to the Regional Treatment Plant that could be used for crop irrigation through the Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant and Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project system;
- Develop a drought reserve to allow the increased use of Proposed Project source waters as crop irrigation within the area served by the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project during dry years
- Assist in preventing seawater intrusion in the Seaside Groundwater Basin;
- Assist in diversifying Monterey County's water supply portfolio.

S.3 SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project is a water supply project that will serve northern Monterey County. The project will provide purified recycled water for recharge of a groundwater basin that serves as drinking water supply, and recycled water to augment the existing Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project's crop irrigation supply. The project is jointly sponsored by the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) and the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (Water Management District), and also includes participation by the City of Salinas, the Marina Coast Water District, and the Monterey County Water Resources Agency. The Proposed Project location and facilities are shown in **Figure S-1**.

The project includes the collection of a variety of new source waters and conveyance of that water to the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (Regional Plant) for treatment and recycling. The water would then be used for two purposes: replenishment of the Seaside Groundwater Basin with purified recycled water to replace some of CalAm's existing drinking water supplies; and provision of additional recycled water supply for agricultural irrigation in northern Salinas Valley (both described below).

The Regional Plant is located two miles north of the City of Marina and operated by MRWPCA. The Regional Plant currently collects wastewater and some stormwater from its eleven member service area, and treats a large portion of this incoming flow to a tertiary treatment standard that enables it to be used for unrestricted agricultural irrigation purposes in the northern Salinas Valley. Flow that is not sent to the tertiary treatment system is discharged through an outfall to Monterey Bay after receiving secondary treatment.

The new source waters would supplement the existing incoming wastewater flows, and would include the following: 1) water from the City of Salinas agricultural wash water system, 2) stormwater flows from the southern part of Salinas and the Lake El Estero facility in Monterey, 3) surface water and agricultural tile drain water that is captured in the Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough, and 4) surface water and agricultural tile drain water that flows in the Blanco Drain. Most of these new source waters would be combined within the existing wastewater collection system before arriving at the Regional Plant; water from Blanco Drain would be conveyed on its own directly to the Regional Plant. A conceptual flow schematic of the existing and proposed systems to bring source water to the Regional Treatment Plant is shown in **Figure S-2**. The combined flow would be treated using the existing Regional Plant processes and then further treated to recycle it for the following two purposes:

- **Replenishment of the Seaside Groundwater Basin.** The project would enable California American Water Company (CalAm) to reduce its diversions from the Carmel River system by up to 3,500 acre-feet per year by injecting the same amount of highly-treated water into the Seaside Basin. This purified recycled water would be produced from a new advanced water treatment facility that would be constructed at the Regional Plant. This new facility would treat some of the new blend of source waters described above. The "product water" from the advanced treatment plant would be conveyed to and injected into the Seaside Basin via a new pipeline and new well facilities. The purified recycled water would then mix with the existing groundwater and be stored for future urban use by CalAm, thus enabling a reduction in Carmel River system diversions by the same amount.

- **Additional recycled water for agricultural irrigation in northern Salinas Valley.** Currently, the only sources of supply for the existing water recycling facility at the Regional Plant (called the Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant) are municipal wastewater and small amounts of urban dry weather runoff. Municipal wastewater flows have declined in recent years due to aggressive water conservation efforts by the MRWPCA member entities. By increasing the amount and type of source waters entering the existing wastewater collection system, additional recycled water can be provided for use in the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project's agricultural irrigation system. It is anticipated that during normal and wet years approximately 4,500 to 4,750 acre-feet per year of additional recycled water supply could be created for irrigation purposes. During drought years, as much as 5,900 AFY could be created for crop irrigation. Some modifications would be made to the water recycling facility to optimize and enhance the delivery of recycled water to growers.

A conceptual process flow schematic for the Proposed Project flows at the Regional Treatment Plant is provided in **Figure S-3**.

The project would also include a drought reserve component to support use of the new supply for crop irrigation during dry years. The project provides for an additional 200 acre-feet per year of purified recycled water that would be injected in the Seaside Basin in wet and normal years for up to five consecutive years. This will result in a "banked" drought reserve totaling up to 1,000 acre feet. During dry years, the Proposed Project could provide less than 3,500 acre feet of water to the Seaside Basin; however, CalAm would be able to extract the banked water to make up the difference to its supplies, such that its extractions and deliveries would not fall below 3,500 acre-feet per year. The source waters that are not sent to the advanced treatment facility during dry years would be sent to the Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant to increase crop irrigation supplies for the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project.

The Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project would require modifications to existing facilities and construction of new physical facilities, briefly listed below.

- **Source water diversion and storage.** New facilities would be required to divert and convey the new source waters through the existing municipal wastewater collection system and to the Regional Plant.
- **Treatment facilities at Regional Plant.** A new advanced water treatment plant would be constructed at the Regional Plant site. This facility would include a state-of-the-art treatment system that uses multiple membrane "barriers" to purify the water, product water stabilization to prevent pipe corrosion due to water purity, a pump station, and a brine and wastewater mixing facility. There would also be modifications to the Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant to optimize and enhance the delivery of recycled water to growers.
- **Product water conveyance.** New pipelines, a pump station and appurtenant facilities would be constructed to move the product water from the Regional Plant to the Seaside Groundwater Basin for injection.
- **Injection well facilities.** The injection facilities would include new wells (in the shallow and deep aquifers), back-flush facilities, pipelines, electricity/ power distribution facilities, and electrical/motor control buildings.

- **Distribution of groundwater from Seaside Basin.** Two new CalAm water distribution system pipelines would be needed to deliver the extracted groundwater to CalAm customers.

Construction of the Proposed Project is anticipated to require approximately 18 months, plus three months of testing and start-up, and the project is currently planned for initial operation by late 2017. MRWPCA is evaluating the use of alternative construction approaches, such as design-build, to expedite the construction schedule.

S.4 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table S-1 summarizes the impacts of the Proposed Project. A summary of the cumulative impacts and the Proposed Project contribution to those impacts, as applicable, is presented in **Table S-2**. For each impact considered to be significant or potentially significant, the table summarizes the recommended mitigations. **Tables S-1** and **S-2** are intended to provide a summary of the Proposed Project impacts and mitigation measures that are described in detail in **Chapter 4, Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures**; please refer to that section for complete discussion.

S.5 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

This chapter presents the alternatives analysis for the Proposed Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment Project. This section sets forth the objectives of the Proposed Project, summarizes its significant impacts, discusses the alternatives considered but eliminated from further analysis, describes the range of alternatives considered, and compares the impacts of the alternatives evaluated to the impacts of the Proposed Project.

The State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6(a), state that an EIR must describe and evaluate a reasonable range of alternatives to the Proposed Project, or to the location of the project, that would feasibly attain most of the project's basic objectives, but that would avoid or substantially lessen any significant adverse effects of the project. An EIR is not required to consider every conceivable alternative to a Proposed Project. Rather, it must consider a reasonable range of potentially feasible alternatives that will foster informed decision-making and public participation. The CEQA Guidelines further state that the specific alternative of "no project" shall also be evaluated. The EIR must evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives and include sufficient information about each alternative to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison with the impacts of the Proposed Project. This chapter is organized into the following sections:

Section 6.1, Introduction and Approach, provides an overview of CEQA requirements pertaining to the identification and analysis of alternatives, and the Chapter organization. This section also includes the objectives of the Proposed Project and a summary of significant impacts of the Proposed Project by topical area (**Table 6-1**). The section concludes with the identification of CEQA alternatives evaluated in this Chapter.

Section 6.2, Alternatives Considered but Eliminated, discusses the alternatives that were considered, but eliminated from further analysis in this EIR. This section is organized into two parts.

6.2.1 Alternative Water Supplies Considered but Eliminated

6.2.2 Alternative Components of the Proposed Project Considered but Eliminated

Section 6.3, Alternatives Analysis, describes the alternatives to the Proposed Project, compares the impacts of the alternatives to the impacts of the Proposed Project, and also evaluates the alternatives' ability to accomplish the project objectives. This section is organized into three parts:

6.3.1 No Project

6.3.2 Alternatives to Proposed Project

6.3.1.1 Reduced Seaside Basin Replenishment Alternative

6.3.1.2 Alternatives to Source Water Diversion and Use

6.3.1.3 Alternatives for Product Water Conveyance

6.3.1.4 Alternatives to CalAm Distribution System Pipelines

6.3.3 Conclusion of Alternatives Analysis

Section 6.4, Environmentally Superior Alternative, identifies an environmentally superior alternative, as required by CEQA.

S.6 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

Based on the comments received during the Notice of Preparation scoping periods, the following key topics and areas of controversy have been identified:

- alternatives to the proposed project
- relationship of the proposed project to the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project
- source water diversion methods and impacts
- effectiveness of proposed advanced water treatment facility
- disposal of reverse osmosis concentrate to the existing MRWPCA ocean outfall
- product water conveyance facility siting and impacts
- quality and quantities of purified recycled water to be replenished

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**Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
<i>KEY TO ACRONYMS: NI – No Impact; LS – Less than Significant; LSM – Less than Significant with Mitigation; SU – Significant and Unavoidable; BI- Beneficial Impact</i>														
Aesthetics (AE)														
AE-1: Construction Impacts on Scenic Views, Scenic Resources and Visual Quality of the Surrounding Areas. Proposed Project construction would not result in substantial effects on scenic views, scenic resources or the visual character of the areas surrounding Proposed Project facilities.	LS	NI	LS	LS	NI	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
AE-2: Construction Impacts due to Temporary Light and Glare. Proposed Project construction could result in substantial, temporary sources of light or glare.	LS	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	LSM	NI	LSM	LSM	Mitigation Measure AE-2: Minimize Construction Nighttime Lighting. (Applies to the Injection Well Facilities Site and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline). As part of its contract specifications, MRWPCA shall require its construction contractors to implement site-specific nighttime construction lighting measures for nighttime construction at the proposed Injection Well Facilities site. The measures shall, at a minimum, require that lighting be shielded, directed downward onto work areas to minimize light spillover, and specify that construction lighting use the minimum wattage necessary to provide safety at the construction sites. MRWPCA shall ensure these measures are implemented at all times during nighttime construction at the Injection Well Facilities site and for the duration of all required nighttime construction activity at this location.
AE-3: Degradation of Visual Quality of Sites and Surrounding Areas. Proposed Project components would not result in a substantial degradation of the visual character of the project area and its surroundings.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	LS*	None required. The following mitigation measure is recommended to be adopted due to City of Seaside comments on the Notice of Preparation: Mitigation Measure AE-3: Provide Aesthetic Screening for New Above-Ground Structures. (Applies to the following project components: Product Water Conveyance Coastal Booster Pump Station and Injection Well Facilities). Proposed above-ground features at the Coastal option of the Booster Pump Station and Injection Well Facilities (at a minimum, at the well clusters and back-flush basin), shall be designed to minimize visual impacts by incorporating screening with vegetation, or other aesthetic design treatments, subject to review and approval of the City of Seaside.
AE-4: Impacts due to Permanent Light and Glare during Operations. Operation of Proposed Project facilities may result in a substantial new source of light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	LSM	Mitigation Measure AE-4: Exterior Lighting Minimization. (Applies to the following project components: Product Water Conveyance Booster Pump Station - (both Options) and Injection Well Facilities) To prevent exterior lighting from affecting nighttime views, the design and operation of lighting at the Product Water Conveyance Booster Pump Station - RUWAP and Coastal Options and Injection Well Facilities, shall adhere to the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Use of low-intensity street lighting and low-intensity exterior lighting shall be required. · Lighting fixtures shall be cast downward and shielded to prevent light from spilling onto adjacent offsite uses. · Lighting fixtures shall be designed and placed to minimize glare that could affect users of adjacent properties, buildings, and roadways. · Fixtures and standards shall conform to state and local safety and illumination requirements.
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas (AQ)														
AQ-1: Construction Criteria Pollutant Emissions. Construction of the Proposed Project would result in emissions of criteria pollutants, specifically PM10, that may conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan and may violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation in a region that is non-attainment under State ambient air quality standards.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM*	Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Construction Fugitive Dust Control Plan. (Applies to all Project Component Sites where ground disturbance would occur.) The following standard Dust Control Measures shall be implemented during construction to help prevent potential nuisances to nearby receptors due to fugitive dust and to reduce contributions to exceedances of the state ambient air quality standards for PM10, in accordance with MBUAPCD's CEQA Guidelines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Water all active construction areas at least twice daily with water (preferably from non-potable sources); frequency should be based on the type of operation, soil, and wind exposure. · Prohibit grading activities during periods of high wind (over 15 mph). · Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials and require trucks to maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard. · Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites. · Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets; · Enclose, cover, or water daily exposed stockpiles (dirt, sand, etc.); · Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. · Wheel washers shall be installed and used by truck operators at the exits of the construction sites to the AWT Facility site, the Injection Well Facilities, and the Booster Pump Station. · Post a publicly visible sign that specifies the telephone number and person to contact regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond to complaints and take corrective action within 48 hours. The phone number of the MBUAPCD shall also be visible to ensure compliance with MBUAPCD rules.

Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures	
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline			
<i>KEY TO ACRONYMS: NI – No Impact; LS – Less than Significant; LSM – Less than Significant with Mitigation; SU – Significant and Unavoidable; BI- Beneficial Impact</i>															
Biological Resources: Fisheries (BF)															
BF-1: Habitat Modification Due to Construction of Diversion Facilities. Construction of the proposed Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough diversions could indirectly result in habitat modifications for endangered or threatened fish species as a result of construction activities and dewatering the construction sites.	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	<p>Mitigation Measure BF-1a: Construction during Low Flow Season. (Applies to Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough Diversions) Conduct construction of diversion facilities during periods of low flow outside of the SCCC steelhead migration periods, i.e. between June and November, which would be outside of the adult migration period from December through April and outside of the smolt migration period from March through May.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BF-1b: Relocation of Aquatic Species during Construction. (Applies to Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough Diversions). Conduct pre-construction surveys to determine whether tidewater gobies or other fish species are present, and if so, implement appropriate measures in consultation with applicable regulatory agencies, which may include a program for capture and relocation of tidewater gobies to suitable habitat outside of work area during construction.</p>	
BF-2: Interference with Fish Migration. Operation of the Proposed Project would result in changes in stream flows that may interfere with fish migration in the Salinas River and Reclamation Ditch.	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	<p>Mitigation Measure BF-2a: Maintain Migration Flows. (Applies to the Reclamation Ditch Diversion) Operate diversions to maintain steelhead migration flows in the Reclamation Ditch based on two criteria – one for upstream adult passage in Jan-Feb-Mar and one for downstream juvenile passage in Apr-May. For juvenile passage, the downstream passage shall have a flow trigger in both Gabilan Creek and at the Reclamation Ditch, so that if there is flow in Gabilan Creek that would allow outmigration, then the bypass flow requirements, as measured at the San Jon Gage of the Reclamation Ditch, shall be applied (see Hagar Environmental Science, <i>Estimation of Minimum Flows for Migration of Steelhead in the Reclamation Ditch</i>, February 27, 2015, in Appendix G-2, of this EIR). If there is no flow in Gabilan Creek, then only the low flow (minimum bypass flow requirement as proposed in the project description) shall be applied, and these flows for the dry season at Reclamation Ditch as measured at the San Jon USGS gage shall be met.</p> <p>Alternately, as the San Jon weir located at the USGS gage is considered a barrier to steelhead migration and the bypass flow requirements have been developed to allow adult and smolt steelhead migration to have adequate flow to travel past this obstacle, if the weir were to be modified to allow steelhead passage, the mitigation above would not have to be met. Therefore, alternate Mitigation Measure BF-2a has been developed, as follows:</p> <p>Mitigation Measure Alternate BF-2a: Modify San Jon Weir. (Applies to the Reclamation Ditch Diversion) Construct modifications to the existing San Jon weir to provide for steelhead passage. Modifications could include downstream pool, modifications to the structural configuration of the weir to allow passage or other construction, and improvements to remove the impediment to steelhead passage defined above.</p>	
BF-3: Reduction in Fish Habitat or Fish Populations Due to Project Operations. Operation of the Proposed Project diversions would not reduce the habitat of a fish species or substantially affect fish populations.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	None required.	
Biological Resources: Terrestrial (BT)															
BT-1: Construction Impacts to Special-Status Species and Habitat. Proposed Project construction may adversely affect, either directly or through habitat modification, special-status plant and wildlife species and their habitat within the Project Study Area.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	See complete text following this table.

**Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
<i>KEY TO ACRONYMS: NI – No Impact; LS – Less than Significant; LSM – Less than Significant with Mitigation; SU – Significant and Unavoidable; BI- Beneficial Impact</i>														
BT-2: Construction Impacts to Sensitive Habitats. Proposed Project construction may adversely affect sensitive habitats (including riparian, wetlands, and/or other sensitive natural communities) within the Project Study Area.	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	LS	LSM	LS	NI	LSM	LSM	<p>Mitigation Measure BT-2a: Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts to Riparian Habitat and Wetland Habitats. (Applies to Tembladero Slough Diversion, Blanco Drain Diversion, and Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option) When designing the facilities at these component sites, the MRWPCA shall site and design project features to avoid impacts to the riparian and wetland habitats shown in Attachment 8 of Appendix H and Appendix I, including direct habitat removal and indirect hydrology and water quality impacts, to the greatest extent feasible while taking into account site and engineering constraints. To protect this sensitive habitat during construction, the following measures shall be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place construction fencing around riparian and wetland habitat to be preserved to ensure construction activities and personnel do not impact this area. All proposed lighting shall be designed to avoid light and glare into the riparian and wetland habitat. Light sources shall not illuminate these areas or cause glare. <p>In the event that full avoidance is not possible and a portion or all of the riparian and wetland habitat would be impacted, the following minimization measures shall be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacted riparian and wetland habitat shall be mitigated at a 1:1 replacement-to-loss ratio through restoration and/or preservation. The final mitigation amounts shall be determined during the design phase but cannot be less than 1:1. It is expected that the mitigation can occur within the Locke Paddon Lake watershed, along the Tembladero Slough, and within the Salinas River corridor near the Blanco Drain near where impacts may occur. A Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) shall be prepared by a qualified biologist to mitigate for impacts to riparian and wetland habitat. The HMMP shall outline the details of a riparian and wetland habitat restoration plan, including but not limited to, planting plan, success criteria, monitoring protocols to determine if the success criteria have been met, adaptive management protocols in the case that the success criteria are not met, and funding assurances. <p>Mitigation Measure BT-2b: Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts to Central Dune Scrub Habitat. (Applies to CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) When designing the Monterey Pipeline, the project proponents shall site and design project features to avoid impacts to the central dune scrub habitat shown in Attachment 8 of Appendix H, including direct habitat removal, to the greatest extent feasible while taking into account site and engineering constraints. To protect this sensitive habitat during construction, the following measures shall be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place construction fencing around central dune scrub habitat to be preserved to ensure construction activities and personnel do not impact this area. All proposed lighting shall be designed to avoid light and glare into the central dune scrub habitat. Light sources shall not illuminate central dune scrub habitat areas or cause glare. <p>If full avoidance is not possible and a portion or all of the central dune scrub habitat would be impacted, the following minimization measures shall be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 2.7 acres of central dune scrub habitat could be impacted by the project. Impacted central dune scrub habitat shall be mitigated at a 1:1 replacement-to-loss ratio through restoration and/or preservation. The final mitigation amounts shall be determined during the design phase. It is expected that the mitigation can occur onsite or within the immediate vicinity. A Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) shall be prepared by a qualified biologist to mitigate for impacts to central dune scrub habitat. The HMMP shall outline the details of a central dune scrub habitat restoration plan, including but not limited to, planting plan, success criteria, monitoring protocols to determine if the success criteria have been met, adaptive management protocols if success criteria are not met, and funding assurances. <p>Mitigation Measure BT-2c: Avoidance and Minimization of Construction Impacts Resulting from Horizontal Directional Drilling under the Salinas River (Applies to Blanco Drain Diversion) The project proponents in coordination with the contractor shall prepare and implement a Frack-Out Plan to avoid or reduce accidental impacts resulting from horizontal directional drilling beneath the Salinas River. The Frack-Out Plan shall address spill prevention, containment, and clean-up methodology in the event of a frack out.</p>
BT-3: Construction Impacts to Movement of Native Wildlife and Native Wildlife Nursery Sites. Proposed Project construction would not adversely affect native wildlife corridors and wildlife nursery sites.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.

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	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
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BT-4: Construction Conflicts with Local Policies, Ordinances, or Approved Habitat Conservation Plan. Proposed Project construction would potentially conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. A conflict may occur if the HMP plant species within the Proposed Project component sites on the former Fort Ord that do not require a take authorization from the Service or CDFW are impacted, and seed salvage is not conducted. There are no approved HCPs applicable to the Proposed Project.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	Mitigation Measure BT-4. HMP Plant Species Salvage. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, and Injection Well Facilities site within the former Fort Ord only) For impacts to the HMP plant species within the Project Study Area that do not require take authorization from USFWS or CDFW, salvage efforts for these species shall be evaluated by a qualified biologist per the requirements of the HMP and BO. A salvage plan shall be prepared and implemented by a qualified biologist, which shall include, but is not limited to: a description and evaluation of salvage opportunities and constraints; a description of the appropriate methods and protocols of salvage and relocation efforts; identification of relocation and restoration areas; and identification of qualified biologists approved to perform the salvage efforts, including the identification of any required collection permits from USFWS and/or CDFW. Where proposed, seed collection shall occur from plants within the Project Study Area and topsoil shall be salvaged within occupied areas to be disturbed. Seeds shall be collected during the appropriate time of year for each species by qualified biologists. At the time of seed collection, a map shall also be prepared that identifies the specific locations of the plants for any future topsoil preservation efforts. The collected seeds shall be used to revegetate temporarily disturbed construction areas and reseeded and restoration efforts on- or off-site, as determined appropriate in the salvage plan.
BT-5: Operational Impacts to Special-Status Species. Proposed Project operations would not adversely affect, either directly or through habitat modification, special-status plant and wildlife species and their habitat.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS None required.
BT-6: Operational Impacts to Sensitive Habitats. Proposed Project operations may adversely affect sensitive habitats (including riparian, wetlands, and/or other sensitive natural communities) within and adjacent to the Project Study Area.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	NI	LSM	LSM	Mitigation Measure BT-6. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BT-1a for Avoidance and Minimization of Operational Impacts to Sensitive Habitat (Applies to Applies to Reclamation Ditch Diversion, Tembladero Slough Diversion, Blanco Drain Diversion, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) During operation and maintenance activities, implementation of Mitigation Measures BT-1a, which avoid and minimize impacts through implementing construction best management practices and monitoring, would reduce potential impacts to sensitive habitat to a less-than-significant level.
BT-7: Operational Impacts to Movement of Native Wildlife and to Native Wildlife Nursery Sites. Proposed Project operations would not adversely affect native wildlife corridors and wildlife nursery sites.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS None required.
BT-8: Operational Conflicts with Local Policies, Ordinances, or approved Habitat Conservation Plan. Proposed Project operations would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS None required.
Cultural and Paleontological Resources (CR)														
CR-1: Construction Impacts on Historic Resources. Proposed Project construction may result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a known historic resource as defined in 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines or historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	Mitigation Measure CR-1: Avoidance and Vibration Monitoring for Pipeline Installation in the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, and Downtown Monterey. (Applies to portion of the CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) CalAm shall construct the section of the Monterey Pipeline located on Stillwell Avenue within the Presidio of Monterey Historic District and within W. Franklin Street in downtown Monterey as close as possible to the centerlines of these streets to: (1) avoid direct impacts to the historic Presidio Entrance Monument, and (2) reduce impacts from construction vibration to below the 0.12 inches per second (in/sec) peak particle velocity vibration PPV) threshold. If CalAm determines that the pipeline cannot be located near the centerline of these street segments due to traffic concerns or existing utilities, the historic properties identified on Table 4.6-2 of this EIR shall be monitored for vibration during pipeline construction, especially during the use of jackhammers and vibratory rollers. If construction vibration levels exceed 0.12 in/sec PPV, construction shall be halted and other construction methods shall be employed to reduce the vibration levels below the standard threshold. Alternative construction methods may include using concrete saws instead of jackhammers or hoe-rams to open excavation trenches, the use of non-vibratory rollers, and hand excavation. If impact sheet pile installation is needed (i.e., for horizontal directional drilling or jack-and-bore) within 80 feet of any historical resource or within 80 feet of a historic district, CalAm shall monitor vibration levels to ensure that the 0.12-in/sec PPV damage threshold is not exceeded. If vibration levels exceed the applicable threshold, the contractor shall use alternative construction methods such as vibratory pile drivers.

**Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
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CR-2: Construction Impacts on Archaeological Resources or Human Remains. Proposed Project construction may result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of one known archaeological resource and to unknown archaeological resources during construction and/or encounter unknown human remains.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM Mitigation Measure CR-2a: Archaeological Monitoring Plan. (Applies to the segment of the CalAm Distribution Pipeline through the Presidio of Monterey and along W. Franklin Street and to the Lake El Estero Diversion Site) Each of the project proponents shall contract a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Qualification Standard (Lead Archaeologist) to prepare and implement an Archaeological Monitoring Plan, and oversee and direct all archaeological monitoring activities during construction. Archaeological monitoring shall be conducted for all subsurface excavation work within 100 feet of Presidio #2 in the Presidio of Monterey, in downtown Monterey on W. Franklin Street between High and Figueroa Streets; and at potentially sensitive archaeological sites at Lake El Estero. At a minimum, the Archaeological Monitoring Plan shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail the cultural resources training program that shall be completed by all construction and field workers involved in ground disturbance; • Designate the person(s) responsible for conducting monitoring activities, including Native American monitor(s), if deemed necessary; • Establish monitoring protocols to ensure monitoring is conducted in accordance with current professional standards provided by the California Office of Historic Preservation; • Establish the template and content requirements for monitoring reports; • Establish a schedule for submittal of monitoring reports and person(s) responsible for review and approval of monitoring reports; • Establish protocols for notifications in case of encountering cultural resources, as well as methods for evaluating significance, developing and implementing a plan to avoid or mitigate significant resource impacts, facilitating Native American participation and consultation, implementing a collection and curation plan, and ensuring consistency with applicable laws including Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code; • Establish methods to ensure security of cultural resources sites; • Describe the appropriate protocols for notifying the County, Native Americans, and local authorities (i.e. Sheriff, Police) should site looting and other illegal activities occur during construction with reference to Public Resources Code 5097.99. During the course of the monitoring, the Lead Archaeologist may adjust the frequency—from continuous to intermittent—of the monitoring based on the conditions and professional judgment regarding the potential to encounter resources. If archaeological materials are encountered, all soil disturbing activities within 100 feet of the find shall cease until the resource is evaluated. The Lead Archaeologist shall immediately notify the relevant Proposed Project proponent of the encountered archaeological resource. The Lead Archaeologist shall, after making a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archaeological resource, present the findings of this assessment to the lead agency, or CPUC, for the CalAm Distribution Pipeline. In the event archaeological resources qualifying as either historical resources pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5 or as unique archaeological resources as defined by Public Resources Code 21083.2 are encountered, preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigation. If preservation in place is not feasible, the applicable project proponent(s) shall implement an Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan (ARDTP). The Lead Archaeologist, Native American representatives, and the State Historic Preservation Office designee shall meet to determine the scope of the ARDTP. The ARDTP will identify a program for the treatment and recovery of important scientific data contained within the portions of the archaeological resources located within the project Area of Potential Effects; would preserve any significant historical information obtained; and will identify the scientific/historic research questions applicable to the resources, the data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. The results of the investigation shall be documented in a technical report that provides a full artifact catalog, analysis of items collected, results of any special studies conducted, and interpretations of the resource within a regional and local context. All technical documents shall be placed on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. Mitigation Measure CR-2b: Discovery of Archaeological Resources or Human Remains. (Applies to all Proposed Project components) If archaeological resources or human remains are unexpectedly discovered during any construction, work shall be halted within 50 meters (±160 feet) of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist. If the find is determined to be significant, appropriate mitigation measures shall be formulated and implemented. The County Coroner shall be notified in accordance with provisions of Public Resources Code 5097.98-99 in the event human remains are found and the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified in accordance with the provisions of Public Resources Code section 5097 if the remains are determined to be of Native American origin. Mitigation Measure CR-2c: Native American Notification. (Applies to all Proposed Project components) Because of their continuing interest in potential discoveries during construction, all listed Native American Contacts shall be notified of any and all discoveries of archaeological resources in the project area.
CR-3: Construction Impacts on Unknown Paleontological Resources. Proposed Project construction would not result in damage to or destruction of unknown paleontological resources.	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	None required.

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Energy and Mineral Resources (EN)															
EN-1: Construction Impacts due to Temporary Energy Use. Proposed Project construction could result in wasteful or inefficient use of energy if construction equipment is not maintained or if haul trips are not planned efficiently. The Proposed Project would not conflict with existing energy standards.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	Mitigation Measure EN-1: Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan. (Applies to all Proposed Project components) MRWPCA (for all components except the CalAm Distribution System) or CalAm (for the Cal Am Distribution System) shall contract a qualified professional (i.e., construction planner/energy efficiency expert) to prepare a Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan that identifies the specific measures that MRWPCA or CalAm (and its construction contractors) will implement as part of project construction to increase the efficient use of construction equipment. Such measures shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: procedures to ensure that all construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained at all times; a commitment to utilize existing electricity sources where feasible rather than portable diesel-powered generators; consistent compliance with idling restrictions of the state; and identification of procedures (including the use of routing plans for haul trips) that will be followed to ensure that all materials and debris hauling is conducted in a fuel-efficient manner.
EN-2: Operational Impacts due to Energy Use. Proposed Project operations would not result in the consumption of energy such that existing supplies would be substantially constrained nor would the Project result in the unnecessary, wasteful, or inefficient use of energy resources.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
EN-3: Operational Impacts on Mineral Resources. The Proposed Project would not result in a significant impact due to the loss of availability of known mineral resources of value to the region or to the state or to any locally-important mineral recovery site.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
Geology, Soils, and Seismicity (GS)															
GS-1: Construction-Related Erosion or Loss of Topsoil. Construction of the Proposed Project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
GS-2: Construction-Related Soil Collapse and Soil Constraints during Pipeline Trenching. Construction of some Proposed Project pipeline components would be located on geologic units or soils that are unstable, or that may become unstable during project construction, and potentially result in soil instability or collapse; however, this exposure would not result in a substantial risk to people or structures.	LS	LS	NI	NI	LS	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
GS-3: Exposure to Fault Rupture. The Proposed Project would be located in a seismically active area, and portions of the Proposed Project may be affected by fault rupture from an earthquake on local faults; however, this exposure would not result in a substantial risk to people or structures.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
GS-4: Exposure to Seismic Ground Shaking and Liquefaction. The Proposed Project would be located in a seismically active area; however, Proposed Project operations would not expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death involving exposure to seismic groundshaking and liquefaction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.

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GS-5: Exposure to Coastal Erosion and Sea Level Rise. The Proposed CalAm Distribution System Monterey Pipeline would be exposed to substantial soil erosion as a result of sea level rise.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	Mitigation Measure GS-5: Monterey Pipeline Deepening. (Applies to CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline only). CalAm shall bury the Monterey Pipeline segment that is within the pre-determined coastal erosion hazard zone to a depth of five feet below the depth of the 2060, 100-year lower profile envelope. The extent of the coastal erosion hazard zone, length of affected pipeline section, and lower profile envelope for this pipeline segment shall be determined as per the Analysis of Historic and Future Coastal Erosion with Sea Level Rise (ESA-PWA, 2014).
GS-6: Hydro-Collapse of Soils from Well Injection. Proposed Project operation would not create a substantial risk to life or property due to its facilities being located on a geologic unit or soils that are unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of hydro-collapse.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	LS	None required.
GS-7: Exposure to Expansive and Corrosive Soils. The Proposed Project would not result in substantial risks to the public or other facilities due to location on expansive or corrosive soil types.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
Hazards and Hazardous Materials (HH)														
HH-1: Use and Disposal of Hazardous Materials During Construction. Proposed Project construction would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during construction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.

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HH-2: Accidental Release of Hazardous Materials During Construction. Proposed Project construction would potentially cause upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	<p>Mitigation Measure HH-2a: Environmental Site Assessment. (Applies to the Lake El Estero Diversion, Product Water Conveyance RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, Injection Well Facilities and the CalAm Distribution System) If required by local jurisdictions and property owners with approval responsibility for construction of each component, MRWPCA and CalAm shall conduct a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment in conformance with ASTM Standard 1527-05 to identify potential locations where hazardous material contamination may be encountered. If an Environmental Site Assessment indicates that a release of hazardous materials could have affected soil or groundwater quality at a project site, a Phase II environmental site assessment shall be conducted to determine the extent of contamination and to prescribe an appropriate course of remediation, including but not limited to removal of contaminated soils, in conformance with state and local guidelines and regulations. If the results of the subsurface investigation(s) indicate the presence of hazardous materials, additional site remediation may be required by the applicable state or local regulatory agencies, and the contractors shall be required to comply with all regulatory requirements for facility design or site remediation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure HH-2b: Health and Safety Plan. (Applies to the Lake El Estero Diversion, Product Water Conveyance RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, the Injection Well Facilities, and the CalAm Distribution System) The construction contractor(s) shall prepare and implement a project-specific Health and Safety Plan (HSP) for each site on which construction may occur, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 to protect construction workers and the public during all excavation, grading, and construction. The HSP shall include the following, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all potential risks to construction workers and the maximum exposure limits for all known and reasonably foreseeable site chemicals (the HSP shall incorporate and consider the information in all available existing Environmental Site Assessments and remediation reports for properties within ¼-mile using the EnviroStor Database); • Specified personal protective equipment and decontamination procedures, if needed; • Emergency procedures, including route to the nearest hospital; • Procedures to be followed in the event that evidence of potential soil or groundwater contamination (such as soil staining, noxious odors, debris or buried storage containers) is encountered. These procedures shall be in accordance with hazardous waste operations regulations and specifically include, but are not limited to, the following: immediately stopping work in the vicinity of the unknown hazardous materials release, notifying Monterey County Department of Environmental Health, and retaining a qualified environmental firm to perform sampling and remediation; and • The identification and responsibilities of a site health and safety supervisor. <p>Mitigation Measure HH-2c: Materials and Dewatering Disposal Plan. (Applies to the Lake El Estero Diversion, Product Water Conveyance System Options, the Injection Well Facilities, and the CalAm Distribution System) MRWPCA and CalAm and/or their contractors shall develop a materials disposal plan specifying how the contractor will remove, handle, transport, and dispose of all excavated material in a safe, appropriate, and lawful manner. The plan must identify the disposal method for soil and the approved disposal site, and include written documentation that the disposal site will accept the waste. For areas within the Seaside munitions response areas called Site 39 (coincident with the Injection Well Facilities component), the materials disposal plans shall be reviewed and approved by FORA and the City of Seaside. The contractor shall develop a groundwater dewatering control and disposal plan specifying how the contractor will remove, handle, and dispose of groundwater impacted by hazardous substances in a safe, appropriate, and lawful manner. The plan must identify the locations at which potential contaminated groundwater dewatering are likely to be encountered (if any), the method to analyze groundwater for hazardous materials, and the appropriate treatment and/or disposal methods. If the dewatering effluent contains contaminants that exceed the requirements of the General WDRs for Discharges with a Low Threat to Water Quality (Order No. R3-2011-0223, NPDES Permit No. CAG993001), the construction contractor shall contain the dewatering effluent in a portable holding tank for appropriate offsite disposal or discharge (see Section 4.11, Hydrology and Water Quality: Surface Water, for more information regarding this NPDES permit). The contractor can either dispose of the contaminated effluent at a permitted waste management facility or discharge the effluent, under permit, to the Regional Treatment Plant.</p>
HH-3: Construction of Facilities on Known Hazardous Materials Site. Proposed Project construction would occur on a known hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5; however, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant hazard to people or the environment.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.

**Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
<i>KEY TO ACRONYMS: NI – No Impact; LS – Less than Significant; LSM – Less than Significant with Mitigation; SU – Significant and Unavoidable; BI- Beneficial Impact</i>														
HH-4: Use of Hazardous Materials During Construction Within 0.25-Miles of Schools. Proposed Project construction would not result in nor create a significant hazard to the public or the environment due to handling of hazardous materials or hazardous emissions within 0.25 mile of a school during construction.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	LS	None required.
HH-5: Wildland Fire Hazard during Construction. Proposed Project construction would not increase the risk of wildland fires in high fire hazard areas.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
HH-6: Use and Disposal of Hazardous Materials During Operation. Proposed Project operations would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
HH-7: Operation of Facilities on Known Hazardous Materials Site. Proposed Project facilities would be located on a known hazardous materials site; however, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant hazard to people or the environment.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
Hydrology and Water Quality: Groundwater (GW)														
GW-1: Construction Groundwater Depletion, Levels, and Recharge. Construction of the Proposed Project components would not deplete groundwater supplies nor interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of local groundwater levels.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
GW-2: Construction Groundwater Quality. Proposed Project construction would not violate any water quality standards or otherwise degrade water quality.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
GW-3: Operational Groundwater Depletion and Levels: Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin. Operation of the Proposed Project would not deplete groundwater supplies in the Salinas Valley nor interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater levels in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin.	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	BI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	BI	None required.
GW-4: Operational Groundwater Depletion and Levels: Seaside Basin. Operation of the Proposed Project would not deplete groundwater supplies in the Seaside Basin nor interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater levels in the Seaside Basin.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	LS	None required.

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GW-5: Operational Groundwater Quality: Salinas Valley. Operation of the Proposed Project would not degrade groundwater quality in the Salinas Valley.	BI	BI	LS	LS	LS	NI	BI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	BI	None required.
GW-6: Operational Groundwater Quality: Seaside Basin. Proposed Project operations would not degrade groundwater quality in the Seaside Basin, including due to injection of purified recycled water into the basin.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	BI/LS *	NI	NI	BI/LS*	NI	NI	BI/LS*	None required.
Hydrology and Water Quality: Surface Water (HS)														
HS-1: Construction Impacts to Surface Water Quality due to Discharges. Proposed Project construction involving well drilling and development, and dewatering of shallow groundwater during excavation would generate water requiring disposal. Compliance with existing regulatory requirements would ensure that water disposal during construction would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not cause substantial erosion or siltation, and would not otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
HS-2: Construction Impacts to Surface Water Quality due to Earthmoving, Drainage Alterations, and Use of Hazardous Chemicals. Proposed Project construction would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not cause substantial erosion or siltation, and would not otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality including marine water quality, due to earthmoving, drainage system alterations, and use of hazardous chemicals.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
HS-3: Operational Impacts to Surface Water Quality due to Well Maintenance Discharges. Proposed Project operations would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not cause substantial erosion or siltation, and would not otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality due to well maintenance discharges.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	LS	None required.
HS-4: Operational Surface Water Quality Impacts due to Source Water Diversions. Proposed Project diversions would result in water quality benefits due to diversion and treatment of polluted waters; however, rapid water fluctuation from diversions at the Reclamation Ditch could induce erosion and sedimentation in downstream waters.	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	Mitigation Measure HS-4: Management of Surface Water Diversion Operations (Applies to Reclamation Ditch Diversion, only) Rapid, imposed water-level fluctuations shall be avoided when operating the Reclamation Ditch Diversion pumps to minimize erosion and failure of exposed (or unvegetated), susceptible banks. This can be accomplished by operating the pumps at an appropriate flow rate, in conjunction with commencing operation of the pumps only when suitable water levels or flow rates are measured in the water body. Proper control shall be implemented to ensure that mobilized sediment would not impair downstream habitat values and to prevent adverse impacts due to water/soil interface adjacent to the Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough.

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HS-5: Operational Marine Water Quality due to Ocean Discharges. Proposed Project operational discharges of reverse osmosis concentrate to the ocean through the MRWPCA outfall would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality.	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	None required.
HS-6: Operational Drainage Pattern Alterations. The Proposed Project would alter existing drainage patterns of the component sites by increasing impervious surfaces, but would not substantially increase the rate or amount of runoff such that it would: (1) cause erosion or siltation on- or off-site, (2) cause flooding on- or offsite, or (3) exceed the existing storm drainage system capacity.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
HS-7: Operational Carmel River Flows. Proposed Project operations would result in reduced pumping of the Carmel River alluvial aquifer resulting in increased flows in Carmel River that would benefit habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	BI	None required.
HS-8: Operational Risks due to Location within 100-Year Flood Area. Portions of the Proposed Project would be located within a 100-year flood hazard area but would not impede or redirect flood flows.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	LS	None required.
HS-9: Operational Risks due to Flooding due to Levee/Dam Failure, or Coastal Inundation. During operations, some Proposed Project facilities may be exposed to flooding due to failure of a levee or dam, sea level rise, and storm surges/tides related to climate change, but this exposure would not pose a substantial nor significant risk of loss, injury, or death.	LS	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	None required.
HS-10: Operational Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow Risk. The Proposed Project operations would not expose people or structures to substantial risk from flooding due to a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	None required.
Land Use, Agriculture, and Forest Resources (LU)														
LU-1: Temporary Farmland Conversion during Construction. The Proposed Project would result in a temporary disruption to agricultural production on designated prime, unique and statewide important farmlands during construction, but would not directly or indirectly convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use.	NI	LSM	NI	NI	LSM	NI	NI	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	LSM	Mitigation Measure LU-1: Minimize Disturbance to Farmland. (Applies to the Salinas Treatment Facility and a portion of the Blanco Drain Diversion) To support the continued productivity of designated Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance, the following provisions shall be included in construction contract specifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Construction contractor(s) shall minimize the extent of the construction disturbance, including construction access and staging areas, in designated important farmland areas. · Prior to the start of construction, the construction contractor(s) shall mark the limits of the construction area and ensure that no construction activities, parking, or staging occur beyond the construction limits. · Upon completion of the active construction, the site shall be restored to pre-construction conditions.

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LU-2: Operational Consistency with Plans, Policies, and Regulations. The Proposed Project would have one or more components that would potentially conflict, or be inconsistent with, applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations without implementation of mitigation measures identified in this EIR.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	All other mitigation measures (see Table 4.12-5 in Section 4.12, Land Use, Agriculture, and Forest Resources).
LU-3: Operational Indirect Farmland Conversion. The Proposed Project would not change the existing environment such that Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance is converted to non-agricultural use.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	None required.
Marine Biological Resources (MR)															
MR-1: Operational Impacts on Marine Biological Resources. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in substantial adverse effects on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species and would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	None required.
Noise and Vibration (NV)															
NV-1: Construction Noise. Construction activity would result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of all Proposed Project sites during construction that would not be substantial at most construction sites, except at the Injection Well Facilities and CalAm Distribution Monterey Pipeline sites.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	SU	SU	<p>Mitigation Measure NV-1a: Drilling Contractor Noise Measures. (Applies to Injection Well Facilities) Contractor specifications shall include a requirement that drill rigs located within 700 feet of noise-sensitive receptors shall be equipped with noise reducing engine housings or other noise reducing technology and the line of sight between the drill rig and nearby sensitive receptors shall be blocked by portable acoustic barriers and/or shields to reduce noise levels such that drill rig noise levels are no more 75 dBA at 50 feet. This would reduce the nighttime noise level to less than 60 dBA Leq at the nearest residence. The contractor shall submit to the MRWPCA and the Seaside Building Official, a "Well Construction Noise Control Plan" for review and approval. The plan shall identify all feasible noise control procedures that would be implemented during night-time construction activities. At a minimum, the plan shall specify the noise control treatments to achieve the specified above noise performance standard.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure NV-1b: Monterey Pipeline Noise Control Plan for Nighttime Pipeline Construction. (Applies to CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) CalAm shall submit a Noise Control Plan for all nighttime pipeline work to the California Public Utilities Commission for review and approval prior to the commencement of project construction activities. The Noise Control Plan shall identify all feasible noise control procedures to be implemented during nighttime pipeline installation in order to reduce noise levels to the extent practicable at the nearest residential or noise sensitive receptor. At a minimum, the Noise Control Plan shall require use of moveable noise screens, noise blankets, or other suitable sound attenuation devices be used to reduce noise levels during nighttime pipeline installation activities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure NV-1c: Neighborhood Notice. (Applies to Injection Well Facilities and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) Residences and other sensitive receptors within 900 feet of a nighttime construction area shall be notified of the construction location and schedule in writing, at least two weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities. The notice shall also be posted along the proposed pipeline alignments, near the proposed facility sites, and at nearby recreational facilities. The contractor shall designate a noise disturbance coordinator who would be responsible for responding to complaints regarding construction noise. The coordinator shall determine the cause of the complaint and ensure that reasonable measures are implemented to correct the problem. A contact number for the noise disturbance coordinator shall be conspicuously placed on construction site fences and included in the construction schedule notification sent to nearby residences. The notice to be distributed to residences and sensitive receptors shall first be submitted, for review and approval, to the MRWPCA and city and county staff as may be required by local regulations.</p>	

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NV-2: Construction Noise That Exceeds or Violate Local Standards. Construction activity would result in a temporary increase that at some locations could generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plans and/or could violate local regulations.	NI	NI	LSM	SU	LSM	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	NI	SU	<p>Mitigation Measure NV-2a: Construction Equipment. (Applies to Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites – Reclamation Ditch, Tembladero Slough and Blanco Drain, Product Water Conveyance Pipeline segments within the City of Marina and RUWAP Booster Station) Contractor specifications shall include a requirement that the contractor shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assure that construction equipment with internal combustion engines has sound control devices at least as effective as those provided by the original equipment manufacturer. No equipment shall be permitted to have an un-muffled exhaust. - Impact tools (i.e., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) used for project construction shall be hydraulically or electrically powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler shall be placed on the compressed air exhaust to lower noise levels by approximately 10 dBA. External jackets shall be used on impact tools, where feasible, in order to achieve a further reduction of 5 dBA. Quieter procedures shall be used, such as drills rather than impact equipment, whenever feasible. - The construction contractor(s) shall locate stationary noise sources (e.g., generators, air compressors) as far from nearby noise-sensitive receptors as possible, - For Product Water Conveyance pipeline segments within the City of Marina, noise controls shall be sufficient to not exceed 60 decibels for more than twenty-five percent of an hour, <p>Mitigation Measure NV-2b: Construction Hours. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance Pipelines and Booster Pump Station in the City of Marina). The construction contractor shall limit all noise-producing construction activities within the City of Marina to between the hours of 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM on weekdays and between 9:00 AM and 7:00 PM Saturdays, except that construction may be allowed until 8:00 PM during daylight savings time.</p>
NV-3: Construction Vibration. Construction of the Proposed Project would not expose sensitive receptors to excessive groundborne vibration.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
NV-4: Operational Noise. Operation of the Proposed Project facilities would potentially increase existing noise levels, but would not exceed noise level standards and/or result in nuisance impacts at sensitive receptors.	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	LS	None required.
Population and Housing (PH)														
PH-1: Construction-Related Growth Inducement. Proposed Project construction would result in temporary increases in construction employment, but would not induce substantial population growth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LS	None required.
PH-2: Operations and Infrastructure-Related Growth Inducement. Operation of the Proposed Project would not directly result in population growth, and would not indirectly result in inducement of substantial population growth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LS	None required.
Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation (PS)														
PS-1: Construction Public Services Demand. Construction of the Proposed Project would not result in public service demands for fire and police protection services, schools, or parks that would result in the need for new or physically altered facilities to maintain service capacity or performance objectives.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.

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PS-2: Construction Landfill Capacity. Construction of the Proposed Project would result in generation of solid waste; however, the solid waste would be disposed at a landfill with sufficient permitted daily and overall capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
PS-3: Construction Solid Waste Policies and Regulations. Construction of the Proposed Project would potentially conflict with state and local statutes, policies and regulations related to solid waste.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	Mitigation Measure PS-3: Construction Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan (relevant to all Proposed Project components). The construction contractor(s) shall prepare and implement a construction waste reduction and recycling plan identifying the types of construction debris the Proposed Project will generate and the manner in which those waste streams will be handled. In accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, the plan shall emphasize source reduction measures, followed by recycling and composting methods, to ensure that construction and demolition waste generated by the project is managed consistent with applicable statutes and regulations. In accordance with the California Green Building Standards Code and local regulations, the plan shall specify that all trees, stumps, rocks, and associated vegetation and soils, and 50% of all other nonhazardous construction and demolition waste, be diverted from landfill disposal. The plan shall be prepared in coordination with the Monterey Regional Waste Management District and be consistent with Monterey County's Integrated Waste Management Plan. Upon project completion, MRWPCA and CalAm shall collect the receipts from the contractor(s) to document that the waste reduction, recycling, and diversion goals have been met.
PS-4: Public Services Demand During Operation. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in public service demands for fire and police protection services, schools, or parks that would result in the need for new or physically altered facilities to maintain service capacity or performance objectives.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
PS-5: Landfill Capacity for Operations. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in adverse effects on landfill capacity or be out of compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
Traffic and Transportation (TR)															
TR-1: Construction Traffic. Proposed Project construction would result in a temporary increase in traffic volumes on regional and local roadways due to construction-related vehicle trips, which would not result in conflicts with any applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for performance of the circulation system.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
TR-2: Construction-Related Traffic Delays, Safety and Access Limitations. Construction activities could result in temporary traffic delays, safety hazards, and/or disruption of access.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	LS	LSM	LSM	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	Mitigation Measure TR-2: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan. Prior to construction, MRWPCA and/or its contractor shall prepare and implement a traffic control plan or plans for the roadways and intersections affected by MRWPCA construction (Product Water Conveyance Pipeline) and CalAm shall prepare and implement a traffic control plan for the roadways and intersections affected by the CalAm Distribution System Improvements (Transfer and Monterey pipelines). The traffic control plan(s) shall comply with the affected jurisdiction's encroachment permit requirements and will be based on detailed design plans. For all project construction activities that could affect the public right-of-way (e.g., roadways, sidewalks, and walkways), the plan shall include measures that would provide for continuity of vehicular, pedestrian, and bicyclist access; reduce the potential for traffic accidents; and ensure worker safety in construction zones. Where project construction activities could disrupt mobility and access for bicyclists and pedestrians, the plan shall include measures to ensure safe and convenient access would be maintained. The traffic control and safety assurance plan shall be developed on the basis of detailed design plans for the approved project. The plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the elements listed below: General a. Develop circulation and detour plans to minimize impacts on local streets. As necessary, signage and/or flaggers shall be used to guide

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														<p>vehicles to detour routes and/or through the construction work areas.</p> <p>b. Implement a public information program to notify motorists, bicyclists, nearby residents, and adjacent businesses of the impending construction activities (e.g., media coverage, email notices, websites, etc.). Notices of the location(s) and timing of lane closures shall be published in local newspapers and on available websites to allow motorists to select alternative routes.</p> <p>Roadways</p> <p>c. Haul routes that minimize truck traffic on local roadways and residential streets shall be used to the extent feasible.</p> <p>d. Schedule truck trips outside of peak morning and evening commute hours to minimize adverse impacts on traffic flow.</p> <p>e. Limit lane closures during peak hours. Travel lane closures, when necessary, shall be managed such that one travel lane is kept open at all times to allow alternating traffic flow in both directions along affected two-lane roadways; the contractor shall use steel plates or trench backfilling to restore vehicle access at the end of each workday.</p> <p>f. Restore roads and streets to normal operation by covering trenches with steel plates outside of normal work hours or when work is not in progress.</p> <p>g. Comply with roadside safety protocols to reduce the risk of accidents. Provide "Road Work Ahead" warning signs and speed control (including signs informing drivers of state legislated double fines for speed infractions in a construction zone) to achieve required speed reductions for safe traffic flow through the work zone. Train construction personnel to apply appropriate safety measures as described in the plan.</p> <p>h. Provide flaggers in school areas at street crossings to manage traffic flow and maintain traffic safety during the school drop-off and pickup hours on days when pipeline installation would occur in designated school zones.</p> <p>i. Maintain access to private driveways.</p> <p>j. Coordinate with MST so the transit provider can temporarily relocate bus routes or bus stops in work zones as deemed necessary.</p> <p>Pedestrian and Bicyclists</p> <p>k. Perform construction that crosses on street and off street bikeways, sidewalks, and other walkways in a manner that allows for safe access for bicyclists and pedestrians. Alternatively, provide safe detours to reroute affected bicycle/pedestrian traffic.</p> <p>Recreational Trails</p> <p>l. At least two weeks prior to construction, post signage along all potentially affected recreational trails; Class I, II, and II bicycle routes; and pedestrian pathways, including the Monterey Peninsula Recreational Trail, to warn bicyclists and pedestrians of construction activities. The signs shall include information regarding the nature of construction activities, duration, and detour routes. Signage shall be composed of or encased in weatherproof material and posted in conspicuous locations, including on park message boards, and existing wayfinding signage and kiosks, for the duration of the closure period. At the end of the closure period, CalAm, MRWPCA or either of its contractors shall retrieve all notice materials.</p> <p>Emergency Access</p> <p>m. Maintain access for emergency vehicles at all times. Coordinate with facility owners or administrators of sensitive land uses such as police and fire stations, transit stations, hospitals, and schools.</p> <p>n. Provide advance notification to local police, fire, and emergency service providers of the timing, location, and duration of construction activities that could affect the movement of emergency vehicles on area roadways.</p> <p>o. Avoid truck trips through designated school zones during the school drop-off and pickup hours.</p>
TR-3: Construction-Related Roadway Deterioration. Construction truck trips could result in increased wear-and-tear on the designated haul routes, which could result in temporary impacts to performance of the regional circulation system.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	<p>Mitigation Measure TR-3: Roadway Rehabilitation Program (applies to all Proposed Project components) Prior to commencing project construction, MRWPCA (for all components other than the CalAm Distribution System Improvements) and CalAm (for CalAm Distribution System Improvements) shall detail the preconstruction condition of all local construction access and haul routes proposed for substantial use by project-related construction vehicles. The construction routes surveyed must be consistent with those identified in the construction traffic control and safety assurance plan developed under Mitigation Measure TR-2. After construction is completed, the same roads shall be surveyed again to determine whether excessive wear and tear or construction damage has occurred. Roads damaged by project-related construction vehicles shall be repaired to a structural condition equal to that which existed prior to construction activities.</p>
TR-4: Construction Parking Interference. Construction activities may temporarily affect parking availability.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	NI	LSM	LSM	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	<p>Mitigation Measure TR-4: Construction Parking Requirements.(Applies to Product Water Conveyance pipelines (RUWAP and Coastal Alignments) in Marina and Seaside, and CalAm Distribution System: Transfer Pipeline and Monterey Pipeline). Prior to commencing project construction, the construction contractor(s) shall coordinate with the potentially affected jurisdictions to identify designated worker parking areas that would avoid or minimize parking displacement in congested areas of Marina, Seaside, and downtown Monterey. The contractors shall provide transport between the designated parking location and the construction work areas. The construction contractor(s) shall also provide incentives for workers that carpool or take public transportation to the construction work areas. The engineering and construction design plans shall specify that contractors limit time of construction within travel lanes and public parking spaces and provide information to the public about locations of alternative spaces to reduce parking disruptions.</p>

**Table S-1
Summary of Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Impact Statement	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall	Mitigation Measures
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline		
<i>KEY TO ACRONYMS: NI – No Impact; LS – Less than Significant; LSM – Less than Significant with Mitigation; SU – Significant and Unavoidable; BI- Beneficial Impact</i>														
TR-5: Operational Traffic. Operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project would result in small traffic increases on regional and local roadways, but would not substantially affect the performance of the regional circulation system.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
Water Supply and Wastewater Systems (WW)														
WW-1: Construction-Related Water Demand. The Proposed Project would result in a temporary increase in water use due to construction-related demands, but existing water supplies would be sufficient to serve construction-related demands and construction activities would not require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
WW-2: Construction-Related Wastewater Generation. The Proposed Project would result in a temporary increase in wastewater generation due to demand from construction workers, but existing wastewater treatment facilities have sufficient capacity to serve construction-related demands.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
WW-3: Operational Water Supply and Entitlements. Sufficient water supplies are available for operation of the Proposed Project; prior to construction of each source water diversion component and prior to diversion of secondary treated effluent, the project proponent would obtain applicable water rights, permits, or agreements.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	None required.
WW-4: Operational Wastewater Treatment Capacity. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	LS	None required.

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Mitigation Measures for Impact BT-1: Construction Impacts to Special-Status Species and Habitat

Mitigation Measure BT-1a: Implement Construction Best Management Practices. (Applies to All Proposed Project Components) The following best management practices shall be implemented during all identified phases of construction (i.e., pre-, during, and post-) to reduce impacts to special-status plant and wildlife species:

1. A qualified biologist must conduct an Employee Education Program for the construction crew prior to any construction activities. A qualified biologist must meet with the construction crew at the onset of construction at the site to educate the construction crew on the following: 1) the appropriate access route(s) in and out of the construction area and review project boundaries; 2) how a biological monitor will examine the area and agree upon a method which would ensure the safety of the monitor during such activities, 3) the special-status species that may be present; 4) the specific mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the construction effort; 5) the general provisions and protections afforded by the USFWS and CDFW; and 6) the proper procedures if a special-status species is encountered within the site.
2. Trees and vegetation not planned for removal or trimming shall be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum extent possible through the use of exclusionary fencing, such as hay bales for herbaceous and shrubby vegetation, and protective wood barriers for trees. Only certified weed-free straw shall be used, to avoid the introduction of non-native, invasive species. A biological monitor shall supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.
3. Protective fencing shall be placed prior to and during construction to keep construction equipment and personnel from impacting vegetation outside of work limits. A biological monitor shall supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.
4. Following construction, disturbed areas shall be restored to pre-construction contours to the maximum extent possible and revegetated using locally-occurring native species and native erosion control seed mix, per the recommendations of a qualified biologist.
5. Grading, excavating, and other activities that involve substantial soil disturbance shall be planned and carried out in consultation with a qualified hydrologist, engineer, or erosion control specialist, and shall utilize standard erosion control techniques to minimize erosion and sedimentation to native vegetation (pre-, during, and post-construction).
6. No firearms shall be allowed on the construction sites at any time.
7. All food-related and other trash shall be disposed of in closed containers and removed from the project area at least once a week during the construction period, or more often if trash is attracting avian or mammalian predators. Construction personnel shall not feed or otherwise attract wildlife to the area.

Mitigation Measure BT-1b: Implement Construction-Phase Monitoring. (Applies to Salinas Pump Station, Salinas Treatment Facility, Blanco Drain Diversion, Project Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Pipeline Alignment Options, Injection Well Facilities, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) The project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to monitor all ground disturbing construction activities (i.e., vegetation removal, grading, excavation, or similar activities) to protect any special-status species encountered. Any handling and relocation protocols of special-status wildlife species shall be determined in coordination with CDFW prior to any ground disturbing activities, and conducted by a qualified biologist with appropriate scientific collection permit. After ground disturbing project activities are complete, the qualified biologist shall train an individual from the construction crew to act as the on-site construction biological monitor. The construction biological monitor shall be the contact for any special-status wildlife species encounters, shall conduct daily inspections of equipment and

materials stored on site and any holes or trenches prior to the commencement of work, and shall ensure that all installed fencing stays in place throughout the construction period. The qualified biologist shall then conduct regular scheduled and unscheduled visits to ensure the construction biological monitor is satisfactorily implementing all appropriate mitigation protocols. Both the qualified biologist and the construction biological monitor shall have the authority to stop and/or redirect project activities to ensure protection of resources and compliance with all environmental permits and conditions of the project. The qualified biologist and the construction monitor shall complete a daily log summarizing activities and environmental compliance throughout the duration of the project. The log shall also include any special-status wildlife species observed and relocated.

Mitigation Measure BT-1c: Implement Non-Native, Invasive Species Controls. (Applies to All Proposed Project Components) The following measures shall be implemented to reduce the introduction and spread of non-native, invasive species:

1. Any landscaping or replanting required for the project shall not use species listed as noxious by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA).
2. Bare and disturbed soil shall be landscaped with CDFA recommended seed mix or plantings from locally adopted species to preclude the invasion on noxious weeds in the Project Study Area.
3. Construction equipment shall be cleaned of mud or other debris that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds and inspected to reduce the potential of spreading noxious weeds, before mobilizing to arrive at the construction site and before leaving the construction site.
4. All non-native, invasive plant species shall be removed from disturbed areas prior to replanting.

Mitigation Measure BT-1d: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for California Legless Lizard. (Applies to the Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, Injection Well Facilities, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) The project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to prepare and implement a legless lizard management plan in coordination with CDFW, which shall include, but is not limited to, the protocols for pre-construction surveys, construction monitoring, and salvage and relocation. The management plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

Pre-Construction Surveys. Pre-construction surveys for legless lizards shall be conducted in all suitable habitat proposed for construction, ground disturbance, or staging. The qualified biologist shall hold or obtain a CDFW scientific collection permit for this species. The pre-construction surveys shall use a method called “high-grading.” The high grading method shall include surveying the habitat where legless lizards are most likely to be found, and the survey must occur under the conditions when legless lizards are most likely to be seen and captured (early morning, high soil moisture, overcast, etc.). The intensity of a continued search may then be adjusted, based on the results of the first survey in the best habitat.

A “three pass method” shall be used to locate and remove as many legless lizards as possible. A first pass shall locate as many legless lizards as possible, a second pass should locate fewer lizards than the first pass, and a third pass should locate fewer lizards than the second pass. All search passes shall be conducted in the early morning when legless lizards are easiest to capture. Vegetation may be removed by hand to facilitate hand raking and search efforts for legless lizards in the soil under brush. If lizards are found during the first pass, an overnight period of no soil disturbance must occur before the second pass, and the same requirement shall be implemented after the second pass. If no lizards are found during the second pass, a third pass is not required. Installation of a barrier, in accordance with the three pass method, shall be required if legless lizards are found at the limits of construction (project boundaries) and sufficient soft sand and vegetative cover are present to suspect additional lizards are in the immediate vicinity on the adjacent property. A barrier shall prevent movement of legless lizards into the property. All lizards discovered shall be handled according to the salvage procedures outlined below.

Construction Monitoring. Monitoring by a qualified biologist shall be ongoing during construction. The onsite monitor shall be present during all ground-disturbing construction activities. To facilitate the careful search for lizards during construction, vegetation may need to be removed. If removal by hand is impractical, equipment such as a chainsaw, string trimmer, or skid-steer may be used, if a monitor and crew are present. The task of the vegetation removal is to remove plants under the direction of the

monitor, allowing the monitor to watch for legless lizards. After plants are removed, the monitor and crew shall search the exposed area for legless lizards. If legless lizards are found during pre-construction surveys or construction monitoring, the protocols for salvage and relocation identified below shall be followed. Upon completion of pre-construction surveys, construction monitoring, and any resulting salvage and relocation actions, a report shall be submitted to the CDFW. The CDFW must be notified at least 48 hours before any field activity begins.

Salvage and Relocation. Only experienced persons may capture or handle legless lizards. The monitor must demonstrate a basic understanding, knowledge, skill, and experience with this species and its habitat. Once captured, a lizard shall be placed in a lidded, vented box containing clean sand. Areas of moist and dry sand need to be present in the box. The boxes must be kept out of direct sunlight and protected from temperatures over 72°F. The sand must be kept at temperatures under 66°F. Ideal temperatures are closer to 60°F. On the same day as capture, the lizards shall be examined for injury and data recorded on location where found as well as length, color, age, and tail condition. Once data is recorded, lizards shall be relocated to appropriate habitat, as determined through coordination with the CDFW, qualified biologist, and potential landowners.

Suitability of habitat for lizard release must be evaluated and presented in a management plan. The habitat must contain habitat factors most important to the health and survival of the species such as appropriate habitat based on soils, vegetated cover, native plant species providing cover, plant litter layer and depth, soil and ambient temperature, quality and composition of invertebrate population and prey availability. Potential relocation sites that contain the necessary conditions may exist within the habitat reserves on the former Fort Ord, including the Fort Ord National Monument. Lizards shall be marked with a unique tag (pit or tattoo) prior to release. Release for every lizard shall be recorded with GPS. GPS locations shall be submitted as part of the survey result report to document the number and locations of lizards relocated.

Mitigation Measure BT-1e: Prepare and Implement Rare Plant Restoration Plan to Mitigate Impacts to Sandmat Manzanita, Monterey Ceanothus, Monterey Spineflower, Eastwood's Goldenbush, Coast Wallflower, and Kellogg's Horkelia. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, Injection Well Facilities, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline; does not apply to HMP species within the former Fort Ord) Impacts to rare plant species individuals shall be avoided through project design and modification, to the extent feasible while taking into consideration other site and engineering constraints. If avoidance is not possible, the species shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio for area of impact through preservation, restoration, or combination of both. A Rare Plant Restoration Plan, approved by the lead agency prior to commencing construction on the component site upon which the rare plant species would be impacted, shall be prepared and implemented by a qualified biologist. The plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. A detailed description of on-site and/or off-site mitigation areas, salvage of seed and/or soil bank, plant salvage, seeding and planting specifications, including, if appropriate, increased planting ratio to ensure the applicable success ratio. Specifically, seed shall be collected from the on-site individuals that would be impacted and grown in a local greenhouse, and then transplanted within the mitigation area. Plants shall be transplanted while they are young seedlings in order to develop a good root system. Alternatively, the mitigation area may be broadcast seeded in fall; however, if this method is used, some seed shall be retained in the event that the seeding fails to produce viable plants and contingency measures need to be employed.
- b. A description of a 3-year monitoring program, including specific methods of vegetation monitoring, data collection and analysis, restoration goals and objectives, success criteria, adaptive management if the criteria are not met, reporting protocols, and a funding mechanism.

The mitigation area shall be preserved in perpetuity through a conservation easement or other legally enforceable land preservation agreement. Exclusionary fencing shall be installed around the mitigation area to prevent disturbance until success criteria have been met.

Mitigation Measure BT-1f: Conduct Pre-Construction Protocol-Level Botanical Surveys within the Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option between Del Monte Boulevard and the Regional Treatment Plant site on Armstrong Ranch; and the remaining portion of the Project Study Area within the Injection Well Facilities site. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option and non-HMP species at the Injection Well Facilities site.) The project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct protocol-level surveys for special-status plant species within the Project Survey Area of the Product Water Conveyance Pipeline: Coastal Alignment Option between Del Monte Boulevard and the Regional Treatment Plant site on Armstrong Ranch and the portion of the Injection Well Facilities site not yet surveyed. Protocol-level surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist at the appropriate time of year for species with the potential to occur within the site. A report describing the results of the surveys shall be provided to the project proponents prior to any ground disturbing activities. The report shall include, but is not limited to: 1) a description of the species observed, if any; 2) map of the location, if observed; and 3) recommended avoidance and minimization measures, if applicable. The avoidance and minimization measures shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Impacts to species individuals shall be avoided through project design and modification, to the extent feasible while taking into consideration other site and engineering constraints.
- If impacts to State listed plant species cannot be avoided, the project proponents shall comply with the CESA and consult with the CDFW to determine whether authorization for the incidental take of the species is required prior to commencing construction. If it is determined that authorization for incidental take is required from the CDFW, the project proponents shall comply with the CESA to obtain an incidental take permit prior to commencing construction on the site upon which state listed plant species could be taken. Permit requirements typically involve preparation and implementation of a mitigation plan and mitigating impacted habitat at a 3:1 ratio through preservation and/or restoration. At a minimum, the impacted plant species shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio through preservation and/or restoration, as described below. The project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to prepare a mitigation plan, which shall include, but is not limited to identifying: avoidance and minimization measures; mitigation strategy, including a take assessment, avoidance and minimization measures, compensatory mitigation lands, and success criteria; and funding assurances. The project proponents shall be required to implement the approved plan and any additional permit requirements.
- If impacts to non-State listed, special-status plant species cannot be avoided, the species shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio for acreage and/or individuals impacted through preservation, restoration, or combination of both. A Rare Plant Restoration Plan, approved by the project proponents prior to commencing of construction on the site upon which the rare plant would be impacted, shall be prepared and implemented by a qualified biologist. The plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - A detailed description of on-site and/or off-site mitigation areas, salvage of seed and/or soil bank, plant salvage, seeding and planting specifications, including, if appropriate, increased planting ratio to ensure the applicable success ratio. Specifically, seed shall be collected from the on-site individuals that will be impacted and grown in a local greenhouse, and then transplanted within the mitigation area. Plants shall be transplanted while they are young seedlings in order to develop a good root system. Alternatively, the mitigation area may be broadcast seeded in fall; however, if this method is used, some seed shall be retained in the event that the seeding fails to produce viable plants and contingency measures need to be employed.
 - A description of a 3-year monitoring program, including specific methods of vegetation monitoring, data collection and analysis, restoration goals and objectives, success criteria, adaptive management if the criteria are not met, reporting protocols, and a funding mechanism.

The mitigation area shall be preserved in perpetuity through a conservation easement or other legally enforceable land preservation agreement. Exclusionary fencing shall be installed around the mitigation area to prevent disturbance until success criteria have been met.

Mitigation Measure BT-1g: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Special-Status Bats. (Applies to Salinas Pump Station, Salinas Treatment Facility, Blanco Drain Diversion, Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options and Booster Stations, Injection Well Facilities, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) To avoid and reduce impacts to special-status bat species, the project proponents shall retain a qualified bat specialist or wildlife biologist to conduct site surveys during the reproductive season (May 1 through September 15) to characterize bat utilization of the component site and potential species present (techniques utilized to be determined by the biologist) prior to tree or building removal. Based on the results of these initial surveys, one or more of the following shall occur:

- If it is determined that bats are not present at the component site, no additional mitigation is required.
- If it is determined that bats are utilizing the component site and may be impacted by the Proposed Project, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to any tree or building removal (or any other suitable roosting habitat) within 100 feet of construction limits. If, according to the bat specialist, no bats or bat signs are observed in the course of the pre-construction surveys, tree and building removal may proceed. If bats and/or bat signs are observed during the pre-construction surveys, the biologist shall determine if disturbance would jeopardize a maternity roost or another type of roost (i.e., foraging, day, or night).
- If a single bat and/or only adult bats are roosting, removal of trees, buildings, or other suitable habitat may proceed after the bats have been safely excluded from the roost. Exclusion techniques shall be determined by the biologist and would depend on the roost type.
- If an active maternity roost is detected, avoidance is preferred. Work in the vicinity of the roost (buffer to be determined by biologist) shall be postponed until the biologist monitoring the roost determines that the young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the roost. The monitor shall ensure that all bats have left the area of disturbance prior to initiation of pruning and/or removal of trees that would disturb the roost. If avoidance is not possible and a maternity roost must be disrupted, authorization from CDFW shall be required prior to removal of the roost.

Mitigation Measure BT-1h: Implementation of Mitigation Measures BT-1a and BT-1b to Mitigate Impacts to the Monterey Ornate Shrew, Coast Horned Lizard, Coast Range Newt, Two-Striped Garter Snake, and Salinas Harvest Mouse. (Applies to Blanco Drain Diversion, Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, Injection Well Facilities, and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) If these species are encountered, implementation of **Mitigation Measures BT-1a and BT-1b**, which avoid and minimize impacts through implementing construction best management practices and monitoring, would reduce potential impacts to these species to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure BT-1i: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Monterey Dusky-Footed Woodrat. (Applies to Blanco Drain Diversion, Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options, and Injection Well Facilities) To avoid and reduce impacts to the Monterey dusky-footed woodrat, the project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction surveys in suitable habitat proposed for construction, ground disturbance, or staging within three days prior to construction for woodrat nests within the project area and in a buffer zone 100 feet out from the limit of disturbance. All woodrat nests shall be flagged for avoidance of direct construction impacts and protection during construction, where feasible. Nests that cannot be avoided shall be manually deconstructed prior to land clearing activities to allow animals to escape harm. If a litter of young is found or suspected, nest material shall be replaced, and the nest left alone for 2-3 weeks before a re-check to verify that young are capable of independent survival before proceeding with nest dismantling.

Mitigation Measure BT-1j: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for American Badger. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options) To avoid and reduce impacts to the American badger, the project proponents shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct focused pre-

construction surveys for badger dens in all suitable habitat proposed for construction, ground disturbance, or staging no more than two weeks prior to construction. If no potential badger dens are present, no further mitigation is required. If potential dens are observed, the following measures are required to avoid potential significant impacts to the American badger:

- If the qualified biologist determines that potential dens are inactive, the biologist shall excavate these dens by hand with a shovel to prevent badgers from re-using them during construction.
- If the qualified biologist determines that potential dens may be active, the den shall be monitored for a period sufficient (as determined by a qualified biologist) to determine if the den is a maternity den occupied by a female and her young, or if the den is occupied by a solitary badger.
- Maternity dens occupied by a female and her young shall be avoided during construction and a minimum buffer of 200 feet in which no construction activities shall occur shall be maintained around the den. After the qualified biologist determines that badgers have stopped using active dens within the project boundary, the dens shall be hand-excavated with a shovel to prevent re-use during construction.
- Solitary male or female badgers shall be passively relocated by blocking the entrances of the dens with soil, sticks, and debris for three to five days to discourage the use of these dens prior to project construction disturbance. The den entrances shall be blocked to an incrementally greater degree over the three to five day period. After the qualified biologist determines that badgers have stopped using active dens within the project boundary, the dens shall be hand-excavated with a shovel to prevent re-use during construction.

Mitigation Measure BT-1k: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Protected Avian Species, including, but not limited to, white-tailed kite and California horned lark. (Applies to All Components) Prior to the start of construction activities at each project component site, a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for suitable nesting habitat within the component Project Study Area and within a suitable buffer area from the component Project Study Area. The qualified biologist shall determine the suitable buffer area based on the avian species with the potential to nest at the site.

In areas where nesting habitat is present within the component project area or within the determined suitable buffer area, construction activities that may directly (e.g., vegetation removal) or indirectly (e.g., noise/ground disturbance) affect protected nesting avian species shall be timed to avoid the breeding and nesting season. Specifically, vegetation and/or tree removal can be scheduled after September 16 and before January 31. Alternatively, a qualified biologist shall be retained by the project proponents to conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting raptors and other protected avian species where nesting habitat was identified and within the suitable buffer area if construction commences between February 1 and September 15. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the start of construction activities during the early part of the breeding season (February through April) and no more than 30 days prior to the initiation of these activities during the late part of the breeding season (May through August). Because some bird species nest early in spring and others nest later in summer, surveys for nesting birds may be required to continue during construction to address new arrivals, and because some species breed multiple times in a season. The necessity and timing of these continued surveys shall be determined by the qualified biologist based on review of the final construction plans.

If active raptor or other protected avian species nests are identified during the pre-construction surveys, the qualified biologist shall notify the project proponents and an appropriate no-disturbance buffer shall be imposed within which no construction activities or disturbance shall take place until the young have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival, as determined by a qualified biologist.

Mitigation Measure BT-1l: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Burrowing Owl. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Options and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) In order to avoid impacts to active burrowing owl nests, a qualified biologist

shall conduct pre-construction surveys in suitable habitat within the construction footprint and within a suitable buffer, as determined by a qualified biologist, of the footprint no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction at a component site. If ground disturbing activities are delayed or suspended for more than 30 days after the pre-construction survey, the site shall be resurveyed. The survey shall conform to the DFG 1995 Staff Report protocol. If no burrowing owls are found, no further mitigation is required. If it is determined that burrowing owls occupy the site during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31), then a passive relocation effort (e.g., blocking burrows with one-way doors and leaving them in place for a minimum of three days) shall be undertaken to ensure that the owls are not harmed or injured during construction. Once it has been determined that the owls have vacated the site, the burrows shall be collapsed, and ground disturbance can proceed. If burrowing owls are detected within the construction footprint or immediately adjacent lands (i.e. within 250 feet of the footprint) during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), a construction-free buffer of 250 feet shall be established around all active owl nests. The buffer area shall be enclosed with temporary fencing, and construction equipment and workers shall not enter the enclosed setback areas. Buffers shall remain in place for the duration of the breeding season or until it has been confirmed by a qualified biologist that all chicks have fledged and are independent of their parents. After the breeding season, passive relocation of any remaining owls shall take place as described above.

Mitigation Measure BT-1m: Minimize effects of nighttime construction lighting. (Applies to Injection Well Facilities and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) Nighttime construction lighting shall be focused and downward directed to preclude night illumination of the adjacent open space area.

Mitigation Measure BT-1n: Mitigate Impacts to Smith's blue butterfly. (Applies to Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option and CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) Removal or damage to obligate host plant species (coast and dune buckwheat) shall be avoided through project design and modification to the extent feasible while taking into consideration other site and engineering constraints, unless protocol-level surveys by an approved biologist determine the species is not present.

If avoidance is not possible and protocol-level surveys are not conducted, or if protocol-level surveys have a positive presence finding, Section 7 formal consultation under the federal ESA with the USFWS would be required due to the project's federal nexus (e.g., federal funding) and the potential impacts to federally listed species that may result from the Proposed Project. If the project construction activities would be likely to adversely affect the species, a Section 7 consultation would be initiated, and the USFWS would issue a Biological Opinion for the project. The Biological Opinion would require measures to reduce impacts to this species such that jeopardy to the species is avoided. Measures shall include, but would not be limited to, restoration and/or preservation at a 3:1 ratio of impacted habitat and buckwheat plant and/or seed salvage prior to ground disturbing activities. Any measures required by the Biological Opinion shall be incorporated into the Proposed Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program and implemented in accordance with the Biological Opinion.

Mitigation Measure BT-1o: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Monarch butterfly. (Applies to CalAm Distribution System: Monterey Pipeline) If any eucalyptus trees must be removed during the monarch butterfly winter roosting season (generally October – February), the site containing the trees shall be surveyed by a qualified biologist to ensure that a roosting colony is not present prior to eucalyptus tree removal. Since timing of monarch migration on the coast varies year to year, the survey shall be conducted at a time to coincide with monarch roosting activity on the coast for that particular year as determined by a qualified biologist. Information on monarch roosting activity must be verified with a qualified biologist prior to conducting the survey. If a roosting colony is not detected, tree removal may commence and no further surveys are warranted. However, if a roosting colony is detected, trees shall not be removed until the winter roosting season has concluded (i.e., no more monarchs have been observed in the general area or using the trees).

Mitigation Measure BT-1p: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Western Pond Turtle. (Applies to Blanco Drain Diversion and Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option) A qualified biologist shall survey suitable habitat no more than 48 hours before the onset of work activities at the

component site for the presence of western pond turtle. If pond turtles are found and these individuals are likely to be killed or injured by work activities, the biologist shall be allowed sufficient time to move them from the site before work activities begin. The biologist shall relocate the pond turtles the shortest distance possible to a location that contains suitable habitat and would not be affected by activities associated with the project.

Mitigation Measure BT-1q: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to California Red-Legged Frog. (Applies to Salinas Treatment Facility and Blanco Drain Diversion) The following measures for avoidance and minimization of adverse impacts to California Red-Legged Frog (CRLF) during construction of the Proposed Project components are those typically employed for construction activities that may result in short-term impacts to individuals and their habitat. The focus of these measures is on scheduling activities at certain times of year, keeping the disturbance footprint to a minimum, and monitoring. The MRWPCA shall annually submit the name(s) and credentials of biologists who would conduct activities specified in the following measures. No project construction activities at the component site would begin until the MRWPCA receives confirmation from the USFWS that the biologist(s) is qualified to conduct the work.

A USFWS-approved biologist shall survey the work site 48 hours prior to the onset of construction activities. If CRLF, tadpoles, or eggs are found, the approved biologist shall determine the closest appropriate relocation site. The approved biologist shall be allowed sufficient time to move CRLF, tadpoles or eggs from the work site before work activities begin. Only USFWS-approved biologists shall participate in activities associated with the capture, handling, and moving of CRLF.

Before any construction activities begin on the project component site, a USFWS-approved biologist shall conduct a training session for all construction personnel. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of the CRLF and its habitat, the importance of the CRLF and its habitat, general measures that are being implemented to conserve the CRLF as they relate to the project, and the boundaries within which the project construction activities may be accomplished. Brochures, books and briefings may be used in the training session, provided that a qualified person is on hand to answer any questions.

A USFWS-approved biologist shall be present at the work site until such time as all removal of CRLF, instruction of workers, and disturbance of habitat have been completed. After this time, the biologist shall designate a person to monitor on-site compliance with all minimization measures and any future staff training. The USFWS-approved biologist shall ensure that this individual receives training outlined in Mitigation Measure BT-1a and in the identification of CRLF. The monitor and the USFWS-approved biologist shall have the authority to stop work if CRLF are in harm's way.

The number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity shall be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal. Routes and boundaries shall be clearly demarcated, and these areas shall be outside of riparian and wetland areas to the extent practicable.

Work activities shall be completed between April 1 and November 1, to the extent practicable. Should the project proponent demonstrate a need to conduct activities outside this period, the project proponent may conduct such activities after obtaining USFWS approval (applies to Blanco Drain site only).

If a work site is to be temporarily dewatered by pumping, intakes shall be completely screened with wire mesh not larger than five millimeters (mm) to prevent CRLF from entering the pump system. Water shall be released or pumped downstream at an appropriate rate to maintain downstream flows during construction. Upon completion of construction activities, any barriers to flow shall be removed in a manner that would allow flow to resume with the least disturbance to the substrate.

The Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force's Fieldwork Code of Practice shall be followed to minimize the possible spread of chytrid fungus or other amphibian pathogens and parasites.

Table S-2
Summary of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

#	Topical Section/ Cumulative Impact Issue	Determination of Significance and Discussion of Contribution of the Proposed Project to Cumulative Impacts (if applicable)	Mitigation Measures
4.2	Aesthetics	LS: There would be no significant cumulative construction or operational aesthetic impacts.	
4.3	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas	Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
		Overall Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
		Air Quality: Overall PM10	AQ-1 (see Table S-1)
4.4	Biological Resources: Fisheries	LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative impacts to biological resources: fisheries.	
4.5	Biological Resources: Terrestrial	LS: The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to biological resources: terrestrial.	
4.6	Cultural and Paleontological Resources	LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative impacts to cultural and paleontological resources.	
4.7	Energy and Mineral Resources	Energy	
		Minerals	
4.8	Geology, Soils, and Seismicity	LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative geology, seismicity or soils impacts.	
4.9	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative impacts related to hazards or hazardous materials.	
4.10	Hydrology/Water Quality: Groundwater	LS: The Proposed Project would not contribute to significant cumulative impacts to groundwater levels, recharge, storage or quality in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin. There would be no significant construction or operational impact to groundwater levels, recharge or storage in the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts to groundwater quality in the Seaside Basin.	
4.11	Hydrology/Water Quality: Surface Water	Inland Surface Waters	
		Marine Surface Waters	HS-C (see full text following this table)

Table S-2
Summary of Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

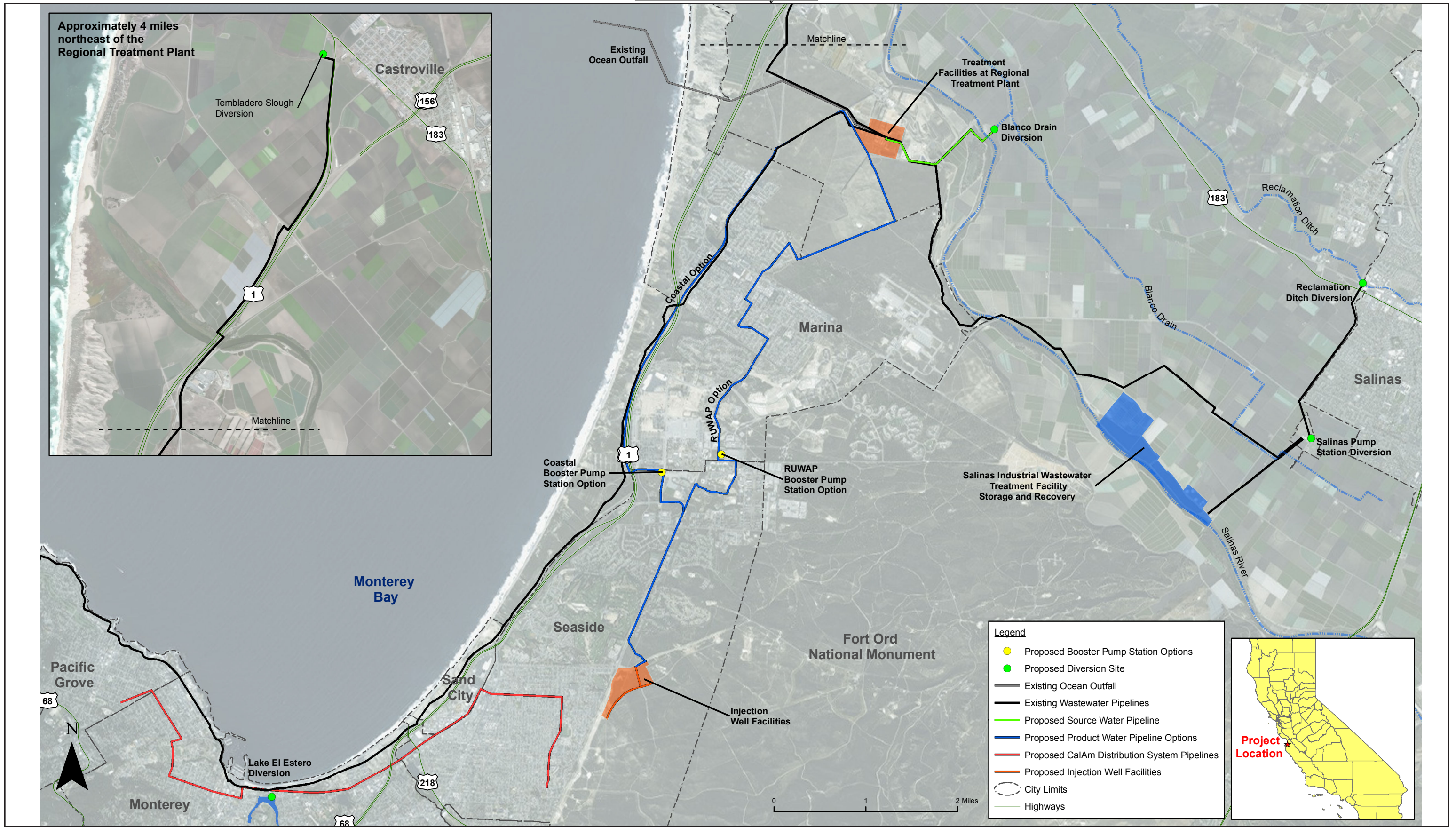
#	Topical Section/ Cumulative Impact Issue		Determination of Significance and Discussion of Contribution of the Proposed Project to Cumulative Impacts (if applicable)	Mitigation Measures
4.12	Land Use, Agriculture, and Forest Resources		LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative land use impacts, and the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to conversion of agricultural lands within unincorporated Monterey County.	
4.13	Marine Biological Resources		LSM: The Proposed Project would potentially result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on marine biological resources due to the potential exceedance of the Ocean Plan water quality objectives for several constituents; however, with implementation of Mitigation Measure MR-C, the impact would be reduced to less than significant and the Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.	MR-C (Implement HS-C, see full text following this table)
4.14	Noise and Vibration		LS: There would be no significant construction or operational cumulative noise and vibration impacts.	
4.15	Population and Housing		LS: The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to population and housing.	
4.16	Public Services, Recreation, and Utilities		LS: The Proposed Project would not contribute to cumulative impacts related to schools, parks, and recreational facilities. The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to other public services and utilities (fire and police protection, solid waste).	
4.17	Traffic and Transportation		LS: There would be no significant cumulative construction-related traffic and transportation impacts. The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative traffic and transportation impacts due to cumulative development.	
4.18	Water Supply and Wastewater Systems	Water Supply	LS: The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to water supply.	
		Wastewater	LS: There would be no significant cumulative impacts on wastewater treatment capacity or ocean outfall disposal capacity.	

Mitigation Measure HS-C/MR-C: Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the Zone of Initial Dilution

As part of the amendment process to modify the existing MRWPCA NPDES Permit (Order No. R3-2014-0013, NPDES Permit No. CA0048551) per 40 Code of Regulations Part 122.62, it would be necessary to conduct an extensive assessment in accordance with requirements to be specified by the RWQCB. It is expected that the assessment would include, at a minimum, an evaluation of the minimum probable initial dilution at the point of discharge based on likely discharge scenarios and any concomitant impacts on water quality and beneficial uses per the Ocean Plan. Prior to operation of the MPSWP desalination plant, the discharger(s) will be required to test the MPSWP source water in accordance with protocols approved by the RWQCB. If the water quality assessment indicates that the water at the edge of the ZID will exceed the Ocean Plan water quality objectives, the MRWPCA will not accept the desalination brine discharge at its outfall, and the following design features and/or operational measures shall be employed, individually or in combination, to reduce the concentration of constituents to below the Ocean Plan water quality objectives at the edge of the ZID:

- **Additional pre-treatment of MPWSP source water at the Desalination Plant:** Feasible methods to remove PCBs and other organic compounds from the MPWSP source water at the desalination plant include additional filtration or use of granular activated carbon (GAC. GAC acts as a very strong sorbent and can effectively remove PCBs and other organic compounds from the desalination plant source water.
- **Treatment of discharge at the Desalination Plant:** Feasible methods to remove residual compounds from the discharge to comply with water quality objectives at the edge of the ZID are use of GAC (similar to that under the additional pre-treatment of MPWSP source water) and advanced oxidation with ultraviolet light with concurrent addition of hydrogen peroxide. The method of using advanced oxidation with ultraviolet light with concurrent addition of hydrogen peroxide is used for the destruction of a variety of environmental contaminants such as synthetic organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, pesticides, pharmaceuticals and personal care products, and disinfection byproducts. This process is energy intensive, but requires a relatively small construction footprint.
- **Short-term storage and release of brine at the Desalination Plant:** When sufficient quantities of treated wastewater from the Regional Treatment Plant to prevent an exceedance of Ocean Plan objectives at the edge of the ZID are not available, brine from the desalination plant would be temporarily stored at the MPWSP site in the brine storage basin (see MPWSP DEIR Chapter 3, Project Description) and discharged (pumped) in pulse flows (up to the capacity of the existing outfall), such that the flow rate allows the discharge to achieve a dilution level that meets Ocean Plan water quality objectives at the edge of the ZID.
- **Biologically Active Filtration at the Regional Treatment Plant:** As part of the AWT Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant, the GWR Project includes the potential for use of upflow biologically active filtration following ozone treatment to reduce the concentration of ammonia and residual organic matter present in the ozone effluent and to reduce the solids loading on the membrane filtration process. The biologically active filtration system would consist of gravity-feed filter basins with approximately 12 feet of granular media, and a media support system. Ancillary systems would include an alkalinity addition system for pH control, backwash waste

water basin (also used for membrane filtration backwash waste water), backwash pumps, an air compressor and supply system for air scour, an air compressor and supply system for process air, and a wash water basin to facilitate filter backwashing (the wash water basin may be combined with the membrane filtration flow equalization basin). This biologically active filtration system may be needed to meet Ocean Plan water quality objectives at the edge of the ZID (if and/or when discharges from the Proposed Project are combined with discharges from the MPWSP with 6.4 mgd desalination plant). This biologically active filtration system may be needed to meet Ocean Plan water quality objectives at the edge of the ZID (if and/or when discharges from the Proposed Project are combined with discharges from the MPWSP with 6.4 mgd desalination plant). This optional component of the Proposed Project is described in **Chapter 2, Project Description** (see **Section 2.8.1.3**), would become a required process if the MPWSP with 6.4 mgd desalination project is in operation and the other components of the mitigation do not achieve Ocean Plan compliance. The impacts of implementation of this portion of the mitigation measure are discussed in Sections 4.2 through 4.18 as a component of the proposed AWT Facility (within the “Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant” component of the Proposed Project).

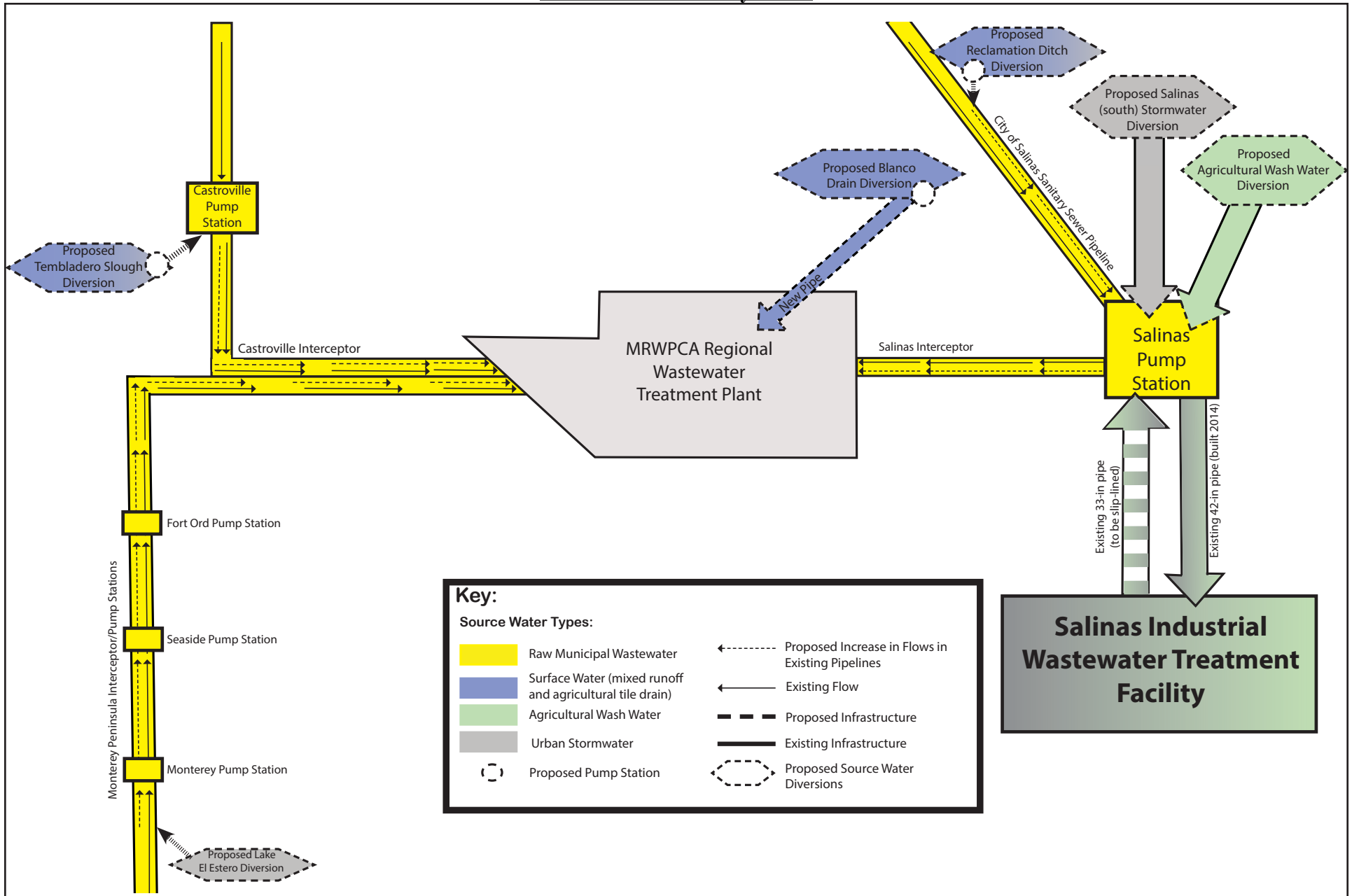


Proposed GWR Project Facilities Overview

April 2015

Pure Water Monterey GWR Project
Draft EIR

Figure
S-1

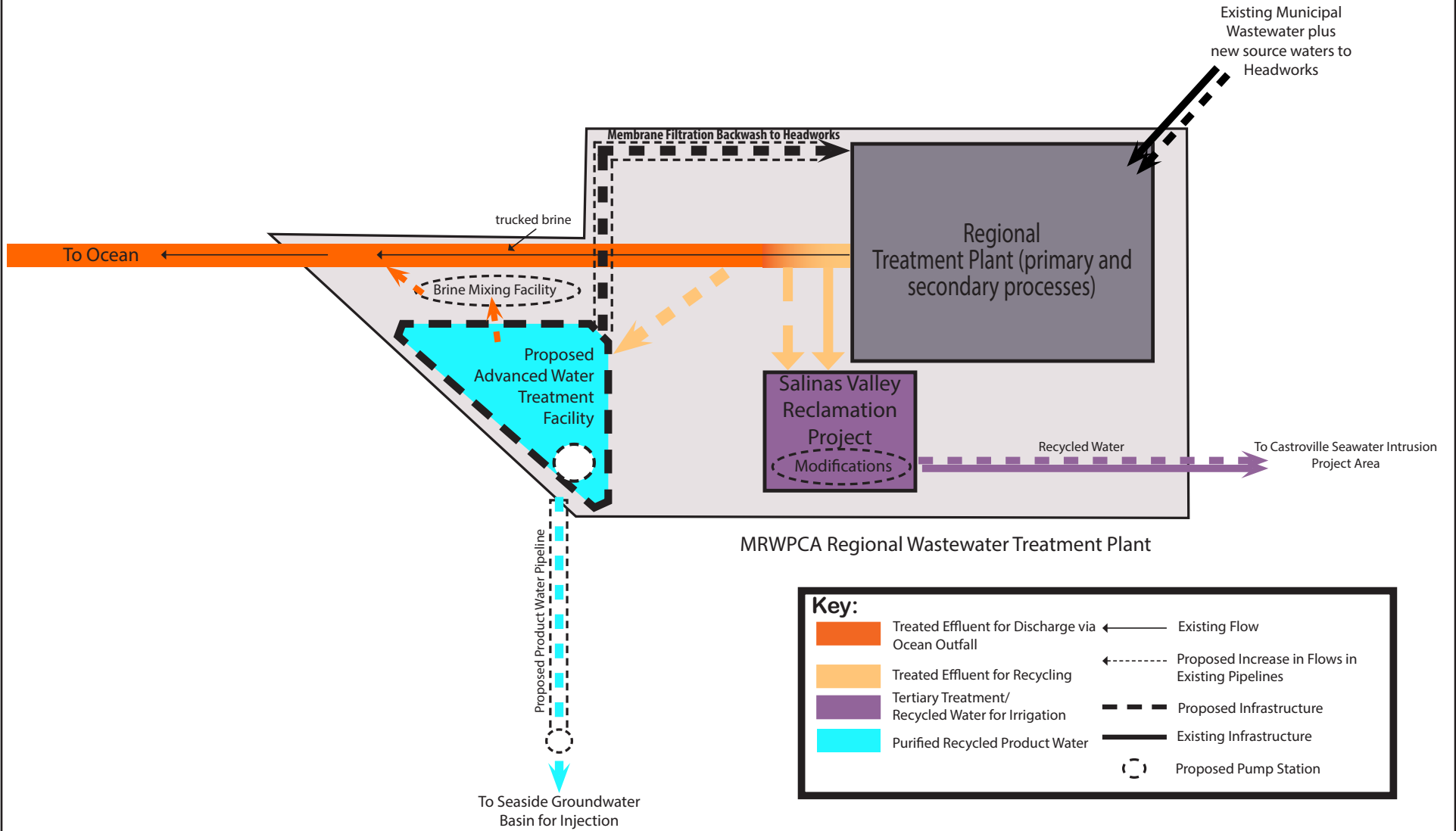


Proposed Project Flow Schematic - Source Water to Treatment

April 2015

Pure Water Monterey GWR Project
 Draft EIR

Figure
 S-2



Key:

	Treated Effluent for Discharge via Ocean Outfall		Existing Flow
	Treated Effluent for Recycling		Proposed Increase in Flows in Existing Pipelines
	Tertiary Treatment/ Recycled Water for Irrigation		Proposed Infrastructure
	Purified Recycled Product Water		Existing Infrastructure
			Proposed Pump Station



Proposed Project Flow Schematic - Regional Treatment Plant

April 2015

Pure Water Monterey GWR Project
 Draft EIR

Figure
 S-3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 Introduction

This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has been prepared by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the potential environmental impacts of a Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project (MPWSP or proposed project), proposed by the California American Water Company (CalAm). The purpose of the proposed water supply is to replace existing supplies that are constrained by the legal decisions affecting the Carmel River and Seaside Groundwater Basin water resources, as described in more detail in Chapter 2. The MPWSP would produce desalinated water, convey it to the existing CalAm distribution system, and increase the system's use of storage capacity in the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The MPWSP would consist of several components: a seawater intake system; a desalination plant; a brine discharge system; product water conveyance pipelines and storage facilities; and an aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) system (see Chapter 3).

CalAm also proposed a variant to the proposed project that would combine a reduced-capacity desalination plant and all other facilities included in the proposed project, with a water purchase agreement from the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency's (MRWPCA) proposed Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment (GWR) project. This Draft EIR assesses the potential impacts of the MPWSP (in Chapter 4) and the MPWSP Variant (in Chapter 6).

This document has been prepared in accordance with the CEQA statutes and guidelines and the CPUC is the lead agency for this CEQA process. Inquiries about the project should be directed to:

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ES.2 Project Background and Objectives

ES.2.1 Project Background

In 2004, CalAm filed Application A.04-09-019 seeking a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity from the CPUC for the Coastal Water Project. The Coastal Water Project (CWP) was intended to replace existing Carmel River water supplies for the CalAm Monterey District service area that are constrained by legal decisions (see discussion under the heading, Project Purpose, for more information regarding the legal decisions). In general, the previously proposed CWP involved the production of desalinated water supplies, increased yield from the Seaside Groundwater Basin ASR system, and additional storage and conveyance systems to move the

replacement supplies to the existing CalAm distribution system. The CWP proposed project (also referred to as the Moss Landing Project) was sized to meet existing water demand and did not include supplemental supplies to accommodate growth. The CWP was previously proposed to use the existing intakes at the Moss Landing Power Plant to draw source water for a new 10 million gallons per day (mgd) desalination plant at Moss Landing, construct conveyance and storage facilities, and facility improvements to the existing Seaside Groundwater Basin ASR system. On January 30, 2009, the CPUC published a Draft EIR analyzing the environmental impacts of the previous CWP, as well as the environmental impacts of two project alternatives—the North Marina Project and the Regional Project. The CPUC published the Coastal Water Project Final EIR (SCH No. 2006101004) in October 2009 and certified the EIR in December 2009 (Decision D.09-12-017). A year later, in Decision D.10-12-016, the CPUC approved implementation of the Regional Project alternative.

Subsequent to approval of the Regional Project, CalAm withdrew its support for the Regional Project in January 2012. As a result, in April 2012, CalAm submitted Application A.12-04-019 to the CPUC for the MPWSP. The MPWSP is intended to secure replacement water supplies for the Monterey District associated with legal decisions affecting existing supplies from both the Carmel River and the Seaside Groundwater Basin (see discussion under the heading, Project Purpose, for more information). The MPWSP includes many of the same elements previously analyzed in the CWP EIR; however, key components, including the seawater intake system and desalination plant, have been relocated and/or modified under the current proposal.

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, the CPUC determined that preparation of a Subsequent EIR is the appropriate level of CEQA review for the MPWSP. Although the MPWSP EIR qualifies as a “Subsequent EIR” under CEQA, there are no special procedural requirements that apply to a Subsequent EIR; therefore, for simplicity, “Subsequent” is not used in the title and this document is referred to as merely an EIR. This EIR provides a comprehensive description and evaluation of all proposed components (including the new proposed elements and previously analyzed components) as the “whole of the action.” This EIR evaluates alternatives not previously considered in the CWP EIR. The CWP EIR is not in itself incorporated by reference into this EIR. However, this EIR utilizes relevant data that was developed for the CWP EIR, and updates the data and prior analyses as appropriate to address the effects of the current proposal.

ES.2.2 Project Objectives

The primary objectives of the MPWSP are to:

- Develop water supplies for the CalAm Monterey District service area to replace existing Carmel River diversions in excess of CalAm’s legal entitlement of 3,376 acre-feet per year (afy), in accordance with California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order 95-10
- Develop water supplies to enable CalAm to reduce pumping from the Seaside Groundwater Basin from approximately 4,000 to 1,474 afy, in accordance with the adjudication of the groundwater basin and consistent with natural yield

- Provide water supplies to allow CalAm to meet its obligation to pay back the Seaside Groundwater Basin by approximately 700 afy over 25 years as established by the Seaside Groundwater Basin Watermaster
- Develop a reliable water supply for the CalAm’s Monterey District service area, accounting for the peak month demand of existing customers
- Develop a reliable water supply that meets fire flow requirements for public safety
- Provide sufficient water supplies to serve existing legal lots of record
- Accommodate tourism demand under recovered economic conditions
- Provide sufficient conveyance capacity to accommodate supplemental water supplies that may be developed at some point in the future to meet build out demand, in accordance with adopted General Plans
- Minimize energy requirements and greenhouse gas emissions per unit of water delivered
- Minimize project costs and associated water rate increases
- Locate key project facilities in areas that are protected against predicted future sea-level rise

Table ES-1 summarizes future water supplies for the Monterey District with implementation of the proposed project.

TABLE ES-1
FUTURE WATER SUPPLIES WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

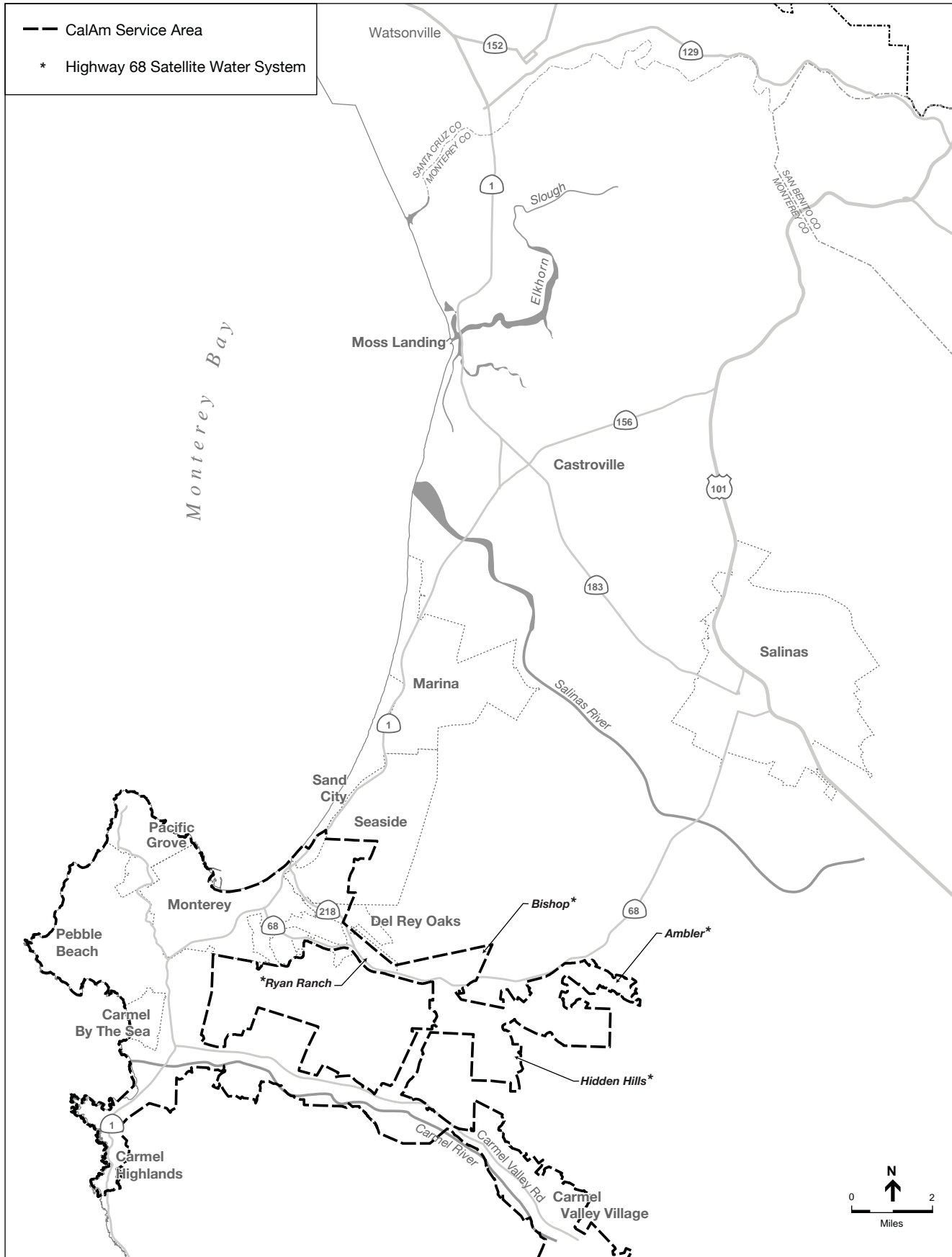
Source	Average Annual Yield (afy)
MPWSP Desalination Plant (Proposed)	9,752
Carmel River Diversions (Existing)	3,376
ASR (Existing)	1,300 ^a
Seaside Groundwater Basin (Existing)	774 ^b
Sand City Coastal Desalination Plant (Existing)	94
Total	15,296

NOTES:

^a SWRCB Permits 20808A and 20808C allow the MPWMD and CalAm, as co-permittees, to divert up to 2,426 afy and 2,900 afy of water from the Carmel River. Based on historic hydrologic data for the Carmel River, this equates to average annual diversions of 1,920 af of water from the Carmel River for injection into the Seaside Groundwater Basin via ASR. However, because the diversions are dependent on meeting minimum instream flow requirements for steelhead protection, and because precipitation and stream flow can vary considerably from year to year and stream flows may be below average for multiple sequential years, for the purposes of CalAm’s water supply assumptions, the long-term average annual yield from injected Carmel River supplies is assumed to be 1,300 acre-feet. The proposed project would provide additional physical capacity for the injection of desalinated product water but would not increase the maximum quantity of water that can be diverted from the Carmel River for injection. The desalinated product water that might be injected into underground storage and subsequently extracted for distribution to customers is included in the total average annual yield of the MPWSP Desalination Plant (9,752 afy).

^b As discussed in Section 2.2 of Chapter 2, Water Demand, Supplies, and Water Rights, the adjudication of the Seaside Groundwater Basin requires that CalAm replenish the volume of water it pumped from the Seaside Groundwater Basin in excess of the “natural safe yield” (i.e., the quantity of groundwater in the groundwater basin that occurs solely as a result of natural replenishment). CalAm and the Watermaster have tentatively agreed to a replenishment schedule of 25 years at a replenishment rate of 700 afy. After CalAm has fulfilled its replenishment obligations, CalAm could increase pumping to its adjudicated water right of 1,474 afy.

SOURCE: RBF Consulting, 2013a.



SOURCE: ESA, 2013

ES.3 Description of Proposed Project

The project area extends approximately 14 miles, from the proposed MPWSP Desalination Plant site located in unincorporated Monterey County in the north to the western terminus of the proposed Monterey Pipeline in the city of Pacific Grove, and east approximately 8 miles to the unincorporated community of Hidden Hills along Highway 68 (see **Figure ES-2**). The MPWSP would include construction of up to ten subsurface slant wells and a desalination plant to produce approximately 10,627 afy of desalinated water, including 9,752 afy to meet service area demand and approximately 875 afy to return to the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin. Under the proposed project, the MPWSP Desalination Plant would have a rated capacity of 9.6-mgd. The proposed project would also include improvements to the existing Seaside Groundwater Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) system facilities, which would enable CalAm to inject desalinated product water into the groundwater basin for subsequent extraction and distribution to customers. The proposed improvements to the ASR system would also increase the efficiency and long-term reliability of the ASR system for injecting Carmel River water into the groundwater basin. The proposed project also includes over 30 miles of pipelines, two pump stations, and water storage tanks.

To inform the final design of the subsurface slant wells and MPWSP Desalination Plant treatment systems, CalAm has constructed a test slant well at the CEMEX active mining area and will operate the test slant well for up to 18 months as part of a pilot program. The pilot program will confirm (or deny) the viability of the proposed subsurface slant wells at the CEMEX active mining area for source water production. Construction and operation of the test slant well was covered under separate environmental review¹ and is not part of the proposed project being evaluated in this EIR. However, if the subsurface slant wells are proven to be viable, CalAm proposes to convert the test slant well into a permanent well and operate it as part of the Seawater Intake System; the conversion and long-term operation of the well has not been covered by previous approvals and is, therefore, evaluated in this EIR as part of the proposed project. The test well is also considered in the cumulative analysis.

The MPWSP would be comprised of the following facilities:

- The Seawater Intake System, which would consist of 10 subsurface slant wells² (eight active and two on standby) extending offshore into Monterey Bay, and a Source Water Pipeline to convey the water to the desalination plant
- A 9.6-mgd desalination plant and appurtenant facilities, including pretreatment, reverse osmosis (RO), and post-treatment systems; backwash supply and filtered water equalization

¹ Environmental review covering the construction of the test slant well and operation of the pilot program was completed by the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in accordance with NEPA requirements in October 2014 and by the California Coastal Commission (CCC) in accordance with CEQA requirements in November 2014. Coastal Development Permit 9-14-1735, adopted by the CCC in November 2014, permits all work above mean high tide elevation.

² The test slant well would be operated as part of the pilot program and later converted into a permanent well. The test well would be one of the ten wells.

tanks; chemical feed and storage facilities; brine storage and conveyance facilities; and other associated non-process facilities

- Desalinated water conveyance facilities, including pipelines, pump stations, clearwells, and a Terminal Reservoir
- An expanded ASR system, including two additional injection/extraction wells (ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells), a new ASR Pump Station, two parallel ASR Conveyance Pipelines to convey water to and from the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, and an ASR Pump-to-Waste System

Table ES-2 summarizes the proposed MPWSP facilities.

TABLE ES-2
FACILITIES SUMMARY – PROPOSED PROJECT

Facility	Description	Purpose
Seawater Intake System		
Subsurface Slant Wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten slant wells extending offshore beneath the Monterey Bay (one existing test slant well converted into a permanent well plus nine new wells), with up to eight wells operating at any given time and two wells maintained on standby Each slant well would be equipped with a submersible well pump and would collectively provide 24.1 mgd of source water Each well would be approximately 1,000 feet long and extend offshore to a depth of approximately 200 to 220 feet below mean sea level (msl) The wells would be screened in the Dune Sands Aquifer and the 180-Foot Equivalent Aquifer 	These wells would draw seawater from beneath the ocean floor for use as source water for the MPWSP Desalination Plant.
Source Water Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.7-mile-long, 42-inch-diameter pipeline 	This pipeline would convey the combined source water from the slant well clusters to the MPWSP Desalination Plant.
Desalination Facilities		
Pretreatment System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure filters or multimedia gravity filters would be housed within a 6,000-square-foot pretreatment building Two 300,000-gallon backwash supply and filtered water equalization tanks Two 0.25-acre, 6-foot-deep, lined backwash settling basins with decanting system 	The pretreatment system would treat source water to remove suspended and dissolved contaminants that could damage the RO system, thus increasing the efficiency and lifespan of the RO system.
Reverse Osmosis (RO) System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dual-pass RO system comprised of six active modules and one standby module, with each module producing 1.6 million gallons per day (mgd) of “permeate” (the purified water produced through the RO membrane) UV disinfection system (if required) The RO and post-treatment systems and chemical storage tanks would be housed within a 30,000-square-foot process and electrical building. 	The RO system would remove salts and other minerals from pretreated source water. If required by the California Department of Public Health, the UV Disinfection system would provide additional primary disinfection.
Post-treatment System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical feedlines and injection stations (for carbon dioxide, lime, sodium hydroxide, phosphate-based corrosion inhibitor, and sodium hypochlorite) 	The post-treatment system would adjust the hardness, pH, and alkalinity of the desalinated product water and disinfect the water in accordance with drinking water requirements.
Chemical Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical storage tanks with secondary containment Sumps and sump pumps 	This facility would provide for chemical storage. The capacity of the chemical storage tanks would range from less than 5,000 gallons to 20,000 gallons, depending on the treatment chemical.

TABLE ES-2 (Continued)
FACILITIES SUMMARY – PROPOSED PROJECT

Facility	Description	Purpose
Desalination Facilities (cont.)		
Administrative Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,000- to 6,000-square-foot building 	This building would house restrooms, locker rooms, break rooms, conference rooms, electrical controls, laboratory facilities, equipment storage and maintenance, and electrical service equipment.
Brine Storage and Disposal Facilities		
Brine Storage and Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-million-gallon brine storage basin 1-mile-long, 30-inch-diameter Brine Discharge Pipeline 	Brine concentrate produced during the RO process would be conveyed to the brine storage basin located at the MPWSP Desalination Plant. The Brine Discharge Pipeline would convey decanted effluent from the pretreatment filtration backwash cycle and RO concentrate produced by the RO system to the existing Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency's (MRWPCA) outfall pipeline and diffuser.
MRWPCA Ocean Outfall Pipeline and Diffuser (existing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.3 mile-long, 60-inch diameter pipe (onshore portion) 2.1-mile-long, 60-inch-diameter pipe (offshore portion) 1,100-foot-long diffuser with 172 ports (120 ports are open and 52 are closed), each 2 inches in diameter and spaced 8 feet apart 	Brine and pretreatment backwash effluent from the desalination plant would be conveyed to the existing ocean outfall pipeline. The outfall would terminate at a diffuser located offshore that would discharge the concentrate to Monterey Bay.
Desalinated Water Conveyance and Storage Facilities		
Clearwells (Water Storage Tanks) and Clearwell Pump Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.6-mgd, 120-horsepower pump Two 85-foot-diameter, 750,000-gallon aboveground storage tanks (with a total combined storage volume of 1.5 million gallons). 	The clearwell pump station would pump water from the post-treatment process to the clearwells. The clearwells would serve as holding tanks from which water would be pumped to either the CalAm water system or the existing Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project (CSIP) pond.
Desalinated Water Pump Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000-square-foot pump station housing two pumps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.6-mgd, 800-horsepower pump to pump water through the Desalinated Water Pipeline to the CalAm water system 1.4-mgd, 20-horsepower pump to pump water through the Salinas Valley Return Pipeline to the CSIP pond 	This facility would pump desalinated product water from the MPWSP Desalination Plant to the CalAm water system and existing CSIP pond.
Salinas Valley Return Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2-mile-long, 12-inch-diameter pipeline 	This pipeline would convey desalinated product water from the MPWSP Desalination Plant to the CSIP pond for subsequent delivery to agricultural users in the Salinas Valley.

TABLE ES-2 (Continued)
FACILITIES SUMMARY – PROPOSED PROJECT

Facility	Description	Purpose
Desalinated Water Conveyance and Storage Facilities (cont.)		
Desalinated Water Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.3-mile-long, 36-inch-diameter pipeline 	This pipeline would convey desalinated product water from the clearwells at the MPWSP Desalination Plant to the Transmission Main at Reservation Road.
Transmission Main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6-mile-long, 36-inch-diameter force main 	This pipeline would convey desalinated product water between the Desalinated Water Pipeline at Reservation Road to the Monterey Pipeline and Transfer Pipeline at the intersection of Del Monte Boulevard/Auto Center Parkway.
Transfer Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-mile-long, 36-inch-diameter pipeline (could be operated in both directions) 	This pipeline would convey potable water supplies to the Terminal Reservoir for storage, and ASR product water and other potable water supplies stored in the Terminal Reservoir to the Monterey Pipeline.
Monterey Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.4-mile-long, 36-inch-diameter pipeline (could be operated in both directions) 	This pipeline would convey water supplies between its connection with the Transmission Main and Transfer Pipeline Seaside to the Monterey Peninsula.
Interconnection Improvements for Highway 68 Satellite Systems a) Ryan Ranch–Bishop Interconnection b) Main System–Hidden Hills Interconnection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1.1-mile-long, 8-inch-diameter pipeline b) 1,200-foot-long, 6-inch-diameter pipeline 	These interconnection pipelines and associated improvements would allow MPWSP supplies to be conveyed to the Ryan Ranch, Bishop, and Hidden Hills water systems.
Terminal Reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two 3-million-gallon storage tanks 	These tanks would store desalinated product water and ASR product water.
Valley Greens Pump Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-mgd, 100-horsepower pump station 	This 600-square-foot facility would provide the additional water pressure needed to pump water through the existing Segunda Pipeline into Segunda Reservoir.
ASR System		
Six ASR Injection/Extraction Wells (four existing wells and two proposed): a) ASR-1 and ASR-3 Wells (existing) b) ASR-3 and ASR-4 Wells (existing) c) ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells (proposed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four existing injection/extraction wells (Phase I and II wells) Two proposed 1,000-foot-deep injection/extraction wells (ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells) with a combined injection capacity of 2.2 mgd and extraction capacity of 4.3 mgd 	The existing and proposed ASR injection/extraction wells would be used to inject Carmel River supplies and desalinated product water into the Seaside Groundwater Basin for storage. During periods of peak demand, the stored water would be extracted and delivered to customers.
ASR Pump Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.4-mgd, 300-horsepower pump station 	This pump station would be used to pump water to and from the ASR injection/extraction wells through existing and proposed pipelines.

**TABLE ES-2 (Continued)
FACILITIES SUMMARY – PROPOSED PROJECT**

Facility	Description	Purpose
ASR System (cont.)		
ASR Conveyance Pipelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two parallel 0.9-mile-long, 30-inch-diameter pipelines 	One of these pipelines would be used to convey water from existing conveyance facilities at the corner of Coe Avenue and General Jim Moore Boulevard to the new ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells for injection; the other pipeline would be used to convey extracted ASR supplies to the same existing facilities.
ASR Pump-to-Waste System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.9-mile-long, 16-inch-diameter ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline • 4,800-square-foot, 12-foot-deep ASR Settling Basin 	The ASR Pump-to-Waste System would flush sediment and other suspended solids out of the two proposed ASR injection/extraction wells and convey it to a new settling basin (the proposed ASR Settling Basin) at the same site, or to the existing settling basin for the ASR-1 and ASR-2 Wells located approximately 2 miles to the south. The ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline would connect to existing pump-to-waste pipelines located at the intersection of General Jim Moore Boulevard and Coe Avenue.

SOURCE: RBF Consulting, 2013b, with subsequent refinements per updated info provided by CalAm.



SOURCE: ESA, 2015

205335.01 Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project
Figure ES-2
 Project Overview and Index Map

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The proposed project facilities are expected to be constructed over approximately 30 months, from October 2016 through March 2019. Construction for the proposed project activities would include site grading and excavation; well drilling and well development; installation of prefabricated components (e.g., pretreatment and RO facilities, storage tanks, etc.); construction of desalination, electrical, pump, and chemical buildings; construction of pipelines; installation of overhead and underground powerlines; and disposal of construction waste and debris. Construction equipment and materials associated with the Seawater Intake System, MPWSP Desalination Plant, and ASR injection/extraction wells would be stored within the respective construction work areas. Construction equipment and materials associated with pipeline installation would be stored along the pipeline easements and at nearby designated staging areas. Staging areas would not be sited in sensitive areas such as riparian or critical habitat for protected species. To the extent feasible, parking for construction equipment and worker vehicles would be accommodated within the construction work areas and on adjacent roadways.

It is expected that the subsurface slant wells and MPWSP Desalination Plant would be operated 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Up to eight subsurface slant wells would be operated at any given time, for a combined total of up to 24.1 million gallons per day (mgd) of source water. At least two wells would be maintained on standby.

The brine stream would be discharged to Monterey Bay via the existing Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency's (MRWPCA) ocean outfall and diffuser. During wet periods, the brine stream would be blended with treated wastewater effluent from the MRWPCA Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant prior to discharge. However, the brine stream could be discharged without dilution for extended periods during dry months when all of the treated wastewater effluent is reclaimed for agricultural irrigation. It is assumed that the amount of treated wastewater effluent available for blending would be highly variable throughout the year.

The MRWPCA's 1,100-foot-long diffuser is equipped with 172 ports (120 ports are open and 52 are closed), each 2 inches in diameter and spaced 8 feet apart. The diffuser would serve to disperse the brine stream at the discharge point, thereby minimizing salinity differences between the discharges and surrounding seawater.

Carmel River supplies would be injected into the groundwater basin via ASR in accordance with the MPWMD's and CalAm's existing SWRCB Permits 20808A and 20808C. Similar to existing operations, CalAm proposes to use the ASR system to store water supplies during wet periods. Both desalinated product water and Carmel River supplies would be chlorinated to drinking water standards prior to injection. Desalinated product water would be conveyed through the proposed Desalinated Water Pipeline, Transmission Main, and Transfer Pipeline to the Terminal Reservoir. Carmel River supplies would be conveyed through the existing Segunda Pipeline to the Terminal Reservoir. From the Terminal Reservoir, the water would be injected into the northern subbasin of the Seaside Groundwater Basin.

Similar to operations for the existing ASR injection/extraction wells, facility operators would regularly backflush accumulated sediment and turbid water from the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells. The duration of backflushing would range from a few minutes to 2 hours. Water produced during

routine backflushing of the proposed ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells would be routed to the proposed ASR Settling Basin and percolated into the ground, or conveyed via the new ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline to the existing Phase I ASR Pump-to-Waste System located at the intersection of General Jim Moore Boulevard and Coe Avenue.

It is assumed that the proposed pump stations could operate continuously for up to 24 hours a day. Although pump stations would typically be operated remotely via SCADA, facility operators would conduct routine visits to the pump station sites to monitor operations, conduct general maintenance activities, and service the pumps. General operations and maintenance activities associated with pipelines would include annual inspections of the cathodic protection system and replacement of sacrificial anodes when necessary; testing and servicing of valves; vegetation maintenance along rights-of-way; and repairs of minor leaks in buried pipeline joints or segments.

The total net increase in energy demand for operation of the Seawater Intake System, desalination facilities, pump stations and conveyance facilities, and ASR facilities is estimated to be approximately 40,500 MWh/year (RBF Consulting, 2013c). It is assumed that electrical power for all of the proposed project facilities would be provided via the PG&E power grid.

ES.4 Proposed Project Impact Summary

Chapter 4 of the EIR evaluates the environmental effects of implementing the proposed project and presents mitigation measures that would reduce potentially significant impacts to less than-significant levels, when feasible. A summary of impacts and mitigation measures is provided in **Table ES-3**.

As identified in Table ES-3, significant impacts may occur to geology, soils, and seismicity, surface water hydrology and water quality, groundwater resources, marine resources, terrestrial biological resources, hazards and hazardous materials, land use, land use planning and recreation, traffic and transportation, air quality, greenhouse gases, noise and vibration, utilities, aesthetics, cultural and paleontological resources, agricultural resources, and energy resources. All impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of mitigation measures, with the exception of impacts relative to noise and vibration (during construction), greenhouse gases (during operations) and indirect impacts from growth. Further, the proposed project may result in cumulative impacts when viewed in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. The Draft EIR identifies that with mitigation, the proposed project would not have a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts, with the exception of cumulative impacts relative to transportation and traffic, noise and vibration (during construction), and cumulative impacts to GHG (during project operations).

TABLE ES-3
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project
Section 4.2: Geology, Soils, and Seismicity																		
Impact 4.2-1: Increased soil erosion or loss of topsoil during construction.	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
4.6-2b: Avoid, Minimize, and Compensate for Direct Construction Impacts to Sensitive Communities.	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	
4.16-3: Measures to Minimize Indirect Effects on Agricultural Land.	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.2-2: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to fault rupture.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	LS	NI	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.2-3: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to seismically-induced groundshaking.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.2-4: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to liquefaction and lateral spreading.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.2-5: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to landslides.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.2-6: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to coastal erosion and bluff retreat caused by sea level rise.	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
4.2-6a: Slant Well Abandonment Plan.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.2-6b: Monterey Pipeline Deepening.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.2-7: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to land subsidence.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.2-8: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to expansive soils.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Siant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
Impact 4.2-9: Exposure of structures to substantial adverse effects related to corrosive soils.	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumulative impacts related to geology, soils, and seismicity.										LS									
Section 4.3: Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality																			
Impact 4.3-1: Degradation of water quality associated with increased soil erosion and inadvertent releases of toxic chemicals during general construction activities.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.3-2: Degradation of water quality from construction-related discharges of dewatering effluent from open excavations and water produced during well drilling and development.	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.7-2b: Soil and Groundwater Management Plan.	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Impact 4.3-3: Degradation of water quality from discharges of treated water and disinfectant from existing and newly installed pipelines during construction.	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	LS	NI	LS	LS	NI	NI	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.3-4: Violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or degrade water quality as a result of brine discharge from the operation of the MPWSP Desalination Plant.	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.3-4: Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the ZID.	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.3-5: Violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements for salinity, or degrade water quality from increased salinity as a result of brine discharge from the operation of the MPWSP Desalination Plant.	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.3-6: Degradation of water quality due to discharges associated with maintenance of the subsurface intake wells and the ASR injection/extraction wells.	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
Impact 4.3-7: Alteration of drainage patterns such that there is a resultant increase in erosion, siltation, or the rate or amount of surface runoff.	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	NI	LS	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.3-8: Alteration of drainage patterns such that there is an increase in flooding on- or offsite or the capacity of the stormwater drainage system is exceeded.	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	NI	LS	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.3-9: Impedance or redirection of flood flows due to the siting of project facilities in a 100-year flood hazard area.	LS	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.3-10: Exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding due to a tsunami.	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.3-11: Exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding due to sea level rise.	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumulative impacts to surface water hydrology and water quality.										LS									
Section 4.4: Groundwater Resources																			
Impact 4.4-1: Deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level during construction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.4-2: Violate any water quality standards or otherwise degrade groundwater quality during construction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
Impact 4.4-3: Deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level during operations so as to expose well screens and pumps.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Applicant Proposed Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.4-3: Groundwater Monitoring and Avoidance of Well Damage.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.4-4: Violate any water quality standards or otherwise degrade groundwater quality during operations.	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.4-4: Groundwater Monitoring and Avoidance of Impacts to Groundwater Remediation Plumes.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative impacts related to groundwater resources.										LS									
Section 4.5: Marine Resources																			
Impact 4.5-1: Result in substantial adverse effects on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species during construction.	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.5-2: Result in substantial adverse effects on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species during project operations.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.5-3: Result in substantial adverse effects on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species during project operations.	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.3-4: Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the ZID.	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.5-4: Result in substantial interference with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species during project operations.	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.3-4: Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the ZID.	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.5-5: Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation.	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative impacts related to marine biological resources.										LS									

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
Section 4.6: Terrestrial Biological Resources																			
Impact 4.6-1: Result in substantial adverse effects on species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status, either directly or through habitat modification, during construction.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.6-1d: Protective Measures for Western Snowy Plover.	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.6-1e: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Special-status Plants.	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-		
4.6-1f: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Smith's Blue Butterfly.	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1g: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Black Legless Lizard, Silvery Legless Lizard, and Coast Horned Lizard.	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1h: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Western Burrowing Owl.	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1i: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Nesting Birds.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.6-1j: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for American Badger.	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-		
4.6-1k: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Monterey Dusky-Footed Woodrat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-		
4.6-1l: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Special-status Bats.	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.6-1m: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Native Stands of Monterey Pine.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X		
4.6-1n: Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.6-1o: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for California Red-legged Frog and California Tiger Salamander.	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-		
4.12-1b: General Noise Controls for Construction Equipment.	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.14-2: Site-Specific Construction Lighting Measures.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-		
Impact 4.6-2: Result in substantial adverse effects on riparian habitat, critical habitat, or sensitive natural communities during construction.	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1d: Protective Measures for Western Snowy Plover.	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1e: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Special-status Plants.	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1n: Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-		

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
4.6-2a: Consultation with Local Agencies and the California Coastal Commission regarding Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas.	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-2b: Avoid, Minimize, and Compensate for Direct Construction Impacts to Sensitive Communities.	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-		
Impact 4.6-3: Result in substantial adverse effects on federal wetlands, federal other waters, and/or waters of the State during construction.	LSM	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LS		
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-		
4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-		
4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-		
4.6-3: Avoid, Minimize, and or Mitigate Impacts to Wetlands.	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-		
Impact 4.6-4: Conflict with local tree ordinances.	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.6-4: Compliance with Local Tree Ordinances.	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	
Impact 4.6-5: Result in a substantial adverse effect on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species during project operations.	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	LS	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1d: Protective Measures for Western Snowy Plover	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1e Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Special-status Plants.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1f: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Smith’s Blue Butterfly.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1g: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Black Legless Lizard, Silvery Legless Lizard, and Coast Horned Lizard.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1i: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Nesting Birds.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-1n: Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.6-5: Installation and Monitoring of Bird Deterrents at the Brine Storage Basin.	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.12-1b: General Noise Controls for Construction Equipment.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.14-2: Site-Specific Construction Lighting Plan.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.14-4: Outdoor and Security Lighting.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project
Impact 4.6-6 Result in substantial adverse effects on riparian habitat, critical habitat, or other sensitive natural communities during project operations.	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6-1d: Protective Measures for Western Snowy Plover	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6-1n: Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6-2a: Consultation with Local Agencies and the California Coastal Commission regarding Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6-2b: Avoid, Minimize, and Compensate for Direct Construction Impacts to Sensitive Communities.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.6-7: Result in substantial adverse effects of federal wetlands, federal other waters, and/or waters of the State during project operations.	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.6-8: Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plans, natural community conservation plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
4.6-8: Management Requirements within Borderland Development Areas along Natural Resource Management Area Interface.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative impacts related to terrestrial biological resources.									LS									
Section 4.7: Hazards and Hazardous Materials																		
Impact 4.7-1: Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during construction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.7-2: Reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment during construction.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
4.7-2a: Health and Safety Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project
4.7-2b: Soil and Groundwater Management Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Impact 4.7-3: Project facilities would be located on a known hazardous materials site.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	LS	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.7-4: Handle hazardous materials or emit hazardous emissions within 0.25 mile of schools during construction.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.7-5: Increase risk of wildland fires during construction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.7-6: Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during project operations.	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.7-7: Handle hazardous materials or emit hazardous emissions within 0.25 mile of a school during project operations.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.7-8: Project facilities are located within an airport land use plan area, presenting a potential safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.	NI	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.										LS								
Section 4.8: Land Use, Land Use Planning, and Recreation																		
Impact 4.8-1: Consistency with applicable plans, policies, and regulations related to land use and recreation that were adopted for the purpose of mitigating an environmental effect.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																		
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative impacts related to land use and recreation.										NI								

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
Section 4.9: Traffic and Transportation																			
Impact 4.9-1: Temporary traffic increases on regional and local roadways due to construction-related vehicle trips.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.9-1: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-		
Impact 4.9-2: Temporary reduction in roadway capacities and increased traffic delays during construction.	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.9-1: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-		
Impact 4.9-3: Increased traffic safety hazards for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians on public roadways during construction.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.9-1: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Impact 4.9-4: Impaired emergency access during construction.	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.9-1: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-		
Impact 4.9-5: Temporary disruptions to public transportation, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities during construction.	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.9-1: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-		
Impact 4.9-6: Increased wear-and-tear on the designated haul routes used by construction vehicles.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.9-6: Roadway Rehabilitation Program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Impact 4.9-7: Parking interference during construction.	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.9-7: Construction Worker Parking Requirements.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 4.9-8: Long-term traffic increases on regional and local roadways during project operations and maintenance.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cumulative impacts related to transportation and traffic.	SUM																		
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.9-C.1: Construction Traffic Coordination Plan.	X																		

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
Section 4.10: Air Quality																			
Impact 4.10-1: Generate emissions of criteria air pollutants and contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard during construction.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.10-1a: Construction Fugitive Dust Control Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.10-1b: Stabilize Dust on Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station Access Road.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.10-1c: Idling Restrictions.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Impact 4.10-2: Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations or create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people during construction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.10-3: Long-term increase of criteria pollutant emissions that could affect regional air quality during project operations.	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.10-4: Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations or create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people during operations.	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumulative impacts related to air quality.										LS									
Section 4.11: Greenhouse Gas Emissions																			
Impact 4.11-1: Incremental contribution to climate change from GHG emissions associated with the proposed project.	SUM																	SUM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.11-1: GHG Emissions Reduction Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.18-1: Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Impact 4.11-2: Conflict with Executive Order S-3-05 and/or the AB 32 Emissions Reduction Goals.	SUM																	SUM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.11-1: GHG Emissions Reduction Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.18-1: Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
Impact 4.11-3: Conflict with AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan.	SUM																	SUM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.11-1: GHG Emissions Reduction Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Cumulative impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions.	SU																		
Section 4.12: Noise and Vibration																			
Impact 4.12-1: Cause a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity during construction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	LS	SUM	LS	SUM	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	LSM	SUM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.12-1a: Neighborhood Notice.	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X		
4.12-1b: General Noise Controls for Construction Equipment.	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X		
4.12-1c: Noise Control Plan for Nighttime Pipeline Construction.	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.12-1d: Additional Noise Controls for ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.12-1e: Offsite Accommodations for Substantially Affected Receptors.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 4.12-2: Expose people to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan, noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies during construction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	NI	LSM	NI	LSM	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.12-1b: General Noise Controls for Construction Equipment.	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-		
4.12-1c: Noise Control Plan for Pipeline Installation in Noise Restricted Locations and Nighttime Conditions.	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 4.12-3: Exposure of people to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration during construction.	LS	LS	LSM	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	LS	NI	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.15-1a: Avoidance and Vibration Monitoring for Pipeline Installation in the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, Downtown Monterey, and the Lapis Sand Mining Plant Historic District.	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.12-3: Vibration Reduction Measures.	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 4.12-4: Consistency with the construction time limits established by the local jurisdictions.	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.12-1c: Noise Control Plan for Nighttime Pipeline Construction.	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Impact 4.12-5: Substantial permanent increases in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project during operations.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LS	LSM	LS	LS	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.12-5: Stationary-Source Noise Controls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-		

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
Impact 4.12-6: Expose people to or generate operational noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan, noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies during operation.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative impacts related to noise and vibration.										SU									
Section 4.13: Public Services and Utilities																			
Impact 4.13-1: Disrupt or relocate regional or local utilities during construction.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSMS	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.13-1a: Locate and Confirm Utility Lines.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.13-1b: Coordinate Final Construction Plans with Affected Utilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.13-1c: Safeguard Employees from Potential Accidents Related to Underground Utilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.13-1d: Emergency Response Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.13-1e: Notify Local Fire Departments.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.13-1f: Ensure Prompt Reconnection of Utilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Impact 4.13-2: Exceed landfill capacity or be out of compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste during construction.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.13-2: Construction Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Impact 4.13-3: Exceed landfill capacity or be out of compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste during operations.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	NI	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.13-4: Result in effects from construction of new wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Central Coast RWQCB, or result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that it has inadequate treatment or outfall capacity to serve the project	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.3-4: Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the ZID	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact 4.13-5: Increased corrosion of the MRWPCA outfall and diffuser as a result of brine discharge associated with project operations.	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.13-5a: Protective Lining, Routine Inspections, and As-Needed Repairs to Offshore Segment of MRWPCA Outfall and Diffuser.	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.13-5b: Evaluation of Land Segment of MRWPCA Ocean Outfall and Protective Lining, If Needed.	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumulative impacts related to public services and utilities.										LS									
Section 4.14: Aesthetic Resources																			
Impact 4.14-1: Construction-related impacts on scenic resources (vistas, roadways, and designated scenic areas) or the visual character of the project area and its surroundings.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Improvement Measures</i>																			
4.14-1: Maintain Clean and Orderly Construction Sites.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Impact 4.14-2: Temporary sources of substantial light or glare during construction.	LSM	LS	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	LSM	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.14-2: Site-Specific Construction Lighting Measures.	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.14-3: Permanent impacts on scenic resources (vistas, roadways, and designated scenic areas) or the visual character of the project area and its surroundings.	LS	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	LS	NI	LS	NI	NI	LS	LS	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.14-3a: Facility Design.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.14-3b: Facility Screening.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.14-4: Permanent new sources of light or glare.	NI	LS	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LS	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	NI	LSM	
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.14-4: Outdoor and Security Lighting.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-		
Cumulative impacts related to aesthetic resources.										LS									
Section 4.15: Cultural and Paleontological Resources																			
Impact 4.15-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines or historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5 during construction.	NI	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.15-1a: Avoidance and Vibration Monitoring for Pipeline Installation in the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, Downtown Monterey, and the Lapis Sand Mining Plant Historic District.	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.15-1b: Special Construction Techniques to Preserve Lapis Siding.	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
Impact 4.15-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines during construction.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.15-2a: Establish Archaeologically Sensitive Areas.	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
4.15-2b: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Impact 4.15-3: Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geological feature during construction.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.15-4: Disturbance any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, during construction.	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.15-4: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Cumulative impacts related to cultural and paleontological resources.										LS									
Section 4.16: Agriculture and Forestry Resources																			
Impact 4.16-1: Permanently or temporarily covert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use.	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.16-1: Minimize Disturbance to Farmland.	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.16-2: Conflicts with existing zoning for agricultural uses or with Williamson Act contracts.	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.16-1: Minimize Disturbance to Farmland.	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.16-3: Otherwise change the existing environment such that farmland is converted to non-agricultural use.	NI	NI	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSM
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.16-3: Measures to Minimize Indirect Effects on Agricultural Land.	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumulative impacts related to agricultural and forestry resources.										LS									
Section 4.17: Mineral Resources																			
Impact 4.17-1: Loss of availability of known mineral resources or locally important mineral resource recovery sites.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumulative impacts related to mineral resources.										LS									

TABLE ES-3 (Continued)
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES – MPWSP PROPOSED PROJECT

IMPACT	Subsurface Slant Wells	MPWSP Desalination Plant	Source Water PL	Brine Discharge PL	Salinas Valley Return PL	Desalinated Water PL	Transmission Main	Transfer PL	Monterey PL	Terminal Reservoir/ ASR Pump Station	ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells	ASR Conveyance PLs and ASR Pump-to-Waste PL	ASR Settling Basin	Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements	Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1)	Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 2)	Overall Impact Significance Determination for Proposed Project	
Section 4.18: Energy Conservation																			
Impact 4.18-1: Use large amounts of fuel and energy in an unnecessary, wasteful, or inefficient manner during project construction.	LSM																		
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
4.18-1: Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.10-1c: Idling Restrictions.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Impact 4.18-2: Use large amounts of fuel and energy in an unnecessary, wasteful, or inefficient manner during project operations.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impact 4.18-3: Constrain local or regional energy supplies, require additional capacity, or affect peak and base periods of electrical demand during project operations.	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumulative impacts related to energy resources.										LS									
Section 4.19: Population and Housing																			
Impact 4.19-1: Induce substantial population growth directly (for example, by resulting in the need for additional workforce to support project construction and operations).	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
<i>Mitigation Measures</i>																			
None required.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumulative impacts related to population and housing.										SU									
Chapter 8: Growth-Inducement Potential and Secondary Effects of Growth																			
Impact 8-1: Secondary effects of planned growth	SU																		
Categories of Impact Significance: NI = No Impact LS = Less than Significant impact, no mitigation required LSM = Less than Significant impact with Mitigation SU = Significant and Unavoidable SUM = Significant and Unavoidable, even with implementation of Mitigation																			

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ES.5 Description of MPWSP Variant

CalAm's Application A.12-04-019 also includes a variation of the project (MPWSP Variant or project variant, see **Figure ES-3**) that would be capable of meeting the total demand of 15,296 afy as well as all other project objectives by combining a reduced-capacity desalination plant (a 6.4-mgd plant instead of the 9.6-mgd plant proposed under the project) with a water purchase agreement for 3,500 afy of product water from the MRWPCA's proposed Pure Water Monterey Groundwater Replenishment (GWR) project. (The GWR project is evaluated in a separate Draft EIR that has been prepared by the MRWPCA and was released for public review in April 2015.) This EIR evaluates the impacts of both the proposed project and the MPWSP Variant. Under the MPWSP Variant, the total water produced by the MPWSP Desalination Plant would be reduced (from 9,752 to 6,252 afy) compared to the proposed project. The MPWSP Variant would require fewer subsurface slant wells for the Seawater Intake System. All of CalAm's proposed facilities located south of Reservation Road would be identical under both project scenarios. Chapter 6, MPWSP Variant, describes and analyzes the project variant, including the facilities that would be owned and operated by CalAm, as well as the facilities associated with the GWR project that would be owned and operated by the MRWPCA and other entities. Chapter 6 also compares the overall impacts of the project variant against the impacts of the proposed project.

The GWR project includes the collection of a variety of new source waters and conveyance of that water to the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (Regional Plant) for treatment and recycling. The water would then be used for two primary purposes: replenishment of the Seaside Groundwater Basin and additional recycled water supply for agricultural irrigation in northern Salinas Valley (both described below).

The Regional Plant is located 2 miles north of the City of Marina and is operated by the MRWPCA. The Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant currently collects wastewater and some stormwater from its eleven member service area, and treats a large portion of this incoming flow at a tertiary treatment standard that enables it to be used for unrestricted agricultural irrigation purposes in the northern Salinas Valley. Flow that is not sent to the tertiary treatment system is discharged through an outfall to Monterey Bay after receiving secondary treatment.

The new source waters would supplement the existing incoming wastewater flows, and would include the following: 1) water from the City of Salinas agricultural wash water system, 2) stormwater flows from the southern part of Salinas and the Lake El Estero facility in Monterey, 3) surface water and agricultural tile drain water that is captured in the Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough, and 4) surface water and agricultural tile drain water that flows in the Blanco Drain. Most of these new source waters would be combined within the existing wastewater collection system before arriving at the Regional Plant; water from Blanco Drain would be conveyed on its own directly to the Regional Plant.

The GWR project would also include a drought reserve component to support use of the new supply for crop irrigation during dry years. The GWR project would provide for an additional 200 afy of advanced treated water that would be injected in the Seaside Basin in wet and normal years for up to five consecutive years. This will result in a “banked” drought reserve totaling up to 1,000 af. CalAm would be able to extract the banked water in dry years to make up the difference to its supplies, such that its extractions and deliveries would not fall below 3,500 afy. The source waters that are not sent to the advanced treatment facility during dry years would be sent to the Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant to increase supplies for the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project.

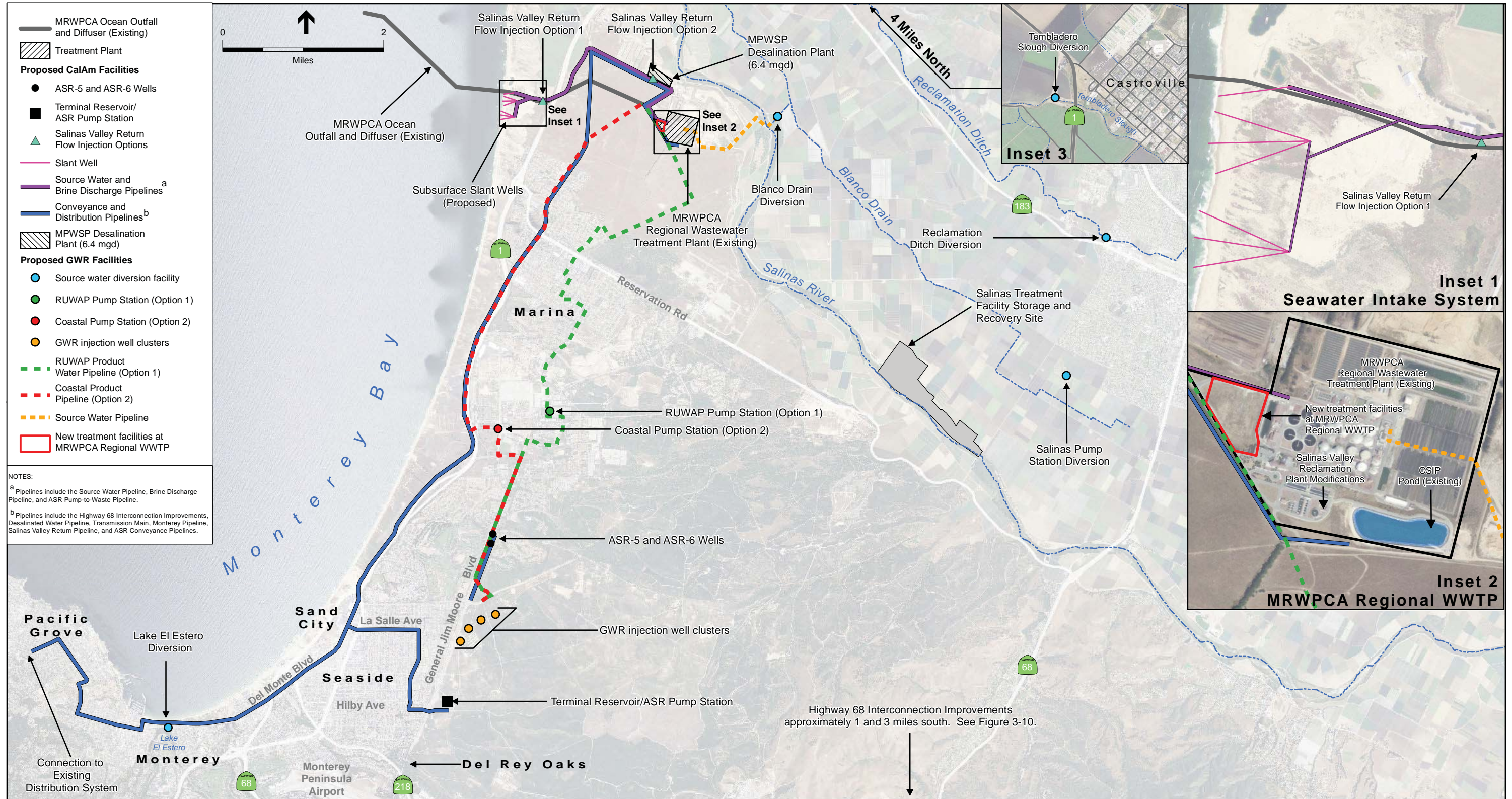
The GWR project requires modifications to existing facilities and construction of new physical facilities, briefly listed below.

- **Source water diversion and storage.** New facilities will be required to divert and convey the new source waters through the existing municipal wastewater collection system and to the Regional Plant.
- **Treatment facilities at Regional Plant.** A new advanced water treatment plant will be constructed at the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant site. This facility will include a state-of-the-art treatment system that uses multiple membrane “barriers” to purify the water, product water stabilization to prevent pipe corrosion due to water purity, a pump station, and a brine and wastewater mixing facility. There will also be modifications to the Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant.
- **Product water conveyance.** New pipelines, a pump station and appurtenant facilities will be constructed to move the product water from the Regional Plant to the Seaside Groundwater Basin for injection.
- **Injection well facilities.** The injection facilities would include new wells (in the shallow and deep aquifers), back-flush facilities, pipelines, electricity/ power distribution facilities, and electrical/motor control buildings.
- **Distribution of groundwater from Seaside Basin.** A new CalAm water distribution system pipeline is needed to deliver the extracted groundwater to CalAm customers.

Construction of the GWR project is anticipated to require approximately 18 to 21 months, and the project is currently planned for initial operation by late 2017. MRWPCA is currently evaluating the use of alternative construction approaches, such as design-build, to expedite the construction schedule.

ES.6 MPWSP Variant Impact Summary

Chapter 6, MPWSP Variant, evaluates the environmental effects of implementing the project variant and presents mitigation measures that would reduce potentially significant impacts to less than-significant levels, when feasible. A summary of impacts and mitigation measures associated with the proposed project and the project variant is provided in **Table ES-4**.



SOURCE: ESA, 2014

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TABLE ES-4
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.2 Geology, Soils, and Seismicity				
Impact 4.2-1: Increased soil erosion or loss of topsoil during construction.	<p>LSM</p> <p>Ground disturbance activities (i.e., vegetation removal, grading, excavation, etc.) during construction could result in increased soil erosion or loss of topsoil. All construction activities would be required to comply with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit. The permit would require that a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP) be prepared that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) to manage runoff and prevent soil erosion during construction. Construction activities would also be required to comply with the Monterey County Grading Ordinance and Monterey County Erosion Control Ordinance. Compliance with these requirements would ensure the impact from construction-related soil erosion is less than significant.</p> <p>The MPWSP Desalination Plant and Valley Greens Pump Station (both site options) are not located in areas with well-developed soil horizons and, therefore, no impact related to loss of topsoil would occur at these sites. Based on the project description information available at the time of this analysis, all other proposed project facilities could require ground-disturbing activities in areas with sensitive natural communities and/or on agricultural lands. The impact related to loss of topsoil would be significant for these sites. However, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level for all sites with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures.</p>	<p>MM 4.6-2b: Avoid, Minimize, and Compensate for Direct Construction Impacts to Sensitive Communities.</p> <p>MM 4.16-3: Measures to Minimize Indirect Effects on Agricultural Lands.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would have a similar potential for construction-related soil erosion and loss of topsoil impacts as the proposed project. While fewer CalAm facilities would be constructed, the addition of GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the amount of soil that would be disturbed, and therefore would increase the potential to result in soil erosion and loss of topsoil. The combined impact would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Temporary construction-related soil erosion and loss of topsoil impacts at the CEMEX sand mining facility would be slightly decreased when compared to the proposed project because there would be less ground disturbance associated with implementation of the subsurface slant wells (seven slant wells would be constructed compared to ten under the proposed project). The impact from construction of all other CalAm facilities would be identical to the proposed project. Overall, the impact of the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would essentially be the same as those of the proposed project.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction could result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil due to ground disturbance and construction at all project sites; however construction would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil due to local requirements for preparation and implementation of erosion control plans and state requirements for implementation of a SWPPP. Impacts related to soil erosion or loss of topsoil would be less than significant.</p>	None required.
Impact 4.2-2: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to fault rupture.	<p>LS</p> <p>The proposed project would not alter the seismic environment or increase the risk of fault rupture. None of the proposed facilities are located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (i.e., on a State-recognized active fault trace). There is evidence of Holocene displacement along faults that traverse the Monterey Pipeline, Transmission Main, the Valley Greens Pump Station (site Option 1), and the Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements, indicating that these faults may indeed be active. However, because these segments are concealed beneath sediments where they cross the proposed project facilities and the Holocene displacement is located a sufficient distance from these facilities, the potential for these facilities to be damaged by surface fault rupture is considered low. The impact is less than significant.</p> <p>None of the other project facilities are traversed by fault traces. Therefore, no impact would result.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>Under the MPWSP Variant, impacts from fault rupture would be identical to those of the proposed project. The GWR facilities would not add impacts from exposure to fault rupture because no GWR facilities would be located on any fault traces. The combined impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential for the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant to be damaged by surface fault rupture would be identical to the proposed project. Same as the proposed project, the Monterey Pipeline, Transmission Main, the Valley Greens Pump Station (site Option 1), and the Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements would result in a less than significant impact related to fault rupture and no impact would result from implementation of all other CalAm facilities.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>None of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be located on any fault traces and would not be subject to potential fault rupture. No impact would result from implementation of GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant.</p>	None required.
Impact 4.2-3: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to seismically-induced groundshaking.	<p>LS</p> <p>It is likely that the structural elements of the MPWSP would be subjected to a moderate to strong earthquake at least once during its operational life. Damage from an earthquake could result in temporary water service disruptions. However, completion of a comprehensive design-level geotechnical investigation, adherence to the current California Building Code, and local ordinances laws regulating construction and the application of proven seismic design criteria as standard engineering practice, would ensure that project facilities are designed to withstand seismic events without sustaining substantial damage or collapsing.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would result in less than significant impacts related to exposure of people or structures to seismically-induced groundshaking. None of the facilities would result in a substantial risk of loss, injury or death. The combined impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The impact of the CalAm facilities related to exposure of people or structures to seismically-induced groundshaking would be the same as that of the proposed project. Same as the proposed project, completion of a comprehensive design-level geotechnical investigation, adherence to the current California Building Code, and local ordinances laws regulating construction and the application of proven seismic design criteria as standard engineering practice, would ensure that project facilities are designed to withstand seismic events without sustaining substantial damage or collapsing.</p>	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.2 Geology, Soils, and Seismicity (cont.)				
Impact 4.2-3 (cont.)			<p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Upon completion of construction, all of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would subject to seismic shaking during an earthquake. Completion of a design-level geotechnical investigation, adherence to the current California Building Code, and local ordinances laws regulating construction and the application of proven seismic design criteria as standard engineering practice, would ensure that the facilities would be designed and built to minimize risk and degree of damage. Damage due to seismic shaking could result in temporary cessation of project operations until repairs are completed, but the effects of seismic groundshaking would not result in a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death or result in a significant impact.</p>	
Impact 4.2-4: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to liquefaction and lateral spreading.	<p>LS</p> <p>The proposed subsurface slant wells, MPWSP Desalination Plant, Source Water Pipeline, and Valley Greens Pump Station (both site options) would be located on soils with a moderate or high potential for liquefaction. All other project facilities are located in areas with a low liquefaction potential. Geotechnical investigations are being prepared for all project facilities and final facility design would incorporate any geotechnical recommendations for liquefaction hazards. Compliance with Monterey County requirements for geotechnical studies, adherence with standard engineering practices and construction methods, and implementation of the geotechnical design recommendations would ensure the impact is less than significant.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPSWP Variant would have a similar potential to expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to liquefaction and lateral spreading as the proposed project. While fewer CalAm facilities would be constructed, the addition of GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the number of sites that would be subject to liquefaction. Damage from an earthquake could result in temporary cessation of project operations until repairs are completed, but the effects of seismic liquefaction would not result in a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death or result in a significant impact.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential for the CalAm-owned facilities of the MPWSP Variant to expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to liquefaction and lateral spreading would be slightly lower than the proposed project because fewer slant wells (seven slant wells versus ten slant wells under the proposed project) would be constructed. The impact from construction of all other CalAm facilities would be identical to the proposed project. Overall, the impact of the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would essentially be the same as those of the proposed project.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Upon completion of construction, all the source water diversion sites, except for Lake El Estero Diversion, could be subject to liquefaction. Completion of a design-level geotechnical investigation, adherence to the current California Building Code, and local ordinances laws regulating construction and the application of proven seismic design criteria as standard engineering practice, would ensure that the facilities would be designed and built to minimize risk and degree of damage due to liquefaction. Damage from an earthquake could result in temporary cessation of project operations until repairs are completed, but the effects of seismic liquefaction would not result in a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death or result in a significant impact.</p>	None required.
Impact 4.2-5: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to landslides.	<p>LS</p> <p>Only the Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements would be located in an area with a moderate to high susceptibility to landslides. However, there are no existing active landslides in the area and these improvements would not exacerbate an otherwise unstable slope condition. Furthermore, this area would be evaluated during the project geotechnical evaluation and, if potentially unstable slope conditions exist, the geotechnical recommendations from the evaluation would be incorporated into final design. As a result, the impact is less than significant.</p> <p>All other project components would be located in relatively flat to gently-sloping topography and would therefore have a low to no susceptibility to landslides. No impact would result from implementation of all other project components.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>Under the MPWSP Variant, impacts from exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to landslides would be identical to those of the proposed project. The GWR facilities would not add impacts from exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to landslides because GWR facilities would be located in relatively flat to gentle sloping topography. The combined impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential for the CalAm-owned facilities of the MPWSP Variant to expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to landslides would be identical to the proposed project. Like the proposed project, implementation of the geotechnical recommendations from the geotechnical evaluation would ensure landslide impacts associated with the Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements are less than significant and no impact would result from implementation of all other CalAm facilities because all other CalAm facilities would be sited in areas with low or no susceptibility to landslides.</p>	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.2 Geology, Soils, and Seismicity (cont.)				
Impact 4.2-5 (cont.)			<p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> All proposed GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be located in relatively flat to gently-sloping topography, and all sites have been mapped as having a low susceptibility to landslides. No impact would result from implementation of any GWR facilities.</p>	
<p>Impact 4.2-6: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to coastal erosion and bluff retreat caused by sea level rise.</p>	<p>LSM Coastal erosion modeling conducted for the subsurface slant wells and Monterey Pipeline indicates these facility components could be subject to coastal erosion hazards. The well casings and concrete wellhead vault for the northernmost subsurface slant well cluster could become exposed by the year 2040 and contribute to accelerated and/or exacerbated natural rates of coastal erosion, scour, and dune retreat that could alter the natural coastal environment. The impact for the northernmost well cluster would be significant but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the prescribed mitigation. The other eight slant wells (i.e., the other two slant well clusters) would not become exposed during their operational life. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant for the remaining slant wells.</p> <p>The modeling results also indicate there is a potential for the Monterey Pipeline to become undermined and exposed sometime around 2060. However, this significant impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the prescribed mitigation.</p> <p>None of the other project components are close enough to the coast to be vulnerable to coastal retreat. Therefore, there would be no impact.</p>	<p>MM 4.2-6a: Slant Well Abandonment Plan MM 4.2-6b: Monterey Pipeline Deepening</p>	<p>LSM Under the MPWSP Variant, impacts from exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to coastal retreat would be reduced compared to those of the proposed project because fewer CalAm facilities would be constructed in locations subject to coastal retreat. The GWR facilities would not add impacts from exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to coastal retreat because GWR facilities would not be constructed in locations subject to coastal retreat. The combined impact would be less than significant with mitigation.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Under the MPWSP Variant, the potential for the CalAm facilities to expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to coastal retreat would be reduced when compared to the proposed project because the northernmost slant well cluster would only include one slant well (as opposed to two slant wells under the proposed project). Like the proposed project, with implementation of the prescribed mitigation, the impact at the northernmost well cluster would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Same as the proposed project, the other two slant well clusters would be set back and would not become exposed during the operational life of the slant wells. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant for the remaining slant wells.</p> <p>The potential for the Monterey Pipeline to become undermined and exposed in the future would be identical to the proposed project. Overall, the impact of the CalAm facilities would be lower when compared to the proposed project, but the significance determination would remain less than significant with mitigation.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> None of the proposed GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be located close enough to the coast such that they would be vulnerable to coastal retreat or erosion before approximately the year 2100. For more information, see the report titled “Analysis of Historic and Future Coastal Erosion with Sea Level Rise” (ESA, 2014). The GWR facilities would have no impact related to coastal retreat caused by sea level rise.</p>	None required.
<p>Impact 4.2-7: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to land subsidence.</p>	<p>LS Because the subsurface slant wells would draw water from coastal aquifers, seawater would replace the water pumped from the slant wells. The continuous replacement of water would keep the pore spaces between the grains filled with water and prevent land subsidence. Therefore, no impact would result.</p> <p>The ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells would be screened in the Santa Margarita Formation, which is made of sandstone that would be expected to support the granular structure during groundwater pumping. Water injected into the Seaside Groundwater Basin would be extracted in the same year, so ASR operations would not result in a net lowering of groundwater levels. Further, as a result of the adjudication of the Seaside Groundwater Basin, CalAm must provide 700 af of in-lieu recharge to the Seaside Groundwater Basin for the first 25 years of the proposed project, which would result in an overall increase in groundwater elevations in the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The subsidence impact would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	<p>LS The MPWSP Variant would result in less-than-significant impacts related to land subsidence like the proposed project. No impact would result from operation of the subsurface slant wells and none of the other facilities would result in a net lowering of groundwater levels. The combined impact would be less than significant</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Under the MPWSP Variant, the potential for the CalAm facilities to result in substantial adverse effects related to land subsidence would be similar to the proposed project. Regardless of the number of subsurface slant wells, no impact would result from operation of the subsurface slant wells.</p> <p>Although the Seaside Groundwater Basin ASR system would be operated differently to accommodate extraction of water from the GWR project, like the proposed project, the potential subsidence impact related to operation of the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells and ASR operations as a whole would not result in a net lowering of groundwater levels. Therefore, like the proposed project, the subsidence impact would be less than significant.</p>	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.2 Geology, Soils, and Seismicity (cont.)				
Impact 4.2-7 (cont.)			<p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Adverse effects of land subsidence due to the proposed GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be less than significant because the amount of groundwater stored in the Seaside Groundwater Basin would not change on an annual average basis. Specifically, the net new extractions would not exceed the net new injections under the proposed GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant on an annual average basis. In 2011, the Seaside Basin Watermaster contracted with Central Coast Surveyors to conduct an analysis of existing land subsidence in the Seaside Groundwater Basin and they found no land subsidence appears to have occurred (Central Coast Surveyors, Position Data For Wells in the Seaside Basin, July 2011)</p>	
Impact 4.2-8: Exposure of people or structures to substantial adverse effects related to expansive soils.	<p>LS</p> <p>The Valley Greens Pump Station (both site options), Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements, and Ryan Ranch–Bishop Interconnection Improvements would be constructed on soils with a moderate to high expansion or linear extensibility potential. However, preparation of a geotechnical investigation and implementation of the geotechnical recommendations, as well as California Building Code and American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards for pipelines would ensure the impact is less than significant.</p> <p>No impact related to expansive soils would result from implementation of all other project components because the facilities would be sited in soils with a low linear extensibility potential.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPSWP Variant would have a similar potential impact related to expansive soils as the proposed project. While the same CalAm facilities would be constructed in areas with expansive soils, the addition of GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the number of sites with expansive soils. Implementation of recommendations in the geotechnical studies would result in less-than-significant impacts at all sites and the combined impact for the MPSWP Variant would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The impact of the CalAm facilities related to expansive soils would be identical to the proposed project. Same as the proposed project, preparation of a geotechnical investigation and implementation of the geotechnical recommendations, as well as California Building Code and AWWA standards for pipelines would ensure the impact is less than significant for the Valley Greens Pump Station (both site options), Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements, and Ryan Ranch–Bishop Interconnection Improvements. No impact would result from all other CalAm facilities.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>There is the potential for soil types at the project sites to exhibit expansive soil properties in areas with soils containing clays, including the Salinas River area and alluvial areas. Site-specific geotechnical engineering studies, including subsurface exploration and laboratory testing, would be performed during project design to further assess site soils in accordance with state and local requirements. These studies would provide design details for facility plans in response to soils conditions present. Implementation of recommendations in the geotechnical studies, which is applicable to all GWR facility components, would result in less-than-significant impacts.</p>	None required.
Impact 4.2-9: Exposure of structures to substantial adverse effects related to corrosive soils.	<p>LS</p> <p>Project components that would be located on or in soils with moderate to high concrete and unprotected steel corrosion potential include the MPWSP Desalination Plant, Terminal Reservoir, ASR Pump Station, ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline, and Ryan Ranch–Bishop Interconnection Improvements. The final geotechnical investigation would evaluate the presence of corrosive soils and, if needed, would provide recommendations that would be incorporated into final project design. This process would ensure the impact is less than significant.</p> <p>No impact related to corrosive soils would result from implementation of all other project components because the facilities would be located in sandy soils with a low corrosivity potential.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPSWP Variant would have a similar potential impact related to corrosive soils as the proposed project. While the same CalAm facilities would be constructed in areas with corrosive soils, the addition of GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the number of sites with corrosive soils. Implementation of recommendations in the geotechnical studies would result in less-than-significant impacts at all sites and the combined impact for the MPSWP Variant would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The impact of the CalAm facilities related to corrosive soils would be identical to the proposed project. Same as the proposed project, implementation of the geotechnical recommendations from the final geotechnical investigation would address the corrosion potential at the MPWSP Desalination Plant, Terminal Reservoir, ASR Pump Station, ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline, and Ryan Ranch–Bishop Interconnection Improvements. No impact related to corrosive soils would result from implementation of all other CalAm facilities.</p>	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

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4.2 Geology, Soils, and Seismicity (cont.)				
Impact 4.2-9 (cont.)			<u>GWR Facilities:</u> Proposed GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be located on or in soils that have moderate to high corrosivity. The final geotechnical investigation would evaluate the presence of corrosive soils and, if needed, would provide recommendations that would be incorporated into final project design. This process would ensure the impact is less than significant.	
Impact GS-6: Hydro-collapse of soils from well injection. <i>[Applies to GWR facilities only]</i>	Not applicable to the MPWSP because the proposed project does not include vadose zone (shallow) injection wells.	None required.	LS <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Not applicable to the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant because the CalAm facilities would not include vadose zone (shallow) injection wells. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> Collapsible soil is broadly defined as loose and cemented soil with low moisture content that is susceptible to a large and sudden reduction in volume upon wetting, with no increase in vertical stress. The process of soil collapse upon wetting is referred to as hydro-collapse. Another type of collapse can occur in saturated soil bearing soluble minerals when subjected to continuous leaching. The eolian deposits that underlie the proposed location for the Injection Well Facilities could be susceptible to hydro-collapse if large quantities of water are injected into the ground in the surficial soils at the site. Based on the depth to groundwater and minor groundwater mounding, the risk of hydro-collapse of soils due to injection of water into the Seaside Groundwater Basin would be less than significant based on the findings of the preliminary geotechnical report (Ninyo & Moore, 2014).	None required
4.3 Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality				
Impact 4.3-1: Degradation of water quality associated with increased soil erosion and inadvertent releases of toxic chemicals during general construction activities.	LS Earthmoving activities associated with project construction could result in soil erosion and the migration of eroded soil and sediment via stormwater runoff to downgradient water bodies and storm drains. This could degrade water quality in the receiving water bodies, including the Salinas River and Monterey Bay. Construction activities could also result in the inadvertent release of hazardous construction chemicals such as adhesives, solvents, fuels, and petroleum lubricants that, if not managed appropriately, could adhere to soil particles, become mobilized by rain or runoff, and degrade water quality in downstream water bodies. Project construction activities would disturb more than one acre of soil, and therefore would be subject to the NPDES Construction General Permit requirements. In accordance with the NPDES Construction General Permit, the construction contractor(s) would implement measures to control soil erosion, manage runoff, and protect water quality. As a result, the impact would be less than significant for all project components.	None required.	LS When compared to the proposed project, implementation of the MPWSP Variant would result in a substantial increase in construction-related ground disturbance. However, mandatory compliance with the NPDES Construction General Permit would protect water quality during construction of the CalAm and GWR facilities. Thus, the impact would be less than significant for the MPWSP Variant. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The potential for construction of the CalAm facilities to degrade water quality from increased soil erosion and inadvertent releases of toxic chemicals would be similar to the proposed project, but slightly reduced because there would be less ground disturbance and construction activities associated with implementation of the subsurface slant wells (only seven slant wells would be constructed under the MPWSP Variant compared to ten under the proposed project). The impact from construction of all other CalAm facilities would be identical to the proposed project. Although the overall impact would be slightly reduced for the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant, like the proposed project, adherence to the NPDES Construction General Permit requirements would ensure the impact is less than significant. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> Construction of the GWR facilities would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not cause substantial erosion or siltation, and would not otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality including marine water quality, due to earthmoving, drainage system alterations, and use of hazardous chemicals.	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

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4.3 Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.3-2: Degradation of water quality from construction-related discharges of dewatering effluent from open excavations and water produced during well drilling and development.</p>	<p>LSM Water produced during drilling and development of the subsurface slant wells and ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells would be routed to portable holding tanks to allow sediment to settle out, and then percolated into the ground in accordance with the General Waiver of WDRs for Specific Types of Discharges (General Waiver). For the subsurface slant wells, these discharges would be percolated into the ground at the CEMEX active mining area. Water extracted during drilling and development of the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells would be percolated into the ground at a 1.4-acre natural depression located east of the intersection between San Pablo Avenue and General Jim Moore Boulevard. The conditions of the General Waiver would ensure the impact is less than significant.</p> <p>Construction of all other proposed project components could require dewatering of open excavations. In particular, open-cut trenching, jack-and-bore, and microtunneling for the installation of pipelines could intercept shallow or perched groundwater and require temporary localized dewatering to facilitate construction. Most of the dewatering effluent produced during construction and excavation is considered a low threat and can be discharged to the land or local receiving water provided it complies with the General WDRs for Discharges with a Low Threat to Water Quality (General WDRs). The construction contractor(s) would be required to control, test, and treat the extracted water as needed to minimize or avoid water quality degradation, erosion, and sedimentation in the receiving waters. In certain cases, suspended sediment and/or trace amounts of construction-related chemicals could be present in the dewatering effluent. Discharges of contaminated dewatering effluent to vegetated upland areas or the local storm drain system would result in a significant impact. However, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the prescribed mitigation.</p>	<p>MM 4.7-2b: Soil and Groundwater Management Plan.</p>	<p>LSM When compared to the proposed project, implementation of the MPWSP Variant would involve the drilling and development of additional wells (i.e., the GWR injection wells and the injection wells for the Salinas Valley return flows). Water produced during well drilling and development would be disposed of in accordance with the General Waiver and would prevent significant impacts to water quality. Implementation of the MPWSP Variant would also result in an increase in excavations, increasing the potential to encounter contaminated soil and groundwater. The potential for discharges of contaminated dewatering effluent would be greater under the MPWSP Variant when compared to the proposed project. However, as for the proposed project, with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measure, the impact could be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Under the MPWSP Variant, the potential for discharges of water produced during slant well drilling and development to degrade water quality would be reduced when compared to the proposed project because fewer slant wells (seven slant wells versus ten slant wells under the proposed project) would be constructed. Like the proposed project, adherence to the conditions of the General Waiver would ensure the impact is less than significant.</p> <p>The potential for discharges of water produced during drilling and development of the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, and discharges of dewatering effluent from open excavations associated with all other CalAm facilities to degrade water quality would be identical to the proposed project because the facilities would be exactly the same. Like the proposed project, the overall impact would be less than significant with mitigation.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> Construction activities for the GWR facilities involving well drilling and development, and dewatering of shallow groundwater from open excavations would generate water requiring disposal. Water produced during well drilling and development would be disposed of in accordance with the General Waiver. General construction dewatering effluent would be disposed of in accordance with the General WDRs. Because all discharges of water produced during GWR well drilling and development, and dewatering of shallow groundwater during construction of GWR facilities would occur in compliance with these regulatory requirements, the overall impact of the GWR facilities would be less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.3-3: Degradation of water quality from discharges of treated water and disinfectant from existing and newly installed pipelines during construction.</p>	<p>LS Newly installed pipelines (all proposed pipelines, including and the new pipelines associated the Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements and Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements) would also be disinfected before being put into service. Prior to constructing the connections between existing and new pipelines, segments of existing pipelines would also need to be drained and later disinfected prior to being returned to service. The treated water generated from the draining of existing pipelines and the effluent generated from disinfection of newly installed pipelines would be discharged to the local storm drainage system in accordance with the General WDRs. Compliance with the General WDRs and the conditions therein would protect water quality in receiving water bodies. The impact would be less than significant for all proposed pipelines, the Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements, and the Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements.</p> <p>The subsurface slant wells, MPWSP Desalination Plant, ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station, and Valley Greens Pump Station (both site options) are not anticipated to require flushing and generate disinfection effluent prior to being brought online. No impact would result.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS Compliance with the General WDRs during discharges of treated water drained from existing pipelines and effluent produced during disinfection of pipelines would protect water quality in receiving waters. The overall impact to water quality would be less than significant for the MPWSP Variant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The potential for degradation of water quality from discharges of treated water and disinfectant from existing and newly installed pipelines would be identical for the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant because all of the same pipelines would be constructed. This impact would be identical to the proposed project (less than significant).</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> Like the pipelines that would be installed by CalAm, treated water generated from the draining of existing pipelines and the effluent generated from disinfection of newly installed pipelines for the GWR facilities would be discharged to the local storm drainage system in accordance with the General WDRs. Compliance with the General WDRs and the conditions therein would protect water quality in receiving water bodies. The impact would be less than significant for all GWR pipelines.</p>	<p>None required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.3 Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.3-4: Violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or degrade water quality as a result of brine discharge from the operation of the MPWSP Desalination Plant.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Potential water quality impacts resulting from the discharges associated with MPWSP Desalination Plant operations considered two scenarios: (1) brine-only discharges during the dry weather or summer months, and (2) combined discharges of brine combined with treated wastewater flows from the MRWPCA Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. In general, the availability of treated wastewater effluent for blending with the brine would fluctuate seasonally (higher flows during the wet weather or winter months and low flows during the dry weather) and may not be available for extended periods of the year. The impact was determined based on the Ocean Plan water quality objectives as the significance threshold.</p> <p>The water quality analysis used the best available information and the impact conclusion was based on detected constituents in the discharge streams and water quality data collected from Monterey Bay under CCLEAN to represent source water entering the MPWSP Desalination Plant. Based on the analyses, both the brine-only discharge and combined discharge (with low [0.25 mgd] wastewater flow) were found to result in an exceedance over the water quality objectives for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and ammonia defined in the Ocean Plan at the edge of the ZID, a significant impact. However, with implementation of the prescribed mitigation the impact would be minimized to a less-than-significant level. Potential secondary impacts that could result from implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.3-4 are discussed in Impact 4.3-4 following the description of the mitigation measure.</p>	<p>MM 4.3-4: Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the ZID.</p> <p><i>[See Impact 4.3-4 in Section 4.3, Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality, for a discussion of the potential secondary impacts of this mitigation measure.]</i></p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The water quality impact was studied for the six discharge scenarios resulting from the operation of the MPWSP Variant. Similar to the proposed project, the brine-only and brine-and-low wastewater discharges would result in exceedances in Ocean Plan water quality objectives for PCBs and ammonia. Discharges associated with brine, treated wastewater and GWR-effluent would also exceed Ocean Plan water quality objectives for chlordanes, toxaphene, DDT and TCDD Equivalents. Mitigation Measure 4.3-4 would reduce the water quality impact associated with exceedances of the Ocean Plan water quality objectives to less-than-significant. No additional mitigation would be required as a result of the change in operations under the MPWSP Variant. See Section 6.3.1 for more detailed discussion.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.3-5: Violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements for salinity, or degrade water quality from increased salinity as a result of brine discharge from the operation of the MPWSP Desalination Plant.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>This impact analysis focuses on whether the brine and the combined discharges (introduced in Impact 4.3-4 above) would exceed the significance threshold for salinity, i.e., result in salinity greater than 2 ppt over ambient salinity levels. The salinity levels are analyzed in the near field (within the ZID) and in the far field (beyond the outer edge of the ZID). The near-field analysis was specifically developed to address the amendment to the Ocean Plan (2014; 2015) that proposes a new salinity standard of not increasing the salinity levels to greater than 2 ppt over ambient salinity. The far-field analysis was developed to address comments received during the proposed project scoping period on the fate and travel path of the brine plume beyond the near field. The brine and combined discharges (discussed in Impact 4.3-4) would result in salinity levels that would be less than 2 ppt greater than ambient salinity. Therefore the impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The near-field analysis of salinity levels under the MPWSP Variant indicates that the brine and combined discharges would result in salinity less than 2 ppt above ambient salinity. The project variant would therefore not exceed or violate the salinity standards or degrade water quality in terms of salinity. The impact would be less than significant.</p> <p>The far-field analysis indicated that the plume of the brine-only and blended discharges travels away from the point of discharge with time. Although there were no significance thresholds for salinity beyond the ZID, the salinity of the plumes was estimated to progressively reduce with time and distance from the point of discharge, approaching background salinity levels through dispersion and dilution with the ocean currents. Therefore, the impact of the MPWSP Variant would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.</p> <p>See Section 6.3.1 for more detailed discussion.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.3-6: Degradation of water quality due to discharges associated with maintenance of the subsurface slant intake and the ASR injection/extraction wells.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The subsurface slant wells would require periodic maintenance every 5 years. Maintenance would require excavation of the wellhead vaults for access. Mechanical brushes would be lowered into the vaults to clean the well screens using environmentally inert products. It is assumed maintenance of the 10 slant wells would result in an approximately 10 acres of total ground disturbance and would be subject to the NPDES Construction General Permit, including preparation and implementation of a SWPPP. In accordance with the NPDES Construction General Permit, the construction contractor(s) would implement measures to control soil erosion, manage runoff, and protect water quality. The impact would be less than significant for the subsurface slant wells.</p> <p>Water produced during routine (weekly) backflushing of the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells would be conveyed to the proposed ASR Settling Basin or the existing Phase I ASR Pump-to-Waste System located at the intersection of General Jim Moore Boulevard and Coe Avenue and percolated into the ground. These discharges would be conducted in accordance with the General Waiver.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Periodic maintenance of the subsurface slant wells would be conducted in accordance with the NPDES Construction General Permit. Routine backflushing of the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, injection wells for the Salinas Valley return flows, and GWR injection wells would be conducted in accordance with the General Waiver. Mandatory compliance with regulatory requirements would ensure well maintenance activities do not adversely affect water quality. The impact is less than significant for the MPWSP Variant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential for discharges associated with maintenance of the subsurface slant wells to degrade water quality would be reduced under the MPWSP Variant when compared to the proposed project because fewer slant wells (seven slant wells versus ten slant wells under the proposed project) would be constructed. Like the proposed project, adherence NPDES Construction General Permit requirements would ensure the impact is less than significant. Water quality impacts associated with discharges of water produced during routine backflushing of the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells would be identical to the proposed project.</p>	<p>None required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.3 Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality (cont.)				
Impact 4.3-6 (cont.)	Mandatory compliance with regulatory requirements would ensure periodic maintenance of the slant wells and routine maintenance of the ASR injection/extraction wells would have a less than significant water quality impact.		Overall, the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would result in reduced impacts when compared to the proposed project. However, the significance determination would be the same (less than significant). <u>GWR Facilities:</u> Operation of the GWR injection wells would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not cause substantial erosion or siltation, and would not otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality due to well maintenance discharges.	
Impact 4.3-7: Alteration of drainage patterns such that there is a resultant increase in erosion, siltation, or the rate or amount of surface runoff.	LS Implementation of the MPWSP Desalination Plant, ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, and Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station would create new impervious surfaces that could increase peak stormwater flows, cause erosion, and increase nonpoint-source pollution in downstream water bodies. However, in accordance with the NPDES municipal stormwater permit, these facilities would be subject to post-construction stormwater management requirements. CalAm would be required to implement post-construction stormwater BMPs into the final site designs, including measures to treat and detain the runoff. Adherence to the municipal permit requirements would ensure the impact related to changes in drainage patterns, increased soil erosion, and siltation would be less than significant impact. Implementation of the Valley Greens Pump Station and subsurface slant wells would result in a negligible increase in impervious surfaces and would not alter drainage patterns, significantly increase erosion or siltation, or increase surface runoff. The impact for these facilities would also be less than significant. The proposed pipelines would be constructed below ground and would not increase impervious surfaces or alter drainage patterns. No impact would result from implementation of the proposed pipelines.	None required.	LSM New impervious surfaces associated with aboveground CalAm and GWR facilities would be subject to post-construction stormwater management requirements of the municipal stormwater permit. As a result, the impact would less than significant. However, rapid water fluctuations may induce erosion and sedimentation within the downstream affected reach of the Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough. This is a significant impact that would be reduced to a less-than-significant with the implementation of mitigation. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The total increase in impervious surface area that would result from implementation of the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would be the same as the proposed project. Therefore, the potential for alteration of drainage patterns and associated increases in soil erosion, siltation, or the rate or amount of surface runoff would be identical to the proposed project. (Note: the reduced number of subsurface slant wells would not affect impervious surface areas because the wellhead vaults would be buried under the sand. The electrical control panel and electrical control building for the subsurface slant wells would be the same size under the MPWSP Variant and the proposed project.) Same as the proposed project, the overall impact is less than significant. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> Implementation of the GWR facilities would alter existing drainage patterns by increasing impervious surface areas but would not substantially increase the rate or amount of runoff such that it would cause erosion or siltation on- or off-site. During the dry seasons (typically, June through October) proposed diversions of surface water from the Reclamation Ditch would be as much as 80 percent of the flow in that drainage channel and thus rapid water fluctuations may induce erosion and sedimentation within the downstream affected reach of the Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough (except west of the Highway 1 crossing where the tidal backwater effect dominates water level changes and would suppresses these imposed water level changes). This is a significant impact that would be reduced to a less-than-significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure HS-4.	Mitigation Measure HS-4: Management of Surface Water Diversion Operations.
Impact 4.3-8: Alteration of drainage patterns such that there is an increase in flooding on- or offsite or the capacity of the stormwater drainage system is exceeded.	LS New impervious surfaces associated with the proposed aboveground project facilities could increase the amount of surface water runoff from the facility sites and increase peak flows in the stormwater conveyance system. The MPWSP Desalination Plant, ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, and Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station would be subject to the post-construction stormwater management requirements of the municipal stormwater permit and would be required to implement post-construction BMPs into final site designs. With adherence to the post-construction requirements, implementation of these facilities would result in a less than significant impact related to changes in drainage patterns, increased flooding, and exceedance of downstream stormwater drainage system capacity. Implementation of the Valley Greens Pump Station and subsurface slant wells would result in a less than significant impact. No impact would result from implementation of the proposed pipelines.	None required.	LS New impervious surfaces associated with aboveground CalAm and GWR facilities would be subject to post-construction stormwater management requirements of the municipal stormwater permit. As a result, the impact would less than significant for the MPWSP Variant as a whole. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The total increase in impervious surface area that would result from implementation of the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would be the same as the proposed project. (Note: the reduced number of subsurface slant wells would not affect impervious surface areas because the wellhead vaults would be buried under the sand. The electrical control panel and electrical control building for the subsurface slant wells would be the same size under the MPWSP Variant and the proposed project.) Therefore, the potential for alteration of drainage patterns, associated increases in flooding, and flows in excess of the capacity of the stormwater drainage system would be identical to the proposed project. Same as the proposed project, the overall impact is less than significant.	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.3 Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality (cont.)				
Impact 4.3-8 (cont.)			<p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> Implementation of the GWR facilities would alter existing drainage patterns by increasing impervious surface areas but would not substantially increase the rate or amount of runoff such that it would cause flooding on- or offsite, or exceed the existing storm drainage system capacity</p>	
Impact 4.3-9: Impedance or redirection of flood flows due to the siting of project facilities in a 100-year flood hazard area.	<p>LS</p> <p>The subsurface slant wells and portions of the Source Water Pipeline and Monterey Pipeline would be constructed in a 100-year flood hazard area. However, these facilities would be placed underground and would not impede or redirect flood flows. The impact would be less than significant for the subsurface slant wells, Source Water Pipeline, and Monterey Pipeline. No impact would result from implementation of all other proposed project facilities because none of the other project components are located within a 100-year flood hazard area.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>All CalAm and GWR facilities located in a 100-year flood hazard zone would be located underground and would not impede or redirect flood flows. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant for the MPWSP Variant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The impact related to impedance or redirection of flood flows due to siting of the CalAm facilities in a 100-year flood hazard zone would be the same as the proposed project. Like the proposed project, all CalAm facilities located in a 100-year flood hazard area would be constructed underground and would not impede or redirect flood flows. Same as the proposed project, the overall impact is less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> Portions of the GWR facilities would be located within a 100-year flood hazard area but would be located below ground and therefore would not impede or redirect flood flows.</p>	None required.
Impact 4.3-10: Exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding due to a tsunami.	<p>LS</p> <p>The subsurface slant wells in Marina and portions of the Monterey Pipeline in Monterey and Seaside would be located within a tsunami inundation zone. However, because these facilities would be constructed underground and designed to withstand inundation, they would not be subject to a significant risk of damage from flooding in the event of a tsunami. Because both facilities would, for the most part, be operated remotely, facility operators would not be exposed to significant tsunami hazards.</p> <p>The impact would be less than significant for the subsurface slant wells and Monterey Pipeline. No impact would result from implementation of all other proposed project facilities because none of the other project components are located within a tsunami inundation zone.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>The potential to expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding due to a tsunami would be the same as for the proposed project.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The impact of the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant related to significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding due to a tsunami would be the same as the proposed project. Like the proposed project, all CalAm facilities located within a tsunami inundation zone would be constructed underground and designed to withstand inundation. Further, because these facilities would, for the most part, be operated remotely, facility operators would not be exposed to significant tsunami hazards. Same as the proposed project, the overall impact is less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> Implementation of the GWR facilities would not expose people or structures to substantial risk from flooding due to a tsunami.</p>	None required.
Impact 4.3-11: Exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding due to sea level rise.	<p>LS</p> <p>The proposed project could expose project facilities to flooding from sea level rise. The subsurface slant wells, the northernmost portion of the MPWSP Desalination Plant site, Source Water Pipeline, and Monterey Pipeline would be located in areas that could be subject to sea level rise. However, the subsurface slant wells and two pipelines would be constructed underground and designed to withstand inundation. The proposed aboveground facilities at the 40-acre MPWSP Desalination Plant site would be constructed on the upper terrace of the site and at elevations higher than the predicted 2100 sea level elevation. Therefore, the MPWSP Desalination Plant, Source Water Pipeline, and Monterey Pipeline would not be subject to a significant risk of damage from flooding due to sea level rise and the impact would be less than significant for these facilities.</p> <p>None of the other proposed facilities would be subject to flooding from sea level rise. No impact would result.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>The potential to expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or flooding from sea level rise would be the same as for the proposed project.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The potential for implementation of the CalAm facilities to expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or flooding from sea level rise would be the same as the proposed project. Like the proposed project, all CalAm facilities located in areas that could be subject to sea level rise would either be constructed underground or designed to withstand inundation. The proposed aboveground facilities at the MPWSP Desalination Plant site would be constructed at elevations higher than the predicted 2100 sea level elevation. Like the proposed project, the overall impact is less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> Some GWR facilities may be exposed to flooding due to sea level rise but this exposure would not pose a substantial nor significant risk of loss, injury, or death.</p>	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.4 Groundwater Resources				
<p>Impact 4.4-1: Deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level during construction.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Providing water to the slant well drilling could be a significant impact if the water was drawn from local groundwater wells and that withdrawal caused local groundwater levels to decrease, thereby damaging or decreasing the well yields in neighboring groundwater supply wells. For the proposed project, water would be purchased by an outside water purveyor and delivered to the drill site when needed by truck; water would not be extracted from local groundwater sources.</p> <p>Water needed for dust suppression, concrete wash-outs, tire washing, and general site maintenance would be purchased from a local water purveyor and delivered to the individual construction site by truck. Construction of these facilities would not require quantities of water over what is typically necessary for construction and groundwater pumping would not be necessary.</p> <p>This impact is less than significant because water needed for construction of wells would not deplete local groundwater supplies.</p> <p>Impacts related to the decrease in recharge are considered in this EIR as operational impacts of the proposed project and are discussed in Impact 4.4-3.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Under the MPWSP Variant, construction impacts would be similar to those of the proposed project. The number of slant wells would be reduced, but additional injection wells would be constructed in support of the GWR facilities. If well drilling water in large quantities is necessary, it would be purchased by an outside water purveyor and delivered to the drill site when needed by truck; water would not be extracted from local groundwater sources. This impact is less than significant because water needed for construction of wells would not deplete local groundwater supplies.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities</u></p> <p>The construction of CalAm facilities for the MPWSP Variant would be similar to the proposed project. Fewer slant wells would be installed, reducing the need for slant well drilling water. The ASR well configuration is the same when compared to the proposed project. Construction water would be required for dust suppression, concrete wash-outs, tire washing, and general site maintenance. Water needed for these operations would be purchased from a local water purveyor and delivered to the individual construction site by truck. Construction of these facilities would not require quantities of water over what is typically necessary for construction and groundwater pumping would not be necessary. Therefore, construction of the CalAm facilities would not adversely impact groundwater supplies and this impact is less than significant. Impacts related to the decrease in recharge are considered in this EIR as operational impacts of the CalAm facilities and are discussed in Impact 4.4-3.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Impacts associated with groundwater depletion, levels and recharge during the construction of the GWR facilities would be less than significant. During construction, the GWR facilities would use water for soil compaction and dust control. The amount of water use would be small in relation to overall water resources. At some component sites, there would be new impervious surfaces constructed that may potentially change local recharge characteristics at each site. Along pipelines route, groundwater recharge characteristics would not change because the existing site surfaces would be restored to pre-construction conditions and there would be no increases in the quantity of impervious surfaces and no loss of recharge ability. Where components are located on existing paved areas, no change in impervious surface area and no change in recharge would result. For sites proposing new impervious surfaces, all rainfall runoff would be retained on site and allowed to percolate to the groundwater basin underlying the site. Therefore, for the GWR facilities, the potential construction impacts would be less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.4-2: Violate any water quality standards or otherwise degrade groundwater quality during construction.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The proposed slant wells would be constructed using a dual rotary drill rig that would not use drilling fluids. Instead, the dual rotary method uses air, the water already in the geologic materials, and when necessary, additional potable water to circulate the drill cuttings. If potable water were added, the quality of that water would be better than the underlying brackish water, and therefore, would not result in groundwater degradation. Considering the drilling method and the use of only air and water to assist in drilling, there is no potential for groundwater degradation and the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p>The ASR injection/extraction wells would be drilled without the use of drilling muds. However, when necessary and depending on the formation material encountered, certain commercially available additives could be combined with the drilling water to increase fluid viscosity and stabilize the walls of the boring to prevent reactive shale and clay from swelling and caving into the hole. Therefore, while the use of bentonite muds would be necessary during the drilling of the ASR injection/extraction wells, the potential for degradation to groundwater is low and the impact is less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The seven slant wells would be constructed at depths that would extend through the Dune Sand Aquifer and the 180-Foot Equivalent Aquifer. The water quality concerns for the construction of the slant wells proposed under the project variant are similar to those for the proposed project. The drilling method and materials used in the well construction would also be similar. If potable water were added, the quality of that water would be better than the underlying brackish water, and therefore, would not result in groundwater degradation. Considering the drilling method and the use of only air and water to assist in drilling, impacts related to groundwater degradation would be less than significant.</p> <p>The water quality impacts associated with construction of the ASR injection/extraction wells under the project variant would be the same as those identified for proposed project. Under the construction protocols for the project variant, commercially available additives could be combined with the drilling water to increase fluid viscosity and stabilize the walls of the boring to prevent reactive shale and clay from swelling and caving into the hole. Other products would be used to enhance the drilling performance and help reduce the build-up of solids, decrease friction, and aid</p>	<p>None required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.4 Groundwater Resources (cont.)				
Impact 4.4-2 (cont.)			<p>in reducing solids suspension. Therefore, while the use of bentonite muds would be necessary during the drilling of the ASR injection/extraction wells, the potential for degradation to groundwater is low and the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p>The CalAm pipelines and aboveground facilities would be similar to the proposed project, they would require only shallow excavations and would not require construction activities that would intercept groundwater bearing zones and thus, would have a low potential of degrading groundwater quality. While pipeline trenches may encounter shallow groundwater, the construction operation of laying a pipeline and backfilling would not release contaminants into the shallow groundwater zone. This impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Although discharges of pollutants to groundwater during well drilling activities for the GWR facilities has the potential to occur, impacts to groundwater quality during the construction of the Injection Well Facilities would be less than significant based on the GWR facilities' compliance with regulatory requirements that require best management practices, including preventative and emergency measures for potential spills. For all other components, there would be a less-than-significant impact based on the compliance with regulatory requirements that ensure that there would be a lack of substantial pollutants released or disposed at the sites, and the low amount of flow that would carry any pollutants such that no contamination of groundwater resources would occur. Therefore the potential construction impacts would be less than significant.</p>	
Impact 4.4-3: Deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level during operations so as to expose well screens and pumps.	<p>LS</p> <p>The impact analysis of the Seawater Intake System was based primarily on the North Marina Groundwater Model (NMGWM) model simulations and the response of monitoring wells to the 5-day constant-discharge pumping test (March 2015). None of the wells located in the area of influence would be adversely impacted by the drawdown caused by project pumping and the impact of the project on neighboring, local groundwater wells is less than significant. Since the proposed project would return what small percentage of groundwater that is extracted from the SVGB pumping at the slant wells would not deplete groundwater resources in the SVGB and the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p>Management of the ASR injection and extraction would ensure that operation of the proposed ASR injection/extraction wells would remain constant and therefore would not cause groundwater mounding, change groundwater gradients, or lower groundwater levels. Impacts associated with ASR Operation are considered less than significant.</p> <p>Operation of the monitoring wells, the MPWSP Desalination Plant, the Terminal Reservoir, the pipelines, or the pump stations would not interfere with, extract from, or inject into the groundwater aquifers in the SVGB or SGB. Consequently, there would be no impact associated with these facilities.</p> <p>Recognizing the long term nature of the proposed project and the need to provide continued verification that the project would not contribute to lower groundwater levels in neighboring wells or to seawater intrusion within the SVGB, the project applicant has proposed as part of the project to expand the existing regional groundwater monitoring program to include the area where groundwater elevations are anticipated to decrease by one or more feet in the Dune Sand Aquifer and the 180-Foot Equivalent Aquifer (see Figures 4.4-12 and 4.4-13). Implementation of Applicant Proposed Mitigation Measure 4.4-3 (Groundwater Monitoring and Avoidance of Well Damage) would ensure that a groundwater monitoring program is in place before and during groundwater pumping operations in the affected area to verify that the seawater intake system performs as expected. The monitoring program proposed under Applicant Proposed Mitigation Measure 4.4-3 would detect changes to local groundwater elevations and quality, and evaluate whether those changes could damage neighboring active wells. Implementation of</p>	Applicant Proposed MM 4.4-3: Groundwater Monitoring and Avoidance of Well Damage.	<p>LS</p> <p>The NMGWM was used to simulate aquifer response (as groundwater level change) of the MPWSP Variant in the Dune Sands Aquifer and the deeper 180-Foot Equivalent Aquifer. The model simulations of the project variant scenarios (5n, 5ncb, and 5nc) show that the combined effect of groundwater extraction at the proposed slant wells and the increased supply of treated water from the Regional Wastewater Plant would have a reduced area of pumping influence, and therefore a smaller cone of depression, when compared to the response of the proposed project. This dampened response in the Dune Sands Aquifer and the 180-Equivalent aquifer occurs because under the project variant, less water is extracted from the slant wells, and more water is provided to CSIP from the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant for use by agricultural users.</p> <p>The impact of the project variant on the groundwater supply in the SVGB is less than significant because only a small fraction of groundwater, smaller than that extracted by the proposed project, would be drawn to the slant wells. The inland groundwater drawn to the slant wells under the project variant would be from an area previously impacted by seawater intrusion and that fraction of water would ultimately be returned to the basin as Salinas Valley return flows.</p> <p>The NMGWM estimates that the average annual decrease of surface water loss to the underlying aquifer, as a result of the project variant, would be about 65 afy (Geoscience, 2015). Implementation of the MPWSP Variant would improve overall groundwater conditions of the SVGB by reducing extractions of groundwater in the CSIP area. In addition to the well pumping reduction benefits, treating and delivering a portion of surface stream diversions as recycled water to growers in the CSIP area would add to the surface application of water over a large area of the study area (i.e., the Crop Irrigation component of the Proposed Project). Thus, any reduction in recharge due to source water diversions from surface water bodies (Reclamation Ditch, Tembladero Slough and Blanco Drain) to the aquifers underlying the water bodies would only slightly reduce the benefit to groundwater in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin.</p> <p>Because the GWR component of the project variant would provide additional water for downgradient groundwater extraction, it would result in both higher and lower water levels in existing basin wells over time depending on the timing of extraction and the buildup of storage in the basin. HydroMetrics examined potential changes in water levels for eight key production wells for a 33-year simulation period (including 25 years of project variant operations). The results of the</p>	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.4 Groundwater Resources (cont.)				
Impact 4.4-3 (cont.)	Applicant Proposed Mitigation Measure 4.4-3 is not necessary to address any significant project effect, but instead further bolsters the conclusion that the impact of the proposed project on nearby active wells would be less than significant.		groundwater modeling by HydroMetrics were that simulated water levels sometimes would be lower under the project variant scenario because of increased pumping at existing extraction wells. However, simulated water levels would be lowered only about ten feet or less and would be lowered for a relatively short duration, typically for a few months. In addition, simulated water levels would be generally higher than pre-project levels. See Section 6.3.2 for more detailed discussion.	
Impact 4.4-4: Violate any water quality standards or otherwise degrade groundwater quality during operations.	<p>LSM</p> <p>The pumping of the slant wells would migrate the seawater/freshwater interface back toward the ocean, which would be considered a less than significant impact. For the slant wells, the potential impact of interference with existing remediation systems would be less than significant with the possible exception of the OU1 TCE A-Aquifer Plume and two of the OUCTP plumes at the former Fort Ord. The impact would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Applicant Proposed Mitigation Measure 4.4-3 and Mitigation Measure 4.4-4. For the ASR injection/extraction wells, the net addition of water would be considered a less than significant impact. For the ASR injection/extraction wells, the potential impact of interference with existing remediation systems would be less than significant. The operation of all other project facilities would have no impact to groundwater quality.</p> <p>Therefore, for the proposed project as a whole, the potential operations impacts would be less than significant with mitigation</p>	MM 4.4-4: Groundwater Monitoring and Avoidance of Impacts to Groundwater Remediation Plumes	<p>LS</p> <p>Similar to the proposed project, pumping at the slant wells would reduce the inland migration rate of the seawater/freshwater interface. The injection of Salinas Valley return flows, and increased deliveries to CSIP would facilitate the reduction of seawater intrusion and the impact would, therefore, be considered less than significant. The cone of depression and the resultant area of influence of the MPWSP Variant slant wells were considerably less extensive than those of the MPWSP. Because of this, the pumping influence from the slant well pumping under the project variant would not intersect the plumes and this impact is less than significant. See Section 6.3.2 for more detailed discussion.</p>	None required.
4.5 Marine Biological Resources				
Impact 4.5-1: Result in substantial adverse effects on candidate, sensitive, or special-status marine species during construction.	<p>LS</p> <p>The drilling of the subsurface slant wells for the Seawater Intake System is the only construction activity proposed within the boundaries of the Marine Resources Study Area. The drill rig insertion point would be located onshore above the maximum high-tide elevation and would extend offshore into the surf zone roughly 200 to 220 feet below msl (190 to 210 feet below the seafloor). Since all surface disturbance associated with slant well construction activities would occur on the back (inland) side of the dunes, it is unlikely that any beach sands displaced by these activities would be suspended into nearshore waters and adversely affect water quality. However, the directional drilling of the 30-inch-diameter slant wells can be expected to generate some subterranean noise that would transmit into seafloor sediments.</p> <p>Even under the worst-case scenario, based on the scientific literature, the subterranean noise level generated during slant well drilling would not result in acute physical damage or mortality to fish. Any noise from the slant well drilling equipment that might reach the seafloor surface would be at or below the ambient noise levels set by the surf over the slant well terminus locations. Consequently, any of the drilling noise reaching overlying ocean waters is expected to be below background noise levels and have no effect on special-status species. Based on the expected subsurface noise levels generated by the slant well drilling at the seafloor surface, potential background noise levels, and the noise levels required to cause acute or chronic harm to either special status fish species or marine mammals, the potential for impacts to candidate, sensitive or special-status species due to undersea noise caused during construction of the subsurface slant wells would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The impact associated with construction of the MPWSP Variant would be reduced when compared to the proposed project because fewer slant wells (seven slant wells versus ten slant wells under the proposed project) would be constructed. However, the significance determination would be the same (less than significant).</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Not applicable. None of the GWR facilities would involve construction within the nearshore waters (within 5 miles of shore) of Monterey Bay.</p>	None required.
Impact 4.5-2: Result in substantial interference with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species during construction.	<p>NI</p> <p>The terminus points for the slant wells are located approximately 200 to 220 feet below msl and would not directly impede the movement of marine species. Moreover, any noise transmitted into the water from the slant well drilling equipment is estimated to be below ambient background levels in the surf zone and, therefore, would not be detectable. Therefore, no impact to the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species would result.</p>	None required.	<p>NI</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The construction impact of the MPWSP Variant would be the same as that of the proposed project. No impact to the movement of migration of marine species would result.</p>	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.5 Marine Biological Resources (cont.)				
Impact 4.5-2 (cont.)			<p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> Not applicable. None of the GWR facilities would involve construction within the nearshore waters (within 5 miles of shore) of Monterey Bay.</p>	
<p>Impact 4.5-3: Result in substantial adverse effects on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species during project operations.</p>	<p>LSM Operation of the MPWSP Desalination Plant would involve pumping up to 24.1 mgd of water from subsurface slant wells that terminate 200 to 220 feet below msl under the surf zone. The analysis of potential adverse effects on special-status species during project operations considered the potential for impingement of marine organisms from operation of the subsurface slant wells. Based on comparison of the vertical infiltration rate associated with the slant wells and published swimming speeds for plankton, larval invertebrates and larval fish, it is highly unlikely that these small organisms would be impinged against the seafloor by vertical infiltration of seawater pumped into the MPWSP Desalination Plant.</p> <p>The possibility that fine organic matter could be impinged against the seafloor causing a build up of organic matter and change the normal distribution of sediment grain size was also considered; it was determined that fine-grained material would not settle to the seafloor over the subsurface slant wells.</p> <p>The proposed discharges brine via the MRWPCA ocean outfall would result in increases in ambient salinity levels in the Marine Resources Study Area of less than 2 ppt.</p> <p>Studies have not indicated adverse effects on survival, growth, or behavior at these levels. Since the proposed discharges of brine from the MPWSP Desalination Plant would be below these thresholds, the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p>The analysis also considered adverse effects to marine resources associated with other contaminants in the brine discharge. It was assumed that the entire mass of contaminants in ocean water delivered to the MPWSP Desalination Plant through the subsurface slant wells would be present, and therefore concentrated, in the brine discharge. Concentrations of PCBs and ammonia in the brine discharges could occasionally exceed Ocean Plan objectives, which have been set with appropriate safety margins to ensure they do not accumulate to unhealthy concentrations in biota that may be eaten by humans. Although the PCB and ammonia concentrations in the brine discharge would not be acutely toxic, the potential exceedance of the Ocean Plan objective is considered a significant impact. However, with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measure, which would be incorporated into the Amended MRWPCA NPDES Permit, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p>Concern has been expressed that the jet velocities associated with desalination brine discharges could cause damage to marine organisms caused by experimentally induced shear stress. Studies that indicate that at the maximum discharge velocity modeled for the brine discharges from the MPWSP Desalination Plant, the shear stress caused by the diffusers would be relatively small and transit times through this region relatively short. The impact to special-status species would be less than significant.</p>	<p>MM 4.3-4: Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the ZID. <i>[See Impact 4.3-4 in Section 4.3, Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality, for a discussion of the potential secondary impacts of this mitigation measure.]</i></p>	<p>LSM Because of its reduced number of wells and rate of intake compared to the proposed project, the MPWSP Variant would result in a peak vertical infiltration rate equal to or less than that of the proposed project, and so similarly would have a less-than-significant impact with respect to impingement of marine organisms.</p> <p>Under the MPWSP Variant, the greatest increases over ambient salinity would occur as a result of brine-only discharges, and these increases would be less than 2 ppt (1.6 and 1.7 ppt). Therefore, the MPWSP Variant would have a less-than-significant impact on special-status species as a result of elevated salinity.</p> <p>Brine-only and some brine-with-wastewater and combined discharges would result in a potential exceedance in PCBs over the Ocean Plan water quality objectives. Brine-with-wastewater, blended discharge ammonia would be present in MPWSP Variant discharge, and combined discharges would result in exceedances for ammonia. Although chlordane, DDT, TCDD, and toxaphene in MPWSP Variant discharges would not approach the concentrations or exposure durations shown to be acutely toxic, potential exceedance of their respective Ocean Plan objectives could lead to significant impacts on marine resources, which would be minimized to less-than-significant levels through implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.3-4. No additional mitigation would be required as a result of the different operation under the MPWSP Variant.</p> <p>Potential shear stress-related impacts would be the same as those described for the proposed project (less than significant).</p> <p>See Section 6.3.3 for more detailed discussion.</p>	<p>None required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.5 Marine Biological Resources (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.5-4: Result in substantial interference with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species during project operations.</p>	<p>LSM As discussed under Impact 4.5-3, impingement of organisms or fine organic matter against the seafloor due to operation of the subsurface slant wells is highly unlikely. Therefore, operation of the subsurface slant wells would not interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species. Because the recommended salinity thresholds consider salinity effects on survival, growth, and behavior, and the discharge of brine from the MPWSP Desalination Plant would be below the thresholds, any secondary effects on migration and movement would be less than significant. Although under no discharge scenario would the proposed project degrade the existing water quality of Monterey Bay as measured by PCB or ammonia concentration, this analysis considers occasional exceedances of the Ocean Plan water quality objectives for PCBs and ammonia a potentially significant impact. However, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the mitigation.</p>	<p>MM 4.3-4: Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the ZID. <i>[See Impact 4.3-4 in Section 4.3, Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality, for a discussion of the potential secondary impacts of this mitigation measure.]</i></p>	<p>LSM Same as the proposed project, as discussed under Impact 4.5-3, impingement of organisms or fine organic matter against the seafloor due to operation of the subsurface slant wells is highly unlikely. Therefore, operation of the subsurface slant wells would not interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species. Because the recommended salinity thresholds consider salinity effects on survival, growth, and behavior, and the discharge of brine from the MPWSP Variant Desalination Plant would be below the thresholds, any secondary effects on migration and movement would be less than significant. As discussed under Impact 4.5-3, potential exceedances of Ocean Plan water quality objectives for any constituent in project variant discharges would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure 4.3-4. See Section 6.3.3 for more detailed discussion.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.5-5: Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.</p>	<p>LS The only construction activities that could have any effect on an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan within the Marine Resources Study Area is the drilling of the subsurface slant wells. As discussed under Impact 4.5-1, no adverse effects are anticipated. Because the increase in ambient salinities at the edge of the ZID from the proposed brine discharges would be less than 2 ppt, the impact related to conflicts with adopted conservation plans would be less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The construction and operational impact of the MPWSP Variant would be the same as or reduced compared to those of the proposed project with respect to subsurface slant wells and salinity concentrations. No impact to the movement of migration of marine species would result. Therefore, conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan, including the California Coastal Act, essential fish habitat and the small area of kelp in the southern part of the study area, would be less than significant and no mitigation is required. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> There are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Conservation Community Plans within the area of the GWR facilities that address marine biological resources.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
4.6 Terrestrial Biological Resources				
<p>Impact 4.6-1: Result in substantial adverse effects on species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status, either directly or through habitat modification, during construction.</p>	<p>LSM Construction activities could result in direct impacts to special-status plants through mortality of individuals during earthwork and loss of habitat. Indirect impacts to plants can result from population fragmentation, introduction of non-native weeds, and interference with plant metabolic processes from construction effects such as fugitive dust and sedimentation. Construction activities can result in direct impacts on wildlife by direct trampling or entrapment of individuals and habitat removal. Indirect impacts to wildlife can occur from harassment, behavior disruption, increased predation, and degradation of habitat. Significant impacts to special-status plant and animal species could occur during construction at all of the proposed MPWSP facility sites; however, all impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation. (Refer to Table 4.6-4 in Section 4.6, Terrestrial Biological Resources, for the specific plant and wildlife species that could be adversely affected by construction at each proposed facility site.)</p>	<p>MM 4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures. MM 4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program. MM 4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures. MM 4.6-1d: Protective Measures for Western Snowy Plover. MM 4.6-1e: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Special-status Plants. MM 4.6-1f: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Smith’s Blue Butterfly. MM 4.6-1g: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Black Legless Lizard, Silvery Legless Lizard, and Coast Horned Lizard.</p>	<p>LSM Construction-related impacts of the MPWSP Variant would be similar to those of the proposed project, with the exception of some additional species potentially affected as a result of the construction of GWR facilities within different habitat types (listed under “GWR facilities”). All impacts would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of mitigation. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> With the exception of the subsurface slant wells, the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would result in the same impacts to special-status plants and wildlife species as the proposed project. At the subsurface slant well site, due to the fewer slant wells that would be constructed (seven wells vs. ten wells under the proposed project), the total disturbance area would be reduced and there would be a corresponding reduction in impacts to special-status plant species, Smith’s blue butterfly, western snowy plover, black legless lizard, silvery legless lizard, and coast horned lizard. Because the footprint of the MPWSP Desalination Plant would be the same under the MPWSP Variant as under the proposed project, there would be no change in impacts at the desalination plant site. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> Construction of GWR facilities may adversely affect, either directly or through habitat modification, special-status plant and wildlife species and their habitat. Significant impacts to special-status plant and animal species could occur during construction at all of the proposed GWR facility sites,</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure BT-1a: Implement Construction Best Management Practices. Mitigation Measure BT-1b: Implement Construction-Phase Monitoring. Mitigation Measure BT-1c: Implement Non-Native, Invasive Species Controls. Mitigation Measure BT-1d: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for California Legless Lizard. Mitigation Measure BT-1e: Prepare and Implement Rare Plant Restoration Plan to Mitigate Impacts to Sandmat Manzanita, Monterey Ceanothus, Monterey Spineflower, Eastwood’s</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

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4.6 Terrestrial Biological Resources (cont.)				
Impact 4.6-1 (cont.)		<p>MM 4.6-1h: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Western Burrowing Owl.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1i: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Nesting Birds.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1j: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for American Badger.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1k: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Monterey Dusky-Footed Woodrat.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1l: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Pallid Bat.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1m: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Native Stands of Monterey Pine.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1n: Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1o: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for California Red-legged Frog and California Tiger Salamander.</p> <p>MM 4.12-1b: General Noise Controls for Construction Equipment.</p> <p>MM 4.14-2: Site-Specific Construction Lighting Measures.</p>	<p>including impacts to: sandmat manzanita, Monterey ceanothus, Monterey spineflower, Eastwood's goldenbush, and Kellogg's horkelia; roosting special-status bat species and nesting raptors, migratory birds, tricolored blackbird, western burrowing owl, California horned lark, white-tailed kite, or other protected avian species; Smith's blue butterfly; California red-legged frog; western pond turtle; Coast Range newt; two-striped garter snake; California legless lizard; coast horned lizard; Monterey dusky-footed woodrat; Salinas harvest mouse; Monterey ornate shrew; and American badger. All impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation.</p>	<p>Goldenbush, Coast Wallflower, and Kellogg's Horkelia.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-1f: Conduct Pre-Construction Protocol-Level Botanical Surveys within the Product Water Conveyance: Coastal Alignment Option between Del Monte Boulevard and the Regional Treatment Plant site on Armstrong Ranch; and the remaining portion of the Project Study Area within the Injection Well Facilities site.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-1g: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Special-Status Bats.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-1h: Implementation of Mitigation Measures BT-1a and BT-1b to Mitigate Impacts to the Monterey Ornate Shrew, Coast Horned Lizard, Coast Range Newt, Two-Striped Garter Snake, and Salinas Harvest Mouse.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-1j: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for American Badger.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-1k: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Protected Avian Species, including, but not limited to, white-tailed kite and California horned lark.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-1l: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Burrowing Owl.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-1m: Minimize effects of nighttime construction lighting.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-1n: Mitigate Impacts to Smith's blue butterfly.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-1p: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Western Pond Turtle.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-1q: Avoid and Minimize Impacts to California Red-Legged Frog.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.6 Terrestrial Biological Resources (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.6-2: Result in substantial adverse effects on riparian habitat, critical habitat, or other sensitive natural communities during construction.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Project construction could result in significant impacts to sensitive natural communities (including riparian habitat) and critical habitat. Construction of the subsurface slant wells and Source Water Pipeline would result in significant impacts to critical habitat for western snowy plover, and construction of the Transmission Main would result in significant impacts to critical habitat for Monterey Spineflower. None of the other project facilities would result in significant impacts to critical habitat. The subsurface slant wells, Source Water Pipeline, and Transmission Main would also result in significant impacts to central dune scrub; the Desalinated Water Pipeline would result in significant impacts to central dune scrub and riparian woodland and scrub; the Transfer Pipeline would result in significant impacts to central maritime chaparral; the Monterey Pipeline would significantly impact central dune scrub, coast live oak woodland, and riparian woodland and scrub; the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline, and ASR Settling Basin would result in significant impacts to oak woodland, coast sage scrub, and central maritime chaparral; and the ASR Pump Station and Terminal Reservoir would significantly impact central maritime chaparral. All impacts to sensitive natural communities and critical habitat would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures.</p> <p>No impacts to sensitive natural communities or critical habitat would result from construction of the MPWSP Desalination Plant, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, Brine Discharge Pipeline, Valley Greens Pump Station, Ryan Ranch–Bishop Interconnection Improvements, or Main System–Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements.</p>	<p>MM 4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1d: Protective Measures for Western Snowy Plover.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1e: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Special-status Plants.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1n: Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.</p> <p>MM 4.6-2a: Consultation with Local Agencies and the California Coastal Commission regarding Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas.</p> <p>MM 4.6-2b: Avoid, Minimize, and Compensate for Construction Impacts to Sensitive Communities.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would result in similar types of impacts to those of the proposed project. All impacts would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of mitigation.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>With the exception of the subsurface slant well site, the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would result in the same impacts to sensitive natural communities and critical habitat as the proposed project. At the subsurface slant well site, due to the fewer slant wells that would be constructed (seven wells vs. ten wells under the proposed project), the total disturbance area would be reduced, which would result in a corresponding reduction in impacts to central dune scrub and critical habitat for western snowy plover. However, the overall significance determination would not change.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of GWR facilities may adversely affect sensitive habitats including riparian, wetlands, and/or other sensitive natural communities. Construction of the Salinas Pump Station, Salinas Treatment Facility, Lake El Estero Diversion, Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant would not result in impacts to sensitive habitat. Construction of the Blanco Drain Diversion and Coastal Alignment Option would affect riparian habitat. Construction of the RUWAP Alignment Option and Injection Well Facilities would affect central maritime chaparral. All impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure BT-2a: Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts to Riparian Habitat and Wetland Habitats.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-2c: Avoidance and Minimization of Construction Impacts Resulting from Horizontal Directional Drilling under the Salinas River.</p>
<p>Impact 4.6-3: Result in substantial adverse effects on federal wetlands, federal other waters, and/or waters of the State during construction.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Direct impacts to wetlands include removal of vegetation, soil, or structures and/or the placement of fill in the wetland, or hydrological modifications (i.e. altering the flow of water in or out of the wetland or water). Indirect impacts could occur from construction activities or construction worker foot traffic that inadvertently extend beyond the designated construction work area and into waters or wetland features, trash and debris left in the features following construction, sedimentation of the feature as a result of increased soil erosion from construction work areas, and degradation of water quality from pollutants (e.g., oil, hydraulic fluid) that are conveyed by surface runoff from the construction site to offsite waters. With respect to sedimentation and degradation of water quality from construction pollutants, for all proposed project components, implementation of the BMPs in the project-specific SWPPP would require measures to manage soil erosion and protect water quality in receiving waterbodies.</p> <p>Construction of the Desalinated Water Pipeline, Monterey Pipeline, Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station, Ryan Ranch–Bishop Interconnection Improvements, Main System–Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements, and ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells would result in direct impacts to potential waters of the U.S. and/or waters of the State. Construction of the subsurface slant wells, Source Water Pipeline, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, and Brine Discharge Pipeline could result in significant indirect impacts to wetlands/waters if construction activities or construction worker foot traffic were to extend beyond the designated construction work area. All significant direct and indirect impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures.</p>	<p>MM 4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.</p> <p>MM 4.6-3: Avoid, Minimize, and or Mitigate Impacts to Wetlands.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would result in similar types of impacts to those of the proposed project. All impacts would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of mitigation.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>With the exception of the subsurface slant well site, the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would result in the same impacts to potential waters of the U.S. and of the State as the proposed project. Due to the decreased disturbance area at the subsurface slant well site, potential impacts to the adjacent CEMEX settling ponds would also be reduced. However, the overall significance determination would not change.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of the Reclamation Ditch Diversion, Tembladero Slough Diversion, Blanco Drain Diversion would impact Other waters of the U.S. All impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure BT-1a: Implement Construction Best Management Practices.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-2a: Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts to Riparian Habitat and Wetland Habitats.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BT-2c: Avoidance and Minimization of Construction Impacts Resulting from Horizontal Directional Drilling under the Salinas River.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.6 Terrestrial Biological Resources (cont.)				
Impact 4.6-3 (cont.)	The impact associated with construction of the MPWSP Desalination Plant, Transfer Pipeline, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline, ASR Settling Basin, and Valley Greens Pump Station would be less than significant.			
Impact 4.6-4: Conflict with local tree ordinances.	<p>LSM</p> <p>With the exception of the subsurface slant wells and Valley Greens Pump Station (site option 2), all other proposed project facilities have the potential to conflict with a local tree ordinance, either by requiring removal or resulting in injury to a protected tree.</p>	<p>MM 4.6-4: Compliance with Local Tree Ordinances.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant could conflict with local tree ordinances, and would have a less-than-significant impact after implementation of mitigation.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential for the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant to conflict with local tree ordinances would be identical to the proposed project.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of the GWR facilities may result in tree trimming and/or removal, although the exact number of trees will not be known until final engineering is completed. Prior to construction, the GWR facilities would be required to comply with the tree trimming/removal ordinances outlined in the relevant city and county codes (including City of Seaside Municipal Code Chapter 8.54 and City of Marina Municipal Code Chapter 12.04). Therefore, the impacts associated with potential conflict with tree removal and other biological resources policies and ordinances would be less than significant.</p>	None required.
Impact 4.6-5: Result in substantial adverse effects on candidate, sensitive, or special-status species during project operations.	<p>LSM</p> <p>Routine maintenance of the subsurface slant wells would be conducted every 5 years and would require excavation of the slant well vaults in order to access the wellheads. Mechanical brushes would be lowered into the wells to clean the well screens. Because the estimated disturbance area associated with this routine maintenance is similar to the disturbance area associated with slant well construction (roughly 10 acres), routine maintenance of the slant wells could result in significant impacts to special-status plant and wildlife species that are similar to the impacts of slant well construction. However, with implementation of the same mitigation measures prescribed for construction, these impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p>The 3-million-gallon brine storage basin at the MPWSP Desalination Plant could attract waterfowl. Migratory waterfowl could become sick or die from use of the brine storage basin, a significant impact. However, with implementation of mitigation, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p>Safety lighting at the ASR Pump Station/Terminal Reservoir site could adversely affect migratory birds or bats by causing them to abandon their nests or roosts. However, this significant impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with mitigation.</p> <p>Maintenance and operations of all other proposed facilities would not result in substantial noise increases, new permanent sources of glare or light, or foreseeable surface disturbance in undeveloped areas. Therefore, no impact to special-status species would result from implementation of all other facilities.</p>	<p>MM 4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1d: Protective Measures for Western Snowy Plover.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1e: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Special-status Plants.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1f: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Smith’s Blue Butterfly.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1g: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Black Legless Lizard, Silvery Legless Lizard, and Coast Horned Lizard.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1i: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Nesting Birds.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1n: Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.</p> <p>MM 4.12-1b: General Noise Controls for Construction Equipment.</p> <p>MM 4.14-2: Site-Specific Construction Lighting Measures.</p> <p>MM 4.6-5: Installation and Monitoring of Bird Deterrents at the Brine Storage Basin.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>With the exception of impacts to western snowy plover, which would be reduced under the MPWSP Variant compared to the proposed project, the MPWSP Variant’s impacts would be similar to those of the proposed project with respect to candidate, sensitive, and special-status species. All impacts on such species would be reduced to less than significant through the implementation of mitigation measures (applicable to the CalAm facilities).</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>With the exception of the subsurface slant well site, the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would result in the same impacts to candidate, sensitive, or special-status species during project operations as the proposed project. Due to the decreased disturbance area at the subsurface slant well site, potential impacts to species would also be reduced. However, the overall significance determination would not change.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>General operations and maintenance activities associated with GWR pipelines would include annual inspections, testing and servicing of valves, vegetation maintenance along rights-of-way, and repairs of minor leaks in buried pipeline joints or segments. In addition, it is anticipated that each of the injection wells would be back-flushed for about 4 hours weekly, requiring discharge of the back-flush water to a percolation pond or back-flush basin. These discharges of groundwater would be intermittent, and would temporarily inundate a small area prior to percolating to the groundwater basin. In addition, the area would be disked occasionally to maintain the percolation characteristics of the basin. General operations and maintenance activities associated with other GWR facilities (e.g., Salinas Pump Station, Salinas Treatment Facility, Lake El Estero, the Reclamation Ditch Diversion site, Tembladero Ditch Diversion site, Blanco Drain Diversion site, and Product Water Conveyance Booster Pump Station) would include staff oversight, monitoring and inspections, repairs, and servicing. These activities would not significantly impact any special-status species, if present, as the disturbance would be minimal and intermittent. Therefore, operations and maintenance impacts would be less than significant.</p>	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.6 Terrestrial Biological Resources (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.6-6: Result in substantial adverse effects on riparian habitat, critical habitat, or other sensitive natural communities during project operations.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Routine maintenance of the subsurface slant wells would require approximately 10 acres of surface disturbance and, like construction of the subsurface slant wells, would result in significant impacts to sensitive natural communities and critical habitat for western snowy plover. However, with implementation of the same mitigation measures prescribed for construction, these impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p>Maintenance and operations of all other proposed facilities would not result in foreseeable surface disturbance in undeveloped areas. Therefore, no impact to sensitive natural communities or critical habitat from operations and maintenance would result. No mitigation is required.</p>	<p>MM 4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1d: Protective Measures for Western Snowy Plover.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1n: Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.</p> <p>MM 4.6-2a: Consultation with Local Agencies and the California Coastal Commission regarding Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas.</p> <p>MM 4.6-2b: Avoid, Minimize, and Compensate for Construction Impacts to Sensitive Communities.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would result in similar types of impacts to those of the proposed project during operations, though with some reduction in impacts on central dune scrub and critical habitat for western snowy plover, and additional impacts on riparian habitats associated with the Salinas River. Overall, impacts would be less than significant after implementation of mitigation.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>With the exception of the subsurface slant well site, the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would result in the same impacts to sensitive natural communities and critical habitat as the proposed project. At the subsurface slant well site, due to the fewer slant wells (seven wells vs. ten wells under the proposed project), the total disturbance area associated with routine maintenance of the slant wells would be reduced, which would result in a corresponding reduction in impacts to central dune scrub and critical habitat for western snowy plover. However, the overall significance determination would not change.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>The combined operation of the Salinas Pump Station Diversion, Salinas Treatment Facility, and the Blanco Drain Diversion components of the Proposed Project would affect the hydrology of the Salinas River with a potential reduction of up to 2 percent of the average annual flow (up to 1 percent of the average annual flow with the operation of the Salinas Pump Station Diversion and the Salinas Treatment Facility, combined with up to 1 percent of the average annual flow with the operation of the Blanco Drain Diversion). The reduction of up to 2 percent of the average annual flow in the Salinas River by the coexistent operation of the Salinas Pump Station Diversion, Salinas Treatment Facility, and the Blanco Drain Diversion components of the Proposed Project is not substantial in relation to total flows. Thus, this diversion would result in a less-than-significant impact on Salinas River flows, and, therefore, a less-than-significant impact on the riparian habitats associated with the river.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.6-7: Result in substantial adverse effects on federal wetlands, federal other waters, and waters of the State during project operations.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Periodic maintenance of the subsurface slant wells could adversely affect the CEMEX settling ponds, a significant impact. However, with implementation of some of the same mitigation measures prescribed for construction, these impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p>No impact to waters of the U.S./waters of the State would result from maintenance and operation of all other CalAm facilities. No mitigation is required.</p>	<p>MM 4.6-1a: Retain a Lead Biologist to Oversee Implementation of Protective Measures.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1b: Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program.</p> <p>MM 4.6-1c: General Avoidance and Minimization Measures.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would result in similar types of impacts to those of the proposed project during operations. Overall, impacts would be less than significant after implementation of mitigation.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>With the exception of the subsurface slant well site, the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would result in the same impacts to potential waters of the U.S. and of the State during operations as the proposed project. Due to the decreased disturbance area at the subsurface slant well site, potential impacts to the adjacent CEMEX settling ponds would also be reduced. However, the overall significance determination would not change.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>The combined operation of the Salinas Pump Station Diversion, Salinas Treatment Facility, and the Blanco Drain Diversion components of the Proposed Project would affect the hydrology of the Salinas River with a potential reduction of up to 2 percent of the average annual flow (up to 1 percent of the average annual flow with the operation of the Salinas Pump Station Diversion and the Salinas Treatment Facility, combined with up to 1 percent of the average annual flow with the operation of the Blanco Drain Diversion). The reduction of up to 2 percent of the average annual flow in the Salinas River by the coexistent operation of the Salinas Pump Station Diversion, Salinas Treatment Facility, and the Blanco Drain Diversion components of the Proposed Project is not substantial in relation to total flows. Thus, this diversion would result in a less-than-significant impact on Salinas River flows, and, therefore, a less-than-significant impact on the wetlands associated with the river.</p>	<p>None required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.6 Terrestrial Biological Resources (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.6-8: Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plans, natural community conservation plans or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The Transfer Pipeline, Terminal Reservoir, and ASR Pump Station could conflict with the <i>1997 Installation-Wide Multispecies Habitat Management Plan</i> for the former Fort Ord area, which is considered a significant impact. Implementation of the prescribed mitigation measure would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p>None of the other project components are located within an approved HMP area. Therefore, no impact would result.</p>	<p>MM 4.6-8: Management Requirements within Borderland Development Areas along Natural Resource Management Area Interface.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would result in similar types of impacts to those of the proposed project during operations, though with some additional sites where impacts could occur associated with the GWR facilities. Overall, impacts would be less than significant after implementation of mitigation.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential for the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant to conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan would be identical to the proposed project.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>There is potential for inconsistency with the local requirements for the Habitat Conservation Plan plant species for components located within the boundaries of former Fort Ord. This impact would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure BT-4. HMP Plant Species Salvage.</p>
<p>Impact BF-1: Habitat Modification Due to Construction of Diversion Facilities.</p> <p><i>[Applies to GWR facilities only]</i></p>	<p>Not applicable to proposed project because proposed project would not modify steelhead fish habitat.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Not applicable to CalAm facilities of the MPWSP Variant because the CalAm facilities would not modify steelhead fish habitat.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of the proposed Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough diversions could indirectly result in habitat modifications for endangered or threatened fish species as a result of construction activities and dewatering the construction sites. This impact would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure BF-1a: Construction during Low Flow Season.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure BF-1b: Relocation of Aquatic Species during Construction.</p> <p><i>[Apply to Reclamation Ditch and Tembladero Slough Diversions only.]</i></p>
<p>Impact BF-2: Interference with Fish Migration.</p> <p><i>[Applies to GWR facilities only]</i></p>	<p>Not applicable to proposed project because proposed project would not affect stream flows in the Salinas River or Reclamation Ditch.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Not applicable to CalAm facilities of the MPWSP Variant because the CalAm facilities would not affect stream flows in the Salinas River or Reclamation Ditch.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Operation of the Proposed Project would result in changes in stream flows that may interfere with fish migration in the Salinas River and Reclamation Ditch. This impact would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure BF-2a: Maintain Migration Flows.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure Alternate BF-2a: Modify San Jon Weir.</p> <p><i>[Apply to the Reclamation Ditch Diversion only.]</i></p>
<p>Impact BF-3: Reduction in Fish Habitat or Fish Populations Due to Project Operations.</p> <p><i>[Applies to GWR facilities only]</i></p>	<p>Not applicable to proposed project because proposed project would not affect stream flows in the Salinas River or Reclamation Ditch.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Not applicable to CalAm facilities of the MPWSP Variant because the CalAm facilities would not affect stream flows in the Salinas River or Reclamation Ditch.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Operation of the Proposed Project diversions would not reduce the habitat of a fish species or substantially affect fish populations. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

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4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials				
<p>Impact 4.7-1: Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials during construction.</p>	<p>LS Reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions associated with the routine transport, use, and disposal of petroleum products, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricants, and cleaning solvents during construction could result in inadvertent releases of small quantities of these materials to the environment. However, compliance with numerous hazardous materials and stormwater regulations would ensure that hazardous materials are transported, used, stored, and disposed of in a safe manner. Compliance with the regulations would ensure that hazardous construction materials are stored in appropriate containers, with secondary containment to contain a potential release and disposed of appropriately. A SWPPP for construction activities prepared as required by the NPDES General Construction Permit would identify the hazardous materials proposed to be used and describe spill prevention measures, equipment inspection requirements, equipment and fuel storage, and spill response protocols. With compliance with applicable regulations, the impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS The MPWSP Variant would have a similar potential create a significant impact through the routine transport, use, and disposal of construction materials as the proposed project. While slightly less construction would occur for the CalAm facilities, the addition of the GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the number of sites upon which hazardous materials would be used during construction. Compliance with existing and future hazardous materials laws and regulations would prevent a significant impact from occurring at all sites, and the combined impact for the MPWSP Variant would be less than significant. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Potential impacts associated with the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials during construction of the MPWSP Variant would be essentially the same as for the proposed project, although slightly less because fewer subsurface slant wells would be constructed. The impact would be less than significant. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> All contractors involved in construction of the GWR facilities would be required to comply with existing and future hazardous materials laws and regulations for transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials and NPDES permitting requirements, including implementation of SWPPP and best management practices for protection of the public and environment due to accidental spills. Construction of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would result in a less-than-significant impact due to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during construction.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.7-2: Reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment during construction.</p>	<p>LSM There are typically two types of releases that could occur during construction: (1) the accidental release of hazardous materials that are routinely used during construction activities (addressed above under Impact 4.7-1); and (2) the potential for construction activities to encounter and excavate contaminated soil or groundwater that are already present at the construction site and thus release it to expose new receptors to the hazard which is addressed herein. Contaminated soil and/or groundwater could be encountered during construction of all proposed project components. The potential for contaminated soil and groundwater to be released into the environment during project construction is therefore considered a significant impact for all project components. However, implementation of the identified mitigation measure and compliance with applicable hazardous materials laws and regulations would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM 4.7-2a: Health and Safety Plan MM 4.7-2b: Soil and Groundwater Management Plan</p>	<p>LSM The MPWSP Variant would have a similar potential to result in accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment during construction as the proposed project. While slightly less construction would occur for the CalAm facilities, the addition of the GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the number sites upon which construction would occur. The combined impact from construction of all MPWSP Variant facilities would be less than significant with mitigation. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Impacts involving the accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment during construction of the MPWSP Variant would be essentially the same as those of the proposed project, although slightly less because fewer subsurface slant wells would be constructed. As under the MPWSP, the impact would be less than significant with mitigation. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> Hazardous materials that could be used during construction activities include fuels, lubricants, paints, and solvents. Through compliance with applicable hazardous materials storage and stormwater permitting regulations, the use of hazardous materials impacts potential releases of hazardous materials or petroleum products during construction would be less than significant for all project components. The Envirostor database identified existing hazardous materials release sites within ¼-mile of the GWR facilities sites. Encountering unanticipated soil or groundwater contamination could result in exposures to construction workers, the public, or the environment, resulting in a potentially significant impact at the following sites proposed for GWR facilities: The impact is considered significant for the following components: the Lake El Estero Diversion, Product Water Conveyance Systems (both options), and the Injection Well Facilities. Implementation of Mitigation Measures would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure HH-2a: Health and Safety Plan (similar to the 4.7-2a for the MPWSP) Mitigation Measure HH-2b: Contractor HAZWOPER Training) Mitigation Measure HH-2c: Materials Disposal Plan (similar to 4.7-2b for the MPWSP)</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.7-3: Project facilities would be located on a known hazardous materials site.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The proposed Terminal Reservoir, ASR Pump Station, and portions of the Transfer Pipeline, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, and ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline would be located within known hazardous materials sites, including the Seaside Munitions Response Area and several specific Munitions Response Sites. However, prior to any construction in these areas, the applicant or its contractor would need to obtain a Right of Entry agreement from the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) (or the future property owner) and obtain a permit for digging and excavation from the City of Seaside. Compliance with permit application requirements, specific regulations that apply to any ground-disturbing activities within these areas, including the City of Seaside’s Ordnance Remediation District regulations and the environmental protection provisions of the Findings of Suitability for Early Transfer agreement would ensure the impact is less than significant. None of the other proposed project facilities are located within a known hazardous materials sites.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPSWP Variant would have a similar potential impact from locating facilities on known hazardous materials sites as the proposed project. While slightly less construction would occur for the CalAm facilities, the addition of the GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the number of known contaminated sites upon which construction would occur. Compliance with existing regulations would prevent a significant impact from occurring at all sites, and the combined impact from construction of all MPSWP Variant facilities would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Impacts associated with locating CalAm facilities within a known hazardous materials site under the MPWSP Variant would be identical to that under the proposed project because the MPWSP Variant would include the same components—the Terminal Reservoir, ASR Pump Station, and portions of the Transfer Pipeline, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, and ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline—that would be located in known hazardous materials sites. As under the MPWSP the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>The GWR facilities of the MPWSP variant would be located on known hazardous materials sites. Compliance with existing regulations for construction work at the former Fort Ord would reduce the potential impact of encountering unexploded ordnance by construction workers at the Injection Well Facilities and Transfer Pipeline sites to less than significant. Some project components (both alignments of the Product Water Conveyance Pipelines) are proposed to be located above identified contaminated groundwater. However, these contaminated groundwater plumes are located hundreds of feet below ground surface and construction activities will only occur no lower than the top 30 feet of soil. Therefore, no impact associated with the siting of these facilities on known groundwater contamination sites at the former Fort Ord would occur. None of the other project components would be located on designated known hazardous materials sites pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Therefore, the proposed rroject would have a less than significant impact associated with the siting of these facilities on a known hazardous materials site and no mitigation measures would be required.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.7-4: Handle hazardous materials or emit hazardous emissions within 0.25 mile of schools during construction.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Construction activities associated with the Desalinated Water Pipeline, Transmission Main, Transfer Pipeline, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline, Monterey Pipeline, and Valley Greens Pump Station (site Option 2) would require that hazardous materials be handled within 0.25 mile of schools during construction. However, compliance with all relevant hazardous materials storage and stormwater permitting requirements would prevent significant adverse effects. Construction of these facilities would also result in short-term emissions of diesel particulate matter (DPM), a toxic air contaminant, within 0.25 mile of schools. However, as discussed in Section 4.10, Air Quality, DPM emissions would be less than the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District’s increased cancer risk threshold. Therefore, the impact related to the handling of hazardous materials or generation of hazardous emissions within 0.25 mile of a school during construction of the Desalinated Water Pipeline, Transmission Main, Transfer Pipeline, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline, Monterey Pipeline, and Valley Greens Pump Station (site Option 2) would be less than significant.</p> <p>None of the other proposed project components are located within 0.25-mile of a school. No impact would result.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPSWP Variant would have a similar potential impact from constructing facilities within 0.25 miles of a school as the proposed project. While the same potential impact would occur due to construction of CalAm facilities, the addition of the GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the number of construction sites located within 0.25 miles of a school. Compliance with existing regulations would prevent a significant impact from occurring at all sites, and the combined impact from construction of all MPSWP Variant facilities would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Impacts associated with the construction of the MPWSP Variant would be identical to those of the proposed project because the Variant would include the same components that would be located near schools. As under the MPWSP the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>The proponent of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant and its contractors would be required to comply with existing and future hazardous materials laws and regulations covering the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials, therefore the potential impact on schools related to the use of hazardous materials at these sites that are within 0.25-mile would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>	<p>None required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.7-5: Increase risk of wildland fires during construction.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The project facilities that would be located in or near areas classified by CAL FIRE as High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are the Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements, the Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements, and the Valley Greens Pump Station (both site options). Compliance with California regulations governing the use of construction equipment in fire-prone areas, the California Fire Code's general construction fire safety requirements, and any additional requirements imposed by CAL FIRE or the local fire protection departments would ensure that the risk of wildland fires during construction in these areas would be less than significant.</p> <p>None of the other proposed project facilities are located within or near an area classified by CAL FIRE as a High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone; however, construction activities could temporarily increase fire risk. Compliance with California fire code regulations for construction would also ensure that the potential impact associated with an increased risk of fire during construction of the other project components would be less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would have a similar potential impact from increased risk of fire due to project construction as the proposed project. While the same CalAm Facilities would be located within high or very high hazard zones, the addition of the GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the number of construction sites within high or very high hazard zones. Compliance with existing regulations would prevent a significant impact from occurring at all sites, and the combined impact from construction of all MPWSP Variant facilities would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Impacts associated with an increased risk of fire during construction of the MPWSP Variant would be identical to that of the proposed project because the project variant would include the same components that would be located in high or very high hazard zones. Although construction in other areas also could increase the risk of fire and three fewer slant wells would be constructed under the MPWSP Variant, the risk of wildland fire from slant well construction would be negligible since they would be located in a beach environment with little or no vegetation. Therefore there would be no difference in the risk of wildland fire during construction of the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant and, as under the proposed project, the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Some GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant are located in or near areas that are designated by CAL FIRE and the Local Responsibility Areas as High or Very High Fire Hazard areas. Regulations governing the use of construction equipment in fire prone areas are designed to minimize the risk of wildland fires during construction activity. These regulations restrict the use of equipment that may produce a spark, flame, or fire; require the use of spark arrestors on construction equipment that has an internal combustion engine; specify requirements for the safe use of gasoline-powered tools in fire hazard areas; and specify fire suppression equipment that must be provided onsite for various types of work in fire prone areas. The construction contractor must comply with the Public Resources Code and any additional requirements imposed by CAL FIRE, and the local fire protection departments; therefore, potential impacts related to wildland fires due to construction activities of the GWR facilities would be less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.7-6: Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials during project operations.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Operations and maintenance activities associated with the MPWSP would involve storage and use of hazardous materials and the transport of hazardous wastes generated during operations to disposal sites. Periodic (every five years or so) maintenance of the subsurface slant wells would be permitted similar to construction of the subsurface slant wells and would require preparation of a SWPPP in accordance with the NPDES General Construction Permit. The SWPPP would identify the hazardous materials to be used during slant well maintenance and would describe spill prevention measures, equipment inspection requirements, equipment and fuel storage, and spill response protocols. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations regarding the safe transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials and the transport and disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous wastes generated by maintenance activities would ensure this impact is less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would have a similar potential impact from transport, use and disposal of hazardous materials during project operations as the proposed project. While slightly less hazardous materials would be used at the CalAm facilities, the addition of the GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the number of sites at which hazardous materials would be used during project operation. Compliance with existing regulations would prevent a significant impact from occurring at all sites, and the combined impact from operation of all MPWSP Variant facilities would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Impacts associated with the operation of the MPWSP Variant would be essentially the same as those of the proposed project, although slightly less because chemical usage associated with operation of a 6.4 mgd desalination plant and periodic maintenance of the subsurface slant wells would be reduced relative to the proposed project. As under the MPWSP, with compliance with hazardous materials regulations potential environmental impacts resulting from an accidental release of hazardous materials would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>The GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be in compliance with existing state and federal regulations regarding hazardous materials storage and management. The routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials associated with the GWR facilities would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. This is a less than significant impact and no mitigation measures would be required.</p>	<p>None required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.7-7: Handle hazardous materials or emit hazardous emissions within 0.25 mile of a school during project operations.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Of the proposed project components that would be located within 0.25 mile of a school (see Table 4.7-2), only the Valley Greens Pump Station (site Option 2) would handle hazardous materials and generate hazardous emissions. The storage and intermittent use diesel fuel for routine testing and emergency use of the generator would not result in hazardous materials releases or emissions that would cause harmful exposures to individuals at nearby schools. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant for the Valley Greens Pump Station (site Option 2).</p> <p>All other proposed project facilities are located at distances greater than 0.25 mile from existing schools and/or would not involve the routine handling of hazardous materials or generation of hazardous materials during operations and maintenance. Therefore, no impact would result from operation and maintenance of all other project facilities.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would have a similar potential impact from handling hazardous materials within 0.25 mile of a school during project operations as the proposed project. While the same CalAm facilities would be located within 0.25 mile of a school, the addition of the GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the number of sites within 0.25 mile of a school upon which hazardous materials are used during project operations. However, compliance with existing regulations would prevent a significant impact from occurring at all sites, and the combined impact from operation of all MPWSP Variant facilities would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The impact associated with handling hazardous materials or emitting hazardous emissions during operation of the MPWSP Variant would be the same as that of the proposed project because the project variant would include the same facilities located within 0.25 mile of schools. Same as the proposed project, the impact would be less than significant for Valley Greens Pump Station (site Option 2) and no impact would result from implementation of the other project facilities.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Operation of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would not result in an impact related to hazardous emissions within 0.25 miles of an existing or proposed school. Only one school would be located within 0.25 of any facility where project operations may involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. Specifically, CSUMB is located adjacent to and within the project areas of the sites proposed for the Booster Pump Station. All GWR facilities would be in compliance existing and future hazardous materials laws and regulations covering the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials, during operation. The only routine use of hazardous materials would be the use of lubricants at the Booster Pump Station site (both the Coastal and RUWAP options). Periodic use of lubricants at the Booster Pump Station site would not result in a hazardous materials impact on students, faculty, visitors, or staff of CSUMB.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.7-8: Project facilities are located within an airport land use plan area, presenting a potential safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The following MPWSP components are located within or near an airport planning area: The MPWSP Desalination Plant, Desalinated Water Pipeline, Brine Discharge Pipeline, and Salinas Valley Return Pipeline would be located at the edge of the Marina Municipal Airport's planning area boundary; however, no proposed facilities are within the airport traffic pattern zone or approach protection zone defined in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the Marina Municipal Airport. The Transmission Main, Transfer Pipeline, Monterey Pipeline, and Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements would be located within the Monterey Peninsula Airport planning area but none of the proposed facilities would be located within the runway safety area. Further, because these improvements would be underground, they would not create any obstruction of open space areas or potential safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.</p> <p>No other project facilities are located within an airport land use plan area.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would have a similar potential impact from locating facilities within an airport land use plan area as the proposed project. None of the CalAm facilities or GWR facilities would result in a significant safety hazard, and the combined impact of construction and operation of all MPWSP Variant facilities would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Impacts associated with the construction of the MPWSP Variant would be identical to those of the proposed project because the MPWSP Variant would include the same CalAm facilities that would be located in the vicinity of the Marina Municipal Airport and Monterey Peninsula Airport. As under the MPWSP, the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>The Monterey Regional Airport is within two miles of the Injection Well Facilities, Lake El Estero Source Water Diversion Site, and the CalAm Water Distribution System: Monterey and Transfer Pipelines. The airport's land use plan shows the boundary for its Approach Protection Zone and Runway Protection Zone, both of which do not coincide with any of the aforementioned facilities. The Lake El Estero Source Water Diversion site is within the Monterey Airport Influence Area (AIA). All of the proposed upgrades at the Lake El Estero Diversion site will be entirely underground and will not have an effect on the AIA. Therefore, the construction and operation of the Injection Well Facilities, Lake El Estero Source Water Diversion Site, and the Cal-Am Water Distribution System: Monterey and Transfer Pipelines will not interfere with Monterey Regional Airport, nor will any of the facilities be subject to any development limitations (Monterey Peninsula Airport Land Use Plan, 1987). The Marina Municipal Airport lies within 2 miles of the Proposed Project Advanced Water Treatment Facility. The airport adopted a Comprehensive</p>	<p>None required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials (cont.)				
Impact 4.7-8 (cont.)			Land Use Plan in 1996 to ensure that surrounding land use development is compatible and does not cause a hazard to aircraft in flight. In addition, the plan includes an Approach Protection Zone and a Runway Protection Zone, which limit development to low density land uses. An approximately 2,000-foot long portion of the Product Water Conveyance Pipeline is within the Approach Protection Zone and an approximately 50-foot long portion is within the Runway Protection Zone (Monterey County Airport Land Use Commission, 1996). No proposed buildings or structures are located within these zones, and therefore Project construction and operation would not result in a safety hazard for people working in the project area due to its proximity to the Marina Municipal Airport. Therefore this impact would be less than significant.	
4.8 Land Use, Land Use Planning, and Recreation				
Impact 4.8-1: Consistency with applicable plans, policies, and regulations related to land use and recreation that were adopted for the purpose of mitigating an environmental effect.	<p>LS</p> <p>The plans, policies, and regulations related to land use and recreation in Table 4.8-2 reflect the long-term visions of the respective jurisdictions with respect to land use and development and are not directly relevant to construction activities. Further, any construction-related effects on adjacent land uses and recreation would be temporary; no long-term disruptions would occur. None of the proposed project components would conflict with plans, policies, and regulations related to land use compatibility and protection of land use values, development clustering, protection of public access and recreational opportunities, and coastal-dependency and priority land uses in the coastal zone. Overall, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant effect with respect to land use and recreational policy conflicts.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The consistency of the proposed CalAm facilities of the MPWSP Variant with applicable plans and policies pertaining to land use and recreation would be identical to the proposed project (less than significant).</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>As indicates in Table 6-8, the GWR facilities would be consistent with all plans, policies, and regulations pertaining to land use, land use planning, and recreation.</p>	See Table 6-8 .
4.9 Traffic and Transportation				
Impact 4.9-1: Temporary traffic increases on regional and local roadways due to construction-related vehicle trips.	<p>LSM</p> <p>Project-related construction activities would result in a temporary increase in traffic from construction workers and trucks traveling to and from the construction work areas. Although the estimated maximum increase in traffic along regional roadways would remain within the carrying capacities of the regional roadways and would not substantially affect traffic flow, construction-related traffic increases along local and neighborhood (residential) streets could result in adverse traffic conditions. This impact would be less than significant for all project components located north of Reservation Road and the Valley Greens Pump Station. This impact would be potentially significant for the Transmission Main, Transfer Pipeline, ASR Pump Station, Terminal Reservoir, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline, ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, Monterey Pipeline, Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements, and Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements. The impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.</p>	MM 4.9-1: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.	<p>LSM</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would have a similarly less-than-significant effect on local roadways due to construction trips compared to the proposed project. While there would be fewer overall construction-related trips from the CalAm facilities than under the proposed project, the potential maximum daily traffic associated with construction of the CalAm facilities would be the same as for the proposed project. The addition of GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in construction-related trips on local roadways compared to the proposed project. Construction of the GWR facilities would overlap with construction of the CalAm facilities for almost two years. Assuming a worse-case scenario of overlapping construction at all GWR and CalAm facilities along Highway 1, the combined temporary traffic from construction of both CalAm and GWR facilities would result in an increase in average daily trips on the highway of 417 total one-way trips north of Reservation Road, 461 total one-way trips south of Reservation Road, and 228 total one-way trips north of Fremont Boulevard. This represents an increase of one percent or less. This temporary increase would be within daily traffic fluctuations along the highway and would not cause a substantial increase in traffic relative to existing conditions and roadway capacity, or contribute substantial volumes of traffic during peak hours at all of the GWR facilities sites. The combined impact would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Although the overall number of temporary construction-related trips would be reduced compared to the proposed project because three fewer wells would be constructed, with a commensurate reduction in slant well worker vehicle trips and truck trips, the potential maximum daily traffic increases on Highway 1 would be the same as for the proposed project: 326 total one-way trips north of Reservation Road, 163 total one-way trips south of Reservation Road, and 228 total one-way trips north of Fremont Blvd. Therefore, the impacts on temporary traffic increases on Highway 1 associated with the CalAm facilities would be similar to those under the proposed project (less than significant for the same components and potentially significant and mitigable to less than significant for the others).</p>	None Required

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.9 Traffic and Transportation (cont.)				
Impact 4.9-1 (cont.)			<p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would result in a temporary increase in traffic from construction workers and trucks traveling to and from the construction work areas. The potential maximum daily traffic increases on Highway 1 would be: 91 total one-way trips north of Reservation Road and 298 total one-way trips south of Reservation Road. Given the anticipated split of worker shifts, most of the daily traffic would be outside of the peak traffic periods, except for construction worker traffic in the morning. Temporary construction traffic would not cause a substantial increase in traffic relative to existing conditions and roadway capacity, or contribute substantial volumes of traffic during peak hours at all of the GWR facilities sites. The impact is less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.</p>	
Impact 4.9-2: Temporary reduction in roadway capacities and increased traffic delays during construction.	<p>LSM</p> <p>Traffic delays resulting from temporary lane closures and detours would be a potentially significant but mitigable impact for all of the proposed pipelines; the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measure. For all other proposed facilities, the impact would be less than significant because none of the non-linear facilities are expected to require temporary lane closures or detours.</p>	<p>MM 4.9-1: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Temporary effects on roadway capacity and delays resulting from construction would be similar under the MPSWP Variant as under the proposed project. The GWR facilities would add some additional locations where temporary lane closures would occur. However, the combined impact would be mitigated to a less than significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Traffic delays resulting from temporary reduction in roadway capacity during construction would be the same as under the proposed because the MPWSP Variant would include construction of the same pipelines as the proposed project. However, like the proposed project, the significant impact could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Traffic delays resulting from temporary lane closures and detours could result in delays to motorists and would be a potentially significant impact, but the effects would be short-term in duration for any one location. The construction of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant could have temporary and intermittent effects on traffic flow and may cause delays for Monterey- Salinas Transit bus service on some segments of roadway. Delays and interruptions would be temporary and would be dependent on the type of roads and area where the segment is being constructed. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure TR-2 (Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan), which includes measures to minimize the adverse effects of roadway construction and detours, these impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM TR-2: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.</p>
Impact 4.9-3: Increased traffic safety hazards for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians on public roadways during construction.	<p>LSM</p> <p>Potential increases in traffic safety hazards during construction would result in a significant impact for all project facilities due to (1) conflicts between haul trucks and other large construction vehicles and automobiles, bicyclists, and pedestrians using the roadways; (2) conflicts related to the movement of traffic on travel lanes adjacent to construction work areas, particularly at entry and egress points where construction-related vehicles would access public roadways; and (3) confusion on the part of bicyclists and pedestrians due to temporary changes in bicycle and pedestrian circulation along the Monterey Peninsula Recreational Trail, designated bicycle routes, and other sidewalks and public pathways. Implementation of the identified MM would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM 4.9-1: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Temporary effects on roadway safety due to construction activities would be similar under the MPSWP Variant as under the proposed project. The GWR facilities would add some additional locations where temporary safety effects could occur. However, the combined impact would be mitigated to a less than significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>With the exception of a negligible reduction in daily construction worker vehicle trips and truck trips associated with construction of seven slant wells rather than 10 slant wells, the temporary impact associated with increases in traffic safety hazards for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians during construction of the CalAm facilities would be identical to those under the proposed project. Like the proposed project, the significant impact associated with temporary increases in traffic safety hazards during construction of the CalAm facilities would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measure).</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Safety hazards due to conflicts between large construction related vehicles and automobiles, bicyclists, and pedestrians may occur as a result of the construction of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant. Safety Hazards may also occur due to the movement of traffic on travel lanes adjacent to construction work areas, particularly at entry and egress points where construction-</p>	<p>MM TR-2: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

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4.9 Traffic and Transportation (cont.)				
Impact 4.9-3 (cont.)			related vehicles would access public roadways. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure TR-2 (Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan) , which includes measures to minimize the adverse effects of roadway construction and detours, these impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.	
Impact 4.9-4: Impaired emergency access during construction.	<p>LSM</p> <p>Temporary reductions in travel lanes and roadway capacity during construction of pipelines within travel lanes and road shoulders could result in delays for emergency vehicles. Trenching and paving along roadways during pipeline construction could also disrupt emergency vehicle access to adjacent land uses. Impaired emergency access during construction is considered a significant impact for all proposed pipelines; implementation of the identified MM would reduce the impact to less than significant. Construction of the other proposed facilities would result in a less-than-significant impact related to impeded emergency access because the associated construction activities and staging areas are not expected to be located in roadways or road shoulders and therefore would not obstruct emergency vehicle access to adjacent land uses.</p>	<p>MM 4.9-1: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Temporary effects on emergency access due to construction activities would be similar under the MPWSP Variant as under the proposed project. The GWR facilities would add some additional locations where temporary effects on emergency access could occur. However, the combined impact would be mitigated to a less than significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Impaired emergency access during pipeline construction would be the same as under the proposed project (potentially significant and mitigable to less than significant) because the MPWSP Variant would involve construction of the same pipelines. Construction of the other proposed CalAm facilities would also be the same as under the proposed project: construction of the other facilities would be less than significant because they would not be located within roadways or road shoulders.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would result in temporary reductions in travel lanes and the roadway capacities to accommodate work areas could result in delays for emergency vehicles. Trenching and paving along roadways during pipeline installation could also disrupt emergency vehicle access to adjacent land uses. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure TR-2 (Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan), which includes measures to minimize the adverse effects of roadway construction and detours, these impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM TR-2: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.</p>
Impact 4.9-5: Temporary disruptions to public transportation, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities during construction.	<p>LSM</p> <p>Pipeline construction activities could temporarily affect public transportation and bicycle and pedestrian travel along affected roadways and recreational trails in the project area, including Del Monte Boulevard, the Monterey Peninsula Recreational Trail, and the TAMC right-of-way. Pipeline construction in vehicle travel lanes could disrupt access to bus stops operated by Monterey-Salinas Transit, require that bus stops be temporarily relocated, and conflict with bicycle traffic along roads with designated bike lanes. Pipeline construction within or adjacent to the Monterey Peninsula Recreational Trail and TAMC right-of-way could conflict with bicycle and pedestrian traffic along these trails. The impact associated with temporary disruptions to public transportation, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities during pipeline construction would be potentially significant, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measure. Construction of all other project components (subsurface slant wells, MPWSP Desalination Plant, ASR injection/extraction wells, Terminal Reservoir, ASR Pump Station, and Valley Greens Pump Station) would occur in off-road areas and would not impede vehicular, bicycle, or pedestrian traffic flow or disrupt public transportation; therefore, the impact of construction of these facilities on public transportation and bicycle and pedestrian facilities would be less than significant.</p>	<p>MM 4.9-1: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Temporary effects on public transportation and bicycle and pedestrian facilities due to construction activities would be similar under the MPWSP Variant as under the proposed project. The GWR facilities would add some additional locations where temporary effects on public transportation and bicycle and pedestrian facilities could occur. However, the combined impact would be mitigated to a less than significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Temporary construction-related disruptions to public transportation and bicycle and pedestrian facilities from pipeline construction would be the same as those under the proposed project (potentially significant and mitigable to less than significant) because the MPWSP Variant would involve construction of the same pipelines. As under the proposed project, construction of the other proposed facilities would be less than significant because construction of these other facilities would occur in off-road areas and would not impede the flow of vehicular, bicycle, or pedestrian traffic or disrupt public transportation.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would result in temporary disruptions due to lane closures and detours. During construction, bicyclists and pedestrians could be required to enter the adjacent road shoulder or use other temporary detours to circumvent construction work areas. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure TR-2 (Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan), which includes measures to minimize the adverse effects of roadway construction and detours, these impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM TR-2: Traffic Control and Safety Assurance Plan.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.9 Traffic and Transportation (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.9-6: Increased wear-and-tear on the designated haul routes used by construction vehicles.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The use of trucks to transport equipment and material to and from the construction work areas could increase the rate of road wear on the designated haul routes. The degree to which this impact would occur depends on the roadway design (pavement type and thickness) and the existing condition of the road. Because freeways and major arterials are designed to handle a mix of vehicle types, including heavy trucks, the impact of project-related construction traffic on those roads is expected to be negligible. However, project-related construction truck-trips could cause excessive wear-and-tear on some of the smaller roadways and residential streets that may not have been constructed to support use by heavy construction trucks and vehicles. This would be a significant impact for all project components but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.</p>	<p>MM 4.9-6: Roadway Rehabilitation Program.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would have a similar effect on road wear due to construction-related traffic as the proposed project. While there would be fewer construction-related trips from the CalAm Facilities than under the proposed project, the addition of GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in construction-related trips on local roadways compared to the proposed project. The combined impact would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Road wear from temporary construction-related traffic increases would be the same as under the proposed project, with one exception: there would be fewer construction-related vehicle trips associated with slant well construction because three fewer slant wells would be constructed. Because this decrease in vehicle trips represents a very small part of total construction traffic for the proposed CalAm facilities, the impact associated with the CalAm facilities overall would be very similar to the impact under the proposed project (less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures).</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>The use of trucks to transport equipment and material to and from the construction work areas could affect road conditions on the designated haul routes by increasing the rate of road wear. The degree to which this impact would occur depends on the roadway design and the existing condition of the road. Construction of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant could adversely affect road conditions on local roadways. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure TR-3 (Roadway Rehabilitation Program), this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM TR-3: Roadway Rehabilitation Program.</p>
<p>Impact 4.9-7: Parking interference during construction.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Installation of the proposed Monterey Pipeline through mixed-use commercial areas and residential neighborhoods in downtown Monterey would displace parking spaces along the affected roadways that have on-street parking, and could adversely affect parking conditions. In addition, construction worker parking demand associated with these construction activities could further limit parking in the downtown area. Parking interference impacts during installation of the Monterey Pipeline within road rights-of-way in downtown Monterey (i.e., within the city of Monterey) would be significant. However, implementation of the identified MM would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p>Construction of all other proposed pipelines, the proposed improvements to the ASR system, Terminal Reservoir, Valley Greens Pump Station, and the Highway 68 satellite system interconnection improvements would result in a less-than-significant parking impact because ample parking is available in these areas to accommodate the temporary increase in parking demand. Construction of the subsurface slant wells and MPWSP Desalination Plant would have no impact on parking because construction worker parking would be accommodated within the construction work areas.</p>	<p>MM 4.9-7: Construction Worker Parking Requirements.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Temporary effects on parking due to construction activities would be similar under the MPWSP Variant as under the proposed project. The GWR facilities would add some additional locations where temporary effects on parking could occur. However, the combined impact would be mitigated to a less than significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Temporary parking impacts during construction of the CalAm facilities would be identical to those of the proposed project.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction activities associated with some of the components of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant could result in potentially significant parking impacts due to temporary increases in parking demand and the displacement of on-street parking along pipeline alignment corridors. Implementation of Mitigation Measure TR-4 (Construction Worker Parking Requirements) would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM TR-4: Construction Parking Requirements.</p>
<p>Impact 4.9-8: Long-term traffic increases on regional and local roadways during project operations and maintenance.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Long-term traffic increases associated with ongoing operations and maintenance of the MPWSP Desalination Plant would be less than significant because the number of daily vehicle trips associated with worker commutes and truck deliveries would be negligible relative to existing conditions. All other proposed facilities would be operated remotely using Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, with periodic visits by CalAm personnel for operations review and maintenance. Vehicle trips generated by these periodic site visits would be similar in number to those required for existing CalAm operations in the Monterey District service area and would not constitute a significant increase in new vehicle trips on area roadways. Therefore, this impact is less than significant for all proposed project facilities.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Long-term traffic increases on area roadways would be similar under the MPWSP Variant as under the proposed project. The GWR facilities would add 18 daily trips, six of which would be in a location served by the same access road as the proposed desalination plant. The combined trips on area roadways would not affect road operations or performance, and would result in a less than significant impact.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Long-term traffic increases associated with operation and maintenance of the CalAm facilities would be identical to those of the proposed project because the operation and maintenance activities would be the same.</p>	<p>None Required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.9 Traffic and Transportation (cont.)				
Impact 4.9-7 (cont.)			<p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>A total of nine potential new employees would result in an increase of approximately 18 daily trips spread out throughout the vicinity of the GWR facilities. Approximately half of the trips would be to the treatment plant site north of the city of Marina. The number of daily vehicle trips associated with worker commutes, deliveries, and activities associated with the operation and maintenance of all GWR facilities would be small relative to existing conditions. Operation and routine maintenance of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would not substantially increase traffic volumes on local or regional roadways and the impact would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.</p>	
4.10 Air Quality				
<p>Impact 4.10-1: Generate emissions of criteria air pollutants and contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard during construction.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Project construction would involve the use of a variety of off-road diesel-fueled equipment, including graders, backhoes, and excavators, that would generate emissions of criteria air pollutants at the construction sites. Delivery trucks, construction vehicles, and workers' vehicles would generate exhaust emissions along the local and regional road network. Fugitive dust would be generated by vegetation removal, grading, and other earthwork activities, as well as by the movement of heavy construction trucks on unpaved access roads.</p> <p>Short-term emissions associated with construction of the MPWSP could contribute to an exceedance of a state and/or federal standard for PM₁₀ based on the estimated maximum daily mass emissions level of 234 pounds, which would exceed the MBUAPCD significance threshold of 82 pounds per day for PM₁₀. However, with implementation of the identified mitigation, these emissions would be reduced to 63 pounds per day, which would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level. Short-term construction emissions associated with other criteria pollutants, including ozone precursors (i.e., ROG and NO_x), would not be expected to contribute to an exceedance of an ambient air quality standard and the associated impact for all other criteria pollutants would be less than significant.</p>	<p>MM 4.10-1a: Construction Fugitive Dust Control Plan.</p> <p>MM 4.10-1b: Stabilize Dust on Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station Access Road.</p> <p>MM 4.10-1c: Idling Restrictions.</p>	<p>SUM</p> <p>See Table 6-17 in Section 6.3.4. The impact associated the short-term emissions of criteria air pollutants during construction of the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would be similar to that under the MPWSP. The CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant (without the Monterey and Transfer Pipelines) would result in a maximum daily mass emissions level of 230 pounds PM₁₀. Maximum daily on-site construction PM₁₀ emissions from all GWR facilities (and the Monterey and Transfer Pipelines) were estimated to be 145 pounds. Assuming the maximum day emissions for construction of the CalAm facilities and the GWR facilities occur on the same day, total combined maximum day emissions of the MPWSP Variant would be approximately 375 pounds, which would exceed the MBUAPCD significance threshold of 82 pounds per day for PM₁₀. With implementation of the identified mitigation, these emissions would be reduced to 124 pounds per day, which would continue to exceed the significance threshold. Therefore, total combined maximum day emissions of the MPWSP Variant would result in a significant unavoidable impact even with mitigation.</p> <p>Also like the MPWSP, short-term emissions under the MPWSP Variant associated with other criteria pollutants, including ozone precursors, during construction would be less than significant.</p>	<p>MM AQ-1: Construction Fugitive Dust Control Plan.</p>
<p>Impact 4.10-2: Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations or create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people during construction.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>MPWSP construction activities would result in the short-term generation of DPM emissions (in the form of PM_{2.5}) and objectionable odors from the use of off-road diesel equipment and from on-road heavy-duty trucks. These emissions could result in the short-term exposure of local sensitive receptors to TACs and objectionable odors.</p> <p>The highest DPM emissions would be generated during construction of the MPWSP Desalination Plant and the subsurface slant wells; however, these facilities would be constructed at sufficient distances (i.e., over 2,000 feet) from the closest sensitive receptors and would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. For all other proposed facilities (the closest of which are located within 50 to 100 feet of sensitive receptors), the duration of exposure for any individual receptor would range from several days (for pipelines) to 18 months (for the ASR improvements). Because the duration of exposure would be limited to a small fraction of the 70-year exposure period used in health risk assessments, the emissions generated during construction of all other MPWSP facilities would also result in a less-than-significant impact to nearby sensitive receptors.</p> <p>Construction of the MPWSP would not expose a substantial number of people to objectionable odors because The only odors resulting from construction activities would be from the use of diesel-fueled equipment. Because these odors would be temporary and would dissipate quickly, it is unlikely that they would affect a substantial number of people. The impact would be less than significant for all MPWSP facilities.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations or objectionable odors would be the same under the MPWSP Variant as under the MPWSP for the same reasons (the distance from and/or duration of exposure to pollutant concentrations and the limited and transient nature of odors that would be created). As under the proposed MPWSP, the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p>Construction of the GWR facilities would expose sensitive receptors to temporary emissions of toxic air contaminants while construction takes place in the vicinity of sensitive receptors. Sensitive receptors that would experience continuous exposures are not located within typical screening distances (tables developed for evaluating TAC impacts from construction projects by other California air districts), and construction activities are not anticipated to result in significant exposures of TACs to sensitive receptors.</p> <p>There may be intermittent odors from construction associated with diesel exhaust that could be noticeable at times to residences in close proximity to the GWR facilities. However, given the distance (minimum of 450 feet) of receptors from most construction sites and the limited construction duration at any one location for pipeline installation, potential odors from construction equipment are not anticipated to result in odor complaints and would not affect a substantial number of people. Odor impacts during construction would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required.</p> <p>Because the emissions associated with construction of the CalAm facilities and the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be generated in different locations, emissions exposure to sensitive receptors would not be incrementally increased, the impact would be less than significant and mitigation would not be required.</p>	<p>None Required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.10 Air Quality (cont.)				
Impact 4.10-3: Long-term increase of criteria pollutant emissions that could affect regional air quality during project operations.	<p>LS</p> <p>Direct emission sources associated with facility operations would include emergency standby generators at the MPWSP Desalination Plant, Valley Greens Pump Station, and Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station. Securing permits from the MBUAPCD for the emergency generators would ensure less-than-significant operational impacts related to the use of such generators through adherence to MBUAPCD Rule 1010. Mobile emission sources would include the daily commute trips of up to 30 facility operators and support personnel and three daily delivery truck trips that would be required to operate the desalination facilities. The combined emissions associated with the direct and mobile emissions sources would not exceed any MBUAPCD CEQA significance thresholds for criteria pollutants (e.g., maximum day NOx emissions would be 46 pounds, which would be less than the 137 pound/day threshold). Therefore, the operational emissions of the MPWSP would not adversely affect regional air quality and the impact would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>The impact of long term criteria pollutant emissions from operation of the CalAm facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be the similar to that of the MPWSP, although maximum daily emissions would be slightly lower (e.g., 39 pounds/day NO_x) because the required emergency standby generator would have a smaller engine size (approximately 800 horsepower [hp] compared to approximately 1,000 hp under the MPWSP). Mobile source emissions associated with the CalAm facilities would be the same as for the proposed project because the same facilities and operation and maintenance activities would be involved.</p> <p>Operation of the GWR facilities would rely upon electricity supplied by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's existing regional power grid and would generate small amounts of traffic. GWR facilities would not require emergency back-up generators because the new facilities can be shut down during temporary power outages. GWR facilities would not result in any new stationary sources of air pollutant emissions. Accordingly, operation of the GWR facilities would be expected to result in fewer daily emissions than the CalAm facilities, and the combined emissions of the MPWSP Variant would be substantially less than the significance thresholds. The impact would be less than significant.</p>	None Required.
Impact 4.10-4: Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations or create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people during operations.	<p>LS</p> <p>The only DPM emissions sources associated with MPWSP operations would be the emergency standby generators at the MPWSP Desalination Plant, ASR Pump Station, and the Valley Greens Pump Station. Routine testing and operation of the emergency generators would generate a negligible amount of DPM emissions. The generator emissions would not exceed the MBUAPCD TAC significance threshold for increased health risks. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant for the MPWSP Desalination Plant, ASR Pump Station, and the Valley Greens Pump Station.</p> <p>None of the other project facilities would include on-site DPM emissions sources. Therefore, no impact related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would result from operation of all other MPWSP facilities.</p> <p>Long term operations associated with the MPWSP would not create objectionable odors that could affect a substantial number of people because the MPWSP Desalination Plant would be designed with odor control features and operational controls to limit and contain odors. Further, the MPWSP Desalination Plant site is located at least 2,000 feet away from the closest residences and in an industrial area with existing sources of objectionable odors. Therefore, operational impacts related to the creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>Neither the CalAm facilities nor the GWR facilities would result in a significant impact from exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant contributions or odors from project operation. Further, the CalAm facilities and GWR facilities are not located close enough to one another to result in significant combined impact from exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant contributions or odors from project operation. The combined impact of the MPWSP Variant would be less than significant.</p> <p>The GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would include a new AWTF at the existing Regional Treatment Plant and modifications to the existing Salinas Valley Reclamation Plant where treatment-related odors are already produced. However, the AWTF processes are not anticipated to result in generation of any additional odors. The existing odors at the Regional Treatment Plant occur primarily in the head works and the initial part of the secondary treatment facilities. The AWTF process begins after the full secondary treatment when odors should not be present. One of the first treatment processes of the Advanced Water Treatment—ozonation—would be expected to eliminate any remaining wastewater constituents with odors, if they should occur. Currently, treatment chemicals are added to the wastewater stream at the Salinas Pump Station to reduce sulfides, thereby reducing the odor. The addition of this new stream of wastewater from agricultural/produce washing uses and would not contain strong odors comparable to municipal wastewater. In addition, the closest receptors to the pump station are 1,400 feet or further. No other new sources waters would produce objectionable odors. Frequent objectionable odors are not anticipated from any GWR facilities and this is a less than significant impact. No mitigation measures would be required.</p>	None Required.
4.11 Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Impact 4.11-1: Incremental contribution to climate change from GHG emissions generated by the proposed project.	<p>SUM</p> <p>Implementation of the MPWSP would result in short-term construction and long-term operational emissions of GHGs. The sum of GHG emissions generated by MPWSP construction amortized over the 40-year project lifetime and the net annual emissions generated by project operation would total approximately 6,181 metric tons CO₂e per year. These emissions would exceed the 2,000 metric tons per year significance threshold; therefore, a significant impact would occur.</p> <p>Implementation of the identified mitigation would ensure construction activities are conducted in a fuel-efficient manner and would reduce the overall carbon footprint of the MPWSP. Although implementation of the identified mitigation would reduce the overall carbon footprint of the MPWSP, the CPUC cannot substantiate that the mitigated GHG</p>	<p>MM 4.11-1: GHG Emissions Reduction.</p> <p>MM 4.18-1: Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan.</p>	<p>SUM</p> <p>See Table 6-18 in Section 6.3.5. The sum of GHG emissions generated by the CalAm facilities of the MPWSP Variant construction amortized over the 40-year project lifetime plus the net annual emissions generated by CalAm facilities of MPWSP Variant operation would total approximately 4,084 metric tons CO₂e per year. The sum of GHG emissions generated by the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant (without the Monterey and Transfer Pipelines) construction activities amortized over the 30-year project lifetime plus the net emissions generated by operation of the GWR facilities would total approximately 1,844 metric tons CO₂e per year. Therefore, the combined MPWSP Variant emissions would total approximately 5,928 metric tons CO₂e per year. These emissions would exceed the 2,000 metric tons per year significance threshold; therefore, a significant impact would occur and the identified mitigation would be required. Although</p>	None proposed.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.11 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (cont.)				
Impact 4.11-1 (cont.)	emissions would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, this impact is considered to be significant and unavoidable, even with implementation of mitigation.		implementation of the identified mitigation would reduce the overall carbon footprint of the Project Variant, the CPUC cannot substantiate that the mitigated GHG emissions would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, this impact is considered to be significant and unavoidable, even with implementation of mitigation.	
Impact 4.11-2: Conflict with Executive Order S-3-05 and AB 32 Emissions Reduction Goals.	<p>SUM</p> <p>GHG emissions associated with the MPWSP would exceed the emissions significance threshold, which indicates that implementation of the project may not be consistent with the GHG emission reduction goals for year 2020 identified in Executive Order S-3-05 and AB 32. Therefore, it is concluded that the MPWSP would conflict with Executive Order S-3-05 and AB 32, and would result in a potentially significant impact.</p> <p>Implementation of the identified mitigation would ensure construction activities are conducted in a fuel-efficient manner and would reduce the overall carbon footprint of the project. Although implementation of the identified mitigation would reduce the overall carbon footprint of the project, the CPUC cannot substantiate that the mitigated GHG emissions would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, this impact is considered to be significant and unavoidable, even with implementation of mitigation.</p>	<p>MM 4.11-1: GHG Emissions Reduction Plan.</p> <p>MM 4.18-1: Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan.</p>	<p>SUM</p> <p>Implementation of the MPWSP Variant CalAm facilities combined with the GWR facilities would result in the same potential conflicts with Executive Order S-3-05 and AB 32 as described for the MPWSP, which would be a significant impact. As under the MPWSP, this impact would not be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measures. Therefore, this impact for the MPWSP Variant is considered to be significant and unavoidable, even with implementation of mitigation.</p>	None proposed.
Impact 4.11-3: Conflict with the AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan.	<p>SUM</p> <p>The MPWSP Desalination Plant designs include state of the art energy recovery and energy efficient features in place of standard energy saving systems; although there may be additional feasible energy reducing features available to further reduce the electrical consumption associated with the project. CARB has set a 20 percent electricity use reduction target for AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan Measure W-3; therefore, a 20 percent reduction in electricity use associated with the proposed project's energy recovery and energy saving features would indicate a less-than-significant impact associated with the proposed project's consistency with this measure. Although the identified mitigation would ensure that the proposed project is operated in an energy-efficient manner to the extent feasible, the CPUC cannot substantiate that the proposed project's electricity use would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, this impact is considered to be significant and unavoidable, even with implementation of mitigation.</p>	MM 4.11-1: GHG Emissions Reduction Plan.	<p>SUM</p> <p>The GWR facilities would not conflict with the AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan. Same as for the proposed project, the identified mitigation would ensure that the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant are operated in an energy-efficient manner to the extent feasible, but the CPUC cannot substantiate that the MPWSP Variant's electricity use would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, this impact is considered to be significant and unavoidable, even with implementation of mitigation.</p>	None required.
4.12 Noise and Vibration				
Impact 4.12-1: Cause a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity during construction.	<p>SUM</p> <p>The operation of trucks, backhoes, bulldozers, excavators, front-end loaders, compactors, scrapers, and other heavy-duty construction equipment would generate high noise levels. Temporarily noise increases during project construction activities could result in substantial adverse effects on daytime and evening activities at nearby noise-sensitive receptors by exceeding speech and sleep interference thresholds. The potential for project construction activities to significantly affect daytime and evening activities at noise-sensitive receptors was determined based on the anticipated construction work hours for each project component, ambient noise levels at sensitive receptors, and the estimated noise levels generated by the loudest pieces of equipment expected to be used during project construction.</p> <p>Construction of the subsurface slant wells, MPWSP Desalination Plant, Source Water Pipeline, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, and Brine Discharge Pipeline would result in less-than-significant daytime and nighttime noise impacts. Construction of the Transfer Pipeline, Terminal Reservoir, ASR Pump Station, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline, Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements, and Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements would result in a less-than-significant impact related to temporary increases in daytime noise levels and no impact related to nighttime noise.</p>	<p>MM 4.12-1a: Neighborhood Notice</p> <p>MM 4.12-1b: General Noise Controls for Construction Equipment</p> <p>MM 4.12-1c: Noise Control Plan for Nighttime Pipeline Construction</p> <p>MM 4.12-1d: Additional Noise Controls for ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells</p> <p>MM 4.12-1e: Offsite Accommodations for Substantially Affected Receptors.</p>	<p>SUM</p> <p>Like the MPWSP, nighttime noise impacts of the MPWSP Variant would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of mitigation. Nighttime construction would occur at additional locations associated with GWR facilities; however, because impacts at those locations could be mitigated to a less-than-significant level, they would not contribute to the overall significant and unavoidable impact of the MPWSP Variant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction noise levels generated during construction of the CalAm facilities would be identical to those of the proposed project except that the duration of slant well drilling noise would be reduced because three fewer slant wells would be constructed. As under the MPWSP, with the exception of nighttime noise impacts associated with the Monterey Pipeline and ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, which would remain significant and unavoidable, implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures would reduce all other construction-related nighttime noise impacts to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure NV-1a: Drilling Contractor Noise Measures.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure NV-1c: Neighborhood Notice.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.12 Noise and Vibration				
Impact 4.12-1 (cont.)	Significant impacts related to temporary increases in daytime noise levels would result during construction of the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, ASR Settling Basin, and the Valley Greens Pump Station (both site options), but these impacts could be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures. Significant nighttime noise impacts would result during construction of the Desalinated Water Pipeline, Transmission Main, Monterey Pipeline, and the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells. With the exception of nighttime noise impacts associated with the Monterey Pipeline and ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures would reduce all other construction-related nighttime noise impacts to a less-than-significant level. Nighttime noise impacts from the installation of the Monterey Pipeline and drilling and development of the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells would remain significant and unavoidable, even with implementation of mitigation.		<u>GWR Facilities:</u> Construction activities would result in temporary increases in noise that would not be substantial at GWR facilities construction sites, except for nighttime construction at the Injection Well Facilities site. Construction noise at all other GWR facilities sites would be less than significant because construction noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors would be below the significance threshold for speech interference during the day (70 dBA Leq) or would result in exposure for less than two weeks. For the Injection Well Facilities site, construction noise would not exceed daytime thresholds, but would exceed nighttime thresholds, resulting in a significant construction noise impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure NV-1a would reduce nighttime construction noise levels to less than that 60 dBA Leq at the nearest residence, which would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.	
Impact 4.12-2: Expose people to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan, noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies during construction.	LSM No impact related to the generation of construction noise levels in excess of local construction noise level standards would result during construction of the Transfer Pipeline, Monterey Pipeline, ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, and ASR Settling Basin because there no established construction noise level standards that would apply to these facilities. Construction of the subsurface slant wells, Source Water Pipeline, Brine Discharge Pipeline, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, MPWSP Desalination Plant, Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements, Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements, and Valley Greens Pump Station would result in less-than-significant impacts with regard to the generation of construction noise levels in excess of local noise level standards. Construction of the remaining project components (Desalinated Water Pipeline, Transmission Main, Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, and ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline) would generate noise levels in excess of local noise level standards. The Desalinated Water Pipeline and Transmission Main would exceed the City of Marina's 60-dBA noise level standard for construction noise, a significant impact. In the absence of project-specific information regarding noise-reduction measures that would be implemented during project construction, it is conservatively assumed that noise resulting from construction of the Terminal Reservoir, ASR Pump Station, ASR Conveyance Pipelines, and ASR Pump-to-Waste Pipeline would violate Noise Policy B-9 of the Fort Ord Reuse Plan, a significant impact. Implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.	MM 4.12-1b: General Noise Controls for Construction Equipment MM 4.12-1c: Noise Control Plan for Nighttime Pipeline Construction	SUM Same as for the proposed project, the exposure of people to or the generation of noise levels in excess of established standards would be less than significant with mitigation, except for impacts associated with the Tembladero Slough Diversion site, which could conflict with County Code Section 10.60.030, even with mitigation. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Impacts related to the generation of construction noise levels in excess of local construction noise level standards would be the very similar to those of the proposed project except the duration of slant well drilling noise would be reduced because three fewer slant wells would be constructed. Same as the proposed project, all significant impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> Monterey County: Construction at the Reclamation Ditch, Tembladero Slough and Blanco Drain Diversion sites could conflict with County Code Section 10.60.030 as some construction equipment could result in noise levels at or above 85 dBA at 50 feet and construction would occur within 2,500 feet of residences within the unincorporated area of the county. Mitigation Measure NV-2a requires that construction equipment have properly operating mufflers and stationary noise equipment be located as far as possible from sensitive receptors, consistent with County General Plan Policy S-7.10. Implementation of this measure would reduce noise levels to below 85 dBA at 50 feet, except potentially for the Tembladero Slough Diversion site where impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. City of Marina: Construction of segments of the RUWAP and Coastal Alignment Product Water Conveyance Pipelines and the RUWAP Booster Pump Station could violate Municipal Code Section 15.04.055 as construction activities could exceed 60 dBA for 25 percent of an hour and construction would occur after 7 PM. Mitigation Measure NV-2a would reduce construction noise and ensure compliance with City of Marina noise standards. Mitigation Measure NV-2b would limit evening construction times to those specified by the Marina City Code.	Mitigation Measure NV-2a: Construction Equipment. Mitigation Measure NV-2b: Construction Hours.
Impact 4.12-3: Exposure of people to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration during construction.	LSM Construction of the subsurface slant wells, MPWSP Desalination Plant, ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements, Valley Greens Pump Station (both site options), and Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements would result in less-than-significant vibration impacts with regard to both structural damage and human annoyance. There would be significant vibration impacts with regard to both structural damage and human annoyance from construction of the Desalinated Water Pipeline, Transmission Main, Transfer Pipeline, Monterey Pipeline, and Source Water	MM 4.15-1a: Avoidance and Vibration Monitoring for Pipeline Installation in the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, Downtown Monterey, and the Lapis Sand Mining Plant Historic District MM 4.12-3: Vibration Reduction Measures	LSM The MPWSP Variant would have similar impacts to those of the MPWSP with respect to groundborne vibration. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Vibration impacts related to structural damage and human annoyance would be very similar to those of the proposed project except that vibration impacts related to the subsurface slant wells would be slightly reduced because three fewer slant wells would be constructed. Same as the proposed project, all significant impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures.	None required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.12 Noise and Vibration (cont.)				
Impact 4.12-3 (cont.)	Pipeline. Implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.		<u>GWR Facilities:</u> The GWR facilities would not result in excessive construction-related vibration at any of the sites, resulting in a less-than-significant impact, and no mitigation measures would be required.	
Impact 4.12-4: Consistency with the construction time limits established by the local jurisdictions.	LSM Several of the proposed project facilities could require nighttime construction. Construction of the subsurface slant wells and Source Water Pipeline would not be subject to the city of Marina’s construction time limits, which only apply to outdoor construction activities adjacent to residential land uses. Construction of the Desalinated Water Pipeline and Transmission Main would be potentially inconsistent with construction time limits because the City of Marina noise ordinance does not allow project construction to occur during nighttime hours. Because the proposed project would comply with the current noise ordinance, and would not result in nighttime construction, the impact would be less than significant with mitigation. The Monterey Pipeline and the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells would also require nighttime construction outside of the noise ordinance construction time limits but all nighttime work would be conducted only with prior approval from the local jurisdictions. The Cities of Seaside and Monterey grant variances to the time limits under certain circumstances. The impact would be less than significant for the Monterey Pipeline and the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells. The MPWSP Desalination Plant, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, and Brine Discharge Pipeline could require nighttime construction but there are no local construction time limits that would apply to these facilities so no impact would result. None of the remaining facilities would require nighttime construction and it is anticipated that construction of the remaining facilities would be consistent with applicable construction time limits. No impact would result during construction of the remaining facilities.	MM 4.12-1c: Noise Control Plan for Nighttime Pipeline Construction	LSM The MPWSP Variant would have similar impacts to those of the MPWSP with respect to consistency with construction time limits. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Under the MPWSP Variant, all of the same CalAm facilities could require nighttime construction and would be potentially inconsistent with construction time limits established by local jurisdictions. Nighttime construction associated with the subsurface slant wells and MPWSP Desalination Plant could be slightly reduced as a result of the three fewer slant wells and the reduced capacity of the desalination plant. However, same as the proposed project, CalAm would obtain prior approval before conducting any construction activities outside the local construction time limits or would not engage in construction activities outside of the allowable time limits. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> For the Injection Well Facilities site, nighttime construction and would be potentially inconsistent with construction time limits established by local jurisdictions. Implementation of Mitigation Measure NV-1a would include submitting a “Well Construction Noise Control Plan” to the Seaside Building Official to obtain authorization for nighttime work, which would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.	Mitigation Measure NV-1a: Drilling Contractor Noise Measures.
Impact 4.12-5: Substantial permanent increases in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project during operations.	LSM Operation of the subsurface slant wells, MPWSP Desalination Plant, Terminal Reservoir, ASR Pump Station, Ryan Ranch-Bishop Interconnection Improvements, and Valley Greens Pump Station would result in less-than-significant noise impacts with regard to permanent operational noise increases. Significant noise impacts would result from operation of the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells and the booster stations that would be upgraded by the Main System-Hidden Hills Interconnection Improvements; however, implementation of the prescribed MM would reduce all significant operational noise impacts to a less-than-significant level. No impact would result from operation of the proposed pipelines because the pipelines would not involve the installation of stationary noise sources.	MM 4.12-5: Stationary Source Noise Controls	LSM The MPWSP Variant would have similar impacts to those of the MPWSP with respect to ambient noise levels during operation. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Operational noise level increases associated with the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant would be similar to those of the proposed project except that operational noise levels associated with the subsurface slant wells and MPWSP Desalination Plant could be slightly reduced as a result of the three fewer slant wells and the reduced capacity of the desalination plant. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> Operation at the Salinas Pump Station Source Water Diversion and the Product Water Conveyance Pipelines would not result in operational noise impacts as no new permanent noise-generating equipment is proposed at these locations. Operation at the remaining sites would generate operational noise levels at less-than-significant levels, and no mitigation measures are required.	None required.
4.13 Public Services and Utilities				
Impact 4.13-1: Disrupt or relocate regional or local utilities during construction.	LSM Project construction activities have the potential to disrupt or relocate regional or local utilities. This impact would be potentially significant for all project components but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of identified mitigation measures.	MM 4.13-1a: Locate and Confirm Utility Lines MM 4.13-1b: Coordinate Final Construction Plans with Affected Utilities MM 4.13-1c: Safeguard Employees from Potential Accidents Related to Underground Utilities MM 4.13-1d: Emergency Response Plan	LSM The MPWSP Variant would have similar impacts to those of the MPWSP with respect to disruption or relocation of utilities. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The potential for construction of the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant to disrupt or relocate utilities would be similar to that of the proposed project. Although the project variant would construct three fewer slant wells than the proposed project, because the orientation of the slant well clusters under the project variant would be very similar to the slant well clusters under the proposed project, the three slant well clusters containing the seven slant wells would have the	The mitigation strategies embodied in the mitigation measures applied to the CalAm Facilities would be expected to be employed for the GWR facilities

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

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4.13 Public Services and Utilities (cont.)				
Impact 4.13-1 (cont.)		MM 4.13-1e: Notify Local Fire Departments MM 4.13-1f: Ensure Prompt Reconnection of Utilities	same potential to conflict with underground utilities (namely, the MRWPCA outfall). If the Salinas Valley return flows are injected via new injection wells at the CEMEX active mining area, then a 2.2-mile-long pipeline extending between the MPWSP Desalination Plant and the CEMEX site would be constructed. The 2.2-mile-long pipeline would be aligned parallel to the proposed Source Water Pipeline; thus, the potential for conflicts with other underground utilities would be similar to the Source Water Pipeline. Like the proposed project, the potential for the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant to conflict with underground utilities is considered a significant impact. However, implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> The GWR facilities, in particular the pipelines proposed as part of the GWR facilities, would have a similar potential to disrupt or relocate utilities to that of the CalAm facilities.	
Impact 4.13-2: Exceed landfill capacity or be out of compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste during construction.	LSM Even under the worst-case scenario that assumes all of the proposed project's excess spoils and construction debris would be disposed of at the Monterey Peninsula Landfill, the total amount of excess spoils and construction debris generated by the project would be well below the landfill's permitted daily acceptance rate and represents approximately 0.07 percent of the landfill's remaining capacity. Therefore, the amount of waste generated during project construction would not exceed or substantially deplete the landfill capacity. However, failing to divert a substantial portion of the waste generated during project construction from the landfill could conflict with state (i.e., to reduce, reuse, or compost at least 50 percent of waste) and county diversion goals and policies (i.e., to recycle and/or salvage at least 50 percent of nonhazardous construction and demolition waste and reuse and/or recycle 100 percent of trees, stumps, rocks, and vegetation) and could adversely affect the jurisdictions' waste diversion rates. Potential conflicts with state and county diversion goals would be a significant impact, but the impact would be mitigated to a less than significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.	MM 4.13-2: Construction Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan	LSM If the Salinas Valley return flows are injected via new injection wells at the CEMEX active mining area and the 2.2-mile-long pipeline extending between the MPWSP Desalination Plant and the CEMEX Sand Mining Facility is constructed, the total volume of excess spoils generated by the MPWSP Variant is estimated to be 56,805 cubic yards. If the Salinas Valley return flows are injected via new injection wells at the MPWSP Desalination Plant site, then the total volume of excess spoils generated by the MPWSP Variant is estimated to be 56,305 cubic yards. Under both scenarios, the total volume of excess spoils generated during construction of the CalAm facilities and GWR facilities represent approximately 0.12 percent of the landfill's remaining capacity. Therefore, the amount of waste generated during construction would not substantially deplete the landfill capacity. Based on the assumption that excess spoils and construction debris would be hauled to the landfill Monday through Friday, with spoils generated during construction of GWR facilities spread out over an 18-month period, and spoils generated during construction of the CalAm facilities spread out over a 30-month period, if construction of the CalAm facilities were to overlap with construction of the GWR facilities, approximately 120 cubic yards (or 180 tons) of excess spoils could be hauled to the landfill for disposal each day. This daily disposal rate would still be well within the landfill's average daily acceptance rate (1,000 tons) and permitted daily acceptance rate (3,500 tons). However, as for the proposed project, failure to divert a portion of the waste generated during project construction from the landfill could conflict with state and county diversion goals and policies. This would be a significant impact but implementation of the identified mitigation measure would reduce the impact to less than significant. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> As described in Table 3-4 and Section 3.5.1 of Chapter 3, Project Description, drilling spoils generated during slant well construction would be spread within the construction disturbance area and are not expected to require offsite disposal. Therefore, the reduction in the total number of slant wells that would be constructed under the MPWSP Variant would not affect the volume of excess spoils generated during construction. Because the reduced capacity 6.4-mgd MPWSP Desalination Plant under the MPWSP Variant would have the same footprint as the 9.6-mgd MPWSP Desalination Plant under the proposed project and no excess spoils requiring offsite disposal would be generated during construction of the desalination plant, the reduction in desalination capacity would also have no effect on excess spoils. Although the MPWSP Variant would not include construction of the 1.2-mile Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, if the Salinas Valley return flows are injected via new injection wells at the CEMEX Sand Mining Facility, then an additional 2.2-mile-long pipeline extending between the MPWSP Desalination Plant and the CEMEX site would be constructed, resulting in roughly 500 cubic yards of excess spoils requiring offsite disposal. If the Salinas Valley return flows are injected via new injection wells at the Charles Benson Road site, no additional excess spoils requiring offsite disposal are anticipated.	MM PS-3: Construction Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

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4.13 Public Services and Utilities (cont.)				
Impact 4.13-2 (cont.)			<p>Even with an additional 500 cubic yards of excess spoils, the total volume in excess spoils generated by the CalAm facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be similar to those of the proposed project. The excess spoils would be within the landfill's permitted daily acceptance rate and would not exceed or substantially deplete the landfill capacity. However, as for the proposed project, failure to divert a portion of the waste generated during project construction from the landfill could conflict with state and county diversion goals and policies. This would be a significant impact but implementation of the identified mitigation measure would reduce the impact to less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> Construction of the GWR facilities would generate a total of 21,080 cubic yards of excess spoils. Spread out over the 18-month construction period for the GWR facilities, this equates to roughly 60 cubic yards (90 tons) of excess spoils requiring offsite disposal each day Monday through Friday of each week. Construction-generated solid waste disposal at a landfill may be out of compliance with State and local waste diversion policies and goals, resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3 would reduce the potentially significant solid waste impact to a less-than-significant level.</p>	
Impact 4.13-3: Exceed landfill capacity or be out of compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste during operations.	<p>LS MPWSP Desalination Plant operations would generate residual solid waste, for which there are no known opportunities for reuse or recycling, that would be disposed of at the Monterey Peninsula Landfill. Operation of the ASR Pump-to-Waste System would generate sediment materials that would be taken to the Waste Management District's materials recovery facility for reuse or recycling; operation of the ASR Pump-to-Waste System would have no effect on landfill capacity and solid waste disposal. All other proposed facilities would have very limited potential to generate waste during operations or maintenance. The total solid waste generated by the proposed project, which would be generated during MPWSP Desalination Plant operations, represents approximately 0.88 percent of the average daily volume of waste received and 0.25 percent of the total permitted daily acceptance rate. The landfill could accept the waste without exceeding its permitted daily tonnage or substantially depleting long-term capacity. Therefore, impacts related to solid waste disposal and landfill capacity during operations and maintenance would be less than significant.</p>	None Required.	<p>LS The MPWSP Variant would have similar impacts to those of the MPWSP with respect to solid waste during operation. Although the reduced capacity of the CalAm facilities would result in reduced solid waste disposal needs, the GWR facilities would have additional solid waste disposal needs and would dispose of waste at the same landfill as the CalAm facilities, resulting in an overall similar impact.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The potential for operation of the CalAm facilities to adversely impact landfill capacity would be somewhat less than that of the proposed project. While the same components would be involved in operation of the CalAm facilities, because the MPWSP Desalination plant would be somewhat smaller (involving four active reverse osmosis modules compared to the proposed project's six), a reduced amount of residual solids requiring landfill disposal would be produced. As under the project, the impact of waste produced during operation of the CalAm facilities on the landfill's daily tonnage limit and long-term capacity would be less than significant. Because there would be less desalination plant product water to convey to the ASR system, there would be slightly less sediment produced from maintenance of the ASR wells associated with the desalination plant. As under the project, the sediment would be taken to the Waste Management District's materials recovery facility for reuse or recycling. The potential impact of the other CalAm facilities related to landfill capacity and compliance with applicable solid waste laws and regulations during operations would be the same as that of the proposed project.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u> The Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant would generate some additional solid waste that would be routinely disposed at the Monterey Peninsula Landfill in addition to solids generated from the existing wastewater treatment facilities. The landfill could accept the waste without exceeding its permitted daily tonnage or substantially depleting long-term capacity. All other proposed facilities would have a very limited potential to generate waste during operations or maintenance. Impacts related to solid waste disposal and landfill capacity during operations and maintenance would be less-than-significant, and no mitigation measures are required.</p>	None Required.

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.13 Public Services and Utilities (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.13-4: Result in effects from construction of new wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Central Coast RWQCB, or result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that it has inadequate treatment or outfall capacity to serve the project</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>As described in Impact 4.3-4 in Section 4.3, Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality, both the “brine only” discharges and the combined discharges would comply with Ocean Plan water quality objectives for all assessed constituents except PCBs and ammonia. Mitigation Measure 4.3-4 would reduce the water quality impact associated with exceedances of the Ocean Plan water quality objective for PCBs and ammonia to a less-than-significant level by providing a menu of design features and operational protocols to be employed, individually or in combination, to reduce the concentration of PCBs to below the Ocean Plan water quality objectives at the edge of the Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID). The effects of construction associated with new wastewater treatment facilities that may be required to avoid exceedances of Ocean Plan constituents are described in Section 4.3, following the description of the mitigation measure in Impact 4.3-4.</p> <p>Given the small number of CalAm employees that would be staffed at the MPWSP Desalination Plant (25 to 30 employees), the volume of wastewater generated at this facility would be de minimus. None of the other proposed project facilities would generate wastewater during operations that would require treatment at the MRWPCA Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. Maximum instantaneous flows measured in the outfall between 1998 and 2012 (MRWPCA, 2013b) ranged from 40.4 mgd to 59.9 mgd indicating that even during peak storm events, there would be sufficient capacity in the outfall to accept the brine generated by the MPWSP Desalination Plant year-round. The operations of the proposed project would not result in inadequate capacity at the existing wastewater treatment plant or the existing outfall and the impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>MM 4.3-4 (Implement Measures to Avoid Exceedances over Water Quality Objectives at the Edge of the ZID)</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Similar to the proposed project, the “brine only” discharges and the discharges combined with treated wastewater would comply with Ocean Plan water quality objectives for all assessed constituents except PCBs and ammonia. Discharges associated with brine, treated wastewater and GWR-effluent would also exceed Ocean Plan water quality objectives for chlordane, toxaphene, DDT and TCDD Equivalents. Mitigation Measure 4.3-4 would reduce the water quality impact associated with exceedances of the Ocean Plan water quality objectives to a less-than-significant. The effects of construction associated with new wastewater treatment facilities that may be required to avoid exceedances of Ocean Plan constituents are described in Section 4.3, following the description of the mitigation measure in Impact 4.3-4. The operations of the project variant would not result in inadequate capacity at the existing wastewater treatment plant or the existing outfall and the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Wastewater generated during operation of the CalAm facilities would be similar to the proposed project. Given the small number of CalAm employees that would be staffed at the MPWSP Variant Desalination Plant, the volume of wastewater generated at this facility would be de minimus.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Operation of GWR facilities would result in a minimal increased wastewater treatment demand due to employment of nine new permanent workers and the GWR facilities. Operations could be served by the existing capacity at the Regional Treatment Plant, taking into account MRWPCA’s service commitments, resulting in a less-than-significant impact on wastewater treatment services. No mitigation measures are required.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.13-5: Increased corrosion of the MRWPCA outfall and diffuser as a result brine discharge associated with project operations.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The salinity content of the MPWSP brine stream that would be discharged through the MRWPCA outfall has the potential to increase scaling and corrosion of the outfall and diffuser, a potentially significant impact. Implementation of the identified MM would reduce the impact to less than significant.</p>	<p>MM 4.13-5: Routine Inspections and As-Needed Repairs to MRWPCA Outfall and Diffuser</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The impact of scaling and corrosion on the MPWPCA’s outfall from the brine discharge the desalination plant under the MPWSP Variant would be similar to and slightly less than that of the proposed project since less brine would be generated by the smaller plant. As under the project the impact would be less than significant</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Not applicable to the GWR facilities since the effluent would not cause corrosion of the outfall pipeline.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
4.14 Aesthetic Resources				
<p>Impact 4.14-1: Construction-related impacts on scenic resources (vistas, roadways, and designated scenic areas) or the visual character of the project area and its surroundings.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Construction equipment and machinery, spoils stockpiles, vegetation removal, and exposed earth associated with the implementation of many project components would be temporarily visible to motorists, bicyclists, pedestrians, and other observers such as nearby residents and could disrupt the visual character of the surrounding areas. Some of these construction activities would be visible from Highways 1 and 68, which are eligible for designation and officially designated as State Scenic Highways, respectively. Due to the temporary nature of these impacts, and because construction work areas would be restored after construction, construction-related impacts to scenic resources would be less than significant. Although mitigation is not required, this EIR recommends implementation of Improvement Measure 4.14-1 (Maintain Clean and Orderly Construction Sites).</p>	<p>Improvement Measure 4.14-1: Maintain Clean and Orderly Construction Sites</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>Under the Project Variant, construction would take place at the same locations as the proposed project, and construction also would occur at the locations of the GWR Facilities. No substantial effect on scenic resources or the visual character of the site and its surroundings would occur at any of the sites, and the overall impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Impacts on scenic resources or the visual character of the project area and its surroundings during construction of the CalAm-owned facilities would be the same as the proposed project with one minor exception: because up to three fewer slant wells (seven vs. ten under the proposed project) would be constructed, the total ground disturbance along the coast (specifically, in the CEMEX active mining area) would decrease by approximately 3 acres (6 acres vs. 9 acres under the proposed project).</p>	<p>None Required</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.14 Aesthetic Resources (cont.)				
Impact 4.14-1 (cont.)			<p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>The GWR Facilities construction would result in less than significant impacts to scenic views or scenic resources. Construction activities would be temporarily visible from multiple public vantage points to varying degrees at all construction sites, except for the Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery, the Blanco Drain Diversion, and the Regional Treatment Plant sites as these sites are not visible from any public viewpoints. Construction at GWR Facilities sites would include equipment and machinery, spoils stockpiles, vegetation removal, and exposed earth. Although some areas would be intermittently visible to motorists, bicyclists, pedestrians, and other observers such as nearby residents, these construction activities would be temporary and would not significantly change or disrupt the visual character of the surrounding areas, and therefore, construction-related impacts related to degradation of the visual character of surrounding areas would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.</p>	
Impact 4.14-2: Temporary sources of substantial light or glare during construction.	<p>LSM</p> <p>Nighttime construction activities would require temporary construction lighting, which could introduce substantial, albeit temporary, light or glare into the project area. Due to the proximity to roadways and/or residential receptors this impact would be significant for the subsurface slant wells, Source Water Pipeline, the Brine Discharge Pipeline, Desalinated Water Pipeline, Transmission Main, Monterey Pipeline, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, and the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells. However, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measure. The other proposed facilities are expected to be constructed in daytime hours and therefore would have no impacts from construction-related light and glare.</p>	<p>MM 4.14-2: Site-Specific Construction Lighting Measures</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The Project Variant would have the same potential to result in significant impacts from construction-related light and glare as the proposed project, albeit in additional locations associated with the GWR Project Facilities. The proposed project mitigation measure, and the similar measure that has been developed for the GWR Project Facilities, would reduce the impact to a less than significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The temporary impact from construction-related sources of substantial light and glare during construction of the CalAm-owned facilities would be the same as the proposed project with one minor exception: because up to three fewer slant wells would be constructed, the intensity and/or overall duration of light and glare impacts associated with construction of the subsurface slant wells could be lower.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>For GWR Facilities sites where nighttime construction could occur, nighttime lighting would result in less-than-significant impacts at the Salinas Pump Station Diversion, the Lake El Estero Diversion, and the Regional Treatment Plant sites. Nighttime lighting could result in potentially significant light impacts at the Injection Wells Facilities site. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure AE-2 (Minimize Nighttime Lighting), this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure AE-2: Minimize Construction Nighttime Lighting</p>
Impact 4.14-3: Permanent impacts on scenic resources (vistas, roadways, and designated scenic areas) or the visual character of the project area and its surroundings.	<p>LSM</p> <p>The two 3-million-gallon tanks at the Terminal Reservoir/ASR Pump Station site could have an adverse impact on scenic resources and the existing visual character of the project area in the vicinity of an undeveloped area of the former Fort Ord Military Base on the east side of General Jim Moore Boulevard. This impact would be significant but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.</p> <p>The scale and appearance of the proposed MPWSP Desalination Plant facilities would be consistent with the character of the existing industrial facilities at the adjacent Monterey Regional Environmental Park and MRWPCA Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The pump houses for the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells would be visible from General Jim Moore Boulevard and nearby residences; however, these aboveground facilities would be small relative to existing structures and buildings in the area and would not block any views of scenic resources. The Valley Greens Pump Station would be comparable in scale with surrounding development. For these reasons, the impact would be less than significant for the MPWSP Desalination Plant, ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, and Valley Greens Pump Station.</p>	<p>MM 4.14-3a: Facility Design</p> <p>MM 4.14-3b: Facility Screening</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>The Project Variant would have the same permanent impacts on scenic resources or the visual character of the project area as the proposed project. The GWR Facilities would not add any significant permanent effects on scenic resources or the visual character of the project area.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Permanent impacts on scenic resources or the visual character of the project area for the CalAm-owned facilities would be identical to those under the proposed project.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Upon completion of construction, the proposed pipeline components of the GWR Facilities would not be visible, and structural aboveground development at the other GWR Facilities sites would not have a significant adverse effect on scenic resources or substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the surrounding area, resulting in a less-than-significant impact. No mitigation measures are required to reduce this impact; however, site design measures for GWR facilities are included as mitigation measures to ensure they are implemented appropriately, in accordance with the City of Seaside’s concerns about the aesthetic quality of the proposed facilities for future land uses that are planned in Seaside.</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure AE-3: Provide Aesthetic Screening for New Above-Ground Structures.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.14 Aesthetic Resources (cont.)				
Impact 4.14-3 (cont.)	The subsurface slant wells would be buried below the beach surface and would not be visible after construction. The electrical control panel and electrical control building for these wells would be aboveground but would not be visible from offsite locations. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant. All other project facilities would be constructed underground and would not be visible after construction. No impact would result.			
Impact 4.14-4: Permanent new sources of light or glare.	LSM Lighting proposed at the MPWSP Desalination Plant site would be similar to existing light sources in the vicinity and would not be out of character with lighting at the adjacent Monterey Regional Environmental Park and MRWPCA Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. Security lighting at the proposed Terminal Reservoir and ASR Pump Station site would be visible at a distance from General Jim Moore Boulevard but there are no roads or residences in the immediate vicinity of the site that would be adversely affected by this lighting. The impact associated with permanent new sources of light and glare from implementation of the MPWSP Desalination Plant, Terminal Reservoir, and ASR Pump Station would be less than significant. Light and glare impacts from new nighttime lighting at the proposed ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells and Valley Greens Pump Station (Option 1) would be a significant impact as these facilities would be located in close proximity to residences and roadways and in areas with limited nighttime lighting. Implementation of the identified MM would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.	MM 4.14-4: Outdoor and Security Lighting	LSM The MPWSP Variant would include additional sites where nighttime lighting would be needed compared to the MPWSP; however, the significance of the overall impact would not change. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The impact related to permanent new sources of light and glare associated with the CalAm-owned facilities would be identical as that of the proposed project. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> Upon completion of construction, the proposed pipeline components of the GWR facilities would be underground, and many other facilities would not have exterior permanent lighting. The only GWR facilities that would result in development of new structures/facilities with exterior lighting are: the Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant; the Product Water Conveyance Booster Pump Station (either RUWAP or Coastal option), and the Injection Well Facilities. Permanent exterior lighting for the Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant would not result in a substantial new source of offsite lighting or glare. Impacts due to operational nighttime lighting at these facilities would be less than significant. The Booster Pump Stations (both options) and the Injection Well Facilities may create a new source of light or glare that could adversely affect nighttime views in the area and the impact would be considered significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AE-4 (Exterior Lighting Minimization) would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.	Mitigation Measure AE-4: Exterior Lighting Minimization.
4.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources				
Impact 4.15-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines or historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5 during construction.	LSM Installation of the Monterey Pipeline and Source Water Pipeline could result in direct (i.e., historic resources exist within the estimated construction disturbance area) and indirect (i.e., from construction-related vibration) impacts to contributing elements to the Presidio of Monterey Historic District and Lapis Sand Mining Plant Historic District, respectively. In addition, installation of the Monterey Pipeline could result in indirect impacts to other historical resources located along W. Franklin Street in downtown Monterey. Any physical alteration and/or inadvertent damage to these historical resources would result in a significant impact. However, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures. No impact would result from implementation of all other proposed project facilities because there are no historical resources within the respective direct and indirect APEs.	MM 4.15-1a: Avoidance and Vibration Monitoring for Pipeline Installation in the Presidio of Monterey Historic District, Downtown Monterey, and the Lapis Sand Mining Plant Historic District MM 4.15-1b: Special Construction Techniques to Preserve Lapis Siding	LSM Under the MPSWP Variant, impacts to historic resources would be identical as those of the proposed project. The GWR facilities would not add impacts to historic resources. The combined impact would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Impacts to historic resources associated with construction of the CalAm facilities would be identical to those of the proposed project because the Monterey Pipeline and Source Water Pipeline are included in the MPWSP Variant. As under the MPWSP, implementation of the identified mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> There are no potential historic resources within the APE of the GWR facilities and construction of the GWR facilities would not have an effect on known historic resources.	None Required
Impact 4.15-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines during construction.	LSM Impacts to archaeological resources could occur during installation of the proposed Monterey Pipeline in downtown Monterey along W. Franklin Street between High Street and Figueroa Street, and within 100 feet of Presidio #2 in the Presidio of Monterey. Installation of the Source Water Pipeline within 100 feet of buildings and structures that are contributing elements of the Lapis Sand Mining Plant Historic District could also result in impacts to archaeological resources. In addition, excavation activities associated with the	MM 4.15-2a: Establish Archaeologically Sensitive Areas MM 4.15-2b: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources	LSM The MPSWP Variant would have a similar potential to affect unknown archeological resources as the proposed project. While fewer CalAm facilities would be constructed, the addition of GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the amount of land that would be disturbed, and therefore would increase the potential to affect unknown archaeological resources. The combined impact would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.	MM CR-2b: Discovery of Archaeological Resources or Human Remains

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources (cont.)				
Impact 4.15-2 (cont.)	<p>Monterey Pipeline and Valley Greens Pump Station (both site options) occurring within Archaeologically Sensitive Areas could result in a significant impact to archaeological resources. However, these impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.</p> <p>In addition, the possibility of uncovering unknown archaeological resources in the direct APEs of all other proposed project components cannot be entirely discounted. Inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources would be a significant impact but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.</p>		<p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of the CalAm facilities would result in the same impacts to known and unknown prehistoric and historic-era archaeological resources as the proposed project because the Source Water Pipeline, Monterey Pipeline, and Valley Greens Pump Station are included in the MPWSP Variant. The impact related to the inadvertent discovery of unknown archaeological resources during construction of the other CalAm facilities components would be slightly reduced when compared to the proposed project due to the reduced disturbance area associated with construction of seven subsurface slant wells (versus the ten slant wells under the proposed project). Like the proposed project, the potential to adversely affect archaeological resources is considered a significant impact. However, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>The GWR facilities are entirely outside of known prehistoric and historic-era archaeological resources sites. Construction of the GWR facilities could result in potentially significant impacts to unknown archaeological resources and/or human remains that may be uncovered during construction at any of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant sites, particularly in the vicinity of Lake El Estero Diversion. This is considered potentially significant impacts. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-2b (Discovery of Archeological Resources or Human Remains) would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.</p>	
Impact 4.15-3: Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature during construction.	<p>LS</p> <p>Construction of the proposed project components would require excavation through three geologic units that have the potential to contain paleontological resources, particularly vertebrate fossils. Of these three geologic units, only the Monterey Formation is known to contain vertebrate fossils that would qualify as a unique paleontological resource. However, because construction would occur in a limited area of the Monterey Formation and within previously-disturbed rights-of way of existing roads, potential impacts to unique paleontological resources would be less than significant.</p>	None required.	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would result in less-than-significant impacts to paleontological resources. Neither the CalAm facilities nor the GWR facilities would be located in areas with a high potential to yield significant paleontological resources.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential impact of construction of the CalAm facilities on significant paleontological resources would be the same as under the proposed project because the MPWSP variant would involve construction of the same components and to the same extent in the Monterey Formation. The impact of the MPWSP Variant on paleontological resources would, like the project, be less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>GWR facilities would be constructed within a limited extent of the Monterey Formation within previously-disturbed rights-of-way. As such, much of the surficial and shallow materials that the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be placed on or within are fill materials or previously-disturbed native materials that have a low paleontological potential. In addition, the diatoms and benthic foraminifera that comprise much of the formation are not considered a significant paleontological resource. Thus, the construction of the GWR facilities would result in a less than significant impact to paleontological resources, and no mitigation measures are required.</p>	None required.
Impact 4.15-4: Disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, during construction.	<p>LSM</p> <p>While no known human remains have been documented within the MPWSP direct APE, the possibility of inadvertently uncovering human remains cannot be entirely discounted. The potential inadvertent discovery of human remains is considered a significant impact. However, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the prescribed mitigation measure.</p>	MM 4.15-4: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains	<p>LSM</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would have a similar potential to affect unknown human remains as the proposed project. While fewer CalAm facilities would be constructed, the addition of GWR facilities would result in an overall increase in the amount of land that would be disturbed, and therefore would increase the potential to affect unknown human remains. The combined impact would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential for excavation of CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant to disturb human remains would be the same as under the proposed project because excavation would occur in the same areas and to the same extent as the proposed project (except that three fewer slant wells</p>	<p>MM CR-2b: Discovery of Archaeological Resources or Human Remains</p> <p>Mitigation Measure CR-2c: Native American Notification.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

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4.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources (cont.)				
Impact 4.15-4 (cont.)			<p>would be excavated). As under the MPWSP, this significant impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant impact with implementation of the identified mitigation measure.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of the GWR facilities could result in potentially significant impacts to unknown human remains that may be uncovered during construction at any of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant sites. This is considered potentially significant impacts. Implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-2b (Discovery of Archeological Resources or Human Remains) and CR-2c (Native American Notification) would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.</p>	
4.16 Agriculture and Forestry Resources				
<p>Impact 4.16-1: Permanently or temporarily convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>None of the other proposed project facilities would result in the permanent conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. However, the Source Water Pipeline, Brine Discharge Pipeline, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, and Desalinated Water Pipeline alignments are located within or adjacent to lands designated as Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance and the installation of these pipelines could temporarily disrupt agricultural land uses as a result of trenching and excavations, construction staging, and construction vehicle access. Temporary disruption of agricultural uses is considered a significant impact but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measure. Agricultural production on land used for the cultivation of row crops could resume after construction has been completed. None of the other proposed project facilities are anticipated to result in temporary disruption of agricultural uses.</p>	<p>MM 4.16-1: Minimize Disturbance to Farmland</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Temporary effects on agricultural uses in designated important farmland would be similar under the MPWSP Variant as under the proposed project. The GWR facilities would add some additional locations where temporary effects on agricultural uses would occur. However, the combined impact would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential for the CalAm facilities under the MPWSP Variant to result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use would be identical to the proposed project because the Source Water Pipeline, Brine Discharge Pipeline, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, and Desalinated Water Pipeline alignments would be the same. Like the proposed project, with implementation of the prescribed mitigation, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of the Salinas Treatment Facility (specifically, slip-lining of the existing 33-inch industrial wastewater pipeline) and a portion of the Blanco Drain Diversion pipeline could temporarily disrupt agricultural uses in designated important farmland areas, a potentially significant impact. However, implementation of Mitigation Measure LU-1 (Minimize Disturbance to Farmland) would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM LU-1: Minimize Disturbance to Farmland</p>
<p>Impact 4.16-2: Conflicts with existing zoning for agricultural uses or with Williamson Act contracts.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Construction of the Source Water Pipeline and the Desalinated Water Pipeline could result in temporary conflicts with Williamson Act contracts. Construction of the Brine Discharge Pipeline and the Salinas Valley Return Pipeline could result in temporary conflicts with agricultural lands zoned for grazing. These conflicts would constitute a significant impact, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation. None of the other proposed facilities would result in conflicts Williamson Act contracts or land zoned for agricultural uses.</p>	<p>MM 4.16-1: Minimize Disturbance to Farmland</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Under the MPWSP Variant, the same temporary conflict with Williamson Act contracts would occur as under the proposed project; the GWR facilities would not add any conflicts with Williamson Act contracts. No MPWSP Variant components would conflict with agricultural zoning. The combined impact from conflicts with Williamson Act contracts and agricultural zoning would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential for the CalAm facilities of the MPWSP Variant to result in conflicts with existing zoning for agricultural use or Williamson Act contracts would be identical to the proposed project because the Source Water Pipeline, Brine Discharge Pipeline, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, and Desalinated Water Pipeline alignments would be the same. Like the proposed project, with implementation of the prescribed mitigation, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>None Required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

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4.16 Agriculture and Forestry Resources (cont.)				
Impact 4.16-2 (cont.)			<p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>There are no properties under a Williamson Act contract within or adjacent to any of the GWR facilities. Several proposed project facilities are located within land zoned for agriculture. The northernmost portions of the Product Water Conveyance System Options would be located in open space areas between the Regional Treatment Plant and the city of Marina northern border that are zoned for Permanent Grazing³. The 33-inch pipeline slip-lining portion of the Salinas Treatment Facility project component, the Reclamation Ditch Diversion site, and a portion of the Banco Drain Diversion pipeline alignment are located on land zoned for agriculture (Farmlands 40 acre minimum (F/40)). Water and wastewater infrastructure are an allowable use in both the permanent grazing and F/40 zoning districts and the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would not conflict with the County's zoning code. Implementation of the GWR facilities would not prevent continued use of the land for agricultural production and would not require rezoning or a zoning amendment. While the installation of underground project facilities such as pipelines could temporarily disrupt or displace farmland during the construction period, the GWR facilities would restore the construction sites to per-construction condition and agricultural uses would resume after construction has been completed. This impact is less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.</p>	
Impact 4.16-3: Otherwise change the existing environment such that farmland is converted to non-agricultural use.	<p>LSM</p> <p>Construction of Source Water Pipeline, Brine Discharge Pipeline, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, and Desalinated Water Pipeline could result in inadvertent changes to the existing environment that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses (i.e., adversely affect soil conditions in farmland areas or result in inadvertent damage to agricultural irrigation systems). This is considered a significant impact. Implementation of the identified MM would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM 4.16-3: Measures to Minimize Indirect Effects on Agricultural Land</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Under the MPWSP Variant, the potential for a change to the existing environment to result in conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses would occur as under the proposed project; the GWR facilities would not add any changes to the existing environment that could result in conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. The combined impact would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The potential for the CalAm-owned facilities to result in other changes in the existing environment that could result in the conversion of farmland to non agricultural use would be identical as that of the proposed project because the Source Water Pipeline, Brine Discharge Pipeline, Salinas Valley Return Pipeline, and Desalinated Water Pipeline alignments would be the same. Like the proposed project, with implementation of the prescribed mitigation, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Conversion of farmland to non-farmland uses would not occur due to indirect changes to the existing environment resulting from implementation of the proposed GWR facilities. The GWR facilities would not adversely affect soil conditions in farmland areas or result in inadvertent damage to agricultural irrigation systems. The GWR facilities would increase water quantity for irrigation of farmland in Salinas Valley. Although the salinity of recycled water may increase intermittently in some hydrologic years due to the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant, (for example, during late summer and fall seasons during some low rainfall/drought years) they would not result in conversion of farmland to non-farmland uses. Based on these factors, the GWR facilities would have a less-than-significant indirect impact related to conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance land to non-agricultural uses.</p>	None Required.

³ Specifically, a similar RUWAP pipeline was proposed by Marina Coast Water District and received a conditional use permit from Monterey County in 2009 and in that permit they explicitly stated that the proposed pipeline would not conflict with the site zoning (Monterey County Zoning Administrator, 2009)

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.17 Mineral Resources				
<p>Impact 4.17-1:</p> <p>Loss of availability of known mineral resources or locally important mineral resource recovery sites.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The subsurface slant wells for the Seawater Intake System are proposed within the CEMEX active mining area. Although mining operations could experience minor disruptions during project construction, mining operations would continue throughout project construction. Assuming that the current methods of sand extraction at the CEMEX sand mining facility would continue during future project operations, the siting of the subsurface slant wells and Source Water Pipeline in the CEMEX active mining area would not interfere with sand mining activities or adversely affect the availability of mineral resources for future recovery. Therefore, impacts on mineral resources at the CEMEX sand mining facility would be less than significant.</p> <p>All other proposed project components located north of Highway 68 would be located in mineral resource zone 2 (MRZ-2) areas—that is, areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits (in this case, sand for use as aggregate) are either present or are likely to be present. Because the MPWSP Desalination Plant, the ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells, ASR Pump Station, Terminal Reservoir, and ASR Settling Basin would have a limited footprint and would not be constructed across any active mining areas, they would not result in a significant reduction in the availability of mineral resources (primarily sand dunes) and the impact would be less than significant. Similarly, all pipelines would be installed along the Monterey Peninsula Recreational Trail, the Transportation Agency of Monterey County (TAMC) right-of-way, or existing road rights-of-way, thereby minimizing disturbance to nearby MRZ-2 land. Pipelines would not be constructed across any active mining areas. Therefore, the impact is less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS</p> <p>The MPWSP Variant would have a similar effect on mineral resources as the proposed project. No facilities would significantly affect the availability of known mineral resources for recovery or substantially interfere with active mining operations. The combined impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The impacts of the CalAm-owned facilities related to loss of availability of known mineral resources or locally important mineral resource recovery sites would be similar to the impacts of the proposed project. Although up to three fewer subsurface slant wells would be constructed (seven vs. ten under the proposed project) in the CEMEX active mining area, like the proposed project, the subsurface slant wells under the MPWSP Variant would not significantly affect the availability of known mineral resources for future recovery or substantially interfere with active mining operations. Same as the proposed project, the impact would be less than significant.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>The siting of the GWR facilities would not result in a loss in the availability of the known mineral resources in the MRZ-2 zoned area either directly (because the work would not consume large amounts of aggregate resources) or indirectly (precluding access to such resources). No aggregate extraction currently is occurring, and future extraction would not be precluded, significantly obstructed, or otherwise affected by the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant. The construction of the GWR facilities would not result in the loss of availability of known mineral resources; therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact on mineral resources.</p>	<p>None Required.</p>
4.18 Energy Conservation				
<p>Impact 4.18-1: Use large amounts of fuel and energy in an unnecessary, wasteful, or inefficient manner during project construction.</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Construction of the proposed project would require the use of fuels for operation of heavy construction equipment (e.g., dozers, excavators, and trenchers), construction vehicles (e.g., dump and delivery trucks), and construction worker vehicles. Operation of some construction equipment (e.g., welding machines and electric power tools) would require the use of electricity. Project construction would also result in indirect energy use associated with the extraction, manufacturing, and transportation of raw materials to make construction materials.</p> <p>Construction activities could result in wasteful or inefficient use of energy if construction equipment is not well maintained, if equipment is left to idle when not in use, or if haul trips are not planned efficiently. The potential for project construction to use large amounts of fuel or energy in a wasteful manner is considered a significant impact. However, implementation of the identified mitigation measures would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM 4.18-1: Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan</p> <p>MM 4.10-1c: Idling Restrictions</p>	<p>LSM</p> <p>Under the MPWSP Variant, impacts from use of energy for project construction would be similar to those of the proposed project. Neither the CalAm facilities nor the GWR facilities would result in wasteful or inefficient energy use during project construction, and the combined impact would be less than significant with mitigation.</p> <p><u>CalAm Facilities:</u></p> <p>The impact associated with wasteful or inefficient use of fuel or electricity during construction of the CalAm facilities would be essentially the same as that of the proposed project, although slightly reduced because three fewer slant wells would be constructed. As under the MPWSP, the impact resulting from the wasteful or inefficient use of fuel or electricity during construction of the MPWSP would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.</p> <p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction of the GWR facilities would not result in a significant impact on the existing energy resources and systems or conflict with energy conservation standards. Construction of the GWR facilities would be required to comply with existing codes and standards for efficiency and conservation, included idling restrictions in Final Regulation Order Regulation For In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets (California Code of Regulations in Title 13, article 4.8, chapter 9, section 2449, subsection (d)), and Title 24 CalGreen, which requires energy efficiency and conservation. However, construction activities could result in wasteful or inefficient use of energy if construction equipment is not well maintained or if haul trips are not planned efficiently. The potential for project construction to use large amounts of fuel or energy in a wasteful or inefficient manner is considered a significant impact. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measures EN-1 (Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan), which would ensure construction activities are conducted in a fuel-efficient manner, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.</p>	<p>MM EN-1: Construction Equipment Efficiency Plan</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

Impact	Proposed Project: Impacts and Mitigation as presented in Chapter 4 of this EIR	Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures – Proposed Project and CalAm Facilities of the MPWSP Variant	MPWSP Variant: Impacts and Mitigation of GWR Facilities are as presented in the <i>Pure Water Monterey WR DEIR (MRWPCA, April 2015)</i>	Additional Mitigation Measures – GWR Facilities of the MPWSP Variant (MRWPCA, 2015)
4.18 Energy Conservation (cont.)				
<p>Impact 4.18-2: Use large amounts of fuel and energy in an unnecessary, wasteful, or inefficient manner during project operations.</p>	<p>LS Operation of the proposed project would result in the consumption of fuel for CalAm staff commute trips to and from the MPWSP Desalination Plant, and vehicle trips associated with routine maintenance and operations. Project operations would also result in the consumption of electricity to operate the MPWSP Desalination Plant (i.e., reverse osmosis [RO] modules, pumps, lighting, process controls, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning [HVAC] systems) and other proposed facilities (i.e., ASR Pump Station, Valley Greens Pump Station, etc). Although implementation of the proposed project would result in a substantial increase in electrical power demand (48,200 MWh/year minus a baseline energy use of 7,700 MWh/year equals a net increase of 40,500 MWh/year), the use of energy for operation of the MPWSP Desalination Plant is necessary because it would provide a reliable supply of water to meet existing demand for the Monterey District. Therefore, electricity consumed as a result of project operations would not be wasteful or inefficient and the impact related to the use of fuel and energy during project operations would be less than significant.</p>	<p>None Required.</p>	<p>LS The MPWSP Variant would use 4,700 MWh/year less energy than the proposed project (35,800 MWh/year net increase in energy use for the MPWSP Variant vs. 40,500 MWh/year net increase for the proposed project). The facilities would not result in wasteful or inefficient use of fuel or energy, and the combined impact to energy resources would be less than significant. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The impact associated with wasteful or inefficient use of fuel or electricity during operation of the CalAm facilities of the MPWSP Variant would be reduced when compared to the proposed project because the smaller desalination plant would consume less energy. As under the MPWSP, energy would not be used in a wasteful or inefficient manner and the impact would be less than significant. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> The existing Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant are partially powered by solar energy and cogeneration of biogas, thus minimizing the need for new electricity generation using fossil fuels. The other GWR facilities would be designed to be energy efficient and not waste energy because the new pumps and electrical facilities would be energy efficient due to the use of variable frequency drives as is the current professional standard for new pumps, and LED lighting as required by CalGreen. Energy would not be used in a wasteful or inefficient manner and the impact would be less than significant</p>	<p>None required.</p>
<p>Impact 4.18-3: Constrain local or regional energy supplies, require additional capacity, or affect peak and base periods of electrical demand during project operations.</p>	<p>LS Implementation of the proposed project would increase CalAm’s total electrical demand by an amount that would represent approximately 1.5 percent of the County’s electricity usage in 2012. The preliminary review of the proposed project’s annual and maximum electrical demand by the electricity provider, PG&E, has indicated that PG&E has adequate capacity and infrastructure to support the proposed project. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS As noted above, the combined components of the MPWSP Variant would use 4,700 MWh/year less energy than the proposed project. The combined operation of the CalAm facilities and GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would not result in a significant impact due to constraints on local or regional energy supplies. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> Impact on local or regional energy supplies associated with operation of the MPWSP Variant would be less than that of the proposed project because the MPWSP Variant involve operation of a smaller desalination plant, with corresponding reduced energy demands, and operation of three fewer slant wells. As under the MPWSP, the impact would be less than significant. <u>GWR Facilities:</u> All of the electrical power for the GWR facilities will be provided directly from the PG&E grid, which has adequate capacity to supply the GWR facilities demand. The operation of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP Variant would not result in a significant impact due to constraints on local or regional energy supplies, due to requiring additional capacity, or due to adverse effects on peak and busy periods of electricity demand.</p>	<p>None required.</p>
4.19 Population and Housing				
<p>Impact 4.19-1: Induce substantial population growth directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses).</p>	<p>LS Construction and operation of the proposed project would not induce substantial population growth because the construction workforce requirements would substantially be met by the regional labor force and only a small number of new employees would be needed to operate the desalination plant; the other MPWSP facilities would be operated and maintained by existing CalAm employees</p>	<p>None required.</p>	<p>LS The MPSWP Variant would result in the same effect on population growth as the proposed project: the CalAm facilities and the GWR would not induce substantial population growth due to construction employment, long-term operational employment, or infrastructure development. The combined impact is less than significant. <u>CalAm Facilities:</u> The potential for the MPWSP Variant to induce substantial population growth would be the same as under the proposed project because the construction workforce would also be drawn from the regional labor force and essentially the same small number of new employees would be needed to operate the smaller desalination plant. As under the MPWSP, the other CalAm owned facilities would be operated and maintained by existing CalAm staff.</p>	<p>None required.</p>

TABLE ES-4 (Continued)
COMPARISON OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT VS. MPWSP VARIANT

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4.19 Population and Housing				
Impact 4.19-1 (cont.)			<p><u>GWR Facilities:</u></p> <p>Construction: During the approximate 18- to 21-month construction period, the average daily number of persons necessary for all construction activities at all of the GWR facilities of the MPWSP is estimated to be approximately 135 construction workers. It is expected that the construction workforce requirements could be met with the local labor force within the Monterey Bay Area. This temporary employment condition would not result in a substantial permanent increase in population. Thus, construction of the GWR facilities would not result in substantial population growth in the region and no mitigation measures are required.</p> <p>Operation: The GWR facilities would not result in population growth through development of new residential or commercial uses, and would not induce population growth due to a substantial increase in demand for new permanent employees or extension of roads or public services to unserved locations. At most, only nine new employees would be needed to operate the GWR facilities. Therefore, the GWR facilities would not induce population growth. In addition, the GWR facilities would not produce all of the replacement water that CalAm would need to comply with the State Water Board's order and the Watermaster's adjudication. The primary objective of the GWR facilities is to replenish the Seaside Groundwater Basin that would replace a portion of CalAm's water supply as required by the state orders.</p>	

Categories of Impact Significance:

- NI = No Impact
- LS = Less than Significant impact, no mitigation required
- LSM = Less than Significant impact with Mitigation
- SU = Significant and Unavoidable impact for which no mitigation is available
- SUM = Significant and Unavoidable impact with implementation of feasible Mitigation

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ES.7 CEQA Alternatives

Alternatives to be considered under CEQA are those that avoid or substantially lessen one or more of the significant environmental effects identified for the proposed project. Many of the adverse environmental impacts described in Chapter 4, Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures, were judged to be less than significant. Other adverse impacts were judged to be significant but could be reduced to a less-than-significant level through the implementation of mitigation measures. Still other impacts, few in number, were judged to be significant and unavoidable even with the implementation of mitigation measures.

All impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of mitigation measures, with the exception of impacts relative to construction noise and vibration, operational greenhouse gas emissions and indirect impacts from growth. Further, the proposed project may result in cumulative impacts when viewed in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. The Draft EIR identifies that the proposed project would contribute to significant and unavoidable cumulative impacts relative to transportation and traffic, and noise and vibration (during construction), and GHG (during operations).

The only significant and unavoidable operational (long-term) impact of the proposed project is to GHG. The sum of the 40-year amortized construction GHG emissions and the total net operation emissions that would be associated with the proposed project is approximately 6,181 metric tons CO₂e per year. These emissions would exceed the 2,000 metric tons per year significance threshold; therefore, a significant impact would occur. The vast majority of emissions would be a result of electricity consumption. The MPWSP Desalination Plant design already includes state of the art energy recovery and energy efficient features in place of standard energy saving systems (see Chapter 3, Project Description); however, there may be additional energy reducing features available to further reduce the electrical consumption associated with the proposed project. In addition, it may be feasible for CalAm to obtain “clean” renewable energy for operations of the proposed project, which would reduce the overall carbon footprint of the project. However, the CPUC cannot substantiate numerically that the mitigated GHG emissions would be reduced to a less-than-significant level, and no alternative that would meet the GHG emissions thresholds, and meet the project objectives, is reasonable.

The alternatives analysis in Chapter 7 includes a comprehensive evaluation of a range of intake types and locations, plant locations, outfalls, pipelines and Salinas Valley Return options. Chapter 7 includes an analysis of two No Project alternatives, and four Action alternatives. The analysis concludes that the No Action alternative is the Environmentally Superior Alternative, but neither No Action alternative meets the basic project objectives. Therefore, the MPWSP Variant is the Environmentally Superior Alternative: it reduces the overall energy use of the proposed project which results in reduced GHG emissions, and the impacts on the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin are reduced as a result of a reduction in pumping at the slant wells, in addition to the provision of additional irrigation water to the CSIP by the GWR Project.

ES.8 Issues to be Resolved and Areas of Controversy

Pursuant to Section 15123(b)(1) of the state CEQA Guidelines, an EIR shall identify areas of controversy known to the lead agency including issues raised by agencies and the public. Issues of concern were raised through the scoping and public meetings conducted in association with circulation of the NOP.

- **Demand To Be Met by the Proposed Project and Desalination Plant Sizing**

Comments were received on the MPWSP EIR NOP advocating that the desalination plant be sized to provide supply to replace the portions of CalAm's existing Carmel River and Seaside Groundwater Basin supplies that have been constrained by legal decisions (in compliance with SWRCB Orders 95-10 and 2009-0060 and the adjudication of the Seaside Groundwater Basin) to meet current service area demand only. Other NOP comments expressed support for sizing the plant to accommodate differing degrees of additional future demand (e.g., demand associated with the development of vacant legal lots of record, demand associated with full general plan buildout, etc.). Chapter 2, Water Demand, Supplies, and Water Rights, discusses existing service area demand and supplies and the level of demand the MPWSP proposes to meet, and Chapter 8, Growth-Inducement Potential and Secondary Effects of Growth, evaluates the growth inducement potential of the water supply proposed to be provided by the MPWSP.

- **Groundwater and Water Rights**

CalAm's proposed use of subsurface slant wells to withdrawal source water for the MPWSP Desalination Plant is the subject of two controversies: (1) whether CalAm has the legal right to extract groundwater from the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin (SVGB); and (2) whether implementation of the MPWSP and operation of the subsurface slant wells would exacerbate seawater intrusion in the SVGB. The proposed subsurface slant wells at CEMEX would extend offshore and be screened in aquifer units of the SVGB that have long been intruded by seawater. Although the subsurface slant wells would draw seawater (i.e., source water for the MPWSP Desalination Plant) from beneath the ocean floor, a fraction of the source water would be drawn from inland portions of the SVGB.

In 2012, the CPUC asked the SWRCB to provide an opinion regarding whether CalAm has the legal right to extract source water for the MPWSP Desalination Plant from offshore aquifers of the SVGB. The SWRCB has indicated that for CalAm to appropriate groundwater from the SVGB, the MPWSP EIR must demonstrate that the proposed project will not harm or cause injury to other basin users (SWRCB, 2013) and made certain recommendations for further study.

The recommendations of the SWRCB are being implemented by a Hydrogeologic Working Group (HWG) comprised of licensed hydrogeologists with pertinent experience in the Monterey Bay region. The HWG was a result of an August 2013 Settlement Agreement between CalAm and 16 parties whereby CalAm agreed their hydrologist and technical team would work with the Salinas Valley Water Coalition's and Monterey County Farm Bureau's assigned hydrogeologists, and other technical experts designated by CalAm. The HWG developed a work plan in order to reach agreement about the studies, well tests, field work, modeling, monitoring, and other data analyses that is needed to assess and characterize whether and to what extent the proposed operation of the MPWSP may adversely affect the SVGB and the water supply available to legal water users thereof. The

resulting hydrogeological study informed the analysis presented in Section 4.4, Groundwater Resources, as well as the corresponding analysis in Chapter 5, Cumulative Impacts, Chapter 6, MPWSP Variant, and Chapter 7, Alternatives. Refer to Section 2.7 in Chapter 2, Water Demand, Supplies, and Water Rights, for a discussion of water rights.

- **Private (Versus Public) Ownership of the Desalination Plant**

A Monterey County ordinance (Health and Safety Code Section 10.72.030 [the Monterey County Desalination Ordinance]) prohibits ownership of a desalination plant by a private entity and at one point in time, Monterey County had filed a lawsuit against CalAm on the issue. In October 2012 and July 2013, the CPUC concluded that the Monterey County Desalination Ordinance is in conflict with California law and that the CPUC's authority preempts the Monterey County Desalination Ordinance to the extent that the ordinance purports to apply to public utility facilities or operations. The CPUC's 2013 decision noted that the Court action initiated by the County had since been dismissed. The Settlement Agreement entered into between CalAm and other parties in August 2013 includes provisions that address project governance and financing that are intended to ensure the consideration of community values and public agency representation in all the important aspects of the MPWSP and to lower project costs, respectively. While the CPUC decisions and provisions of the proposed Settlement Agreement address concerns related to the private ownership of the MPWSP, it is expected that some concerns about this issue may remain.

- **Brine Discharge**

During scoping and evidentiary hearings, many commenters expressed concerns about the discharge of brine to Monterey Bay from desalination plant operations. Comments primarily focused on the potential effect of brine discharges on benthic habitats and the marine environment, including impacts close to the point of discharge as well as longer term impacts at greater distances associated with the migration of the brine plume. Concerns were raised about the consistency of MPWSP brine discharges with Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and California Ocean Plan standards and requirements, the effects of combining brine with wastewater effluent, and the reduction of effluent that would be available for use as an alternative water source if effluent was used to dilute brine.

The effects of brine discharges on water quality are addressed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3, Surface Water Hydrology and Water Quality; the effects of brine discharges on the marine environment are addressed in Section 4.5, Marine Biological Resources; and the effects of the proposed project on outfall capacity are addressed in Section 4.13, Public Services and Utilities. The cumulative effects of the proposed project in combination with other projects are addressed in Chapter 5, Cumulative Impacts.

- **Alternatives**

While this EIR evaluates the MPWSP as proposed by CalAm, other parties are pursuing the development of other desalination projects to provide potable water supply to the Monterey Peninsula and beyond. The Monterey Bay Regional Water Project, proposed by DeepWater Desal, LLC, would provide up to 25,000 afy of potable water supply to serve participating communities in the Monterey Bay region, potentially including the Monterey Peninsula, Castroville, Salinas, and parts of Santa Cruz County. The Peoples' Moss Landing Water Desalination Project (Peoples' Moss Landing Project), proposed by Moss Landing Commercial Business Park, LLC, would provide 13,404 afy (11.97 mgd) of potable water

supply to serve North Monterey County and the Monterey Peninsula. Neither of these projects appears to be as far along in planning, development, and environmental evaluation as the proposed project; as of April 2015, neither applicant had filed a Notice of Preparation of an EIR, although various studies have been prepared for each. Chapter 7, Alternatives, presents information on these other desalination projects based on available information, and includes a comparison of the environmental impacts of the key desalination project components (intakes, outfalls, and plant sites) of the Deep Water Desal and Peoples' Moss Landing proposed projects, and other component options, with the corresponding components proposed for the MPWSP.

At its meeting on January 21, 2015, the Marina Coast Water District (MCWD) Board of Directors approved motions directing staff to move forward with actions related to planning and development of a 2,700 afy desalination facility to serve the Fort Ord community. At its meeting on March 13, 2015, the Board of the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) received a presentation from MCWD regarding its desalination planning process, but the FORA Board stopped short of endorsing the proposed design process. Nonetheless, the MCWD has an approved CEQA document for a 1.5 mgd desalination plant to be located on their property at the end of Reservation Road. How the MPWSP would impact the MCWD proposed desalination project, is evaluated in Chapter 5, Cumulative analysis.

- **Coastal Erosion**

Sea level rise is expected to continue over the next century, in turn accelerating coastal erosion and resulting in the inland retreat of the Monterey Bay coastline. Concerns were raised that coastal erosion could expose subsurface elements of the proposed project such as the slant wells, slant well vaults, and associated infrastructure, potentially damaging them and shortening their life span, while the exposed wells and associated structures could also present a hazard to recreational activities. A project-specific coastal retreat study was conducted to evaluate erosion impacts associated with project components in the coastal zone and determined that the slant wells, in their originally-proposed locations, could be undermined and exposed within the project lifetime. Consequently, the slant well clusters were moved further inland (to the locations shown in Figure 3-3 of Chapter 3, Project Description). Section 4.2, Geology, Soils, and Seismicity, describes the issues related to sea level rise and coastal erosion in more detail and evaluates the potential impacts associated with coastal erosion on the proposed slant wells and associated infrastructure.

- **Intake Technologies**

Several state and federal regulatory and permitting agencies (SWRCB, California Coastal Commission, and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary) will not consider permitting an open-water intake unless a subsurface intake has been deemed infeasible or would result in greater environmental impacts. For example, the CCC, SWRCB and RWQCBs require permit applicants for open-water intakes to first consider the feasibility of subsurface intake methods (i.e., vertical wells, slant wells) and to demonstrate that subsurface intake alternatives are not feasible or would result in greater environmental effects before they will consider issuing permits for open-water intakes. Likewise, NOAA's Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and National Marine Fisheries Service also established guidelines for discretionary approvals for new intake structures stating that subsurface intakes should be used where feasible and beneficial. CalAm has proposed subsurface intakes (slant wells) to supply feedwater to the MPWSP. Chapter 4 of this EIR evaluates the potential impacts of the proposed action and Chapter 7, Alternatives presents an extensive analysis of alternative intake technologies and locations.

- **Environmentally Sensitive Habitat and The Coastal Act**

In order to implement the MPWSP-proposed subsurface intakes, CalAm will be required to secure a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) under the California Coastal Act. The City of Marina has an approved Local Coastal Plan and would be responsible for issuing this permit. The CalAm Summer 2014 application to the City of Marina for a CDP associated with the exploratory bore holes at CEMEX, and the City's Fall 2014 denial of CalAm's application for a CDP associated with the test well, proved to be very controversial. Even after the CCC approved the test well in November 2014, several lawsuits were filed to stop the drilling and the associated pump test. Section 4.6, Biological Resources addresses the potential terrestrial biological impacts associated with construction and operation of the slant wells at CEMEX; Section 4.4, Groundwater Resources addresses the potential groundwater impacts associated with construction and operation of the slant wells at CEMEX, and; Chapter 5 evaluates the potential cumulative impacts associated with the test well, the production wells and the conversion of the test well to a production well.

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ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM**19. REVIEW PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 MPWMD BUDGET AND RESOLUTION 2015-09**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
Prepared By:	Suresh Prasad	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A**Committee Recommendation: N/A****CEQA Compliance: N/A**

SUMMARY: The proposed budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-2016 is attached as **Exhibit 19-C**. While preparing the proposed budget, District staff was mindful of the continued economic conditions as well as the current status of the District's three main funding sources (Mitigation Program revenue, Property Tax Revenue, and Water Supply Charge). This budget assumes continuation of the adopted annual Water Supply Charge and continued collection of the Mitigation Program revenue from ratepayer of California American Water in FY 2015- 2016. This budget also takes into account District's existing Rabobank ASR loan debt obligation. Proposed expenditures and revenues each total \$13,445,500, which is an increase of 14% for expenditures and revenues from the amount budgeted in FY 2014-2015. A more detailed justification of the proposed budget is provided in the transmittal which is part of the budget document. This proposed budget does include the use of reserves to balance the proposed budget. The FY 2015-2016 Budget also assumes payment of \$230,000 towards debt service (interest and principal) for the Rabobank ASR Loan. The budget document has been presented in same format as in prior years.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that the Board discuss the proposed FY 2015-2016 budget and give general direction to staff to prepare the final budget document for adoption at the June 15th Board Meeting. No formal action is required at this meeting.

BACKGROUND: After compilation of the original requests from all Divisions, a detailed review, and several adjustments by Division Managers and the General Manager, culminated this budget with proposed expenditures and revenues for FY 2015-2016 totaling \$13,445,500, of which \$2,234,100 or 15% includes reimbursement funds from grants, California American Water and other agencies.

In the past, District budgets had been balanced by use of previously accumulated reserves. At the District's strategic planning session on September 29, 2004, staff recommended that a balanced budget be prepared for FY 2005-2006 using a combination of revenue and expenditure adjustments to eliminate the use of reserve funds. At the January 19, 2005 budget workshop, the Board adopted an eight-part strategy for balancing the FY 2005-2006 Budget. In being mindful

of the 2005 Board adopted strategy, every effort was made to balance this proposed budget without the use of reserves. However, this proposed FY 2015-2016 Budget was balanced with the use of reserves to maintain most District programs and services. This budget assumes the continued collection of the annual Water Supply Charge and California American Water Mitigation Program revenues.

EXHIBITS

19-A Draft Resolution No. 2015-09

19-B Draft Copy Certification

19-C Draft Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Proposed Budget

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EXHIBIT 19-A

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-09

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
ADOPTING THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016**

WHEREAS, the General Manager has proposed a budget for Fiscal Year 2015-2016, a copy of which is on file at the District's office.

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has examined, and deliberated on, the budget during meetings held on May 18, 2015 and June 15, 2015.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Monterey Peninsula as follows:

1. That the said budget as approved at the June 15, 2015 Board of Directors Meeting is hereby approved and adopted as the budget for the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District for Fiscal Year 2015-2016.
2. That the General Manager may delegate the authority to implement this resolution to the Administrative Services Manager/Chief Financial Officer.
3. That the General Manager is authorized and directed to transfer funds from one activity to another within a given fund, and from one Division to another Division, as such times are appropriate, in accordance with generally-accepted accounting principles and consistent with the objectives outlined in the approved budget.
4. That any contract for professional services, or other expenditures for procuring equipment, supplies or services, included in the budget that exceeds \$15,000 shall be executed by the General Manager only upon approval by the Board of Directors at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

On a motion by Director _____ and seconded by Director _____ the foregoing resolution is duly adopted this 15th day of June 2015 by the following votes:

Ayes:

Nays:

Absent:

I, David J. Stoldt, Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, hereby certify that the foregoing is a resolution duly adopted on the 15th day of June 2015.

Witness my hand and seal of the Board of Directors this 15th day of June 2015.

David J. Stoldt
Secretary to the Board

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DRAFT

EXHIBIT 19-B**COPY CERTIFICATION**

I, David J. Stoldt, Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2015-09 duly adopted on the 15th of June 2015.

David J. Stoldt, Secretary to the Board

Date

EXHIBIT 19-C



Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Draft Budget

May 18, 2015



2015-2016 BUDGET

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RESOLUTION NO. 2015-09

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Ayes:

Nays:

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Witness my hand and seal of the Board of Directors this 15th day of June 2015.

David J. Stoldt
Secretary to the Board

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DRAFT

COPY CERTIFICATION

I, David J. Stoldt, Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution No. 2015-09 duly adopted on the 15th of June 2015.

David J. Stoldt, Secretary to the Board

Date



May 18, 2015

Chairperson Markey and Board Members
 Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 5 Harris Court, Building G
 Monterey, California 93940

Dear Chairperson Markey and Board Members:

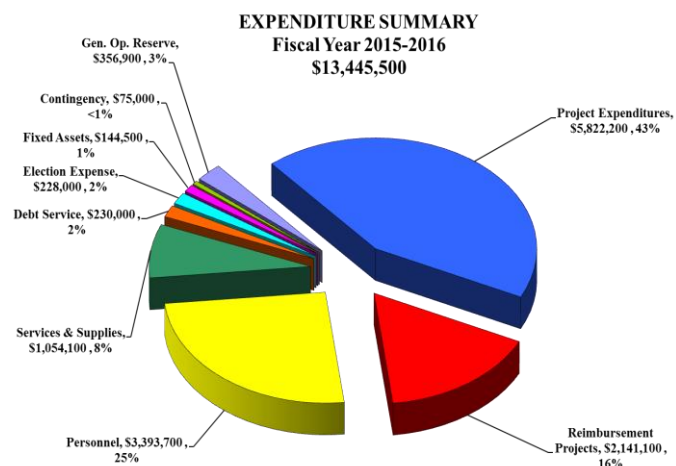
Budget Overview

This letter transmits the recommended budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-2016. While preparing the budget, District staff was mindful of the continuing uncertain economic conditions as well as the current status of the District's existing funding sources. In preparing this year's budget, staff adhered to the strategy to adopt balanced budgets as directed by the Board of Directors in 2005. The FY 2015-2016 Budget does include use of reserves in order to maintain District programs and services, and it does assume continued collection of the previously adopted Water Supply Charge and continued collection of the Carmel River Mitigation Program revenue from ratepayers of California American Water.

After compilation of the original requests from all Divisions, a detailed review, and several adjustments by Division Managers and the General Manager, culminated this budget with proposed expenditures and revenues for FY 2015-2016 totaling \$13,445,500, of which \$2,234,100 or 15% includes reimbursement funds from grants, California American Water and other agencies.

Expenditures

As shown in the graph on the right and in the expenditures portion of the FY 2015-2016 Budget, the budgeted expenditures of \$13,445,500 increased by 14% from the amount budgeted in FY 2014-2015. Most of the increase is attributed to the project expenditures portion of the budget. The project expenditures portion of the budget includes \$5,172,200 towards water supply projects (Aquifer Storage Recovery Project, Groundwater Replenishment Project, Alternate Desal



Chairperson Markey and Board Members

Page 2 of 3

May 18, 2015

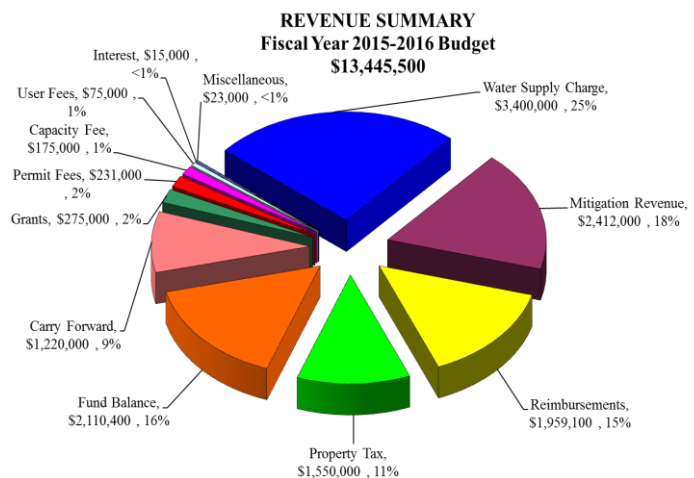
Project, Local Water Projects, and other Water Supply Projects), \$422,400 towards mitigation projects, \$227,500 towards non-reimbursable conservation & rebate program activities, and \$2,141,100 towards reimbursement project costs. The reimbursable project expenditure budget includes funds for the operation of Water Projects 1 & 2. The budget was prepared with the assumption that Cal-Am would continue to reimburse the District for the operation of Water Project 1, and reimburse the cost of both operation and construction of Water Project 2.

Other large project expenditures include \$108,200 for riparian and erosion control activities, \$207,200 for the operation of the Sleepy Hollow fish rearing facility and related fish rescue activities, \$67,000 for lagoon and hydrologic monitoring, \$130,000 for conservation related activities, \$154,000 for retrofit grant program and other conservation devices, and \$700,000 for water conservation rebates. The latter two amounts are reimbursable by Cal-Am ratepayers. The expenditure budget also includes \$275,000 for design and permitting of a new water intake system at Sleepy Hollow, paid for with grant funds.

The budget for legal expenses is \$400,000 which is maintained at the same level from last fiscal year. The budget also assumes payment of \$230,000 for debt service (interest and principal) towards the Rabobank ASR loan. The FY 2015-2016 Budget also includes a Capital Improvement Project Forecast as requested by the Board of Directors in 2005.

Revenues

The FY 2015-2016 revenue budget totals \$13,445,500 which includes \$2,110,400 in reserves to balance the budget. This budget assumes collection of the previously adopted Water Supply Charge for FY 2015-2016. This budget also assumed continued collection of the Carmel River Mitigation revenue in the amount of \$2,412,000 from ratepayers of California American Water. This projection is based on an Agreement between MPWMD and California American Water. Property tax revenues are projected to be \$1,550,000 which is slightly higher than the amount budgeted in FY 2014-2015. Capacity Fees are estimated to be \$175,000, permit revenues are budgeted at \$231,000 are both projected at the same level as prior fiscal year. Projected revenues also include reimbursements of \$282,900 from Cal-Am for ASR 1 and ASR 2 operational costs, \$932,000 from Cal-Am for rebates and other water conservation activities, \$35,200 for services provided to the Seaside Basin Watermaster, and \$275,000 in grant funds for Sleepy Hollow facilities upgrade as detailed in the expenditure section of the budget.



Reserves

The following table summarizes the ending balances in the reserve accounts. There are changes to reserve balances as a result of the proposed budget:

Reserve Description	Balance 07/01/15	FY 2015-2016 Change	Balance 06/30/16
Insurance/Litigation Reserve	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000
Flood/Drought Reserve	328,944	0	328,944
Capital Equipment Reserve	157,000	0	157,000
Debt Reserve Fund	219,136	0	219,136
General Operating Reserve	3,162,989	(1,753,500)	1,409,489
Totals	\$4,118,069	(\$1,753,500)	\$2,364,569

As the table indicates the General Operating Reserve is expected to have a balance of approximately \$1,409,489, or 24% of the operating budget.

Summary

The 2015-2016 Budget was prepared using the strategies adopted in 2005 by the Board of Directors to adopt balanced budgets on an annual basis. The FY 2015-2016 Budget does include use of reserves to balance the budget. This budget assumes continued collection of the District's three main sources of revenues (Water Supply Charge, Carmel River Mitigation Program, and Property Tax), which will allow the District to maintain its service levels currently provided by the District, and sustain its ability to achieve the objectives in the District's Strategic Plan, including Mission and Vision Statements. The District Management Team would like to thank the Board of Director's and other District employees for their contributions and participation in the development of the FY 2015-2016 Budget. They have made contribution to the development of the budget under difficult circumstances and we acknowledge their efforts. As always, this challenging process has produced an excellent document worthy of recognition.

Respectfully submitted:

David J. Stoldt
General Manager

Suresh Prasad
Administrative Services Manager/
Chief Financial Officer

Larry Hampson
Planning & Engineering Manager/
District Engineer

Stephanie Locke
Water Demand Manager

Joe Oliver
Water Resources Manager



MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District is to promote or provide for long-term sustainable water supply, and to manage and protect water resources for the benefit of the community and the environment.

VISION STATEMENT

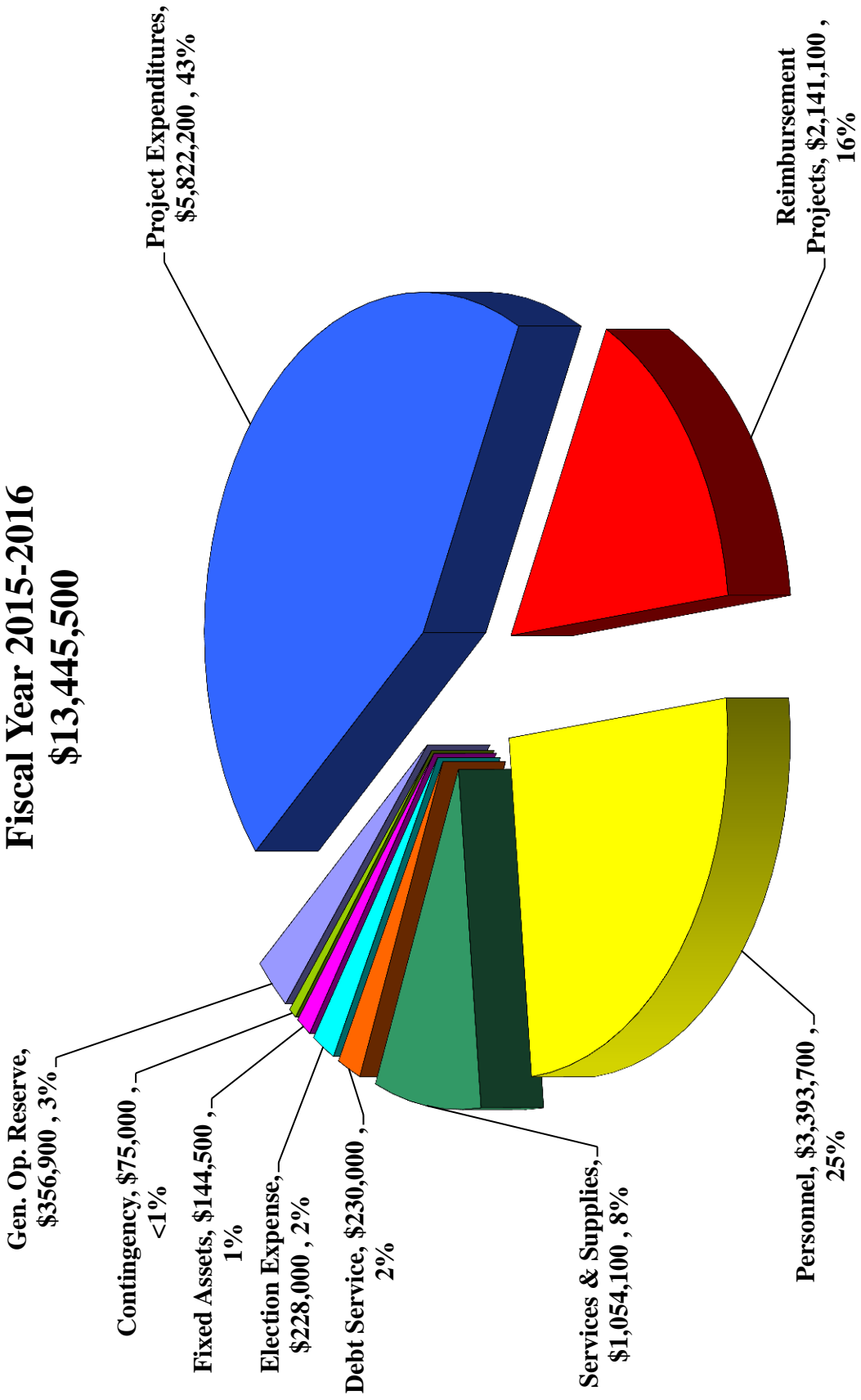
The MPWMD:

- 1) will strive to ensure a public role in development, ownership, and oversight of water supply solutions in collaboration with private or other public entities, resulting in sustainable, legal, affordable, and environmentally responsible water supply, consistent with adopted general plans;*
- 2) shall carry out its leadership role in water resource management in a fiscally responsible and professional manner.*

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

Fiscal Year 2015-2016

\$13,445,500



**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Expenditures Comparison by Year
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget**

	FY 2013-2014 <u>Revised</u>	FY 2014-2015 <u>Revised</u>	FY 2015-2016 <u>Proposed</u>	Change From <u>Previous Year</u>	Percentage <u>Change</u>
<u>PERSONNEL</u>					
Salaries	\$2,229,000	\$2,270,400	\$2,364,800	\$94,400	4.16%
Retirement	414,000	390,000	404,900	14,900	3.82%
Unemployment Compensation	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0.00%
Auto Allowance	4,800	4,800	6,000	1,200	25.00%
Deferred Compensation	6,200	7,000	7,800	800	11.43%
Temporary Personnel	41,000	40,800	71,000	30,200	74.02%
Workers Comp. Ins.	31,400	39,300	42,300	3,000	7.63%
Employee Insurance	441,600	384,200	410,700	26,500	6.90%
Medicare & FICA Taxes	26,100	27,600	39,700	12,100	43.84%
Personnel Recruitment	1,500	1,500	5,000	3,500	233.33%
Pre-Employment Physical	300	300	0	(300)	-100.00%
Staff Development	33,100	33,700	38,500	4,800	14.24%
Subtotal	<u>\$3,232,000</u>	<u>\$3,202,600</u>	<u>\$3,393,700</u>	<u>\$191,100</u>	<u>5.97%</u>
<u>SERVICES & SUPPLIES</u>					
Board Member Comp	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$0	0.00%
Board Expenses	6,000	4,500	4,000	(500)	-11.11%
Rent	21,000	20,900	23,600	2,700	12.92%
Utilities	32,300	35,300	38,400	3,100	8.78%
Telephone	35,600	38,400	43,400	5,000	13.02%
Facility Maintenance	38,000	34,500	34,800	300	0.87%
Bank Charges	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	0.00%
Office Supplies	18,550	16,200	16,300	100	0.62%
Courier Expense	11,000	8,000	8,000	-	0.00%
Postage & Shipping	4,685	3,000	4,000	1,000	33.33%
Equipment Lease	16,800	17,000	15,000	(2,000)	-11.76%
Equip. Repairs & Maintenance	4,500	4,500	7,000	2,500	55.56%
Photocopy Expense	3,300	3,300	-	(3,300)	-100.00%
Printing/Duplicating/Binding	6,500	15,500	9,000	(6,500)	-41.94%
IT Supplies/Services	81,800	86,500	105,400	18,900	21.85%
Operating Supplies	22,750	21,600	20,900	(700)	-3.24%
Legal Services	400,000	400,000	400,000	-	0.00%
Professional Fees	64,050	121,800	135,000	13,200	10.84%
Transportation	32,000	31,000	22,600	(8,400)	-27.10%
Travel	24,200	21,000	32,200	11,200	53.33%
Meeting Expenses	10,100	8,100	7,200	(900)	-11.11%
Insurance	47,600	45,000	45,000	-	0.00%
Legal Notices	4,000	4,300	4,300	-	0.00%
Membership Dues	29,680	30,000	27,500	(2,500)	-8.33%
Public Outreach	0	0	5,000	5,000	100.00%
Miscellaneous	2,500	7,500	5,000	(2,500)	-33.33%
Subtotal	<u>\$957,415</u>	<u>\$1,018,400</u>	<u>\$1,054,100</u>	<u>\$35,700</u>	<u>3.51%</u>
FIXED ASSETS	115,000	199,000	144,500	(\$54,500)	-27.39%
<u>PROJECT EXPENDITURES</u>					
Water Supply	5,556,828	3,695,300	5,172,200	1,476,900	39.97%
Mitigation	300,900	449,000	422,500	(26,500)	-5.90%
Public Outreach	66,750	0	0	0	0.00%
Conservation & Rebates	122,500	207,250	227,500	20,250	9.77%
Reimbursement Projects	5,232,245	2,616,450	2,141,100	(475,350)	-18.17%
DEBT SERVICE	230,000	230,000	230,000	0	0.00%
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	1,187	98,550	356,900	258,350	262.15%
ELECTION EXPENSE	175,000	0	228,000	228,000	100.00%
CONTINGENCY	75,000	75,000	75,000	0	0.00%
EXPENDITURE TOTAL	<u>\$16,064,825</u>	<u>\$11,791,550</u>	<u>\$13,445,500</u>	<u>\$1,653,950</u>	<u>14.03%</u>

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Expenditures by Operating Fund
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget**

	<u>Mitigation</u>	<u>Water Supply</u>	<u>Conservation</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>PERSONNEL</u>				
Salaries	\$998,000	\$831,650	\$535,150	\$2,364,800
Retirement	173,400	138,600	92,900	404,900
Unemployment Compensation	1,300	1,000	700	\$3,000
Auto Allowance	1,200	3,600	1,200	\$6,000
Deferred Compensation	1,600	4,600	1,600	\$7,800
Temporary Personnel	500	300	70,200	\$71,000
Workers Comp. Ins.	25,300	14,900	2,100	\$42,300
Employee Insurance	175,400	130,850	104,450	\$410,700
Medicare & FICA Taxes	17,200	14,200	8,300	\$39,700
Personnel Recruitment	2,100	1,700	1,200	\$5,000
Staff Development	12,500	10,400	15,600	38,500
Subtotal	\$1,408,500	\$1,151,800	\$833,400	\$3,393,700
<u>SERVICES & SUPPLIES</u>				
Board Member Comp	15,900	12,200	8,900	\$37,000
Board Expenses	1,700	1,300	1,000	4,000
Rent	10,900	9,600	3,100	23,600
Utilities	16,600	12,700	9,100	38,400
Telephone	18,700	15,100	9,600	43,400
Facility Maintenance	15,100	12,000	7,700	34,800
Bank Charges	1,500	1,200	800	3,500
Office Supplies	7,000	5,400	3,900	16,300
Courier Expense	3,400	2,600	2,000	8,000
Postage & Shipping	1,700	1,300	1,000	4,000
Equipment Lease	6,400	5,000	3,600	15,000
Equip. Repairs & Maintenance	3,000	2,300	1,700	7,000
Printing/Duplicating/Binding	2,800	2,100	4,100	9,000
IT Supplies/Services	45,500	35,200	24,700	105,400
Operating Supplies	3,400	2,900	14,600	20,900
Legal Services	90,000	250,000	60,000	400,000
Professional Fees	58,000	44,600	32,400	135,000
Transportation	8,800	8,800	5,000	22,600
Travel	10,800	9,000	12,400	32,200
Meeting Expenses	2,700	2,100	2,400	7,200
Insurance	19,300	14,900	10,800	45,000
Legal Notices	1,800	1,400	1,100	4,300
Membership Dues	10,000	7,800	9,700	27,500
Public Outreach	2,100	1,700	1,200	5,000
Miscellaneous	2,200	1,600	1,200	5,000
Subtotal	\$359,300	\$462,800	\$232,000	\$1,054,100
FIXED ASSETS	67,000	59,600	17,900	\$144,500
<u>PROJECT EXPENDITURES</u>				
Water Supply	0	5,172,200	0	5,172,200
Mitigation	370,800	51,700	0	422,500
Conservation & Rebates	0	0	227,500	227,500
Reimbursement Projects	338,000	919,100	884,000	2,141,100
DEBT SERVICE	0	230,000	0	230,000
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	356,900	0	0	356,900
ELECTION EXPENSE	98,000	75,000	55,000	228,000
CONTINGENCY	32,000	25,000	18,000	75,000
EXPENDITURE TOTAL	\$3,030,500	\$8,147,200	\$2,267,800	\$13,445,500

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Labor Allocation by Operating Funds
Fiscal Year 2015-2016**

	<u>Mitigation</u>	<u>Water Supply</u>	<u>Conservation</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>General Manager's Office</u>				
General Manager	20%	60%	20%	100%
Executive Assistant	25%	50%	25%	100%
<u>Administrative Services</u>				
ASD Mgr/CFO	33%	34%	33%	100%
Accountant	33%	34%	33%	100%
Human Resources Analyst	33%	34%	33%	100%
Office Services Supervisor	33%	34%	33%	100%
Office Specialist II	33%	34%	33%	100%
Information Technology Manager	30%	37%	33%	100%
GIS Specialist	51%	39%	10%	100%
<u>Planning & Engineering</u>				
P&E Mgr/District Engineer	58%	42%	0%	100%
Project Manager	75%	25%	0%	100%
Riparian Projects Coordinator	80%	20%	0%	100%
River Maintenance Specialist	100%	0%	0%	100%
River Maintenance Worker	100%	0%	0%	100%
<u>Water Demand</u>				
Water Demand Manager	0%	20%	80%	100%
Conservation Rep II	0%	75%	25%	100%
Conservation Rep II	0%	25%	75%	100%
Conservation Rep I	0%	0%	100%	100%
Conservation Rep I	0%	0%	100%	100%
<u>Water Resources</u>				
Water Resources Manager	29%	71%	0%	100%
Senior Hydrogeologist	0%	100%	0%	100%
Hydrography Programs Coordinator	90%	10%	0%	100%
Associate Hydrologist	2%	98%	0%	100%
Senior Fisheries Biologist	95%	5%	0%	100%
Associate Fisheries Biologist	100%	0%	0%	100%
Associate Fisheries Biologist	100%	0%	0%	100%
Average Percentage	43%	33%	24%	100%

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Expenditures by Division
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget**

	General Manger's <u>Office</u>	Administrative <u>Services</u>	Planning & <u>Engineering</u>	Water <u>Demand</u>	Water <u>Resources</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Salaries	\$263,700	\$580,000	\$468,000	\$393,300	\$659,800	\$2,364,800
Retirement	40,000	96,600	81,500	72,800	114,000	404,900
Unemployment Compensation	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
Auto Allowance	6,000	0	0	0	0	6,000
Deferred Compensation	7,800	0	0	0	0	7,800
Temporary Personnel	0	1,000	0	70,000	0	71,000
Workers' Comp.	1,000	2,300	13,500	1,600	23,900	42,300
Employee Insurance	24,200	148,900	68,300	74,100	95,200	410,700
Medicare & FICA Taxes	3,900	11,300	7,800	5,600	11,100	39,700
Personnel Recruitment	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Staff Development	4,000	17,600	2,000	10,500	4,400	38,500
Subtotal	\$350,600	\$865,700	\$641,100	\$627,900	\$908,400	\$3,393,700
<u>SERVICES & SUPPLIES</u>						
Board Member Comp	\$0	\$37,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	37,000
Board Expenses	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
Rent	0	13,000	4,000	0	6,600	23,600
Utilities	0	38,000	0	0	400	38,400
Telephone	1,000	35,000	4,200	1,000	2,200	43,400
Facility Maintenance	0	32,000	1,400	0	1,400	34,800
Bank Charges	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
Office Supplies	1,200	14,000	200	500	400	16,300
Courier Expense	0	8,000	0	0	0	8,000
Postage & Shipping	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
Equipment Lease	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000
Equip. Repairs & Maintenance	0	7,000	0	0	0	7,000
Printing/Duplicating/Binding	2,500	4,000	0	2,500	0	9,000
IT Supplies/Services	3,000	100,000	2,400	0	0	105,400
Operating Supplies	700	4,500	400	13,300	2,000	20,900
Legal Services	0	400,000	0	0	0	400,000
Professional Fees	85,000	50,000	0	0	0	135,000
Transportation	0	0	5,600	5,000	12,000	22,600
Travel	10,000	8,200	1,000	8,000	5,000	32,200
Meeting Expenses	500	5,500	200	1,000	0	7,200
Insurance	0	45,000	0	0	0	45,000
Legal Notices	300	4,000	0	0	0	4,300
Membership Dues	22,000	1,500	0	4,000	0	27,500
Public Outreach	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
Miscellaneous	2,500	2,500	0	0	0	5,000
Subtotal	\$137,700	\$831,700	\$19,400	\$35,300	\$30,000	\$1,054,100
FIXED ASSETS	0	74,500	70,000	0	0	144,500
PROJECT EXPENDITURES						
Water Supply	685,000	0	3,600,500	0	886,700	5,172,200
Mitigation	0	0	150,200	0	272,300	422,500
Conservation & Rebates	0	0	0	227,500	0	227,500
Reimbursement Projects	0	0	662,000	884,000	595,100	2,141,100
DEBT SERVICE	0	230,000	0	0	0	230,000
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	0	356,900	0	0	0	356,900
ELECTION EXPENSE	0	228,000	0	0	0	228,000
CONTINGENCY	0	75,000	0	0	0	75,000
Expenditure Total	\$1,173,300	\$2,661,800	\$5,143,200	\$1,774,700	\$2,692,500	\$13,445,500

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
PROJECT EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 BUDGET

Objective	Timeline	Total	Account	Division	Reimbursable	Source
AUGMENT WATER SUPPLY						
Operations Modeling						
1-1-1 GSFLOW Development (formerly CVSIM)	June	80,000	35-03-782900	P&E		
1-1-2 Los Padres Dam Long Term Plan	June	600,000	35-03-xxxxxx	P&E	600,000	CAW
Water Supply Projects						
1-2-1 Water Project 1						
A. Santa Margarita Site						
1. Site work						
a. FORA / regulatory agency compliance	Ongoing	10,000	35-04-786004	WRD		
b. Site expansion engineering	Ongoing	214,000	35-04-786004	WRD		
c. Backup ASR well design/bid specification	Summer/Fall	14,800	35-04-786004	WRD		
d. Facility PLC interface	Fall/Winter	118,100	35-04-786004	WRD		
e. Permanent well instrumentation	Fall/Winter	0	35-04-786004	WRD		
f. PG&E service upgrade	Fall/Winter	0	35-04-786004	WRD		
g. Final fencing, grading, paving	Spring	0	35-04-786004	WRD		
h. ASR-1 and 2 permanent soundproof enclosures	Fall/Winter	20,000	35-04-786004	WRD		
i. City of Seaside easement	Ongoing	16,500	35-04-786004	WRD		
j. Disinfection system	Winter/Spring	75,000	35-04-786004	WRD		
k. Underground pipelines to facility building	Winter/Spring	258,800	35-04-786004	WRD		
l. Contingency (15%)	Ongoing	109,100	35-04-786004	WRD		
2. Operations and Maintenance						
a. Operations support	Ongoing	30,000	35-04-786004	WRD	30,000	CAW
b. Water quality lab analysis	Ongoing	25,000	35-04-786004	WRD	25,000	CAW
c. Electrical power	Ongoing	75,000	35-04-786004	WRD	75,000	CAW
d. Replacement parts for water quality field meters	Ongoing	3,000	35-04-786004	WRD	3,000	CAW
e. Backup 500' water level probe	Ongoing	1,500	35-04-786004	WRD	1,500	CAW
f. Transducers maintenance / replacement -- monitor well network	Ongoing	4,000	35-04-786004	WRD	4,000	CAW
g. Misc supplies - ASR field office	Ongoing	500	35-04-786004	WRD	500	CAW
h. Security cameras	Ongoing	300	35-04-786004	WRD	300	CAW
i. Facility building DSL-line internet (air modem charge)	Ongoing	500	35-04-786004	WRD	500	CAW
j. Facility building maintenance	Ongoing	2,000	35-04-786004	WRD	2,000	CAW
k. Grunfos sample pump repair / replacement	Ongoing	3,000	35-04-786004	WRD	3,000	CAW
l. Site Service	Ongoing	1,200	35-04-786004	WRD	1,200	CAW
m. Contingency (10%)	Ongoing	14,600	35-04-786004	WRD	14,600	CAW
B. Water Project 2						
1. Seaside Middle School Site						
a. Engineering and construction management	Summer/Fall	25,000	35-04-786007	WRD	25,000	CAW
b. ASR well rehab testing	Summer/Fall	14,000	35-04-786007	WRD	14,000	CAW
c. ASR wells baseline injection testing	Winter/Spring	28,000	35-04-786007	WRD	28,000	CAW
d. PGE transformer and site security	Summer/Fall	0	35-04-786007	WRD	0	CAW
e. Contingency (15%)	Ongoing	10,100	35-04-786007	WRD	10,100	CAW
2. Operations & Maintenance						
a. Operations support	Ongoing	20,000	35-04-786006	WRD	20,000	CAW
b. Water quality lab analysis	Ongoing	18,800	35-04-786006	WRD	18,800	CAW
c. Electrical power	Ongoing	0	35-04-786006	WRD	0	CAW
d. Facility building maintenance	Ongoing	500	35-04-786006	WRD	500	CAW
e. Contingency (15%)	Ongoing	5,900	35-04-786006	WRD	5,900	CAW
1-4-1 Water Rights Permits Fees	Ongoing	4,500	35-03-781200	P&E		
1-5-1 Ground Water Replenishment Project	Ongoing	2,871,000	35-03-786010	GMO/P&E		
1-7-1 A. ASR Expansion Study - Carmel Valley	Ongoing	25,000	35-04-786016	WRD		
B. ASR Expansion Study - Seaside	Ongoing	25,400	35-04-786016	WRD		
1-8-1 A. Other Water Supply Projects - IFIM feasibility studies	Ongoing	125,000	35-03-786019	P&E		
B. Carmel Riverbed Topographic Data	Ongoing	25,000	35-03-786019	P&E		
1-9-1 Cal-Am Desal Project	Ongoing	510,000	35-01-786025	GMO		
1-10-1 Local Water Projects	Ongoing	270,000	35-03-786033	P&E		
1-11-1 Alternate Desal Project	Ongoing	400,000	35-03-786035	P&E		
AUGMENT WATER SUPPLY TOTAL		6,055,100			882,900	

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
PROJECT EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 BUDGET

Objective	Timeline	Total	Account	Division	Reimbursable	Source
PROTECT ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY						
Riparian Mitigations						
2-1-1 Irrigation Program						
A. Operate and maintain 4 well systems	Ongoing	7,000	24-03-785011	P&E	7,000	CAW
B. Operate and maintain District project systems	Ongoing	15,000	24-03-785012	P&E		
C. Refurnish DeDampierre well vault	June	5,000	24-03-785012	P&E		
2-1-2 Riparian Corridor Management						
A. Maintain and diversify plantings at District projects						
1. Seed collection and propagation	Ongoing	1,000	24-03-787030	P&E		
2. Supplemental planting	Ongoing	500	24-03-787033	P&E		
B. Riparian corridor maintenance projects and equipment purchases	Ongoing	1,000	24-03-787080	P&E		
2-1-3 Riparian Monitoring Program						
A. Vegetation and soil moisture monitoring equipment purchase & maintenance	Ongoing	500	24-03-787021	P&E		
B. Wildlife monitoring	August & May	1,200	24-03-787022	P&E		
C. Field Biology Assistant	Ongoing	22,000	24-03-787010	P&E		
2-1-4 Address Vegetation Hazards and Remove Trash from Channel	Ongoing	5,000	24-03-787040	P&E		
2-1-5 Permit Acquisition (CDFG, RWQCB)	Ongoing		24-03-787040	P&E		
Erosion Protection						
2-2-1 Repair Bank Damage at District Restoration Projects						
A. Work at lower San Carlos restoration project	June	50,000	24-03-789541	P&E		
Aquatic Resources Fisheries						
2-3-1 Sleepy Hollow Facility Operations						
A. General operations and maintenance	Ongoing	20,000	24-04-785813	WRD		
B. Power	Ongoing	21,000	24-04-785813	WRD		
C. Road maintenance	June	1,000	24-04-785813	WRD		
D. Replacement of standby generator fuel	Ongoing	700	24-04-785813	WRD		
E. Generator maintenance service	Spring	5,600	24-04-785813	WRD		
F. Design and permitting for new intake system	2016	275,000	24-04-785812	WRD	275,000	SCC Grant
G. Facility upgrade (construction)	2017	0	24-04-785812	WRD		
H. ESA Section 10 SHSRF Evaluations	Ongoing	0	24-04-785811	WRD		
I. Intake/cold well repair & maintenance	Ongoing	10,000	24-04-785813	WRD		
J. Rearing channel screen replacement	July	0	24-04-785813	WRD		
K. Alarm System Redesign/Replacement	July-Sept.	50,000	24-04-785811	WRD		
L. Water Resources Assitant for Weekend Shift Coverage	Jun.-Jan.	6,900	24-04-787010	WRD		
2-3-2 Conduct Juvenile Rescues						
A. Miscellaneous fish rescue supplies	Ongoing	5,300	24-04-785813	WRD		
B. Water Resources Assistant	Ongoing	12,000	24-04-787010	WRD		
C. Seasonal Fish Rescue Workers	Ongoing	17,500	24-04-787010	WRD		
D. Recalibrate backpack electro-fisher	Ongoing	800	24-04-785813	WRD		
E. Waders	Ongoing	1,000	24-04-785813	WRD		
F. On-call fish rescue crew leader	Ongoing	5,200	24-04-787010	WRD		
E. Equipment Expenses	Ongoing	500	24-04-785811	WRD		
2-3-3 Rescue & Transport Smolts						
A. Smolt rescue supplies	Feb-May	1,500	24-04-785833	WRD		
B. Water Resources Assistant	March-May	9,200	24-04-787010	WRD		
C. Seasonal Fish Rescue Worker	March-May	8,600	24-04-787010	WRD		
2-3-4 Monitoring of Adult Steelhead Counts at San Clemente Dam						
A. San Clemente Dam fish counter supplies	Ongoing		24-04-785851	WRD		
B. DIDSON Steelhead counting station components	Fall-Spring	3,000	24-04-785851	WRD		
C. Water Resources Assistant	Fall-Spring	16,400	24-04-787010	WRD		
2-3-5 Adult & kelt rescue and transport	Ongoing	1,000	24-04-785900	WRD		
2-3-6 Contracted Aquatic Invertebrate Identification & Retraining	Oct.	4,000	24-04-785860	WRD		
2-3-7 Carmel River & Lagoon Water Quality Monitoring Samples	Ongoing	1,200	24-04-785870	WRD		
Water Resources Assistant	Ongoing	4,800	24-04-787010	WRD		

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
PROJECT EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 BUDGET

Objective	Timeline	Total	Account	Division	Reimbursable	Source
Lagoon Mitigation Activities						
2-4-1 Monitoring						
A. Bi-annual inter-agency cooperative Steelhead survey	June/Dec	500	24-04-785871	WRD		
B. YSI Automatic Vertical Water Quality Profiler - Transferred from CDP&R	Ongoing	4,000	24-04-782203	WRD		
Hydrologic						
2-5-1 Carmel Valley						
A. Monitor Carmel River near Carmel (USGS)	Ongoing	14,400	35-04-785600	WRD		
B. Water quality chemical analyses	Ongoing	1,600	35-04-781510	WRD		
C. Replace CVA coastal monitor well cluster	Ongoing	1,000	xx-04-785502	WRD		
D. Fractured rock well monitoring	Ongoing	2,000	xx-04-785507	WRD		
E. CVA wells digitization	Ongoing		4/5-7855.05	WRD		
2-5-2 Seaside Basin Watermaster						
A. MMP implementation (non-labor portion only)	Ongoing	34,200	35-04-786003	WRD	34,200	Watermaster
B. MPWMD monitor well maintenance (pumps)	Ongoing	1,000	35-04-786003	WRD	1,000	Watermaster
2-5-3 District Wide						
A. Stream flow monitoring program						
1. Miscellaneous equipment	Ongoing	10,000	xx-04-785603	WRD		
2. Data line rental - 7 sites	Ongoing	3,000	xx-04-785603	WRD		
3. Hydrographic Software to run on Windows 7 & 8	Ongoing	0	xx-04-785603	WRD		
4. Upgrade MPWMD gaging stations (4 sites)						
A. Upgrade MPWMD gaging station - CR at HWY 1 Bridge	Summer-Fall	5,000	xx-04-785622	WRD		
B. Upgrade MPWMD gaging station - CR Lagoon	Summer-Fall	5,000	xx-04-785623	WRD		
C. Upgrade MPWMD gaging station - Garzas Creek	Summer-Fall	5,000	xx-04-7856xx	WRD		
D. Upgrade MPWMD gaging station - Tularcitos Creek	Summer-Fall	5,000	xx-04-7856xx	WRD		
5. Hydstra Time Series Software Annual Support	Ongoing	2,000	xx-04-785603	WRD		
6. Hydstra consulting - report customization/website development	Summer-Fall	4,000	xx-04-785603	WRD		
B. Other Hydrologic Monitoring						
1. Monitor well conversions	Ongoing	2,000	xx-04-785502	WRD	2,000	Direct Bill
2. Annual Well Reporting	Ongoing	2,600	xx-04-781602	WRD		
Integrated Regional Water Management						
2-6-1 Integrated Regional Water Management						
A. Final Prop. 84 Grant Solicitation Application	June	15,000	35-03-785505	P&E		
B. Prop 1 coordination	June	25,000	24-03-785505	P&E		
Water Distribution System Permitting						
2-8-1 Permit Processing Assistance	Ongoing	30,000	24-03-785503	P&E	30,000	Direct Bill
2-8-2 Hydrogeologic Impact Review	Ongoing	3,000	24-03-785503	P&E	3,000	Direct Bill
2-8-3 County Fees - CEQA Posting and Recording	Ongoing	6,000	24-03-785503	P&E	6,000	Direct Bill
2-8-4 WDS Permit Package Review (MPWMD Counsel)	Ongoing	16,000	24-03-785503	P&E	16,000	Direct Bill
2-8-5 A. Technical Procedures Update	June	4,000	24-03-785503	P&E		
2-8-6 Document Management/File Scanning (Temporary service)	June	5,000	24-03-785503	P&E		
PROTECT ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TOTAL		796,700			374,200	

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
PROJECT EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 BUDGET

Objective	Timeline	Total	Account	Division	Reimbursable	Source
WATER DEMAND						
Demand Management						
4-1-1 Rule Implementation/Enforcement						
A. Deed Restriction recording	Ongoing	20,000	26-05-781900	WDD	10,000	Direct Bill (50%)
B. CEQA Compliance	Fall	5,000	26-05-780100	WDD		
4-1-2 Database Project						
A. Maintenance & Programming	Ongoing	60,000	26-05-781161	WDD		
Water Conservation						
4-2-1 Conservation Outreach						
A. Outreach and communication	Ongoing	25,000	26-05-781140	WDD		
4-2-2 Conservation Programs (Unreimbursable)						
A. Best management practices	Ongoing	25,000	26-05-781155	WDD		
B. Conservation devices - Un-Reimbursable	Ongoing	30,000	26-05-781187	WDD		
C. Drought response	Ongoing	50,000	26-05-781190	WDD		
4-2-3 Conservation Programs (Reimbursable)						
A. CIMIS Stations	Ongoing	2,500	26-05-781311	WDD	2,500	CAW
B. Website Upgrades	Ongoing	5,000	26-05-781360	WDD	5,000	CAW
C. Community Gardens	Ongoing	10,000	26-05-781364	WDD	10,000	CAW
D. Water audits/budgets - stage 2	Ongoing	10,000	26-05-781381	WDD	10,000	CAW
E. Conservation & efficiency workshops/training	Ongoing	10,000	26-05-781382	WDD	10,000	CAW
F. In-Line Meter Pilot Program	Ongoing	35,000	26-05-781383	WDD	35,000	CAW
G. GardenSoft WateWise Gardening	Ongoing	5,000	26-05-781386	WDD	5,000	CAW
H. Conservation devices - Reimbursable	Ongoing	30,000	26-05-781387	WDD	30,000	CAW
I. Conservation printed material	Ongoing	11,500	26-05-781388	WDD	11,500	CAW
J. Pressure Regulator Pilot Program	Ongoing	35,000	26-05-781389	WDD	35,000	CAW
4-2-4 Rebate Program						
A. CAW	Ongoing	700,000	26-05-7814xx	WDD	700,000	CAW
B. Seaside Municipal	Ongoing	20,000	26-05-7814xx	WDD	20,000	
C. Non-CAW (MPWMD funded)	Ongoing	20,000	26-05-781499	WDD		
D. Rebate application forms	Ongoing	2,500	26-05-781400	WDD		
WATER DEMAND TOTAL		1,111,500			884,000	
PROJECT EXPENDITURES TOTAL		7,963,300			2,141,100	

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Capital Improvement Plan
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget**

<u>Division</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>FY 2015-2016</u>	<u>FY 2016-2017</u>	<u>FY 2017-2018</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
Funded From District Revenues					
P&E/GMO	Groundwater Replenishment Project	\$2,871,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	District Revenues & Reserves
P&E/GMO	GWR Operating Reserve Fund	\$0	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	District Revenues & Reserves
P&E/GMO	GWR Drought Reserve Fund	\$0	\$0	\$217,242	District Revenues & Reserves
WRD	Water Project 1 (Phase 1 Aquifer Storage & Recovery)	836,300	0	16,380	District Revenues
WRD	ASR Expansion Study	50,400	0	0	District Revenues
P&E	Cal-Am Desal Project	510,000	350,000	120,000	District Revenues
P&E	Local Water Projects	270,000	200,000	200,000	District Revenues
P&E	Alternate Desal Project	400,000	0	0	District Revenues
P&E	Other Water Supply Projects - IFIM/GSFlow	125,000	250,000	125,000	District Revenues
P&E	Other Water Supply Projects - Riverbed Topographic Data	25,000	0	0	District Revenues
P&E	Lower Carmel River Restoration Project (San Carlos)	50,000	0	0	District Revenues
P&E	Water Allocation Process	0	900,000	400,000	District Revenues & Reserves
	SUBTOTAL	\$5,137,700	\$3,200,000	\$2,078,622	
Reimbursed from Grants or Reimbursements					
WRD	Water Project 2 (Phase 2 Aquifer Storage & Recovery)	77,100	0	0	CAW
WRD	Sleepy Hollow Facility Raw Water Intake Retrofit	275,000	750,000	300,000	SCC Grant
	SUBTOTAL	\$352,100	\$750,000	\$300,000	
No Identified Source of Funds					
WRD	Los Padres Reservoir Cooling Tower	0	250,000	0	Unknown
WRD	Lower Carmel Valley Well Pump - CR Lagoon	0	150,000	0	Unknown
P&E	Unspecified Bank Restoration Project	0	50,000	50,000	Unknown
	SUBTOTAL	0	450,000	50,000	
	TOTAL CIP	5,489,800	4,400,000	2,428,622	

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Capital Asset Purchases
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget**

	<u>Division</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Account Number</u>
<u>Capital Assets</u>			
Replacement Laptops Staff Use (Surface)	ASD	3,800	99-02-916000
Server Refresh	ASD	13,000	99-02-916000
Windows 2012 Datacenter	ASD	6,600	99-02-916000
Workstation Refresh	ASD	7,300	99-02-916000
Projectors	ASD	2,400	99-02-916000
GPS Unit Replacement	ASD	5,500	99-02-916001
Trimble Upgrade GWR/Ortho Acquisition	ASD	1,600	99-02-916001
Scanner Replacement	ASD	1,300	99-02-916001
Server Room Air Conditioner	ASD	10,900	99-02-918000
Harris Court Air Conditioner	ASD	20,000	99-02-918000
Conference Room TV	ASD	2,100	99-02-916000
New Office Space (P&E File Room)	P&E	10,000	99-03-918000
Unit 6 F 350 Replacement	P&E	60,000	99-03-914000
Total Capital Assets		\$144,500	

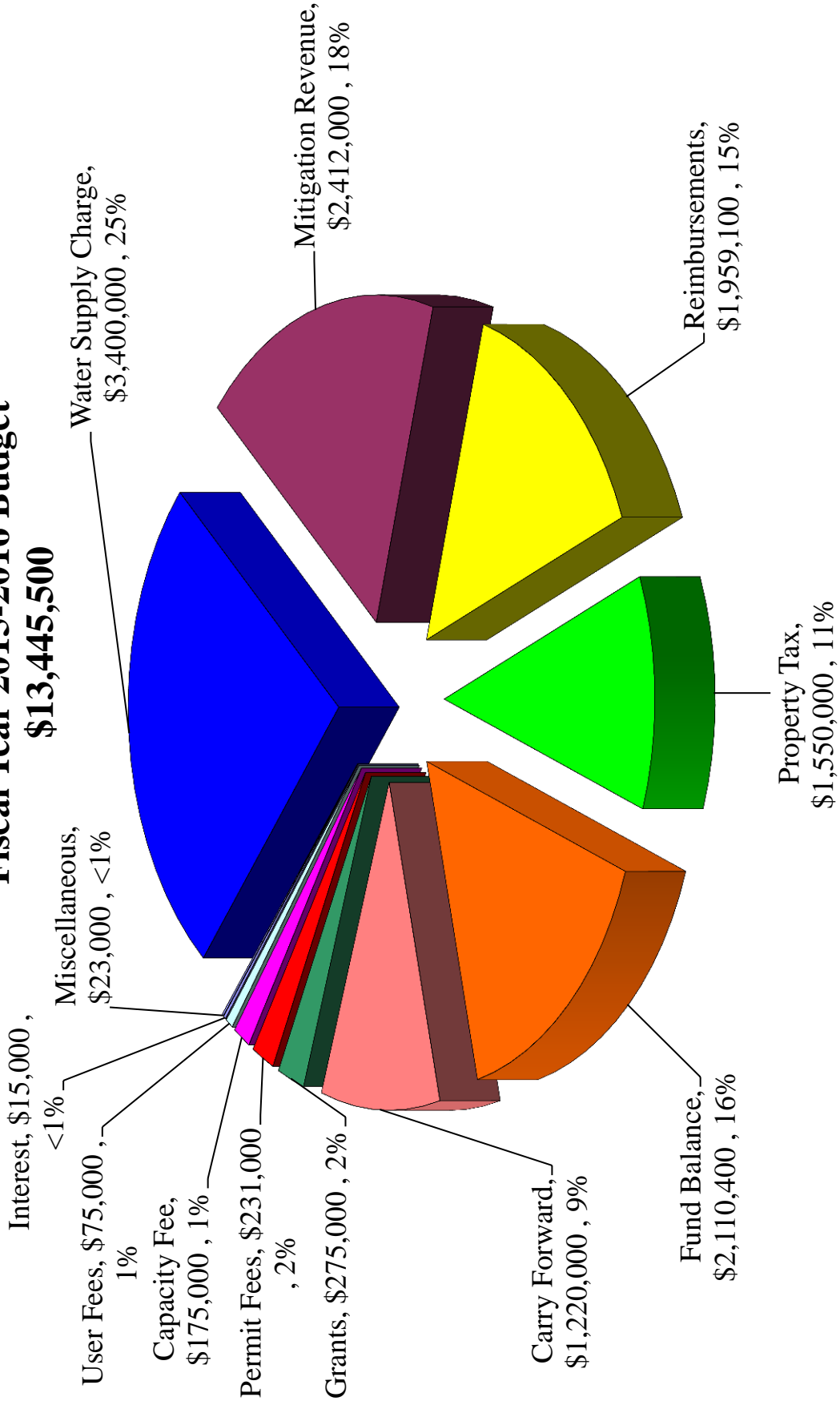
**MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
CAPITAL ASSET REPLACEMENT/REPAIR SCHEDULE
FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 BUDGET**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Purchase In Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Years to Purchase</u>	<u>Prior Years Accrual</u>	<u>Balance Left to Accrue</u>	<u>Accrual This Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1 Ton Pickup	\$50,000	1	\$50,000	2015-16	0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	Unit 6, '96 F350 D 4x4
Server Room Air Conditioner	\$10,900	1	\$10,900	2015-16	0	\$0	\$10,900	\$0	Air Conditioner
Harris Court A/C Unit #1	\$20,000	1	\$20,000	2015-16	0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	Air Conditioner
1/2 Ton Pickup	\$36,600	1	\$36,600	2016-17	1	\$36,600	\$0	\$0	Additional Vehicle
Telephone System	\$51,000	1	\$51,000	2016-17	1	\$51,000	\$0	\$0	Nortel IS 3-00
Board Room A/V Equipment	\$50,000	1	\$50,000	2016-17	1	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	A/V Equipment
Orthoimagery	\$66,000	1	\$66,000	2016-17	1	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$0	Updated 10/08
Information System	\$120,000	1	\$120,000	2016-17	1	\$40,700	\$79,300	\$0	In Service 06/08
1 Ton Pickup	\$50,000	1	\$50,000	2016-17	1	\$12,500	\$37,500	\$0	Unit 3, '97 3500 D 4x4
Ford Taurus	\$25,000	1	\$25,000	2016-17	1	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	Unit 12, '04 Ford Taurus
Harris Court A/C Unit #2	\$20,000	1	\$20,000	2016-17	1	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	Air Conditioner
1/2 Ton Pickup	\$30,000	1	\$30,000	2017-18	2	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	Unit 1, '03 Ram 1500
Ford Explorer	\$25,000	1	\$25,000	2017-18	2	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	Unit 2, '95 Explorer
3/4 Ton Pickup	\$35,000	1	\$35,000	2017-18	2	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	Unit 9, '03 Ram 2500
Harris Court A/C Unit #3	\$20,000	1	\$20,000	2017-18	2	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	Air Conditioner
3/4 Ton Pickup	\$40,000	1	\$40,000	2018-19	3	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	Unit 8, '05 F250 D
1/2 Ton Pickup	\$30,000	1	\$30,000	2018-19	3	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	Unit 10, '95 F150
1 Ton Pickup	\$50,000	1	\$50,000	2018-19	3	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	Unit 11, '03 Ram D 3500
Harris Court A/C Unit #4	\$20,000	1	\$20,000	2018-19	3	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	Air Conditioner
Multifunction Plotter/Scanner	\$25,000	1	\$25,000	2019-20	4	\$3,100	\$21,900	\$0	Replace 2 separate units
Ford Escape	\$25,000	1	\$25,000	2019-20	4	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	Unit 14, '09 Ford Escape
Harris Court A/C Unit #5	\$20,000	1	\$20,000	2019-20	4	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	Air Conditioner
1/2 Ton Pickup	\$30,000	1	\$30,000	2020-21	5	\$8,000	\$22,000	\$0	Unit 7, '14 F150 4x4
Honda Insight	\$25,000	1	\$25,000	2020-21	5	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	Unit 5, '10 Honda Insight H
1/2 Ton Pickup	\$34,500	1	\$34,500	2020-21	5	\$0	\$34,500	\$0	Unit 4, '99 F150 4x4
Totals	\$909,000		\$909,000			\$234,900	\$674,100	\$0	

REVENUE SUMMARY

Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

\$13,445,500



**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Revenues Comparison by Year
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget**

	FY 2013-2014 <u>Revised</u>	FY 2014-2015 <u>Revised</u>	FY 2015-2016 <u>Proposed</u>	Change From <u>Previous Year</u>	Percentage <u>Change</u>
Property Taxes	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,550,000	\$50,000	3.33%
Permit Fees - WDD	175,000	175,000	175,000	\$0	0.00%
Permit Fees - PED	56,000	56,000	56,000	\$0	0.00%
Capacity Fee	175,000	175,000	175,000	\$0	0.00%
User Fees	100,000	75,000	75,000	\$0	0.00%
Water Supply Charge	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	\$0	0.00%
Mitigation Revenue	1,801,800	2,127,000	\$2,412,000	\$285,000	13.40%
Recording Fees	6,000	8,000	8,000	\$0	0.00%
Interest	10,000	15,000	15,000	\$0	0.00%
Other	15,000	15,000	15,000	\$0	0.00%
Subtotal District Revenues	<u>7,238,800</u>	<u>7,546,000</u>	<u>7,881,000</u>	335,000	4.44%
Reimbursements - CAW	\$ 4,529,962	\$ 2,147,100	\$ 1,841,900	(\$305,200)	-14.21%
Reimbursements - Watermaster	94,000	69,000	35,200	(\$33,800)	-48.99%
Reimbursements - Other	39,350	43,250	67,000	\$23,750	54.91%
Reimbursements - Legal Fees	15,000	15,000	15,000	\$0	0.00%
Grants	741,133	460,800	275,000	(\$185,800)	-40.32%
Subtotal Reimbursements	<u>\$5,419,445</u>	<u>\$2,735,150</u>	<u>\$2,234,100</u>	(\$501,050)	-18.32%
Rabobank Project Fund	1,496,101	0	0	\$0	0.00%
Carry Forward From Prior Year	0	0	1,220,000	\$1,220,000	100.00%
From Capital Equip. Reserve	59,200	87,900	0	(\$87,900)	-100.00%
From Flood/Drought Reserve	0	115,000	0	(\$115,000)	-100.00%
From Fund Balance	1,413,218	1,307,500	2,110,400	\$802,900	61.41%
From Other Sources (loan, interfund borrowing)	438,061	0	0	\$0	0.00%
Revenue Totals	<u><u>\$16,064,825</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,791,550</u></u>	<u><u>\$13,445,500</u></u>	\$1,653,950	14.03%

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Revenues by Operating Fund
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

	<u>Mitigation</u>	<u>Water Supply</u>	<u>Conservation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Property Taxes	\$0	\$478,200	\$1,071,800	\$1,550,000
Permit Fees - WDD	0	0	175,000	175,000
Permit Fees - PED	56,000	0	0	56,000
Capacity Fee	0	175,000	0	175,000
User Fees	75,000	0	0	75,000
Water Supply Charge	0	3,400,000	0	3,400,000
Mitigation Revenue	2,412,000	0	0	2,412,000
Recording Fees	0	0	8,000	8,000
Interest	6,500	4,500	4,000	15,000
Other	15,000	0	0	15,000
Subtotal District Revenues	<u>2,564,500</u>	<u>4,057,700</u>	<u>1,258,800</u>	<u>7,881,000</u>
Reimbursements - CAW	7,000	882,900	932,000	\$1,841,900
Reimbursements - Watermaster	0	35,200	0	35,200
Reimbursements - Other	57,000	0	30,000	67,000
Reimbursements - Legal Fees	0	0	15,000	15,000
Grants	275,000	0	0	275,000
Subtotal Reimbursements	<u>\$339,000</u>	<u>\$918,100</u>	<u>\$977,000</u>	<u>\$2,234,100</u>
Carry Forward From Prior Year	127,000	1,061,000	32,000	1,220,000
From Fund Balance	0	2,110,400	0	2,110,400
Revenue Totals	<u>\$3,030,500</u>	<u>\$8,147,200</u>	<u>\$2,267,800</u>	<u>\$13,445,500</u>

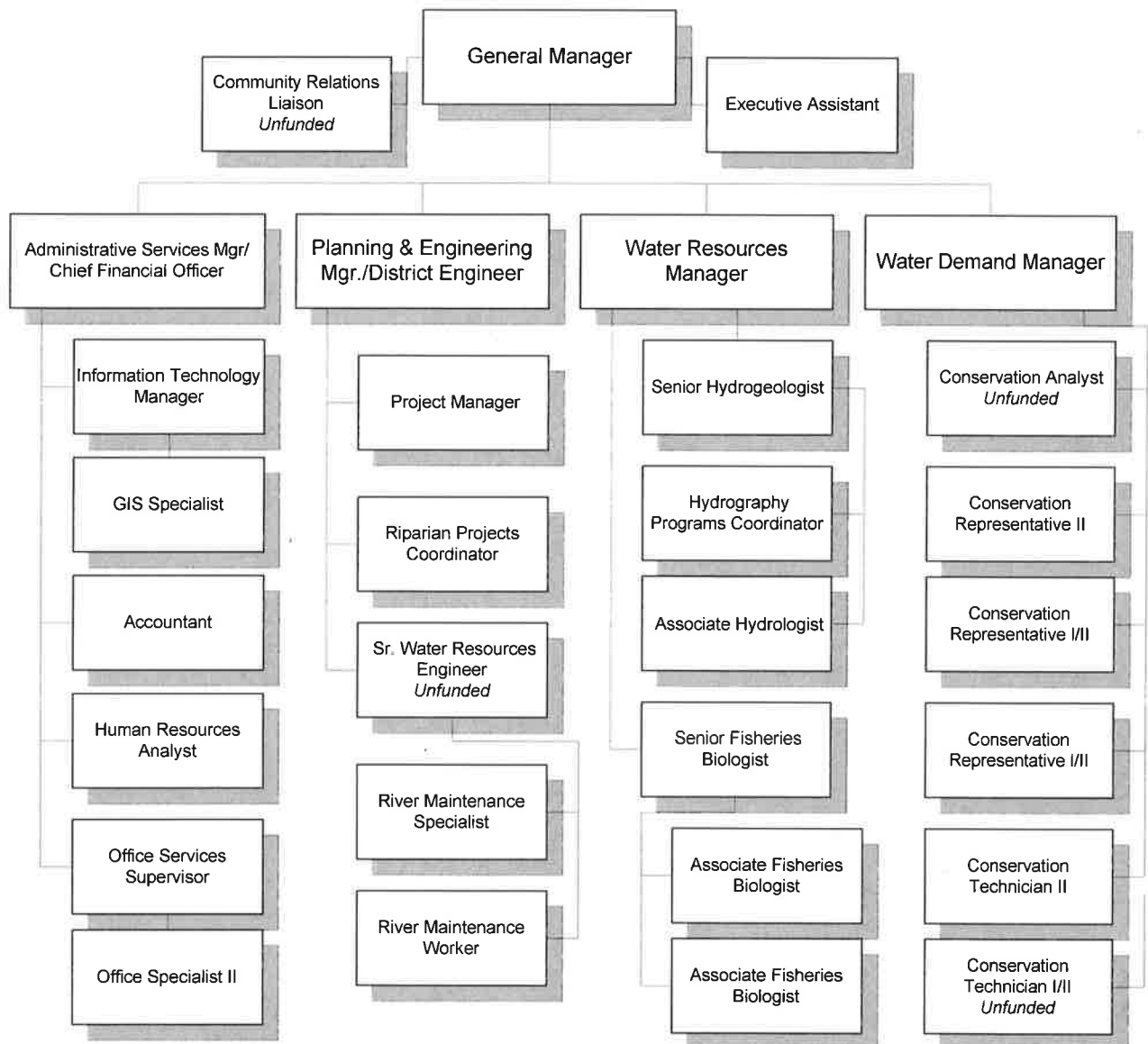
**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Reimbursable Amounts & Grants
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget**

<u>Reimbursement Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
CAW - ASR 1 Operation	160,600
CAW - ASR 2 Site Engineering	77,100
CAW - ASR 2 Operation	45,200
CAW - Los Padres Dam Long Term Plan	600,000
CAW - Riparian Activities	7,000
CAW - Conservation Activities	154,000
CAW - Conservation Rebates	700,000
CAW - Conservation Rep I (Salary & Benefits)	78,000
Seaside - Conservation Rebates	20,000
Watermaster	35,200
Grants - Sleepy Hollow Upgrade (SCC Grant)	275,000
Direct Bill - Well Monitoring Conversions	2,000
Direct Bill - Deed Restriction Recording	10,000
Direct Bill - WDS Permitting, Hydrogeologic Analysis, etc.	55,000
Direct Bill - Legal Reimbursement	15,000
Total Reimbursements	\$2,234,100

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Analysis of Reserves
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

<u>Estimated Reserves as of 07/01/2015</u>	Mitigation <u>Fund</u>	Water Supply <u>Fund</u>	Conservation <u>Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Prepaid Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Litigation/Insurance Reserve	66,740	171,354	11,906	250,000
Capital Equipment Reserve	102,301	10,166	44,533	157,000
Flood/Drought Reserve	443,944	0	(115,000)	328,944
Debt Reserve	0	219,136	0	219,136
General Operating Reserve	(225,462)	2,361,292	1,027,159	3,162,989
Totals	\$387,523	\$2,761,948	\$968,598	\$4,118,069
 <u>Litigation/Insurance Reserve Analysis</u>				
07/01/2015 Balance (above)	\$66,740	\$171,354	\$11,906	\$250,000
Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Budgeted	0	0	0	0
06/30/2016 Budgeted Balance	\$66,740	\$171,354	\$11,906	\$250,000
 <u>Capital Equipment Reserve Analysis</u>				
07/01/2015 Balance (above)	\$102,301	\$10,166	\$44,533	\$157,000
Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Budgeted	0	0	0	0
06/30/2016 Budgeted Balance	\$102,301	\$10,166	\$44,533	\$157,000
 <u>Flood/Drought Reserve Analysis</u>				
07/01/2015 Balance (above)	\$443,944	\$0	(\$115,000)	\$328,944
Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Budgeted	0	0	0	0
06/30/2016 Budgeted Balance	\$443,944	\$0	(\$115,000)	\$328,944
 <u>Debt Reserve Analysis</u>				
07/01/2015 Balance (above)	\$0	\$219,136	\$0	\$219,136
Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Budgeted	0	0	0	0
06/30/2016 Budgeted Balance	\$0	\$219,136	\$0	\$219,136
 <u>General Operating Reserve Analysis</u>				
07/01/2015 Balance (above)	(\$225,462)	\$2,361,292	\$1,027,159	\$3,162,989
Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Budgeted	356,900	(2,110,400)	0	(1,753,500)
06/30/2016 Budgeted Balance	\$131,438	\$250,892	\$1,027,159	\$1,409,489
Budgeted Reserves as of 06/30/2016	\$744,423	\$651,548	\$968,598	\$2,364,569

MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT ORGANIZATION CHART FY 2015 - 2016



Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 Divisions
 Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

General Manager's Office

The General Manager's Office activities include strategic planning, oversight of divisional activities and execution, public outreach, coordination and oversight of budget and financial activities, management of the District's legal strategies, support for the Board of Directors and Committees. Priorities for the past and next fiscal year include development of a secure and reliable revenue stream and implementation of permanent water supply resources.

The services provided include general management of District activities on a day-to-day basis, strategic planning, program and activity evaluation, staff meetings and evaluations, meeting with jurisdictions and interest groups, regular interaction and direction with financial personnel, regular interaction and review of performance of District legal team, coordination of Board schedule and activities, preparation of Board packages and minutes.

Classification	FY 2013-14 Revised	FY 2014-15 Revised	FY 2015-16 Proposed	FY 2015-16 Change
General Manager	1	1	1	0
Executive Assistant	1	1	1	0
Community Relations Liaison	0	0	0	0
TOTAL POSITIONS	2	2	2	0
TOTAL DISTRICT-WIDE POSITIONS	28	28	29	1

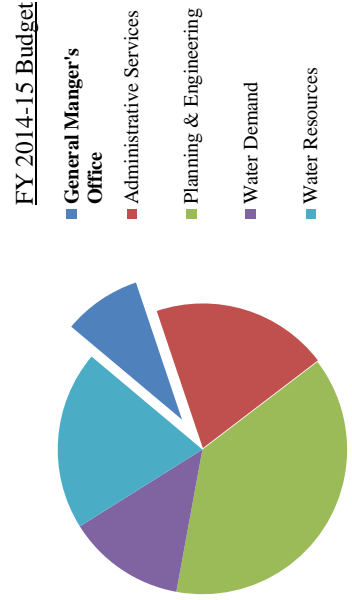
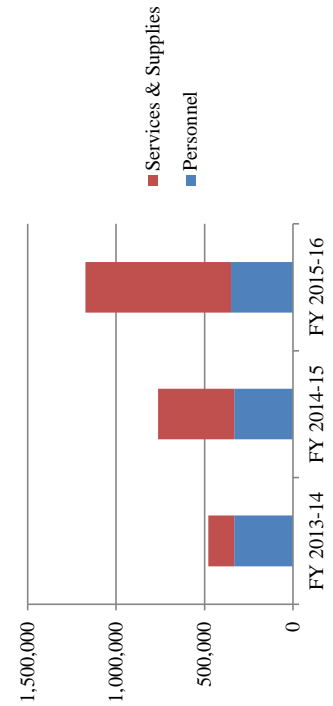
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Divisions
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

General Manager's Office

	FY 2013-14 Revised	FY 2014-15 Revised	FY 2015-16 Proposed	FY 2015-16 Change
<u>Personnel</u>				
Salaries	\$244,500	\$244,000	\$263,700	\$19,700
Retirement	45,200	42,600	40,000	(2,600)
Unemployment Compensation	0	0	0	-
Auto Allowance	4,800	4,800	6,000	1,200
Deferred Compensation	6,200	7,000	7,800	800
Temporary Personnel	0	0	0	-
Workers' Comp.	800	1,000	1,000	-
Employee Insurance	25,000	23,500	24,200	700
Medicare & FICA Taxes	2,500	2,600	3,900	1,300
Personnel Recruitment	0	0	0	-
Pre-Employment Physicals	0	0	0	-
Staff Development	3,000	6,000	4,000	(2,000)
Sub-total Personnel Costs	332,000	331,500	350,600	19,100

<u>Services & Supplies</u>				
Services & Supplies	70,650	136,100	137,700	1,600
Fixed Assets	8,600	-	-	-
Project Expenditures	66,750	295,000	685,000	390,000
Debt Service	-	-	-	-
Election Expense	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	146,000	431,100	822,700	391,600

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	478,000	762,600	1,173,300	429,800
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Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 Divisions
 Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

Administrative Services

The Administrative Services Department activities include revenue and debt management, procurement, payroll, safety, risk management, human resources, records management, rules and regulations updates and distribution, building services and repairs, administrative support for the Board of Directors, administrative work in support of District-wide program and activities, and information technology services.

The services provided include cash and investment management, day-to-day accounting operations for the District and Pebble Beach Reclamation Project, internal and external financial reporting, grant administration, debt administration, overseeing District's financial obligations, management of assets, payroll administration, acquisition and payment of all goods and services, financial aspect of risk management, administering safety training programs, accident investigation, recruitment, selection, development and maintenance of personnel policies and procedures, employee development/training, employee recognition, legal issues and labor relations activities, and fulfilling public records requests. Additional services provided are the administration of benefit programs, overseeing workers compensation and ensuring compliance with DMV requirements. This department also maintains the District wide records management program, the repair & maintenance and improvements of the District's information and communication technology systems.

Classification	FY 2013-14 Revised	FY 2014-15 Revised	FY 2015-16 Proposed	FY 2015-16 Change
Administrative Services Manager/CFO	1	1	1	0
Information Technology Manager	1	1	1	0
GIS Specialist	1	1	1	0
Accountant	1	1	1	0
Human Resources Analyst	1	1	1	0
Office Services Supervisor	1	1	1	0
TOTAL POSITIONS	7	7	7	0
TOTAL DISTRICT-WIDE POSITIONS	28	28	29	1

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Divisions
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

Administrative Services

	FY 2013-14 Revised	FY 2014-15 Revised	FY 2015-16 Proposed	FY 2015-16 Change
Personnel				
Salaries	\$559,500	\$565,400	\$580,000	\$14,600
Retirement	103,700	94,000	96,600	2,600
Unemployment Compensation	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
Auto Allowance	0	0	0	-
Deferred Compensation	0	0	0	-
Temporary Personnel	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Workers' Comp.	1,800	2,300	2,300	-
Employee Insurance	170,600	135,800	148,900	13,100
Medicare & FICA Taxes	7,800	8,300	11,300	3,000
Personnel Recruitment	1,500	1,500	5,000	3,500
Pre-Employment Physicals	300	300	0	(300)
Staff Development	17,000	18,700	17,600	(1,100)
Sub-total Personnel Costs	866,200	830,300	865,700	35,400

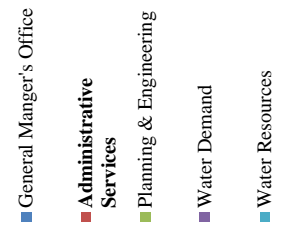
Services & Supplies				
Services & Supplies	784,300	793,900	831,700	37,800
Fixed Assets	77,500	119,000	74,500	(44,500)
Project Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	230,000	230,000	230,000	-
Election Expense	175,000	-	228,000	228,000
Reserves	1,187	98,550	356,900	258,350
Contingency	75,000	75,000	75,000	-
Sub-total	1,342,987	1,316,450	1,796,100	479,650

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,209,187	2,146,750	2,661,800	550,450
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FY 2014-15 Budget



Planning & Engineering

The Planning and Engineering Division activities include review and investigation of proposed water supply projects, evaluation of proposed Carmel River water rights decisions, preservation of existing District water rights, coordination of Water Distribution System permits, implementation of portions of the Carmel River Mitigation Program, and coordination of water resource management throughout the District.

- Water Supply – Analysis of impacts and benefits of proposed water supply projects; review and completion of environmental compliance documents under the California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act); completion of Engineer’s Reports;
- Water Rights – Coordinate District review of proposed Carmel River water rights issued by the State Water Resources Control Board; track and preserve existing District water rights; prepare applications for changes to District water rights;
- Water Distribution System (WDS) permits – Review and process applications for WDS permits; make determinations of level of review; coordinate staff, consultant, and District Counsel work on WDS permits; prepare findings; issue WDS permits;
- Carmel River Mitigation Program – Conduct Carmel River restoration projects, including problem assessment, design, bid preparation, permit acquisition, construction management, and project monitoring; install, operate, and maintain high-volume irrigation systems along 15 miles of the lower Carmel River; monitor and assess streamside conditions; provide technical assistance to river front property owners; determine erosion potential; enforce District rules for the Carmel River; assist the Water Resources Division with steelhead rescues and Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility operations; provide technical analysis and advice to agencies responsible for Carmel River lagoon management;
- Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) – facilitate the development and implementation of a comprehensive IRWM Plan for the Monterey Peninsula region, including projects involving Carmel River resources, groundwater, recycled water, desalination, stormwater, flood control, ecosystem restoration, water conservation, and public recreation; conduct stakeholder outreach; prepare grant applications for specific projects; administer grant funds on behalf of the District and local area project proponents.

Classification	Revised	Revised	Proposed	Change
Planning & Engineering Manager	1	1	1	0
Project Manager	1	1	1	0
Riparian Projects Coordinator	1	1	1	0
Senior Water Resources Engineer	0	0	0	0
River Maintenance Specialist	1	1	1	0
River Maintenance Specialist	1	1	1	0
Field Biology Assistant (limited term)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
TOTAL POSITIONS	5.5	5.5	5.5	0
TOTAL DISTRICT-WIDE POSITIONS	28	28	29	1

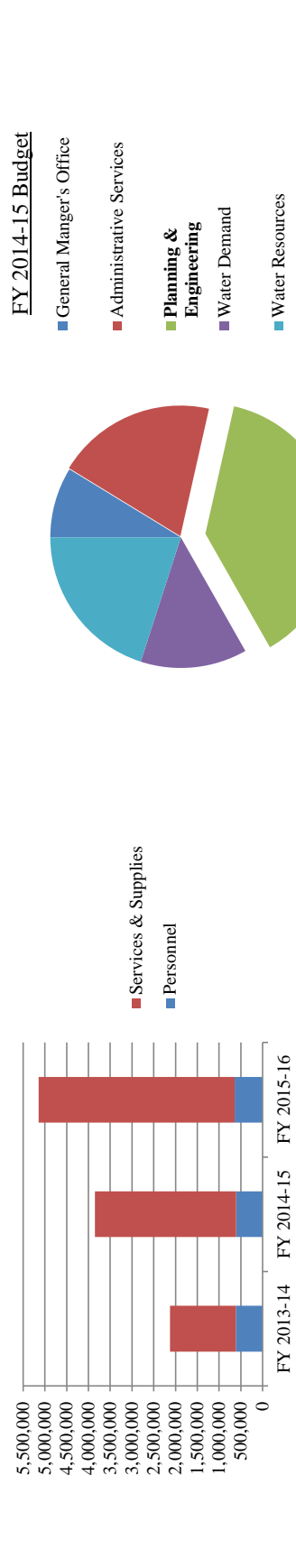
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 Divisions
 Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

Planning & Engineering

	FY 2013-14 Revised	FY 2014-15 Revised	FY 2015-16 Proposed	FY 2015-16 Change
<u>Personnel</u>				
Salaries	\$437,000	\$446,800	\$468,000	\$21,200
Retirement	81,000	78,000	81,500	3,500
Unemployment Compensation	0	0	0	-
Auto Allowance		0	0	-
Deferred Compensation		0	0	-
Temporary Personnel	0	0	0	-
Workers' Comp.	7,300	9,100	13,500	4,400
Employee Insurance	78,000	66,400	68,300	1,900
Medicare & FICA Taxes	4,700	5,000	7,800	2,800
Personnel Recruitment	0	0	0	-
Pre-Employment Physicals	0	0	0	-
Staff Development	2,500	0	2,000	2,000
Sub-total Personnel Costs	610,500	605,300	641,100	35,800

<u>Services & Supplies</u>				
Services & Supplies	24,300	22,050	19,400	(2,650)
Fixed Assets	-	52,500	70,000	17,500
Project Expenditures	1,487,950	3,172,000	4,412,700	1,240,700
Debt Service	-	-	-	-
Election Expense	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	1,512,250	3,246,550	4,502,100	1,255,550

TOTAL EXPENDITURES



Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 Divisions
 Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

Water Demand

The Water Demand Division provides information and programs to achieve efficient water use and maximize available supplies. This is achieved through community education and outreach, development of incentives and training programs, and by implementing and enforcing permitting and conservation regulations, thereby reducing the community's need for potable water. The Water Demand Division strives to provide responsive and accurate customer service that exceeds the expectations of the people we serve.

Services include customer service related to permit review and processing, conservation program administration and reporting, site visits and inspections, water waste and rationing enforcement, rebate program administration, and data management and data systems design related to demand management. Other services include project and program coordination and training with eight local cities and county, local water purveyors, local and statewide agencies, builders, contractors, architects, Realtors and others. The Water Demand Division also reviews projects for environmental compliance related to water supply, collaborates with jurisdictions to develop and track efficiency standards and conditions for development projects, assists with ratemaking and proposes policies and programs to encourage and promote indoor and outdoor water efficiency, conservation, reuse, alternative water sources, and non-residential best management practices.

Classification	FY 2013-14 Revised	FY 2014-15 Revised	FY 2015-16 Proposed	FY 2015-16 Change
Water Demand Manager	1	1	1	0
Conservation Analyst (unfunded)	0	0	0	0
Conservation Representative II	1	1	1	0
Conservation Representative I	1	1	1	0
Conservation Representative I	1	1	1	0
Conservation Technician II	1	1	1	0
Data Entry (temporary)	1	1	1	0
Enforcement (temporary)	0	0	1	1
TOTAL POSITIONS	6	6	7	1
TOTAL DISTRICT-WIDE POSITIONS	28	28	29	1

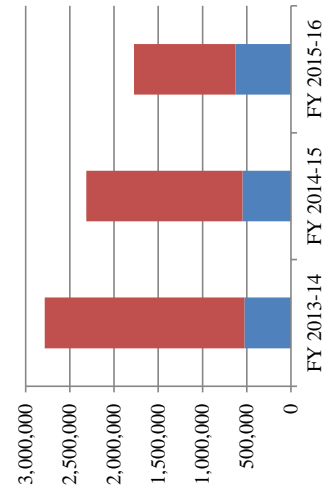
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Divisions
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

Water Demand

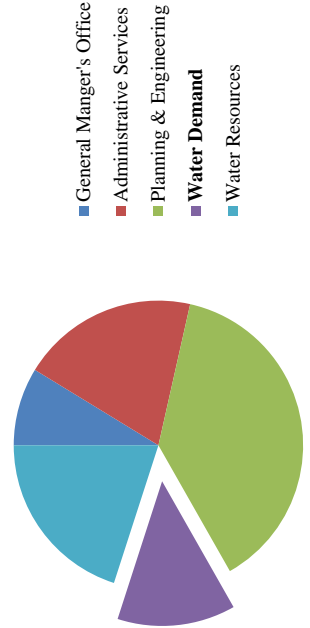
	FY 2013-14 Revised	FY 2014-15 Revised	FY 2015-16 Proposed	FY 2015-16 Change
<u>Personnel</u>	\$347,000	\$368,400	\$393,300	\$24,900
Salaries	64,100	62,500	72,800	10,300
Retirement	0	0	0	-
Unemployment Compensation	0	0	0	-
Auto Allowance	0	0	0	-
Deferred Compensation	40,000	39,800	70,000	30,200
Temporary Personnel	1,200	1,600	1,600	-
Workers' Comp.	66,000	65,700	74,100	8,400
Employee Insurance	4,800	5,200	5,600	400
Medicare & FICA Taxes	0	0	0	-
Personnel Recruitment	0	0	0	-
Pre-Employment Physicals	0	0	0	-
Staff Development	5,000	5,000	10,500	5,500
Sub-total Personnel Costs	528,100	548,200	627,900	79,700

<u>Services & Supplies</u>	39,230	38,900	35,300	(3,600)
Services & Supplies	0	2,500	0	(2,500)
Fixed Assets	2,216,000	1,723,500	1,111,500	(612,000)
Project Expenditures	0	0	0	-
Debt Service	0	0	0	-
Election Expense	0	0	0	-
Contingency	0	0	0	-
Sub-total	2,255,230	1,764,900	1,146,800	(618,100)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,783,330	2,313,100	1,774,700	(458,700)
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FY 2014-15 Budget



Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Divisions
Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

Water Resources

The Water Resources Division (WRD) is comprised of two staff functionary units, the Hydrologic unit and the Fisheries unit. Program responsibilities and services provided include surface and groundwater data collection and reporting programs, fishery protection activities in the Carmel River basin, quarterly water supply strategies and budgets for Cal-Am's main and satellite water distribution systems, and the annual Carmel River Memorandum of Agreement among Cal-Am, CDFG and the District that governs reservoir releases to the lower Carmel River during the low-flow season. WRD staff coordinates closely with the Planning & Engineering and Water Demand Divisions on certain activities to more efficiently share internal staff resources and expertise.

Water Supply – Develop and implement plans for water supply augmentation projects; design, permit, construct, operate Seaside Basin ASR projects; analyze water supply project alternatives; operate water resources simulation models.

Fisheries Resource Program - Rescue stranded steelhead from the Carmel River; rear rescued fish at the Sleepy Hollow Rearing Facility (SHSRF); rescue downstream migrant smolts in spring and transport them to a holding facility or the ocean; prevent stranding of early fall and winter migrant juvenile steelhead; rescue steelhead kelts and transport them to a holding facility or the ocean; support future interagency captive brood-stock program for landlocked steelhead during successive years of drought; prepare designs, retain contractors and manage construction contracts for SHSRF projects.

Hydrologic Monitoring Program - Conduct: (a) precipitation monitoring, (b) streamflow monitoring, (c) reservoir and groundwater storage monitoring, (d) surface water and groundwater production monitoring, (e) surface water and groundwater quality monitoring, and (f) Carmel River lagoon water level, quality, bathymetric and habitat

Water Resources Management – Prepare quarterly water supply strategy budgets; participate in annual Carmel River Low Flow Memorandum of Agreement process; conduct monitoring and management functions as part of Seaside Basin Watermaster Monitoring & Management Plan; provide technical assistance and expert testimony on Cal-Am rate cases before the CPUC; prepare annual Mitigation Program reports.

Water Use and Permitting – Collect, analyze and report data from approximately 1,000 wells and other sources for annual District-wide water production summary; coordinate with Planning & Engineering and Water Demand Divisions on Water Distribution System permitting.

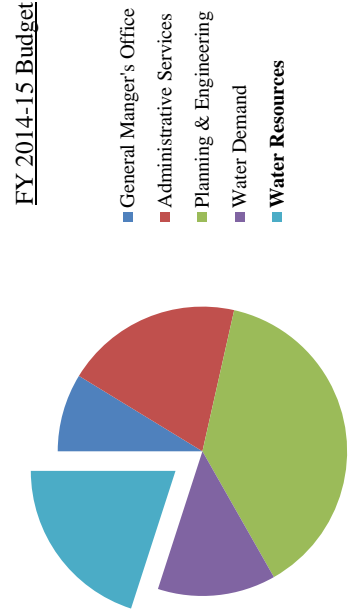
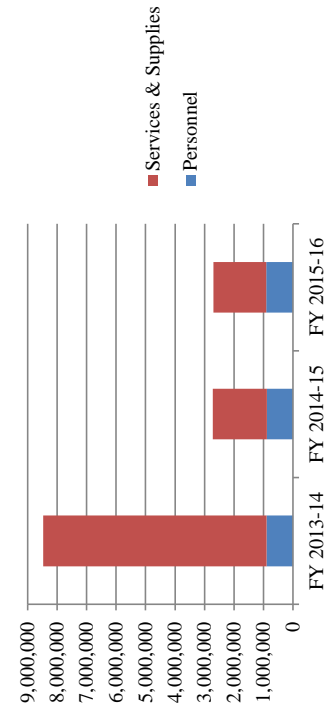
Classification	Revised	Revised	Proposed	Change
Water Resources Manager	1	1	1	0
Senior Hydrogeologist	1	1	1	0
Hydrography Programs Coordinator	1	1	1	0
Associate Hydrogeologist	1	1	1	0
Senior Fisheries Biologist	1	1	1	0
Associate Fisheries Biologist	1	1	1	0
Associate Fisheries Biologist	1	1	1	0
Water Resources Assistant (limited term)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
TOTAL POSITIONS	7.5	7.5	7.5	0
TOTAL DISTRICT-WIDE POSITIONS	28	28	29	1

Water Resources

	FY 2013-14 Revised	FY 2014-15 Revised	FY 2015-16 Proposed	FY 2015-16 Change
<u>Personnel</u>				
Salaries	\$641,000	\$645,800	\$659,800	\$14,000
Retirement	120,000	112,900	114,000	1,100
Unemployment Compensation	0	0	0	-
Auto Allowance		0	0	-
Deferred Compensation		0	0	-
Temporary Personnel	0	0	0	-
Workers' Comp.	20,300	25,300	23,900	(1,400)
Employee Insurance	102,000	92,800	95,200	2,400
Medicare & FICA Taxes	6,300	6,500	11,100	4,600
Personnel Recruitment	0	0	0	-
Pre-Employment Physicals	0	0	0	-
Staff Development	5,600	4,000	4,400	400
Sub-total Personnel Costs	895,200	887,300	908,400	21,100

<u>Services & Supplies</u>				
Services & Supplies	38,935	27,450	30,000	2,550
Fixed Assets	28,900	25,000	0	(25,000)
Project Expenditures	7,508,523	1,777,500	1,754,100	(23,400)
Debt Service	0	0	0	-
Election Expense	0	0	0	-
Contingency	0	0	0	-
Sub-total	7,576,358	1,829,950	1,784,100	(45,850)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,471,558	2,717,250	2,692,500	(3,650)
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BUDGET PROCESS CALENDAR

FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016

<i>2015 Target Dates</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
April 21	Budget Memorandum and Forms Distributed	Administrative Services
April 29	Budget Request Forms Due to ASD	Division Managers
May 4	Draft Budget Distributed	Administrative Services
May 8	Budget Review Session	Team Management
May 11	Budget Revisions Due to ASD	Division Managers
May 18	Proposed Budget Presented to Board	Board of Directors
June 15	Board Adopts Budget Board Sets Appropriation Limit	Board of Directors

Glossary

Article XIII (B):

Article XIII (B) is a section of the California State Constitution relating to the amount of a public entities tax revenues that may be expended in a given fiscal year. In the instance of the MPWMD, the article limits the amount of property tax revenue that may be spent in a fiscal year. It is calculated based upon the prior year's limit multiplied by a factor representing annual growth in population and consumer prices. The latter is furnished by the State Treasurer's Office. The calculation, required since the passage of Proposition 13 in 1978, is contained in each District budget and is identified as "Property Tax Appropriation."

Budget Assumptions:

The budget assumptions are generally accepted statements, which if untrue, would materially alter the financial planning and budget of the agency.

Capital Assets:

Capital assets are equipment and components that have a useful life greater than one year and with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 for equipment and \$5,000 for facilities and improvements.

Contingency:

The contingency is a nominal amount budgeted for expenditure for unforeseen emergencies or special purposes requiring Board approval.

Designated Reserves:

Designated reserves are funds set aside by the Board for specific, restricted uses. Examples include capital equipment, litigation, flood/drought, and pre-paid expenses.

Expenditures:

Expenditures are associated with each operating fund, as well with each program category. Personnel costs, services and supplies, capital assets and project expenditures are the principal categories. A pie chart graphically shows percentages of expenditures by line item.

Fiscal Year:

The fiscal year is the twelve-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the following year. The District uses the fiscal year as the basis for reporting financial information a twelve-month accounting period.

General Operating Reserves:

General operating reserves are the balances in each operating fund of the District that remain after all budgeted expenses are paid. Normally, the general operating reserve balance is carried forward from one fiscal year to the next. The value is verified annually by the independent auditor and reported in the annual audit report.

Labor Allocation by Operating Funds:

The Labor Allocation by Operating Funds is a budget schedule that relates employee output to the three operating funds. It shows the output of each employee as a percentage of total time by

operating fund. This percentage is used throughout the budget as the basis of allocating general and administrative (overhead) costs to the operating funds.

Labor Allocation by Program Category:

The Labor Allocation by Program Category is a budget schedule that relates employee output to the budgeted program categories. It shows the output of each employee as a percentage of total time by program category. This percentage is used throughout the budget as the basis of allocating general and administrative (overhead) costs to the program categories.

Mitigation Revenue:

This is the revenue derived from the Agreement for Carmel River Mitigation Program between California American Water and Monterey Peninsula Water Management District.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures have been developed for various program categories to evaluate the level of services provided within the categories.

Program Categories:

Program Categories are major service programs that have been identified. All expenditures, including labor costs, are allocated to each program category in order to identify what each program actually costs.

Project Expenditures:

The Summary of Project Expenditures is a listing of costs for the coming year that are projected as a result of specific projects and programs carried-out by the staff, consultants and contractors. Project expenditures do not include staff compensation for regular employees.

Reimbursement Revenues:

Reimbursement revenues are received from various sources and allocated to offset expenditures related to the revenue source. These reimbursements received by the District are for projects carried-out by the District. Some of these reimbursements include grants, Cal-Am Water Conservation & Rebate Program funds, ASR operations reimbursement, direct-billed reimbursements, etc. All of the reimbursement revenues collected within the fiscal year is related to the expenses in the same fiscal year.

Revenues:

Revenues are derived from various sources and allocated to each operating fund. Property taxes, permits fees, water connection charges, water supply charge, mitigation program revenue, user fees, interest on investments, reimbursements to the District for projects carried-out by the District and grants are the principal revenue sources. Revenues may include a portion of the prior-year fund balance used to offset expenditures. A pie chart graphically shows percentages of revenues according to source.

Water Supply Charge:

The Water Supply Charge is a rate or charge that funds costs related to the provision of water. This annual charge raised by the District, 100% of which will support District water supply activities, including capital acquisition and operational costs for Aquifer Storage and Recovery, Groundwater Replenishment, and related water supply purposes for the general benefit of the District as a whole.

ITEM: INFORMATIONAL ITEMS/STAFF REPORTS**20. LETTERS RECEIVED****Meeting Date:** May 18, 2015 **Budgeted:** N/A**From:** David J. Stoldt,
General Manager **Program/** N/A
Line Item No.:**Prepared By:** Arlene Tavani **Cost Estimate:** N/A**General Counsel Review:** N/A**Committee Recommendation:** N/A**CEQA Compliance:** N/A

A list of letters that were submitted to the Board of Directors or General Manager and received between April 15, 2015 and May 11, 2015 is shown below. The purpose of including a list of these letters in the Board packet is to inform the Board and interested citizens. Copies of the letters are available for public review at the District office. If a member of the public would like to receive a copy of any letter listed, please contact the District office. Reproduction costs will be charged. The letters can also be downloaded from the District's web site at www.mpwmd.net.

Author	Addressee	Date	Topic
Wayne Rayfield	David Pendergrass	4/23/15	ACWA/JPIA Executive Committee Election
Luke Coletti	MPWMD Board	4/20/15	Pacific Grove Local Water Project – Item 24, April 20, 2015 Board Meeting
Buck Jones	Arlene Tavani	4/15/15	Water Conservation Missed Opportunities



EXHIBIT 21-A

FINAL MINUTES

**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
Public Outreach Committee
March 30, 2015**

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 3:38 pm in the Water Management District conference room.

Committee members present: Kristi Markey (arrived at 3:45 pm)
Jeanne Byrne
Brenda Lewis

Committee members absent: None

District staff members present: David Stoldt, General Manager
Stephanie Pintar, Water Demand Manager
Arlene Tavani, Executive Assistant

Others present: Steve Thomas, Thomas Brand Consulting

Comments from the Public: No comments presented.

Action Items

1. **Consider Adoption of Minutes of January 14, 2015 Committee Meeting**
On a motion by Lewis and second of Byrne, the committee approved the January 14, 2015 minutes on a vote of 2 – 0 by Lewis and Byrne. Markey was absent for the vote.
2. **Consider Development of Recommendation to the Board of Directors re Adoption of 2014 MPWMD Annual Report**
The committee reviewed the report and provided comments to be incorporated into the final draft for submission to the Board of Directors at the April 20, 2015 Board meeting.
3. **Develop Public Workshops on Revised Rationing Plan**
The committee members agreed that the Water Demand Committee should review and comment on proposed modifications to the plan, and at that time a decision could be made as to the scope of a public outreach effort

Discussion Items

4. **Publication of Guest Opinion in the Monterey County Herald**
There was consensus among the committee members that following review of the proposed revisions to the Water Conservation and Standby Rationing Plan, Stoldt could author a guest opinion for the Monterey County Herald. The article would summarize the rationing plan changes and include info on steps the Water Management District has taken on water supply project development. The article could also feature workshops conducted by Water Management District staff on rainwater catchment systems, and laundry-to-landscape greywater systems.

5. Review MPWMD Website Upgrade Beta Site

The beta site was not ready for review. The navigation bar and drop-down menus will be presented for review and comment at the next Public Outreach Committee meeting. The beta site will be presented to the Board of Directors for review at the May 18, 2015 Board meeting.

6. Update on Public Outreach Activities in Progress

Thomas presented a list of public outreach activities in progress. The committee discussed a plan for outreach to commercial water users about implementation of rules for outdoor restaurant seating that focuses on notification to property owners and business owners by mail about the regulations. Staff can also distribute informational cards to management staff at affected businesses. Water Management District staff will coordinate with hospitality industry representatives on getting the message out. It was suggested that jurisdictions could send a notice along with their annual reminder about renewal of business licenses. It was also suggested that staff conduct a workshop on water catchment systems for the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and structure the program so that it qualifies for learning units.

7. Progress Report on Pure Water Monterey Project

The committee reviewed a brochure on the Pure Water Monterey program designed specifically for federal agency representatives. Other documents will be developed. On April 13 and 14, 2014, Stoldt has scheduled meetings in Washington DC with aides representing Barbara Boxer, Diane Feinstein, Sam Farr and David Valadeo. Meetings are also set with representatives from the US Bureau of Reclamation and Department of Agriculture. These meetings are intended to educate policy makers about the program and obtain support for funding through federal grant and loan opportunities. Stoldt will be joined in this effort by David Potter and representatives from the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency.

Schedule Next Meeting Date

The meeting was set for April 16, 2015 at 1 pm.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 4:55 pm.



FINAL MINUTES
**Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
 Administrative Committee**
April 13, 2015

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 3:37 PM in the District Conference Room.

Committee members present: Andrew Clarke
 David Pendergrass

Committee members absent: Brenda Lewis

Staff present: David Stoldt, General Manager (participated by telephone)
 Suresh Prasad, Administrative Services Manager/Chief Financial Officer
 Joe Oliver, Water Resources Manager
 Stephanie Locke, Water Demand Manager
 Sara Reyes, Office Services Supervisor

Oral Communications

None

Adopt Minutes of March 9, 2015 Committee Meeting

On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the minutes of the March 9, 2015 meeting were approved on a vote of 2 to 0.

Items on Board Agenda for April 20, 2015

Consider Adoption of Resolution 2015-04 Amending Table XIV-1, Rebate Amounts

On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board adopt Resolution 2015-04 with amended Rebate amounts effective June 1, 2015.

Consider Approval of Expenditure for Field Data Collection Support for Pure Water Monterey Project

On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board approve up to \$2,000 to allow a seasonal Water Resources Assistant retained by MPWMD to assist in collecting field data associated with the Salinas Industrial Wastewater Facility pond field program.

Consider Approval of Expenditure for Measure O Election Costs

On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board authorize an expenditure of \$185,583.48 for Measure O election costs that was conducted on June 3, 2014.

Consider Extension of Deepwater Desal Cost Sharing Agreement

On a motion by Clark and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board approve Amendment 4 to the Cost Sharing Agreement.

Consider Extension of Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Source Waters and Water Recycling

On a motion by Pendergrass and second by Clarke, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board approve Amendment 1 to the Memorandum of Understanding.

Consider Approval of Sales Agreement with Brant Family Trust RE: Purchase of MPWMD Schulte South Well, APN 416-028-027

On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board approve the Sales Agreement to transfer the Schulte South Well to the Brant Family Trust, contingent upon the simultaneous execution of an Amended Well Use Agreement to allow the District continued access to and use of this well.

Authorize Utilization of District Credit for Pure Water Monterey Financing

On a motion by Pendergrass and second by Clarke, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board approve a pledge of the District’s revenue-raising capacity in support of the long-term capital financing of the Pure Water Monterey project.

Stoldt reported to finance and build the Pure Water Monterey water supply project will require a borrowing from either the State Revolving Fund or the public tax-exempt debt market. In either case, the project must demonstrate an investment-grade creditworthiness that provides investors the comfort of knowing the debt will be repaid under all circumstances.

Authorize First Supplement to Professional Services Agreement Dated January 17, 2013 Between District and Sidley Austin LLP Relating to Public Financing of a Portion of the Cal-Am Desal Project

On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board approve additional services from Sidley Austin not-to-exceed \$460,000 and subject to reimbursement from bond proceeds.

Authorize First Supplement to Underwriting Services Agreement Relating to Public Financing of a Portion of the Cal-Am Desal Project

On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board approve additional services from Raymond James not-to-exceed \$95,000 and subject to reimbursement from bond proceeds, and authorize the General Manager to enter into the form of the contract shown attached as an exhibit to the staff report on this item.

Authorize First Supplement to Federal Funding Strategy and Advocacy Services to Monterey Peninsula Water Management District for the Pure Water Monterey Program

On a motion by Clarke and second by Pendergrass, the committee voted 2 to 0 to recommend the Board approve additional services from Bryant & Associates not-to-exceed \$40,000 and subject to reimbursement from bond or revolving fund proceeds.

Consider Adoption of Treasurer’s Report for February 2015

On a motion by Pendergrass and second by Clarke, the committee voted 3 to 0 to recommend the Board adopt the February 2015 Treasurer’s Report and financial statements, and ratification of the disbursements made during the month.

Other Business

Review Draft Agenda for April 20, 2015 Regular Board Meeting

The committee made no changes to the agenda.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 4:21 PM.

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EXHIBIT 21-C

FINAL MINUTES
Water Demand Committee of the
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
March 17, 2015

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 4:05 pm in the MPWMD conference room.

Committee members present: Kristi Markey, Chair
 Jeanne Byrne

Committee members absent: Brenda Lewis

Staff members present: David J. Stoldt, General Manager
 Stephanie Locke, Water Demand Division Manager
 Arlene Tavani, Executive Assistant

Comments from the Public: No comments.

Action Items

1. **Consider Adoption of February 12, 2015 Committee Meeting Minutes**
On a motion by Byrne and second of Markey, the minutes of the February 12, 2015 committee meeting were approved on a vote of 2 – 0 by Byrne and Markey. Lewis was absent.

Discussion Items

2. **Review the 2015-2017 General Rate Case Rebate Program**
Markey offered a motion that was seconded by Byrne to recommend that the Board of Directors adopt the proposed updates to the list of allowable rebate fixtures and amounts, with the exception that the rebate for “High Efficiency Clothes Washer” (residential) should not be reduced but remain at \$500. The motion was approved on a vote of 2 – 0 by Markey and Byrne. Lewis was absent.

Public comment: **(a) John Narigi**, representing the Coalition of Peninsula Businesses, asked for clarification that the proposed rebates would apply to commercial and residential fixtures. *Pintar agreed and noted that page 6 of the committee packet listed changes proposed to the list of fixtures that qualify for a rebate.* **(b) Maeve du Toit**, CEO of Water City, expressed concern because greywater recycling was not on the rebate list. *Pintar responded that rebates are applicable to greywater recycling systems, and they are handled by staff on a case-by-case basis to determine the full rebate to be granted.*

3. **Discuss Amendments to Expanded Water Conservation and Standby Rationing Plan**

Stoldt described some preliminary plans for amending the Expanded Conservation and Standby Rationing Plan. (a) Establish a trigger that would establish a specific percentage of voluntary water use reductions. (b) The census information collected by California American Water (Cal-Am) for its water customers is not accurate. One option would be to copy the City of Santa Cruz which assumes that 3 persons live in each residence. The customer must provide proof that additional persons live at the residence. (c) Water use for commercial customers could be limited to an amount based on a prior year's usage. (d) Best management practices must be established. (e) The Water Management District must be provided access to Cal-Am customer water use records. (f) Develop a formula to determine the amount of water needed, and if the community is short by X amount, rationing by X amount would be required. Triggers must be developed. (g) Water banking would not be a component of the amended plan. (h) Cal-Am may be submitting an application to the State Water Resources Control Board in March requesting a modification to the CDO. The Water Management District suggested that the application be submitted with the understanding that the conservation/rationing component would be provided by the end of the year after public hearings have been conducted on the plan.

Public Comment: (a) **John Narigi**, representing the Coalition of Peninsula Businesses, requested that the Coalition be included in the formulation of subsequent amendments to the rationing plan. He recommended that the Water Management District focus on compliance with retrofit requirements at older motels and restaurants that have likely not retrofitted. In addition, the installation of low-water use dishwashers at commercial establishments should be encouraged. Narigi stated that enforcement is the key to success with water conservation programs.

Other Items: No additional items were discussed.

Set Next Meeting Date

The next meeting was scheduled for April 16, 2015 at 1:30 pm.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 pm.

DIDSON CAMERA: The DIDSON was removed on April 20 due to low river flows. Daily fish counts are still being analyzed and results will be reported as available.

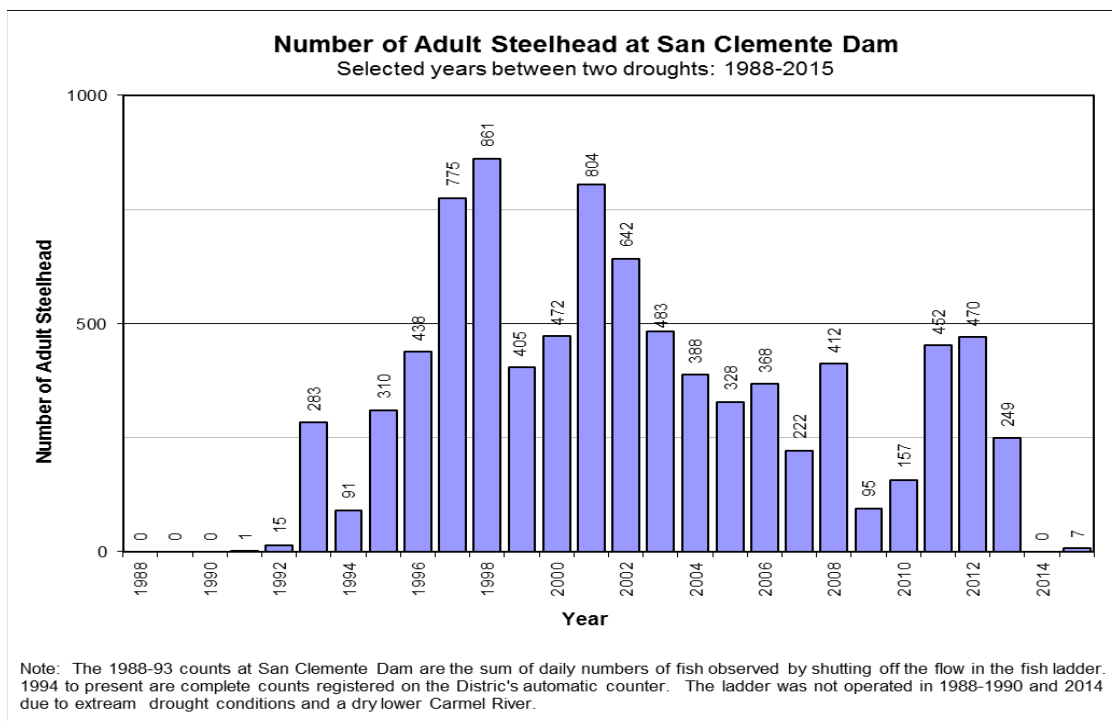
ADULT STEELHEAD AT LOS PADRES DAM: The fish ladder and trap are operational. Through the end of April 2015, there have been zero sea-run adult fish recorded in the trap.

ADULT STEELHEAD AT SAN CLEMENTE DAM: The steelhead counter and video camera were installed and tested at the ladder in early December 2014. Due to concerns regarding excessive water leakage from the top several bays, the ladder was shut down on March 16th. The bypass pipe was then activated to keep the lower two-thirds of the ladder flowing. After consulting with the Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), the District, and National Marine Fisheries Service, Cal-Am decided to cease normal ladder operations and continue the use of the bypass pipe for the remainder of the season.

The total 2014-15 adult steelhead count at SCD is seven, including two in December, zero in January, three in February, two in March, and zero in April. Not counting 2014, when the river did not reach the ocean, this was the lowest adult count since 1991 (see graph below).

Since the counter was deactivated in March, and the entire fish ladder will be removed this summer as part of the San Clemente Dam Removal Project, District staff removed the fish counter, camera, and downstream bypass chute from the ladder on April 29th (see photos below). Since its installation in 1994 after the last major drought, the District's SCD adult steelhead counter has recorded 8,429 adult steelhead.

Adult steelhead will now be counted only at the District's DIDSON camera site in the lower river and Cal-Am's fish trap at Los Padres Dam.

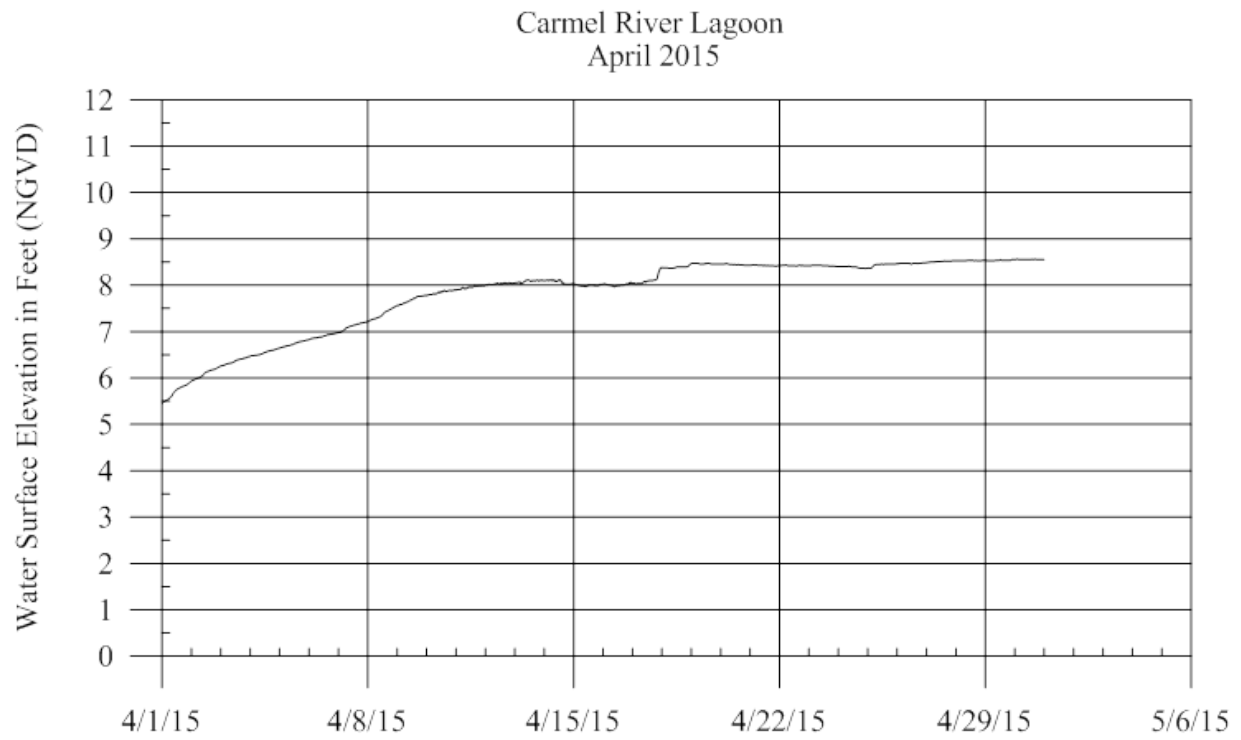


SCD Ladder fish counter and downstream bypass chute in operation (2010).



SCD Ladder after decommissioning of fish counter and downstream bypass chute (2015).





ITEM: INFORMATIONAL ITEM/STAFF REPORTS**23. MONTHLY ALLOCATION REPORT**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program:	N/A
		Line Item No.:	
Prepared By:	Gabriela Ayala	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A
Committee Recommendation: N/A
CEQA Compliance: N/A

SUMMARY: As of April 30, 2015, a total of **24.454** acre-feet (**7.1%**) of the Paralta Well Allocation remained available for use by the Jurisdictions. Pre-Paralta water in the amount of **35.861** acre-feet is available to the Jurisdictions, and **30.588** acre-feet is available as public water credits.

Exhibit 23-A shows the amount of water allocated to each Jurisdiction from the Paralta Well Allocation, the quantities permitted in April 2015 (“changes”), and the quantities remaining. The Paralta Allocation had one debit in April 2015.

Exhibit 23-A also shows additional water available to each of the Jurisdictions and the information regarding the Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula (Holman Highway Facility). Additional water from expired or canceled permits that were issued before January 1991 are shown under “PRE-Paralta.” Water credits used from a Jurisdiction’s “public credit” account are also listed. Transfers of Non-Residential Water Use Credits into a Jurisdiction’s Allocation are included as “public credits.” **Exhibit 23-B** shows water available to Pebble Beach Company and Del Monte Forest Benefited Properties, including Macomber Estates, Griffin Trust. Another table in this exhibit shows the status of Sand City Water Entitlement.

BACKGROUND: The District’s Water Allocation Program, associated resource system supply limits, and Jurisdictional Allocations have been modified by a number of key ordinances. These key ordinances are listed in **Exhibit 23-C**.

EXHIBITS

- 23-A** Monthly Allocation Report
- 23-B** Monthly Entitlement Report
- 23-C** District’s Water Allocation Program Ordinances

EXHIBIT 23-A

MONTHLY ALLOCATION REPORT
Reported in Acre-Feet
For the month of April 2015

Jurisdiction	Paralta Allocation*	Changes	Remaining	PRE-Paralta Credits	Changes	Remaining	Public Credits	Changes	Remaining	Total Available
Airport District	8.100	0.000	5.197	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.197
Carmel-by-the-Sea	19.410	0.000	1.397	1.081	0.000	1.081	0.910	0.000	0.182	2.660
Del Rey Oaks	8.100	0.000	0.000	0.440	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Monterey	76.320	0.000	0.203	50.659	0.000	0.030	38.121	0.000	3.661	3.894
Monterey County	87.710	0.061	10.284	13.080	0.000	0.000	7.827	0.000	2.200	12.484
Pacific Grove	25.770	0.000	0.000	1.410	0.000	0.312	15.874	0.200	0.028	0.340
Sand City	51.860	0.000	0.000	0.838	0.000	0.000	24.717	0.000	23.373	23.373
Seaside	65.450	0.000	7.373	34.438	0.000	34.438	2.693	0.000	1.144	42.955
TOTALS	342.720	0.061	24.454	101.946	0.000	35.861	90.142	0.200	30.588	90.903

Allocation Holder	Water Available	Changes this Month	Total Demand from Water Permits Issued	Remaining Water Available
Quail Meadows	33.000	0.000	32.199	0.801
Water West	12.760	0.056 Credit	8.352	4.408

* Does not include 15.280 Acre-Feet from the District Reserve prior to adoption of Ordinance No. 73.

EXHIBIT 23-B

**MONTHLY ALLOCATION REPORT
ENTITLEMENTS
Reported in Acre-Feet
For the month of April 2015**

Recycled Water Project Entitlements

Entitlement Holder	Entitlement	Changes this Month	Total Demand from Water Permits Issued	Remaining Entitlement/and Water Use Permits Available
Pebble Beach Co. ¹	241.460	0.400	11.572	229.888
Del Monte Forest Benefited Properties ² (Pursuant to Ord No. 109)	123.540	0.215	37.782	85.758
Macomber Estates	10.000	0.000	9.595	0.405
Griffin Trust	5.000	0.000	4.809	0.191
CAWD/PBCSD Project Totals	380.000	0.615	63.758	316.242

Entitlement Holder	Entitlement	Changes this Month	Total Demand from Water Permits Issued	Remaining Entitlement/and Water Use Permits Available
City of Sand City	165.00	0.195	3.572	161.428

¹ Increases in the Del Monte Forest Benefited Properties Entitlement will result in reductions in the Pebble Beach Co. Entitlement.

EXHIBIT 23-C

District's Water Allocation Program Ordinances

Ordinance No. 1 was adopted in September 1980 to establish interim municipal water allocations based on existing water use by the jurisdictions. Resolution 81-7 was adopted in April 1981 to modify the interim allocations and incorporate projected water demands through the year 2000. Under the 1981 allocation, Cal-Am's annual production limit was set at 20,000 acre-feet.

Ordinance No. 52 was adopted in December 1990 to implement the District's water allocation program, modify the resource system supply limit, and to temporarily limit new uses of water. As a result of Ordinance No. 52, a moratorium on the issuance of most water permits within the District was established. Adoption of Ordinance No. 52 reduced Cal-Am's annual production limit to 16,744 acre-feet.

Ordinance No. 70 was adopted in June 1993 to modify the resource system supply limit, establish a water allocation for each of the jurisdictions within the District, and end the moratorium on the issuance of water permits. Adoption of Ordinance No. 70 was based on development of the Paralta Well in the Seaside Groundwater Basin and increased Cal-Am's annual production limit to **17,619** acre-feet. More specifically, Ordinance No. 70 allocated 308 acre-feet of water to the jurisdictions and 50 acre-feet to a District Reserve for regional projects with public benefit.

Ordinance No. 73 was adopted in February 1995 to eliminate the District Reserve and allocate the remaining water equally among the eight jurisdictions. Of the original 50 acre-feet that was allocated to the District Reserve, 34.72 acre-feet remained and was distributed equally (4.34 acre-feet) among the jurisdictions.

Ordinance No. 74 was adopted in March 1995 to allow the reinvestment of toilet retrofit water savings on single-family residential properties. The reinvested retrofit credits must be repaid by the jurisdiction from the next available water allocation and are limited to a maximum of 10 acre-feet. This ordinance sunset in July 1998.

Ordinance No. 75 was adopted in March 1995 to allow the reinvestment of water saved through toilet retrofits and other permanent water savings methods at publicly owned and operated facilities. Fifteen percent of the savings are set aside to meet the District's long-term water conservation goal and the remainder of the savings are credited to the jurisdictions allocation. This ordinance sunset in July 1998.

Ordinance No. 83 was adopted in April 1996 and set Cal-Am's annual production limit at **17,621** acre-feet and the non-Cal-Am annual production limit at **3,046** acre-feet. The modifications to the production limit were made based on the agreement by non-Cal-Am water users to permanently reduce annual water production from the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer in exchange for water service from Cal-Am. As part of the agreement, fifteen percent of the historical non-Cal-Am production was set aside to meet the District's long-term water conservation goal.

Ordinance No. 87 was adopted in February 1997 as an urgency ordinance establishing a community benefit allocation for the planned expansion of the Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula (CHOMP). Specifically, a special reserve allocation of 19.60 acre-feet of production was created exclusively for the benefit of CHOMP. With this new allocation, Cal-Am's annual production limit was increased to **17,641** acre-feet and the non-Cal-Am annual production limit remained at **3,046** acre-feet.

Ordinance No. 90 was adopted in June 1998 to continue the program allowing the reinvestment of toilet retrofit water savings on single-family residential properties for 90-days following the expiration of Ordinance No. 74. This ordinance sunset in September 1998.

Ordinance No. 91 was adopted in June 1998 to continue the program allowing the reinvestment of water saved through toilet retrofits and other permanent water savings methods at publicly owned and operated facilities.

Ordinance No. 90 and No. 91 were challenged for compliance with CEQA and nullified by the Monterey Superior Court in December 1998.

Ordinance No. 109 was adopted on May 27, 2004, revised Rule 23.5 and adopted additional provisions to facilitate the financing and expansion of the CAWD/PBCSD Recycled Water Project.

Ordinance No. 132 was adopted on January 24, 2008, established a Water Entitlement for Sand City and amended the rules to reflect the process for issuing Water Use Permits.

ITEM: INFORMATIONAL ITEM/STAFF REPORTS**24. WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM REPORT**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
Prepared By:	Michael Boles	Cost Estimate:	N/A

Committee Recommendation: N/A**CEQA Compliance: N/A**

I. MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION RETROFIT PROGRAM

District Regulation XIV requires the retrofit of water fixtures upon Change of Ownership or Use with High Efficiency Toilets (HET) (1.28 gallons-per-flush), 2.0 gallons-per-minute (gpm) Showerheads, 2.2 gpm faucet aerators, and Rain Sensors on all automatic Irrigation Systems. Property owners must certify the Site meets the District's water efficiency standards by submitting a Water Conservation Certification Form (WCC), and a Site inspection is often conducted to verify compliance.

A. Changes of Ownership

Information is obtained monthly from *Realquest.com* on properties transferring ownership within the District. The information is entered into the database and compared against the properties that have submitted WCCs. Details on **126** property transfers that occurred in April 2015 were entered into the database.

B. Certification

The District received **48** WCCs between April 1, 2015 and April 30, 2015. Data on ownership, transfer date, and status of water efficiency standard compliance were entered into the database.

C. Verification

In April, **116** properties were certified to verify compliance with Rule 144 (Retrofit Upon Change of Ownership or Use). Of the **116** inspections certified, **96 (83%)** were in compliance. **One** of the properties that passed inspection involved more than one visit to verify compliance with all water efficiency standards.

District inspectors are tracking toilet replacement with High Efficiency Toilets (HET) in place of ULF toilets. These retrofits are occurring in remodels and new construction, and are the toilet of choice for Rule 144 compliance. State law mandated the sale and installation of HET by January 1, 2014, with a phase-in period that began in 2010. The majority of toilets sold in California are HET.

Savings Estimate

Water savings from HET retrofits triggered by Rule 144 verified in April 2015 are estimated at **1.038** acre-feet annually (AFA). Water savings from retrofits that exceeded requirements (i.e., HETs to Ultra High Efficiency Toilets) is estimated at **0.490** AFA (49 toilets). Year-to-date estimated savings occurring as a result of toilet retrofits is **6.304** AFA.

D. Water Waste Enforcement

In response to the State's drought emergency conservation regulation effective August 1, 2014, the District has increased its Water Waste enforcement. The District has a Water Waste Hotline 831-658-5653 or an online form to report Water Waster occurrences at www.mpwmd.net or www.montereywaterinfo.org. There were **27** Water Waste responses during the past month. There were **no** repeated incidences that resulted in fines.

II. WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

A. Permit Processing

District Rule 23 requires a Water Permit application for all properties that propose to expand or modify water use on a Site, including New Construction and Remodels. District staff processed and issued **60** Water Permits in April 2015. **Three** Water Permits were issued using water entitlements (Macomber, Pebble Beach Company, Griffin Estates, etc). **One** Water Permit involved a debit to a Public Water Credit Account.

All Water Permit applicants have received a disclaimer informing them of the Cease and Desist Order against California American Water and that MPWMD reports Water Permit details to California American Water. Disclaimers will continue to be provided to all Water Permit recipients with property supplied by a California American Water Distribution System.

District Rule 24-3-A allows the addition of a second Bathroom in an existing Single-Family Dwelling on a Single-Family Residential Site. Of the **60** Water Permits issued in April, **two** were issued under this provision.

B. Permit Compliance

District staff completed **76** Water Permit final inspections during April 2015. **Sixteen** of the final inspections failed due to unpermitted fixtures. Of the **60** properties that were in compliance, **59** passed on the first visit. In addition, **one** pre-inspection was conducted in response to Water Permit applications received by the District.

C. Deed Restrictions

District staff prepares deed restrictions that are recorded on the property title to provide notice of District Rules and Regulations, enforce Water Permit conditions, and provide notice of public access to water records. In April 2001, the District Board of Directors adopted a policy regarding the processing of deed restrictions. In the month of April, the District prepared **51** deed restrictions. Of the **60** Water Permits issued in April, **35 (58%)** required deed restrictions. District staff provided Notary services for **67** Water Permits with deed restrictions.

III. JOINT MPWMD/CAW REBATE PROGRAM

The Water Conservation Rebate Program is available for purchase of Qualifying Devices.

Participation in the rebate program is detailed in the following chart. The table below indicates the program summary for California American Water Company.

REBATE PROGRAM SUMMARY				April-2015	2015 YTD	1997 - Present
I	<u>Application Summary</u>					
	A.	Applications Received		179	605	19350
	B.	Applications Approved		145	485	15196
	C.	Single Family Applications		170	559	17394
	D.	Multi-Family Applications		8	35	977
	E.	Non-Residential Applications		1	11	224
II	<u>Types of Fixtures Rebated</u>			Quantity	Paid	Estimated Savings
	A.	SFD HET	22	3,950.00	0.918456	88
	B.	SFD ULF to HET	37	1,850.00	0.370000	155
	C.	UHET	1	212.75	0.010000	5
	D.	SFD HE DW	19	2,375.00	0.057000	53
	E.	SFD HEW 5.0 or less Water Factor	57	28,500.00	0.917700	163
	F.	Instant Access Hot Water Systems	1	200.00		4
	G.	On Demand Hot Water-Point of Source	0	0.00		1
	H.	Cisterns	2	512.50		8
	I.	Smart Controllers	0	0.00		0
	J.	Residential Zero Water Using Urinals	0	0.00		0
	K.	Residential Soil Sensors	0	0.00		0
	L.	Graywater System	0	0.00		0
	M.	Lawn Removal & Replacement	2	3,515.00	0.288230	5
	N.	Rotating Sprinkler Nozzles	0	0.00		66
	O.	MFD HET	5	622.00	0.208740	15
	P.	MFD ULF to HET	3	150.00	0.030000	8
	Q.	MFD UHET	0	0.00	0.000000	0
	R.	MFD HE DW	2	250.00	0.006000	3
	S.	MFD HEW 5.0 or less Water Factor	2	1,000.00	0.032200	10
	T.	MFD Common Laundry	0	0.00	0.000000	0
	U.	Non-Residential - HET	0	0.00	0.000000	0
	V.	Non-Residential - ULF to HET	1	50.00	0.010000	12
	W.	Non-Residential - UHET	0	0.00	0.000000	0
	X.	Non-Residential HE Dishwasher	0	0.00	0.000000	2
	Y.	Non-Residential HEW-Residential Grade 5.0 or less	0	0.00	0.000000	3
	Z.	Non-Residential HEW-Commercial Grade 5.0 or less	0	0.00	0.000000	0
	AA.	Non-Residential Zero Water Using Urinals	0	0.00	0.000000	0
	BB.	Non-Residential High Efficiency Urinals	0	0.00	0.000000	0
	CC.	Non-Residential Pint Urinals	0	0.00	0.000000	2
	DD.	Non-Residential Ice Machines	0	0.00	0.000000	0
III	<u>Rebate Refund</u>					23
IV	<u>Total Dollars Rebated</u>			\$43,187.25	\$136,045.28	\$4,546,571.57
V	<u>Estimated Water Savings in Acre-Feet Annually*</u>				2.848326	10.012
* Retrofit savings are estimated at 0.041748 AF/HET; 0.01 AF/UHET; 0.01 AF/ULF to HET; 0.003 AF/dishwasher, 0.0161 AF/residential washer; 0.116618 AF/commercial washer; 0.0082 AF/100 square feet of lawn removal.						

ITEM: INFORMATIONAL ITEMS/STAFF REPORT**25. MONTHLY WATER SUPPLY AND CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER PRODUCTION REPORT**

Meeting Date:	May 18, 2015	Budgeted:	N/A
From:	David J. Stoldt, General Manager	Program/ Line Item No.:	N/A
Prepared By:	Jonathan Lear	Cost Estimate:	N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A**Committee Recommendation: N/A****CEQA Compliance: N/A**





Exhibit 25-A shows the water supply status for the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System (MPWRS) as of **May 1, 2015**. This system includes the surface water resources in the Carmel River Basin, the groundwater resources in the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer and the Seaside Groundwater Basin. **Exhibit 25-A** is for Water Year (WY) 2015 and focuses on four factors: rainfall, runoff, storage, and steelhead. The rainfall and Streamflow values are based on measurements in the upper Carmel River Basin at San Clemente Dam.

Water Supply Status: As shown, rainfall through **April** 2015 totaled **1.29 inches** and brings the cumulative rainfall total for WY 2015 to **15.56 inches**, which is **74%** of the long-term average through **April**. Estimated unimpaired runoff during **April** 2015 totaled **1,208 acre-feet (AF)** and brings the cumulative runoff total for WY 2015 to **20,630 AF**, which is **33%** of the long-term average through **April**. Usable storage, which includes surface and groundwater, was **30,990 AF**, or **97%** of the long-term average through **April**. This storage equates to **82%** of system capacity. In addition, **7 adult steelhead** were counted in the fish ladder at San Clemente Dam through **April**.

Production Compliance: Under State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Cease and Desist Order No. 2009-0060, California American Water (Cal-Am) is allowed to produce no more than 9,945 AF of water from the Carmel River in WY 2015. In addition, under the Seaside Basin Decision, Cal-Am is allowed to produce 2,259AF of water from the Coastal Subareas and 48 AF from the Laguna Seca Subarea of the Seaside Basin in WY 2015. Altogether, Cal-Am is currently allowed to produce 12,196 AF from Carmel River and Seaside Coastal sources for customers in its main Monterey system and 48 AF from the Laguna Seca Subarea for customers in Ryan Ranch, Hidden Hills, and Bishop Systems (not adjusted for ASR recovery or Sand City Desalination). For WY 2015 through **April**, Cal-Am has produced **5,442 AF** from the Carmel River, Seaside Basin, Sand City Desalination, and ASR recovery, for customer use. This water production is **764AF** or **12.3 % less** than the target specified for Cal-Am's production from the MPWRS for WY 2015 through **April**. A breakdown of Cal-Am's production for WY 2015 through **April** is included as **Exhibit 25-B**. Cal-Am's production from the Carmel River Basin is reduced for diversions that are made for injection into the Seaside Basin; Cal-Am's "native" Seaside Basin production is reduced for injected water recovery. For WY 2015 through **April**, **215 AF** of Carmel River Basin groundwater have been diverted for Seaside Basin injection; **0 AF** have been recovered for customer use. **Exhibit 25-C** shows production breakdown from all sources for all uses. Some of the values in this report may be revised in the future as Cal-Am finalizes their production values and monitoring data.

EXHIBITS**25-A** Water Supply Status: **May 1, 2015****25-B** Monthly Cal-Am Diversions from Carmel River and Seaside Groundwater Basins: Water Year 2015**25-C** Monthly Cal-Am production by source: WY 2015

EXHIBIT 25-A

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Water Supply Status May 1, 2015					
Factor	Water Year 2015 Oct - Apr 15	Average To Date	Percent of Average	Water Year 2014 Oct - Apr 14	
	Rainfall (Inches)	15.56	20.42	76%	10.27
	Runoff (Acre-Feet)	20,630	61,751	33%	6,425
	Storage (Acre-Feet)	30,990	32,080	97%	29,070
	Steelhead (Adults) (Juveniles)	7	398 ---	1.7% ---	0 --

Notes:

1. Rainfall and runoff estimates are based on measurements at San Clemente Dam. Annual rainfall and runoff at San Clemente Dam average 21.3 inches and 68,400 acre-feet, respectively. Annual values are based on the water year that runs from October 1 to September 30 of the following calendar year. The rainfall and runoff averages at the San Clemente Dam site are based on records for the 1922-2014 and 1902-2014 periods, respectively.
2. The rainfall and runoff totals are based on measurements through **April 2015**.
3. Storage estimates refer to usable storage in the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System (MPWRS) that includes surface water in Los Padres and San Clemente Reservoirs and ground water in the Carmel Valley Alluvial Aquifer and in the Coastal Subareas of the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The storage averages are end-of-month values and are based on records for the 1989-2014 period. The storage estimates are end-of-month values for **April 2015**.
4. The maximum usable storage capacity for the MPWRS at this time, with the flashboards lowered at San Clemente Dam, is 37,639 acre-feet. The flashboards were last lowered on August 27, 1996, and have not been raised since that time.
5. The adult steelhead count refers to the number of sea-run adults (> 15 inches) that have migrated up the fish ladder at San Clemente Dam in Water Year 2015. The juvenile count refers to the number of juveniles that were rescued by District staff from drying reaches of the Carmel River and its tributaries in Water Year 2015. The adult count average is based on records for the 1994-2014 period.

California American Water Production Distributed by Associated Water Rights: Water Year 2015

(All Values in Acre-Feet)

	Carmel River Water Diverted by Cal-Am for Customer Service Under 95-10 Rights ¹	Seaside Groundwater Diverted by Cal-Am from Coastal Subareas for Customer Service Under Adjudicated Rights ⁴	Seaside Groundwater Diverted by Cal-Am from Laguna Seca Subarea for Customer Service Under Adjudicated Rights ⁴	Total Seaside Basin Adjudicated Diversions for Customer Service ⁴	Total Production Under 95-10 Rights and Seaside Basin Adjudicated Rights ^{1,3}	Carmel River Water Diverted by Cal-Am for ASR Injection Under 20808A and C Rights ²	Seaside Groundwater Recovered by Cal-Am for Customer Service Under ASR Rights ⁴	Desalinated Water from Sand City Plant
	Limit: 9,813 acre-feet ²	Limit: 2,251 acre-feet	Limit: 48 acre-feet	Limit: 2,299 acre-feet	Limit: 12,112 acre-feet	Limit: 5,326 acre-feet	Target: 215 acre-feet	Target: 300 acre-feet
Oct-14	614	279	32	311	925	0	0	17
Nov-14	559	149	23	172	731	0	0	20
Dec-14	470	159	20	179	649	113	0	8
Jan-15	681	32	24	56	737	0	0	26
Feb-15	541	117	20	137	678	102	0	14
Mar-15	688	53	26	79	767	0	0	29
Apr-15	574	223	26	249	823	0	0	18
May-15								
Jun-15								
Jul-15								
Aug-15								
Sep-15								
Total	4,127	1,011	171	1,182	5,309	215	0	132

California American Water Limit Adjustments to Comply with Associated Water Rights : Water Year 2015

(All Values in Acre-Feet)

	Carmel River Water Diverted by Cal-Am for Customer Service Under 95-10 Rights ¹	Carmel River Water Diverted by Cal-Am for ASR Injection Under 20808 Rights ³	Total Water Diverted from Carmel River for Customer Service and Injection	Seaside Groundwater Recovered by Cal-Am for Customer Service Under ASR Rights ⁵	Desalinated Water from Sand City Plant ²	Total Adjustment to 95-10 Water Right	95-10 Water Right Adjusted Monthly	Total Production for Customer Service from MPWRS and Sand City Desal
	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet
Oct-14	614	0	614	0	17	17	9,928	942
Nov-14	559	0	559	0	20	20	9,907	751
Dec-14	470	113	583	0	8	8	9,899	657
Jan-15	681	0	681	0	26	26	9,873	763
Feb-15	541	102	643	0	14	14	9,859	691
Mar-15	688	0	688	0	29	29	9,830	796
Apr-15	574	0	574	0	18	18	9,813	841
May-15								
Jun-15								
Jul-15								
Aug-15								
Sep-15								
Total	4,127	215	4,342	0	132	132		5,442

Notes:

1. "95-10 Rights" refer to water rights that were recognized by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in Order No. WR 95-10 in July 1995 and assigned to California American Water. The rights total 3,376 acre-feet annually (AFA).
2. "20808A Rights" refer to water rights that are held jointly by MPWMD and Cal-Am for the Phase 1 ASR project. "ASR" refers to Aquifer Storage and Recovery. "20808A" refers to Water Right Permit 20808A that was issued by the SWRCB in November 2007, for a maximum annual diversion of 2,426 AF. "20808C" refers to water rights permit 20808C, issued in November 2011 for a maximum annual diversion of 2,900AF.
3. "Adjudicated Rights" refer to groundwater rights determined by the Superior Court of Monterey County in March 2006 and amended in February 2007. These limits are subject to change by action of the Seaside Basin Watermaster and were updated by the Watermaster on November 30, 2011.

Quarterly Water Budget Targets vs. Rule 162: Water Year 2015

(All Values in Acre Feet)

Quarterly Budget											Rule 162		Production
95-10 Monthly Budget	ASR Diversion for Injection	Total Carmel River Diversions for Customer Service and ASR Injection	Seaside Adjudication Monthly Budget (Coastal)	Seaside Adjudication Monthly Budget (Laguna Seca)	Seaside Adjudication Monthly Budget Combined	ASR Recovery Budget	Sand City Desal Budget	Monthly Production for Customer Use Target ⁵	End of Month Production Adopted	End of Month Cumulative to date	MPWRS to date		
acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet		
1st Qtr	Oct-14 Nov-14 Dec-14	667 593 684	0 0 145	667 593 829	400 300 100	5 3 3	405 303 103	0 0 0	25 25 25	1,097 921 812	1,097 921 812	1,097 2,019 2,831	942 751 657
2nd Qtr	Jan-15 Feb-15 Mar-15	686 635 739	230 320 345	916 955 1,084	100 100 100	3 2 3	103 102 103	0 0 0	25 25 25	814 762 867	814 762 867	3,643 4,406 5,273	763 691 796
3rd Qtr	Apr-15 May-15 Jun-15	905	100	1,005	0	3	3	0	25	933	933	6,206 7,341 8,521	841
4th Qtr	Jul-15 Aug-15 Sep-15											9,805 11,069 12,243	

California American Water Production vs. Water Budget and Water Right Limits: Water Year 2015

(All Values in Acre Feet)

Cal-Am Production vs. Quarterly Water Budget Targets											Cal-Am Production vs. EOM Totals		
95 - 10 Production for Customer Use vs. Monthly Targets		Seaside Coastal		Laguna Seca		Seaside Combined		Sand City Desal		Cal-Am Production vs. Rule 162			
Monthly Comparison		Monthly Comparison		Monthly Comparison		Monthly Comparison		Monthly Comparison		Year to Date			
acre-feet under	% Under	acre-feet under	% under	acre-feet under	% under	acre-feet under	% under	acre-feet under	% under	acre-feet under	% under		
1st Qtr	Oct-14 Nov-14 Dec-14	53 34 214	0 0 0	121 151 -59	0 1 0	-27 -20 -17	-5 -7 -6	94 131 -76	0 0 -1	8 5 17	0 0 1	155 170 155	14.1% 18.4% 19.1%
2nd Qtr	Jan-15 Feb-15 Mar-15	5 94 51	0 0 0	68 -17 47	2 0 1	-21 -18 -23	-7 -9 -8	47 -35 24	0 0 0	-1 11 -4	0 0 0	51 71 71	6.3% 9.3% 8.2%
3rd Qtr	Apr-15 May-15 Jun-15	331	0	-223	-1	-23	-8	-246	-82	7	0	92	9.9%
4th Qtr	Jul-15 Aug-15 Sep-15												
Annual Statistics	AF Remaining 5,686	% Remaining 57.9%	AF Remaining 1,240	% Remaining 55.1%	AF Remaining -123	% Remaining -257.1%	AF Remaining 1,117	% Remaining 48.6%	AF Remaining 168	% Remaining 55.9%	764	12.3%	

- "Target" refers to the maximum amount of water that Cal-Am will try to recover each year for customer service as part of the Phase 1 and 2 ASR Project. The actual amount of water that is recovered will depend on the amount injected during a particular water year and previous water years.
- Monthly Budget Target numbers from Quarterly Budget Meetings.
- Budget Target vs. Rule 162 used for the purpose of tracking compliance with MPWMD water rationing rules.
- Water Production vs. Water Budget and Water Rights Limits are tracked for compliance with Order 2009-0060 and Seaside Adjudication.
- Production from ASR and Sand City Desalination plant reduce 95-10 water right.

California American Water Production by Source: Water Year 2015

	Carmel Valley Wells ¹						Seaside Wells ²						Total Wells			Sand City Desal		
	Actual		Anticipated ³		Under Target		Actual		Anticipated		Under Target		Actual	Anticipated	Acre-Foot Under Target	Actual	Anticipated	Under Target
	Upper acre-feet	Lower acre-feet	Upper acre-feet	Lower acre-feet	Upper acre-feet	Lower acre-feet	Coastal acre-feet	LagunaSeca acre-feet	Coastal acre-feet	LagunaSeca acre-feet	Coastal acre-feet	LagunaSeca acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet
Oct-14	0	614	0	667	0	53	279	32	400	5	121	-27	925	1,072	147	17	25	8
Nov-14	0	559	0	593	0	34	149	23	300	3	151	-20	731	896	165	20	25	5
Dec-14	87	497	35	649	-52	152	159	20	100	3	-59	-17	762	787	25	8	25	17
Jan-15	136	546	0	686	-136	140	32	24	100	3	68	-21	737	789	52	26	25	-1
Feb-15	153	490	0	635	-153	145	117	20	100	2	-17	-18	780	737	-43	14	25	11
Mar-15	175	513	35	739	-140	226	53	26	100	3	47	-23	767	877	110	29	25	-4
Apr-15	117	457	0	918	-117	461	223	26	100	3	-123	-23	823	1,021	198	18	25	7
May-15																		
Jun-15																		
Jul-15																		
Aug-15																		
Sep-15																		
To Date	667	3675	70	4887	-597.44	1212	1011	171	1200	22	189	-149	5524	6179	655	132	175	43

Total Production: Water Year 2015

	Actual	Anticipated	Acre-Foot Under Target
Oct-14	942	1,097	155
Nov-14	751	921	170
Dec-14	770	812	42
Jan-15	763	814	51
Feb-15	793	762	-31
Mar-15	796	902	106
Apr-15	841	1,046	205
May-15			
Jun-15			
Jul-15			
Aug-15			
Sep-15			
To Date	5,657	6,354	697

1. Carmel Valley Wells include upper and lower valley wells. Anticipate production from this source includes monthly production volumes associated with SBO 2009-60, 20808A, and 20808C water rights. Under these water rights, water produced from the Carmel Valley wells is delivered to customers or injected into the Seaside Groundwater Basin for storage.
2. Seaside wells anticipated production is associated with pumping native Seaside Groundwater (which is regulated by the Seaside Groundwater Basin Adjudication Decision) and recovery of stored ASR water (which is prescribed in a MOA between MPWMD, Cal-Am, California Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, and as regulated by 20808C water right).
3. Current "anticipated" water budget reflects "Normal" Carmel River inflow conditions and monthly distribution of production based on long-term averages for the Cal-Am system.



Supplement to 5/18/2015 MPWMD Board Packet

Attached are copies of letters received between April 14, 2015 and May 11, 2015 . These letters are also listed in the May 18, 2015 Board packet under Letters Received.

Author	Addressee	Date	Topic
Wayne Rayfield	David Pendergrass	4/23/15	ACWA/JPIA Executive Committee Election
Luke Coletti	MPWMD Board	4/20/15	Pacific Grove Local Water Project – Item 24, April 20, 2015 Board Meeting
Buck Jones	Arlene Tavani	4/15/15	Water Conservation Missed Opportunities

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South Coast Water District

*Providing Quality Water and Wastewater
Services to the Coastal Communities*

RECEIVED
APR 28 2015
MPVMD

April 23, 2015

Mr. David Pendergrass
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
5 Harris Court
Monterey, CA 93940

Dear Mr. Pendergrass:

I am writing to you today regarding the upcoming ACWA/JPIA Executive Committee election. South Coast Water District is pleased to recommend Dennis Erdman – he has the perfect blend of skills, experience and enthusiasm to be an excellent committee member.

Dennis Erdman has over 27 years of experience in the water/wastewater industry in various capacities, both as an Elected Official and as a General Manager and currently serves as a Director at South Coast Water District. The agencies he has been affiliated with are located throughout Southern California and each agency has been or currently is a member of ACWA/JPIA. He has served as the appointed representative or alternate to the ACWA/JPIA Board of Directors for a number of terms and has a detailed understanding of JPIA.

If elected to the Executive Committee, Director Erdman will apply his first-hand knowledge of the JPIA in pursuit of its mission in a consistent and cost effective manner while ensuring the broadest possible affordable insurance coverage and related services to its member agencies.

I respectfully request your agency vote for Dennis Erdman for the position of Executive Committee of ACWA/JPIA.

Sincerely,

Wayne Rayfield
President
South Coast Water District

**Received from Luke Coletti at 4/20/15 Board Meeting
Item 24**

Regarding Pacific Grove's local water project: I like the idea of reclaiming wastewater and recycling it into non-potable water. This non-potable water can then be used to irrigate our golf course, cemetery, etc. This effort can legitimately be called conservation and I support it.

However, I don't like the idea of reclaiming wastewater and recycling it into non-potable water only to then immediately turn around and create a new entitlement of potable water. This scheme is simply freeing up a resource for use in a more profitable area, i.e., growth, which the public gets to finance. This effort can not legitimately be called conservation and I don't support it.

Again, I support conservation and the current water crisis makes clear, it's something we must do. Therefore, I'm urging both you and the State Water Resources Board to encourage Pacific Grove to conserve but not to allow them an entitlement of potable water just because they have chosen to do the sensible thing in not watering their golf course with potable water.

Luke Coletti

Pacific Grove

Arlene Tavani

From: BUCK JONES <bjonestranscon@outlook.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 15, 2015 10:20 AM
To: mail@carmelpinecone.com; Arlene Tavani
Subject: WATER CONSERVATION MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

Recently due to our concerns about our water shortage, I did a little snooping in local commercial businesses to see what toilets they are using. Yeah maybe a little strange! Anyhow what I found is that some of the peninsula's older established businesses, that I frequent, a lumber yard, an auto parts store, and a few long established restaurants are using old style full flush toilets, not even one had a water saving device in the toilet tank. They should probably all be changed to a low flow system, but that is only required with a remodel permit. So it seems although the MPWMD has offered all sorts of water saving ideas, some folks just aren't getting with the program. Doesn't the WMD have the authority to check existing businesses, and if old style toilets are in use, at least install 'one red brick', as we did back in the '60s before changing over to low flow toilets. Or at least install whatever the present quick fix gizmo is that will fit in the tank. That won't cost the business a new toilet, but will save them money and water, multiplied many times over in the long run?

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